SUNDAY DISPATCH.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1855.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVING IN PHILADELPHIA.—There was a dull produce market yesterday, very few dealers from the country being in attendance. Buyers complained of exorbitant prices, while vendors lamented over the small profits obtained. Meats maintained high rates, and all qualities were unusually fine. A greater display of "show" beef and mutton we have rarely known than that offered, and rates, as a matter of course, ruled accordingly. Poultry, chickens principally, was more plentiful, but continued high, netwithstanding the weather has been favorable. Game is almost a sinecure, scarcely any in market. Fish is stationary, with only a limited supply of Delaware shad yet offered. Oysters are abundant, fine in quality, and sell at reasonable rates. Clams, lobsters, and hard shell crabs are scarce. Vegetables continue limited in supply, especially all new articles. Asparagus, rhubarb, radishes, saind &c., are poor, and by no means palatable. Southern articles are retarded in consequence of late severe frosts. Common potatoes have advanced as high as \$1.75 per bushel, and some vendors demand \$2-while. for a good, prime article, they retail at the rate of \$3 per bushell Butter, too, has gone up, 44 cents being de-manded for choice "table," and 33 cents per pound for rell. Eggs, though apparently abundant, ruled from 23 to 28 cents per dozen.

Household Products.—Superior poundable butter, 371/2444

cents; tub and roll do. 30a33 cents; eggs, fresh, 23a28 cents per dozen; duck eggs, 28a30 ets. per dozen; lard, 12% al4 cents per pound cheese, 8al6 cents; minced meat, 12½ al4 cents; hominy, 10 cents per quart; dry beans, 10al6 cents; smearcase, 3 cents per bowl, or cake; Bologna

sausage, smoked, 18a20 cents per pound.

Game.—Cauvas back ducks \$1 25a1 75 per pair; red heads, 50x75 cents; black do, 37\2a50 cents; pheasants, \$1 25; partridges, \$2 per dozen; venison, 16 cents per pound; snipe, 50x62\2 cents per patr; frogs, £0x75 cents

Meats.—Choice cuts of beef, for reasting, 16a183/4 cents per pound; chop house steak, 18a20; sirloin do, 16a153/4; corned beef, 10a121/2; rump steak, 121/a14; beef tongues. 621/2475 cents each; do kidneys, 10a121/2 cents each; do liver, 6a8 conts per pound; do heart, 20a40 cents each; do ship, 311/4a371/4 cents; do leg, 44a50 cents; sheep, by the whole, 10 cents per pound; mutton chop, 10a121/2 per pound; mutton, for neck and leg, 6a10 cents; young lamb, \$1a\$1.50 per quarter, and scarce; yeal, 8a121/2 cents per pound; do cutlets, 121/a15 cents; pork chops, 10a121/2 cents per pound; do, for the quarter, Sall cents; reasting pig, \$1 25a1 75 each; pigs' feet, per set, 16a311/2 cents ham, sliced, 121/a16 cents per pound; sausages, 121/a14 cents; tripe, 4a6 cents; salt pork, 10a 121/2 cents; pig's head, 61/4 cents, fresh; pig's jowel, 7 cents, salt; sweet breads, 61/4 a121/2 cents each.

Poultry.—Capons, \$2.50a \$4 50 per pair; turkeys, \$1.50a \$3 each; geese, \$1 25a\$1.31½ each; ducks, \$1.25a\$1.50 per pair; chickens, \$1a\$2 per pair; squab pigeons, 35a44

cents per pair.

