BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HAMMONIA."

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

LATER NEWS FROM INDIA.

CONSOLS 96⅞.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The steamship Hammonia arrived last night from Southampton. She sailed on Saturday evening, the 20th ult., and brings a London paper of the same date.

Consols at London, at 2 o'clock, P. M. were quoted at 96⅞a97 for account.

The French funds slightly improved on Saturday.

The Bombay Mail arrived at London on Saturday. The only additional news is that the attack on Lucknow was to commence about the 20th.

It is reported that a relative of the old King of Oude has proclaimed himself King of India, and has ordered the Insurgents not to fight the English troops, but to disperse themselves in small troops and kill the English.

Maun Singh has asked leave to pass into Nepaul, and be permitted to end his days in retirement. He saved from the massacre at Lucknow forty or fifty English or Anglo-Indian men, women and children.

The Barfeilli rebels lost five hundred in the affair of the 10th of February.

The Malwa contingent, the greater part of which had mutinied, will be formally disarmed.

The Rajah of Anykesa has been hanged.

Fort Garrakota, abandoned by the rebels, has been demolished by an English column sent from Jurubbulpore. Several villages on the great Deccan road have also been destroyed.

Fort Bijrajorghur has been captured, and ninety of the rebels shot.

A rebel attack on the village of Sleemanbar has been repulsed.

The Calpee rebels have been twice beaten with a loss of two hundred.

A small government post at Tullowan, had sustained a rebel attack for several hours, though defended by only ten men. The assailants carried off the women and children of the defenders, who were in the village.

The Bombay export market was unchanged.

The China Mail was expected to reach London on Monday.

Several small vessels-of-war were fitting out to reinforce the China fleet.

FRANCE.

Gen. Canrobert has taken possession of his command at Mancy.

XXXVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

After some unimportant business the Kansas bill, as amended by the House, was taken up.

The amendments were read, when Mr. Green, (Mo.) without further explanation said he would submit his motion to [illegible] to the direct vote [illegible] the floor.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) while opposing the various items of appropriation, particularly for the army, said incidentally that there was no evidence of a rebellion in Utah. He would prefer to send the civil officers thither, and if the Mormons would not co-operate in the administration of the Territory he would repeal the organic law and give Brigham Young and company fair notice to quit our soil.

CAMDEN, April 2d, 1858.—The New Jersey M. E. Conference met here to-day, Bishop Baker in the Chair. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Thomas Neal. The conference was authorized to draw on the Charter Fund for the sum of $25.

Resolved, That a copy of our minutes be mailed to each member of the Newark Conference.

A valuable gold watch was presented to the Secretary, Rev. J. Lewis, as a testimonial for his services.

The candidates for Deacons Orders were called forward and addressed by the Bishop.

The Committee on Education reported, and their report was accepted, and the Conference resolved to raise $5000, to relieve Pennington Seminary.

The Bishop was requested to appoint Rev. J. Hickman agent for the Seminary.

A case of appeal was brought before the Conference, and referred to a committee of thirreen to decide the case.

MARKETS.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Cloverseed is in rather better demand, and 400 bushels fair and prime quality sold at $4a4,25 per 64 pounds. There has been nothing doing in Timothy or Flaxseed, and prices continue unchanged.

The receipts of Flour continue liberal, the inspections for the week amounting to 22,437 barrels. There has been rather more activity in the market, and at the close prices were firm. The sales comprise 500 barrels, at $4,25a4,37½ per barrel for superfine, $4,37½a4,64½ for extra, and $4,62½ for extra family, including 100 barrels Middlings at $3,25.—The bulk of the sales were of good Western extra and extra family, at $4,50 for the former and $4,62½ for the latter. There has been a fair inquiry for home consumption with the range of the above quotations.—Some of a choice brand sold at $5,50. Rye Flour is held at $3,25 per barrel. There has been a fair demand for Corn Meal at $3 per barrel.

