THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Of all inventions which have tended to relieve woman of the injurious effects of excessive domestic drudgery that of the sewing machine is incomparably the most important. It is the Ariel of the household. By giving woman time to think it is impossible to say how much it may have had to do in originating the "Woman's Rights" movement, which, it is said, is to revolutionize and renew the world. What this little triumph of New England ingenuity has already effected in thousands of private houses it will eventually effect, on a larger scale, in regard to factory labor, and the vehement pathos of Hood's touching "Song of the Shirt" will seem merely as the wail of the misery of a past age.

We have therefore a right to feel justly proud that New England is the home of this invaluable invention. To give some idea of the extent and importance of its manufacture in this city we subjoin a short sketch of the establishment of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company:—

Messrs. Grover & Baker began business about eighteen years since under a patent taken out by them for certain important improvements in the construction of sewing machines. As might be supposed, the first operations of the firm were on a very small scale, and as the sewing machine was a new invention that had yet to make its way in the world, great exertions were required to bring its merits fairly before the public. Confident in the possession of an article of high merit, they spiritedly availed themselves, among others, of one of the most efficient means of overcoming the difficulty—that of advertising in every well-established paper throughout the land. To such an extent did they carry out this plan that their advertising expenses during the time they were making their early reputation were often as high as $50,000 in a single year.

At first business came in slowly, for the world ridiculed the idea that a machine could ever be made to perform effectively so intricate and delicate an operation as sewing. At one time they considered that a fair business was done if ten sewing machines a week were disposed of, and these were made for them by other parties, by contract. The merit of the machine, however, and the publicity given it by advertising, soon brought it favorably before the public, and in a short time the growing demand necessitated the starting of a factory of their own in Haymarket square;—business still rapidly increasing, they, in 1855, built their present extensive factory at the corner of Washington and Waltham streets, in this city, and a corporation was formed under the name of the

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

As a striking contrast to the commencement of their business, it may be interesting to state that at present the company manufacture about 160 machines per day—averaging one completely finished machine every four minutes; employing in their factory about 500 hands (including a large number of the most skilled mechanics), to whem are paid about $425,000 in wages per year; this does not include some 60 employes in their foundry.

The business of this company is as extensive as the world. In addition to their handsome and spacious store on Summer street, in this city, they have large branch establishments in thirty-five of the most important cities of this continent, and in London, Liverpool, and Melbourne—all under the direction of the head office in Boston—besides numerous agencies in all parts of Europe and South America, and sub-agencies in this country.

About 275,000 machines have thus far been manufactured by this company.

The works, covering more than three-quarters of an acre of ground, are located at the corner of Washington and Waltham streets. The main factory is an extensive and substantial brick building, five stories in height. The portion fronting on Waltham street is 200 feet, and that on Washington street is 110 feet in length.

Directly you enter it the busy hum of labor tells you that you are in an enormous hive of industry, which is amply confirmed by the very first glance at the interior.

Few persons have any idea of the immense amount of labor required to complete one small sewing machine, and of the great nicety exacted in its construction, until after a personal inspection of the process of its manufacture.

The first step in this building towards the manufacture of the machines is to receive the castings. These are made at the company's foundry on Albany street, and are delivered at the first story of the factory at the rate of about seven tons per day. These, after being assorted and weighed, pass through the hands of a number of workmen, who finish and prepare them for the japanning processes. On this floor are three powerful presses, weighing nearly three tons each, for cutting and forming into proper lengths and shapes bars and sheets of steel, iron, and brass. Here also are to be seen long rows of polishing wheels revolving at lightning speed, and emitting showers of scintillating

e second story of the main building is a powerful steam engine, built by the Putnam Machine Company at Fitchburg, fed by two large boilers, placed, for safety, in a brick boiler-house, 50 feet in length, separate from the factory. By means of an endless array of shafting and belting this engine supplies the motive power to the whole establishment. A bird's-eye glance at this and the story above conveys an impressive idea of the amount of labor performed in this factory. As far as the eye can reach is a close array of all kinds of lathes and other belted tools, attended by scores of intelligent and busy workmen, engaged in the various requisite operations—such as the turning of screws, nuts, pins, spirals, and numerous other minute parts of the sewing machine. Among the interesting and effective tools in this place are "gang drills," some of which can drill simultaneously from seven to ten holes. Many of those beautiful-working instruments were made by the *corps* of mechanics constantly employed on the premises in tool-making.

The general aspect of the third story much resembles that of the other two. It is filled with all kinds of costly tools, and contains many ingenious edging machines for cutting irregular surfaces; by means of a shifting frame-work and a shifting bed the direction of the cutter can be made to follow the will of the workman; labor-saving devices are being constantly invented and put in operation by the skilful mechanics employed for this purpose, for facilitating the exact manufacture of the machines, and everything tending to improvement in this respect is immediately adopted.