Fish.—Fresh shad, 20a35 cents each, for southern; and 50a871/2 for Delaware; halibut, 121/2 cents per lb.; smelts, 15 cents: flounders, 8 cents: blackfish, 638 cents: rock 10 cents; fresh cod, 61/4 cents; perch, per bunch, 121/2n183/4 cents; catfish, 61/4a121/2 cts; haddock, 5a6 cents per lb. oysters, \$1.50a\$8 per thousand; terrapin, \$5a\$10 per dozen; lobster, 10 cents per lb.; clams, 25a50 cents per hundred; salmon, salt, 14a16 cents; mackerel, do., Sal1 cents; shad, do., 121/2 cents; hard shell crabs, 25a311/4 cents per

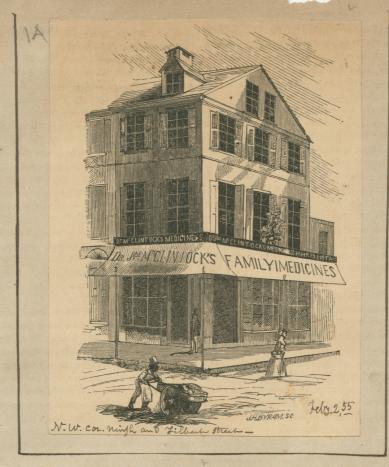
Vegetables and Fruits .- Potatoes, common, per bushel, \$1.75a\$2, or 25 a 371/2 cents per half peck; sweet do., per basket, \$1a\$1.25, or 30 cents per half peck; turnips, 75c.a\$1 per bushel, or 16a13 cts. per half peck; new radishes, 121/2 per bunch; onions, old, per quarter peck, 15 cts; cabbage per head, 3alo cents; colery, per bunch, 12½ al8¾ cents; carrots, 8 cents per quarter peck; beets, 6a8 cts. per bunch; Lima beans, per quart, 12a14; parsnips, per quarier peck Lima beans, per quart, 12.12; parsnips, per quarter peck, 8 cents; pumpkius, each, 8a26; spinnach, per half peck, 6 cents; pot herbs, 2 cents per bunch; apples, 31/2462/2 cts. per half peck, or \$3a\$4.50 per bbl.; dried apples, 6 cts. per quart; dried peaches, 10a12/2 cents; cherries, 8a20 cts as in quality; cranberries, 16a20 cents per quart; figs, 15a 1834 cts. per pound; peas, 14 cents per quart; salad, new. 6al0 cents per head; onlons, do, 2 cents per bunch; beets old, la2 cents each; oyster plant, 6½ cents per bunch; asparagus, new, 50a62½ cents per bunch; rhubarb, 25 cts

AN OLD TOMBSTONE.—In digging a cellar for a house, about to be built in Second street, a few doors below Chestnut, some human bones were discovered, and afterwards a tombstone, bearing date 1715.— Above these relics of another century, there was apparently "made ground," inducing the inference that the site, in former times, had been occupied as a grave-yard. decease of The tombstone bore the record of the

" M-Fane,"

who departed this life at the age of 64. Some of our antiquaries may probably be enabled to furnish some interesting reminiscences upon this subject.—

Maril 3, 1832



DESIRABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD .- A row of wretched brildings on the east side of Eighth street, and extending from Spring Garden to Green streets, are now being demolished. These miserable shanties are known as "Wells' Row," and they have long been at eye-sore in the beautiful and prosper-ous district in which they were located. When those buildings were erected they were far out of town, and the reputation then borne by Spring Garden was by no means an enviable one. It was a popular belief that the sole inhabitants of the district were butcher's boys and vicious bull dogs; its staplesproducts, Jamestown weeds, sausages and bladders; and the amusements of the people were dog-fighting, 'gouging,' playing 'shinny' and pitching pennies. Times have changed since those days —the butcher's boys have grown to be respectable men, and they generally have their pockets well lined with the proceeds of the wondrous increase in the value of their patrimonial acres. Elegant dwellings and splendid churches now distinguish Spring Garden, and the po-lice statistics prove that it is more free from crime and rowdyism, than any other section of the consolidated eity. Wells' Row has borne a very bad reputation in days gone by; its dances were frequented by the original Jakies and Lizes of the neighborhood, and its out of the way situation, made it, in its time, a favorite lurking place for thieves. Nobody will regret to see the demoli-tion of this last relic of the dark days of Spring Garden. We learn that a handsome block of stores is to occupy the site of "Poverty Row," as the miserable shanties were sometimes called.