Grain—Wheat is dull, and to effect sales to any extent some concession in prices would have to be made. Sales of 1100 bushels good and prime Red at $1,07a1,10 per bushel, and 100 bushels White at $1,10a1,30. Rye continues to command 70 cents, and it is wanted at this figure. Corn is in active demand at an advance of one cent per bushel over the price noted yesterday. 10,000 bushels yellow sold at 66c per bushel, and 500 bushels at 65c. all afloat. A small lot of yellow sold at 67 cents. Oats are in less active request, and prices are barely maintained.

Cotton is dull under the discouraging news from abroad. Small sales of Upland at 12¼c a12¾c per pound, cash.

Bark has declined. A small sale No. 1 Quercetron at $35 per ton.

Whiskey is held firmly. Small sales of barrels, Pennsylvania and Ohio, at 21ca22c hogsheads at 20½c, and drudges at 19½c.

NEW YORK, April 2.

Flour firm, 7,000 bbls., sold at $4 25a4 30 for State, an advance of 5c. Wheat steady, sales unimportant. Corn buoyant, 40,000 bu. sold at 70a71c for for white and 69a69½ for yellow.. Mess Pork advanced 10c, quoting at 16 85a16 90; Prime quiet. Beef steady. Lard firm at 10a10½. Whiskey firm at 22 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.

Cotton—Sales of 4000 bales at irregular prices; the market at the close showed a decline of ⅛a¼.

Sugar is firm at 6a6½. Molasses 27c; Flour $4 40.

BALTIMORE, April 2.

Flour steady; Wheat firm at 103a106, and 1,15a1,31. Corn firm at 58a60c. for white, 63a65 c. for yellow. Whiskey dull and heavy at 21½a22 c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Beef quotes at $18 00 for Baltimore mess. Pork—mess $17 00, prime $13a$13 50.

CHARLESTON, April 2.

Cotton declined ⅛a¼c, sales of 3000 bales to-day at 11¾a11⅞ for good middling; sales of the week 8500.

SALE OF THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The sheriff's sale of all the right, title, and interest of the New York and Liverpool Company line of mail steamers, in the steamships Atlantic, Baltic and Adriatic, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Collins's wharf, foot of Canal street, New York. Before the commencement of the bidding, says the New York *Commercial*, notice was given of a claim against the steamships Atlantic and Baltic on behalf of the United States, for $115,000 and interest from the 6th of February, 1849; on behalf of the supervisors of the county of New York for taxes to the amount of $39,000, and the interest thereon; by Stewart Brown and others, trustees, of $500,000 of mortgage bonds, and interest from November 1, 1857, said bonds maturing in 1860, and by Capt Briggs, of a claim of $3,000 upon the Atlantic, for wages due. On behalf of the Company it was stated that the amount demanded by the Government was claimed to be already paid by the Company, and that it was denied that either that of the claims for taxes is a lien on the ships, and that there is an equitable claim for the remission of the latter. The claims of the bondholders and for wages was not denied. The sale, however, was to be of the interest of the Company alone in the ships. With this explanation, the ships were then put up together, no demand being made for their separate sale.

"Now, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "how do you like them put up; separately or all together? No choice? Then I will put the three up together, and I will thank you for a bid. What do you say? What bid will I get? Give me something. (An imposing silence.) Well, I'll give you time to make up your calculations. (A lapse of five minutes.) What am I going to have? Gentlemen, bid something; let us start them. What shall I say for you, sir? (an ominous shake of the head from an individual in the crowd.) Gentlemen, give me a bid, if you please; anything at all.

Mr. Potter, leaning over to some myth in the crowd, "Shall I bid $50,000 for you, sir? Ah, very well, $50,000 for this gentleman."