THE NEEDLE DEPARTMENT.

The needle department is on this floor. The manufacture of the needles is a most important department of the factory, when it is considered that about 175,000 are made here every month. The work in many of its details requires great nicety of eye and hand, which can only be acquired by long practice.

Steel wire is first cut to required lengths by machinery; these are then subjected to the various processes of pointing, rounding the end, grooving, polishing of the butt, finishing the point, drilling the eye, tempering, polishing out the groove, finishing the eye, polishing and curving—which completes the needle. These processes necessitate much subdivision of labor, every needle passing through the hands of fifteen different persons. About seventy different kinds of needles are here made.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH STORIES,

as do the others, present a long and striking array of tools and workmen. Every available inch of room is occupied, and every workman is making the utmost of his hands and his time. On the fifth story is the "inspecting room," to which are brought from all parts of the building, by means of elevators, the entire products of the rooms below.

To ensure the best of material and workmanship every part of the machine is here thoroughly inspected, and if found, in any way, a departure from the standard, is at once condemned. It is therefore almost impossible that an imperfect piece can get into a machine. This room contains an immense assortment of the various parts of the machines, which finally pass to the "setters up," who put them together and test the complete machine. Adjoining this is a pattern and drawing room where designs and models are made.

In this story is the plating-room, where, by means of the electro-plating process, certain portions of the machines are coated with pure silver—these are afterwards taken to an adjoining room to be burnished.

THE JAPANNING AND ORNAMENTING DEPARTMENT.

This is a separate building in the rear of the main factory, seventy-five feet long and two stories in height. Here are brought all the portions of the machine which are to be japanned and ornamented. This is an operation of great interest. In the first story the table-standards, wheels, etc., are japanned, loaded on iron cars and run on tramways into the brick ovens, where they remain at a temperature of 180 degrees for twelve hours. They are then removed and ornamented, and sent to the packing-room, where they are boxed for transportation.

In the second story the bed-plates and other parts of the machines are painted, gilded, and beautifully inlaid with pearl in various ornamental patterns by skilful and artistic workmen. Here, also, cars and tramways are employed to place the machines in immense ovens, some of which admit two cars some fifteen feet in length, containing 250 machines.

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP

is in another brick building in the rear of the factory—50 feet in length—in which all the small tools, such as drills, cutters, etc., used in the works, are made and repaired.

THE WOOD-WORK

for supporting or inclosing the machines, is made in factories entirely separate from this, and is a distinct branch of the business, requiring more space and nearly as many hands as are engaged in the manufacture of the machines. The woodwork varies from a common plain table to most elaborate rosewood, carved black walnut, or mahogany cabinet, fit for any lady's boudoir. These factories are in Cambridgeport, New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and various other places, located with a view of saving the cost and avoiding the damage and risk of transportation. This branch requires the disbursement of large sums of money, as may be well imagined, when we reflect that each machine is accompanied by one of the many styles of wood-work.

THE PACKING DEPARTMENT.

A busy scene is presented in this department, from which the machines are forwarded to all parts of the civilized world. The bills for packing cases at Boston alone are upwards of $15,000, and the many teams of the company are constantly employed in transporting large loads to the various depots and wharves for shipment to their destination.

ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT AT THE FACTORY.

To accommodate their rapidly increasing business, the company has lately enlarged its factory by an addition on Washington street five stories in height and 100 feet in length. This is already filled with machinery running in connection with that in the remainder of the building, and the increased facilities are beginning to be apparent in the production.

We know of not many prettier sights than the one presented to the passer-by of this large and substantial building with its hundreds of windows lighted, as it is every night till 6 o'clock, by gas. A good idea of the extent of the main building can thus easily be had.

THE FOUNDRY

of the company is a handsome and commodious brick building at the corner of Albany and Plympton streets. Its dimensions are 170 feet by 60, with two tiers of windows and a French roof; it is furnished with a twenty-horse power engine made by the Putnam Machine Company; two of Peavy's patent cupolas for melting iron, and a Sturtevant "blower." Every modern convenience for facilitating the necessary operations is here employed.

CONCLUSION.

Thus we are shown how ingenuity and never-tiring enterprise, combined with an upright and straightforward manner in all their business transactions have succeeded. The foregoing will furnish food for the reflective mind of many a young man now starting in the business of life. From small beginnings we see a business gradually but constantly and surely progressing until it now reaches a position second to few and of importance exceeded by none.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

Annual Commencements of the Jefferson and Woman's Medical Colleges—Addresses by Professors J. Aitken Meigs, M. D., and Ann Preston, M. D.