Opening of the City Institute.—Last evening the City Institute, at the N. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighteenth streets, was thrown open to the public, and the lecture room, which is one of the largest and best arranged which we have ever seen, was

The library room, in the rear of the lecture room, is admirably fitted up, and already numbers several hundred volumes. The entire plan and arrangements of the building were conceived in a

arrangements of the building were conceived in a spirit of enlarged philanthropy, and carried out in a liberal and practical manner. It is proposed to open the reading room every night, so that those whose opportunities of mental improvement have been limited since leaving school, can have their desires gratified.

At 8 o'clock a meeting was organized in the Lecture room, by selecting the Hon. Charles Gilpin to the Presidency. That gentleman upon taking the chair, said:—Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens—I appear and rise before you, not to make an address but to comply with the request of the Managers to preside. I thank you and them for the honer conferred. The object of the meeting you are all aware is to exhibit the Lecture Room and Library to the young men of this section of the city and to explain their advantages. I must express my grateful feelings to the President and Managers for the honor done me. for the honor done me.

This is a noble institution, and such enterprise

is a very praiseworthy one. It is not one of the ephemeral matters of the day at may gratify fashionable men—not one obubbles of the

times—and does not present its managers for the momentary gaze of the community. It requires men of great goodness—men ardent and never tiring in their efforts for these ends—men who take out of their own means of establishing this institution upon a firm basis. This Hall is for the young and inexperienced. In ancient times, there was what were called "Cities of Refuge," for crime. In this age, we are preparing cities of refuge not for the punishment but for the prevention of this crime. This Hall is of that description.

The speaker continued his remarks at length, urging the youth to avoid temptations. Idleness is the most fruitful source of evil, and crime the result of bal associations.

sult of bal associations.

The speaker concluded his remarks by paying a deserved compliment to the Managers for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties confided to them.

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Mr. Chapin, the Superintendent of the Blind Asylum, was the next Speaker. He offered a resolution expressive of the objects of the institution, and followed them by a few remarks in support of it. He argued that the present course of education in our public schools was good as far as it went, but it left him at the age of 14 or 15 years, about entering upon business, without any practicable idea of what he intended to do. The object of the institution was to convey his mind further—to fur-

institution was to convey his mind further—to fur-nish him with books, and extend his information. They had in their library histories, biographies, and such other books as are never introduced in our public schools—books that they could not only read there, but convey to their specification. out passes should be shoul wants of the scholar. It only professes to lead the aspiring mind to a certain point, and there it stops. He called their attention to the library, and said it had been a work of the greatest difficulty on the part of the Managers, who had been untiring and

part of the Managers, who had been unuring and persevering in their efforts to complete it.

This Library was now placed in the hands of the young, but it amounted to nothing, unless they cordially united to receive the advantages offered to them. The banquet was spread for them, and it only remained for them to partake of it. (Applaysa)

Addresses were then delivered by Richard Vaux, Esq., Joel B. Sutherland, Esq., Dr. Pennypacker and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Logan Square-Improvements - The improvements in progress on Vine street, bet ween Schuylkill Third and Fitth, are really surprising. Quite a number of neat and elegant hree story brick houses have just been compleed; while a fine row of noble residences immediate y opposite Logan Square, are also rapidly progressing towards completion, and will when finished, present a most beautiful appearance A number of elegant private residences in Summer street are also nearly finished. Indeed the signs of improvement in all directions in the vicinity of Logan Square, are quite remarkable, while the Square uself is a most attractive feature.

"OLD PINE STREET CHURCH."-This Church, at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, is one of the most interesting in the City, from the patriotic associations connected with it, as well as from the eminent ability of its pastors. It was founded in 1765, and during the Revolution was used by the British as a stable at one time, and again as a hospital. Its first pastor was the Rev. Dr Duffield, who was, in conjunction with Bishop White, chaplain to the old Congress. He was succeeded by Dr. John Blair Smith, afterwards President of Union College, Schenectady, New York, the venerable Dr. Alexander, afterwards of Princeton, Dr. Milledoler and Dr. Ely, Dr. Brainerd, the present pastor, is in elequence, power and efficiency, certainly not inferior to the former ministers.