Auctioneer—Fifty thousand going. Fifty—now let me have seve[illegible] hear it? Sixty? come, get sixty; give me the sixty. [illegible] ships again at such a price. You'll never get [illegible] will build ships to sell you at that price. No [illegible]an't I get sixty? Well give me fifty-five. I'll give you five minutes to think [illegible] minutes having elapsed without any de[illegible] to bid.] Can't I get the five? Well, I'll take one,; remember, we dispute the lien of the government and the taxes.

Mr. Potter—But we won't say anything about the five hundred thousand.

Auctioneer (resuming)—No advance on $50,000. All the tackle goes with the vessels; they are ready for sea at forty-eight hours' notice. Going, for $50,000. Once twice—the third and last time—no other bid? —sold for $50,000.

A Voice in the Crowd—Who are they sold to?

Auctioneer—Who bid the $50,000?

Mr. Potter—Mr. Dudley B. Fuller.

Some auxiety was expressed to know who Mr. Fuller was. Our reporier ventured to ask a sailorish looking individuel (who proved to be one of the hands of the Collins line) which was Mr. Fuller, and he answered—"I wish to h—ll you would show him to me, for I want to see my new boss."

Mr. Fuller proved to be a member of the firm of Fuller, Lord & Co., iron merchants, corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets.—There seemed to be some curiosiiy to find out for whom he purchased the steamships. No one thought that he bought them for his own firm The geueral impression was that they were bought in for James Brown, one of the present company. At all events, the purchaser got a decided bargain. All the claims against these ships amount only to $657,000, which added to the $50,000 paid for them—supposing all the liens to hoid good —makes the prices of the three fine steamships Baltic, Atlantic and Adriatic, $767,000, The Adriatic, alone, cost over a million—so that the value of the three cannot fall short of two millions and a half. When the sale was over the crowd speedily dispersed.—There was evidently no dispostion to make a second bid, and the whole affair did not occupy more than twenty-five minutes.

A REPORTER HOAXED.—If we had gone in search of all the murders, moving accidents by field and flood, and wonderful things generally we heard of yesterday, we should have been foot sore and weary before the Bulletin went to press, and we should have been moreover pretty extensively April fooled. We escaped any "sell" more provoking than being directed to a piece of blank paper to find the particulars of an interesting case, and in this respect we were more fortunate than a reporter for a morning cotemporary. Our brother itemizer was met in the morning by a gentleman who gravely told him that the ship Frolic, bound from Alexandria, Egypt, to a Southern port, with seventy-eight camels, had been caught in a gale off the capes of the Delaware, and dismasted. It was found necessary to throw over all the camels but nine, and the wreck had just been towed up to Pine Street Wharf with the surviving quadrupeds on board. Our friend immediately replenished the stock of paper in his note book, and having sharpened his pencil, he hastened to Pine Street Wharf where he excited the astonishment of several colored grain carriers by inquiring where "that dismasted ship with nine camels on board, was lying!" It does not reqire any very great provocation to excite the risibles of the colored gentlemen who carry grain into the store-houses about those parts, and we are credibly informed that when they fully appreciated that our sober faced friend, with the note book and pencil, had been duped into a tramp of half dozen squares in search of a dismasted ship, and a lot of camels, their emphatic smiles could be heard at the distance of fully two squares; while the display of ivories was without a parallel.

Dr. Dewit's Presbyterian church at Harrisburg, together with four adjacent dwellings, were destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

Correspondence of the Extraordinar from Mexico, dated Guanajuato, March 1, has the following notice of the latest evets in that vicinity:

"I have to inform you of the defeat of the liberals under Parrodi and Doblado. It appears that instead of a severe battle which we all expected would take place btween the contending armies, there has been nthing but a little skirmishing. Parrodi's troops could not be brought there with grea difficulty, they could not be kept there. so that just as the battle should have commenced, the liberal troope ran away, and it is even said that the others ran also. However this may be, the government troops recovered themselves shortly, and captured a quantity of munitions of war left behind by the others in the hurry. Doblado, it is said, has surrendered with all his force, and given up his cannons, &c., on condition that he should not pe molested—which was granted Parrodi is making the best of his way to Guadalajara with the remnant of his anny and munitions, and is hotly pursued by Osollo and the rest of the government troops.

The Zuloaga government was in receipt of intelligence twety-four hours later than this, from which we gather that their troops had arrived at Jago, and that Parrodi was precipitating his retreat. This was the second notable enconnter in which the reactionists had triumphed. The previous one was at Cerro Gordo, near Salamanca. A despatch from Gen. Ossolo, according to the Extraordinary reported of that as follows:—

The coalition, being in Salamanca, came out to give battle; the battle lasted till late that night, and on the following morning the coalition was completely dispersed. He counts his loss at 27 killed and 51 wounded, amongst the number Colonel Juan Solis.—The coalition retired in confusion, and left behind them twelve pieces of cannon.—Amongst the killed on the side of the coalition is reported Colonel Calderon, who is said to have been a worthy and highly respected person.

General Yanez, of Sinaloa, is reported to have declared for Zuloaga, because Juarez wished to close the port of Mazatlan. Senor Dazay Arguelles had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, at Tulapcingo, but learning that Zuloaga was sending troops against him, he started for the capital, surrendering himself and was released on parole. Carretero, a partizan of the liberals, had been dislodged from the hacienda of San Diego Saltdahua, with loss of arms, horses, mules, &c., to a considerable amount. A number of Santanistas had been arrested, among them Senors Trigueros, Miguel Mosso, General Bassadre, General Panfilo Galindo and one Aguirre, a Spaniard lately arrived from Havana.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, however, gives a different idea of the state of affairs. A correspondent writing from the capital on the 16th says that Parrodi was not dislodged or routed, that Osollo lost more men than he did, and the brigades of Mejia and Casanova had been destroyed.

The same paper states [illegible] that Echegaray had lost over a hundred and fifty men on the 19th, between Rinconada and Corral Falco, principally by desertion; that his forces were fleeing towards Banderilla, and that the authorities nominated by him had abandoned their posts. The National Guard of Jalapa was leaving on the 20th to pursue Echegaray to Banderilla, Gen Negrete having [illegible] also records the defeat of Gen. Cruz, near Laguna Seca, with the capture of the chief, several of his men and a six pounder, and the death of two chiefs—Lopez Portilo and Aleman—who were with him, Viduarri, it reports, was marching San Luis, in the interest of the Jaurez government—Degollado at Cerritos and Gundalcazar. The bands of Mendez and Riche, which had been perpetrating the most atrocious excesses in the neme of Zuloaga and religion, are reported to have been dispersed near Tepic. At Atemajac de las Tablas the band af Sostene Garabito had been defeated, he himself being among the killed. The *Progreo*, it wil not be ignored, is a warm puro partisan.

At Vera Cruz, notwithstanding two men have been tried by court martial for endeavoring to produce a re-action amongst the garrison, it is still believed by many of the constitutionalists that money will overthrow their strength and place that port at the disposition of the government.

In Puebla the clergy are working diligently to supply the sinews of war for the success of their cause. It is said that the agent who lately went to that city from here has been of vast service to the cause in the manner of ready money.

From the southern portion of the State of Puebla we have serious news. The perfect of Matamoras, Col. Montano, went out to attack the Gallo Pitagorico. He was defeated and had to fall back upon Attixco.

Gen. Camano, with some 700 Pintos from the south, came upon Matamoras shortly after the entrance of the Gallo Pitagorico, and he and his Pintos are now in possession of the place. It is reported that they will advance upon Attixco. Their appearance at Matamoras was quite unexpected, and a report had been received at Puebla that they were expecting reinforcements, with which to make further inroads upon the villages in the State of Puebla.

Alatriste has his force at Tapeli and Acatian, who were interrupting all the trade of that section with Puebla. They exact duties on all produce and goods of all kinds intended for Puebla. This of course is a virtual prehibition of trade, as but very few can pay two duties.