These recollections occurred to us from hearing that

the Trustees of the Church are preparing to remodel the edifice. It has excited some surprise that so large and influential a Church, possessed of a building so rich in historical and even more sacred associations, did not bring it to correspond with them by its architectural beauty. Nearly twenty years ago the interior was handsomely fitted up, so as to make the Church very comfortable and pleasant, but while the antique dress was removed from the outside, no modern beauty was substituted.

We learn that plans have been procured from some of our most distinguished artists for a beautiful and appro priate exterior, so that we may soon hope to see the Church assume an appearance which shall be a monu-ment of the taste and liberality of the congregation, and an ornament to that part of the City.

Extensive Improvement—An important improvement is rapidly approaching completion in Letitia Court, running between Chesnut, Market, Front and Second streets. This Court formerly had no outlet into Chesnut street, but the property holders on the Court have purchased through to Chesnut street, and improving their properties, have now one of the best business avenues in the city. The stores will be used principally for dry goods com-mission houses.

[Dune 16, 1855 -

Christ Church, Germantown.—We are pleased to announce, that this imposing new edifice, located on Tulpehocken street, is verging on completion, and that in a few weeks more it will be ready for worship. We paid it a visit a few days ago, says the Germantown Telegraph, and was gratified with its finish and arrangement; indeed, we think better taste and judgment are not displayed in any church building we have seen. Everything seems to be done with a view to convenience, com-

seems to be done with a view to convenience, come fort, and well considered economy.

The dimersions of the building are 62 by 85 feet. The walls are built of a beautiful hammered stone, with a massive tower in front, prepared for a spire, the extreme elevation of which will be 165 feet from the surface of the ground. There are accommodations for about 800 persons on the main floor, and there being no side galleries, adds greatly to the beauty of the entire building. The inside walls and ceilling are beautifully stuccoed, and the pews painted in imitation of oak, the seats and backs of which are stuffed and covered with oak moreen painted in imitation of oak, the seats and backs of which are stuffed and covered with oak moreen to correspond with the color of the wood work. The pews are wider than any others we have yet seen, being sufficiently so to admit freely of the passing of persons to their seats without the rising of those already seated. There are five windows on each side of the building, 18 feet in height, which are to contain the finest stained glass. The ceiling is 28 feet in the clear, and is remarkably well proportioned to the dimensions of the apartment. Altogether Christ Church is not surpassed out of Philadelphia by any similar edifice, whether in beauty of design, taste in its apfice, whether in beauty of design, taste in its ap-pointments, or solidity of construction. Its project-ors and sustainers deserve unstituted praise for the

ors and sustainers deserve unstinted praise for the happy success that has attended their well-directed efforts; and the large congregation which has already been gathered around it, under the healthful ministry of the Rev. Mr. Atkins, who has afforded important assistance throughout all its progress, testify, in the most palpable manner, the sincerity with which all these efforts are appreciated. The labors, also, of this gentleman, in his peculiar vocation, has been attended with gratifying success—the basement of the church, which has for some time been comfortably arranged to seat some four the basement of the church, which has for some time been comfortably arranged to seat some four hundred persons—is filled morning and evening, every Sunday, by anxious worshippers, to unite in the service, and to listen to his eloquent discourses.

We are requested to state that the church will be opened formally for worship, on Sunday, the 27th instant; and that on the succeeding day—Monday—the pews will be sold and rented.

It should not be forgotten, that the beautiful lo on which Christ Church stands, is the generou gift of Mossrs. Christopher and John Fallon, o Philadelphia.

Sr. Malo.—"Was the profile of George III. ever replace Christ Church after its removal during-the Revolute A friend informs me that less than thirty year there was a leaden profile and crown on the east the building, the marks of which are still visibly Your friend is in error. The people of this city not have permitted the portrait to be replaced owas taken down. It is of wood, and, with the which was above it, is preserved in the Philadele brary.