FATAL FIGHT WHILE GAMBLING.—Dennis O'Connell died at the New York Hospital on Wednesday morning from the effect of injuries received on Sunday night at the hands of one John Laughlin. These two men, it appears, were engaged playing cards at 143 Mulberry street, when they quarreled and finally fought with each other. In the course of the row Laughlin, it is alleged, drew a slung shot from his person and felled his antagonist with a blow on the head. O'Connell was picked up in a senseless condition and conveyed to the Hospital, where he lingered unttl Wednesday morning, when he died. Laughlin was taken into custody on the day following the assault, and confined in the Tombs. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body of the deceased yesterday, when testimony substantiating the account of the affray, as already published, was elicited. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by compression of the brain, the result of violence received at the hands of John Laughlin,, on the 27th of March, 1858." Upon the rendition of the above verdict, Coroner Hills committed the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury. O'Connell was a native of Ireland, and was twenty-four years of age.

Fifty licenses for the sale of spiritous liquors, expired in this city a few days since, and of that number only five were renewed some days afterward. Consequently there was a very general suspension of the business or violation of the laws.

The Relations between England and France.

The Persia brings intelligence that the Emperor of the French has issued orders for his navy to be put on a war footing, while, on the other hand, the British government have directed their coast defences to be examined, and a large body of men to be contrcted at one of their newly-made camps. This hardly looks as though either nation felt perfectly satisfied that the mutual explanations of Lord Malmesbury and M. de Walewski had entirely and altogether buried the hatchet. The Engish, of course, need, even in times of piping peace, not to let their coast fortifications fall into decay; they require men for India, and they may as well be trained to act in masses at home; the French Navy will shortly be required to undertake the promised expedition against Cochin China, and will require a navy for this, not to speak of other naval enterprises nearer home. So that, on the whole, these several movements of the two nations can certainly be explained without necessarily expecting a war between England and France. But, considering everything, this peaceful explanation of the phenomena is bardly as plausible as another.

What passed at the interview of Stuttgart no one has ever known. Recent events have revived the old inquiry—What passed on that occasion between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia? Was it a second meeting of Tilsit, at which the Emperors agreed upon a fresh partition of Europe into Empires of the West and East, with Russia as the nucleus of the one, and France the heart of the other?

In how perilous a position the Emperor stands, every mail tells numerous stories. Think of that stifled groan—*Vive la Republique!*—which rose from the lips of two hundred thousand Frenchmen, as Orsini's head fell into the basket! There is need of plenty of tried soldiers to keep down that mob, or there will very quickly be an end of the Empire. And how is the Emperor to keep well with the anti-British soldiery, if he insists on pretending that he plays the part of the humble, dependent, and submissive ally of England? On one side—a gulf—abandonment by the soldiery, and the fall of his dynasty; on the other—another gulf, war with England. Apparently he must choose between them.

In the event of a war with England the chances are that at first success would rest with France. Her army is much larger and better disciplined than that of England: her capacity for throwing one or two hundred thousand men on the British shore, in the course of a few hours, by means of steam vessels, and hurrying them to London is undoubted; and if the manœuvre was undertaken vigorously and swiftly at the outbreak of a war, the immediate result would probably be successful. Of course, in course of time, it would be as impossible for a hundred thousand Frenchmen to maintain themselves in London, as it would be for a like number of Englishmen to occupy Paris, or Frenchmen to hold New York; in course of time, the invaders would be ignominiously expelled. But this would be but the least part of the reprisals which England would forthwith undertake. She would at once proceed to organize and subsidize the republicans of France and Europe. Through the exiles who would hasten home to take part in a revolution [illegible] pounds sterling throughout Paris, Rouen and Lyons, and the empire would be overthrown in six weeks.

Such is the inevitable prospect in the event of a war between France and England, and the only question is whether the pressure which ihe army and the agricultural classes are exercising against the Emperor, in consequence of his adherence to Great Britain and to the English alliance, is sufficiently powerful to make him perceive that the evils we have described as certain to follow a rupture with England are after all less than those which he would have to encounter by retaining her friendship.

FINANCIAL.

The bill for loaning five million dollars of State bonds to the Railroad Companies, which has passed the Legislature of Minnesota, has been signed by the acting Governor, and will be submitted to the ratification of the people on the 15th of April.

The Illinois Central Company have cancelled $54,500 of their bonds siuce the first of January, in liquidation of the sale of lands. The sales of lands to March 25th, amount to $60,365.

The assignees of the Illinois Central Railroad have given notice that they are prepared to pay the optional right scrip, with the accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the company, No. 50 Wall street.

The coupons on the unsecured bonds of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which are past due, will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office.

The Reading Railroad Company have made public its rates of freight and tolls on coal for the present season until further notice. They are considerably below the standard of last year. It is likely to be a losing business throughout.

Died, in Washigton, March 29, Tuck-a-lix-tah, or the man that has many horses, son of Cha-hicks-staca-nasharo, or the white man chief, who was noted as a brave of the Pawnee tribe of Indians. The deceased was, with a number of his tribe, in Washington upon business with the government, in charge of Major W. W. Dennison. His remains were interred in the Congressional Cemetery.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED TICKET SWINDLER.—James Sclever, keeper of an alleged bogus ticket office, No. 157 Cedar street, New York, was arrested and brought before the Mayor by officers Cholwell and Church, on Thursday morning last.

A peasant, who had noticed that old people used spectacles to read, went to an optician and asked for a pair, which were politely handed him. Taking up a book, he examined it very attentively for a few moments, and then laid the spectacles down, saying that they were not good. Whereupon the spectacle maker hunted out the best glasses the shop could afford, and placed them, one after another, upon his customer's nose. The peasant, however, rejected them all, still complaining that they were not good. A bright idea seemed to spread over the honest merchant's countenance, "Ah, my friend," said he, "perhaps you cannot read at all!" "If I could," tartly responded the peasant, "I would not want your spectacles."

WM. H. REYNOLDS

HAS taken the old Stand No. 12 East Second street, lower side of the Market House, were he intends to carry on the second-hand business in all its various branches, in connection with new furniture, and will sell every article at prices that will give general satisfaction to the purchaser. Cash paid for all kinds of goods; all patterns of stoves bought, sold and exchanged. Cash Paid for Old Rope and Rags. 1-4t*

WILLIAM HARPER'S
Piano Warerooms,
No. 191 Market St, above Seventh,
Next door above Duffy & Miller's Music Store,
Wilmington, Del.

Makers—Nunns & Clarke and Raven, Bacon & Co., New York; Hallett, Davis & Co., Boston, and A. B. Reichenbach, Philadelphia.

Also, Melodeons from the mauufactories of Carhart, Needham & Co., New York, and A. P. Hughes, Phila.

All the above instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction.

☞ N.B.—Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to. 1.2w

NEW MUSIC STORE.
Duffy & Miller,

No. 189 Market St. above Seventh, between St. Paul's M. E. Church, and Harper's Piano Wareroom, Wilmington, Del.

The latest Music always on hand. Also fine Instruments, Strings, &c. 1.2w

NATIONAL HOTEL.

No. 31 WATER ST. AND 26 FRONT ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LEASED the above property, has entirely refitted it, and intends to conduct it on the EUROPEAN PLAN.

1.1w SYLVESTER RIANHARD.

GREAT BARGAINS AT
THE OLD DELAWARE BOOK STORE.
111 MARKET STREET.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, AND FANCY GOODS, Wholesale and Retail, CHEAP FOR CASH.

A large assortment of Theological Works by the best authors.

Church Books, and the newest Church publications always on hand.

Livingston's Africa, Berth's Africa, Bayard Taylor's Northern Travel, and all the new publications of the day. Selling 20 per cent. below the Philadelphia prices. Don't forget 111 MARKET STREET.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR RAGS.

1.tf THOS. ROBERTS.

JOHN A. DUNCAN,
Importer of Hardware and Cutlery,
No. 62 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Del.

Domestic Hardware, Glass, White and Red Leads and other Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c. 1m

DR. J. SIMMS & SON,
DEALERS IN
Botanic Drugs and Eclectic Medicines,
PERFUMERY, &c.

Cor. of Fourth and King Streets, Wilmington, Delaware. 1.tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

M. H. CHEESEMAN

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF THE citizens of Wilmington to his large and varied assortment of

Blank Books, Stationary, School Books, Histories, Scientific, Moral and Religious Books. Bibles large and small. [illegible] suitable for the different Churches. Most of the above articles were bought at trade sale and will be sold for half the usual prices.

M. H. CHEESEMAN,
1.tf 157 Market st., above 6th.

BRADFORD & STEVENS,
Corner of Third and Market Streets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass & Putty,

Brushes, Looking Glass Plates, Tar, White Lead, Varnish, &c. 1.1m

JOHN R. REX

APOTHECARY AND DRUGS, No. 61 Market st., gives his personal attention to Prescriptions and general details of the business. All articles guaranteed to be of the most reliable quality, and as cheap as can be had elsewhere.—Night calls promptly attended to.

SIMM'S FAMILY MEDICINE.

DR. J. SIMMS' COUGH SYRUP—Is immensely popular as a healing balm for diseases of the Breast, Throat and Lungs; we hear it highly spoken of daily by those who have used it, the testimony in its favor appears to be general. In Measels it has sustained itself as a curative agent in every case; in Coughs, Cold, Horseness, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Croup, Pains in the Breast, together with all other ailments, incident to the Breast, Throat and Lungs, this Syrup is a sovereign remedy, relieving almost immediately and cureing as speedily as possible. Far gone cases of Consumption will find great benefit from the use of this Syrup if not a permanent cure.

Dr. J. Simm's White Liniment, now pre-eminent as an external remedy. This Liniment is known far and near and everywhere; it is highly appreciated fer its great remedial qualities, which are at once realized in its application in Rheumatism Neuralgia Sore Throat Mumps, Sore Throat in Scarlet Fever, or where it may occur from any disease; Gout, Frosted Feet, Sprains Bruises, Burns and Scalds and Pains of every character. None genuine without the written signature, thus J. Simms, M. D., affixed to the Wrapper and Label.

Dr. J. Simms Cholera Syrup.—This a sure cure for Dysentery and Diarrhea in all their various forms; Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Summer Diseases of children and in all diseases affecting the Stomach and Bowels incident to the warm and sultry seasons. This Syrup is certain safe and affectual in its operation. A liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Orders promptly forwarded. Prepared and sold by

DR. J. SIMMS & SON.
Sole proprietors 4th and King Sts.
Wilmington, Del.

P. S.—Sold by country store keepers and dealers generally. 1.1m

New Tobacco and Segar Store.
J. & D. BUTZ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, Snuff and Segar dealers, King street, above Third, Wilmington, Del. The choicest brands of American and Imported Segars and Tobacco always on hand. Best Havana cigars direct from the Importer for sale cheap.

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber is now selling all the most approved Agricultural Implements, at prices to suit the times, for cash. Among which will be found the Cast-steel Extending Point Plow, the Michigan, Eagle, Blaker, Knighen, and Break Plows. Small Corn Plows, $2.25 to $3.00 each. Best steel and common Cultivators, very cheap. Mowing and Reaping Machines, horse-power Threshers and Cleaners on wheels. Also, the original Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, Chinca Fertilizer, Bone Dust, &c.

Field and Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine. For sale by C. B. ROGERS,
1.1m No. 111 Market st., Philadelphia.

SUFFERERS with diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, weakness, &c. read the advertisement in another column, entitled—Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES L. WILLIAMS,
EDGE TOOL MANUFACTURER,
New Fourth Street above Columbia, Kensington, Philadelphia.
All orders promptly attended to. 1.tf

D. C. URQUHART,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
Cor. Second and Plum sts. Camden, N. J.
Cash advanced on Goods consigned for Sale.

WATSON, COX & CO.

SIEVE, RIDDLE, SCREEN, AND WIRE Cloth Manufactory, No. 46 N. Front st. Phila. Brass and iron wire sieves, of all kinds; brass and copper wire cloth, for paper makers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner. Heavy twilled wire, for spark catchers; sieves of superior quality, for brass and iron founders. Screen wire, window wire, safes, coal and sand screens, &c. Orders from the city or country will receive prompt attention. 1.3m

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

A GREAT CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The following letter was sent to the Evening Bulletin, a few days since, by Mr. Thomas Simpson, the well known Dry Goods Merchant, 924 Pine street, above Ninth, Philadelphia, and shows the powerful effect of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, in curing consumption.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to make known, through the columns of your paper to the public, the following statement: My son, George T. Simpson, has been for several years afflicted with pulmonary consumption, having a scrofulous tendency; we tried various medical treatments, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief. I was advised to take him to Europe, which I did, remaining most of the time in France, and returning home with him very little improved. We then called on Dr. SCHENCK, with a view to ascertain, by means of his Respirometer, the exact condition of his lungs; a careful diagnosis was made, and we found that his left lung was very much diseased, and that he was suffering, also, from a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the other. With our consent, the Dr. took him to his residence, below Bristol, Penna., where he remained under his charge about eight weeks, and in that short space of time, I am very happy to state, he effected his cure. His cough and night-sweats, which were very profuse, have ceased entirely, and all other bad symptoms have disappeared—his breast, which was flat and contracted, has expanded four inches; he has gained in flesh astonishingly; his pulse, which was never less than 140, is now down to 80. I make this statement in order that others who may be afflicted in like manner, may know what course to pursue. I am convinced I never saw so great a change in any person, in so short a time.

THOS. SIMPSON, 924 Pine st. bel. 12th.

Dr. SCHENCK's Principal Office is at 39 N. 6th street, above Market, Philadelphia. 1.3m

TIN-WARE MANUFACTURER.

SAMUEL POWELL, No. 412 S. Second st., 7 doors below Pine, west side, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Tin Ware, Wholesale and Retail. He will make to order, Lard Oil. Turpentine Cans of all sizes. Tin Roofing and Spouting done at the shortest notice. Milk and Dairy Fixtures. 1.3m

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation

OF HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, weaknesses, obstructions, secret diseases, female complaints, and all diseases of the sexual organs, arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, and removing all improper [illegible] from the bladder, kidneys, or sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing; giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Joy to the afflicted! It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak nerves, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, wakefulness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, often enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, great mobility, restlessness, with horror of society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner; no earnestness, no speculation; but a hurried transition from one question to another. These symptoms if allowed to go on —which this medicine invariable removes—soon follows *loss of power, fatuity and epileptic fits*—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves; thus blasting the ambition of many youths. It can be cured by this Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing aliments, the Fluid Extract Buchu will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack Nostrums and Quack Doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and *Specific Remedy*. It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

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Is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the practice of physic, and most of the late standard works on medicine.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been cured. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to science and to fame. 100,000 bottles have been sold, and not a single instance of a failure has been reported.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury or injurious drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Ald.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any Address, accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth St., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

☞ To be had of E. McInall, Wilmington, Del., Wholesale Agent, and of all Dr[illegible] Dealers throughout the United States and British Provinces. 1.1y

BEWARE O[illegible]

—Ask for [illegible]