The season of medical commencements reached a climax at noon to-day, with the closing exercises of the Jefferson and Woman's Colleges—the former being held at the Academy of Music, and those of the latter at the Musical Fund Hall. The week has been prolific of newfledged disciples of Æsculapius, 337 altogether being turned out by the following institutions:

Jefferson Medical College	160
Medical Department University of Pennsylvania	113
Hahnemann Medical College	50
Women's Medical College	14
Total graduates	337

With 340 new doctors in the field, the old maxim about throwing physic to the dogs may as well be laid aside for the time being.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Forty-Fifth Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music—A List of the Graduates—The Valedictory Address by Professor J. Aitken Meigs, M. D.

As is customary, the commencement exercises of the Jefferson Medical College attracted a large and brilliant audience at the Academy of Music. At 11 o'clock the Germania Orchestra began a varied musical programme, and at noon the regular commencement exercises were opened with a prayer by the Rev. John Chambers. The degree of doctor of medicine was then conferred upon the following gentlemen, one hundred and sixty in number, by the Hon. Edward King, LL. D., President of the institution:—

Abbot, Benjamin T., N. J.	Leggett, Everett, L., O.
Albert, John V., Pa.	Levy, Charles, P., Tenn.
Attaway, Thos M., Texas.	Lockwood, Geo. A., N. Y.
Atlee, W. Lemuel, ——.	Lort, Joseph, Md.
Barclay, John W., Ala.	Marsh, Eras. W. W., Del.
Barnes, Robert H., Pa.	McAlerney, Wm. M., Pa.
Bartleson, Henry C. Pa.	McCandless, A. W. Æ. Pa.
Beckwith, Frank E., Conn.	McCarthy, Samuel, L., Pa.
Belo, Arthur F., N. C.	McCarty, Thos. I. H.
Betts, J. M., Idaho.	McClellan, George, Pa.
Black, Clarence E., Can'a.	McColly, Marsh M., Pa.
Blachly, S. L., Pa.	McDonald, G. (M. D.), Va.
Bowen, John J., Pa.	McFadden, Will Geo'n, Ind
Brayton, E. Cullen, N. Y.	McGaughey, J. D. Tenn.
Brennaman, M. B., Pa.	Mellwaine, R. E., Pa.
Briggs, E. B., Mich.	McLean, E. P., Pa.
Brown, J. Jordan, Pa.	Miller, J. Edwin, Pa.
Bruckart, W. Scott, Pa.	Miller, J. K., Pa.
Buckby, Wilson, Pa.	Miller, John P. Pa.
Butterfield, Thos. H., Pa.	Minich, A. K., Pa.
Campbell, Charles, Pa.	Mitchell, John R., Va.
Chesnrown, A. V., Pa.	Mosser, F. Neff, Pa.
Clark, E. W., Vt.	Moss, G. W., Pa.
Collings, Posey, Ind.	Musser, F. M., Pa.
Crenshaw, John W., Ky.	Neely, A. F., Kan.
Crook, Joseph A., Tenn.	Neff, Geo. W., Jr., Pa.
Davis, John B., Pa.	Noble John E., Miss.
Davis, Thomas D., Pa.	Osgood, Hamilton, Mass.
Detweiler, Moses H., Pa.	Oxamendi, P. F., Cuba.
Dickson, S. H., Jr., S. C.	Parke, Benj. R., Pa.
Delbenbaugh, Z. T., Ohio.	Parker, Samuel H., Ark.
Donaldson, S. J., Vt.	Parish, Wm. H., Miss.
Dundore, Frank P., Pa.	Patterson, John P., Pa.
Eberly, Alison K., Pa.	Plank, Edward H., Pa.
Edwards, Isaac L., Pa.	Poley, Cyrus S., Pa.
Ellis, J. Wesley, Ky.	Porter, Joseph Y., Fla.
Eshelman, Emory, Pa.	Powell, James, Ky.
Fegley, Amandus N., Pa.	Prime, Elon G., Vt.
Ferguson, Jas. F., Mich.	Reeves, M. W., N. J.
Franklin, M., Ga.	Ressler, Joel G., Pa.
Fritsch, Herman, Pa.	Robbins, G. R., Jr., N. J.
Fritzinger, R. J., Pa.	Russell, G. T., Tenn.
Frink, C. S. (M. D.), Ind.	Rutledge, Shalius R., Pa.
Gaines, J. R., Va.	Schmoele, Wm. F., Pa.
Gates, Joseph M., Minn.	Schriver, Franklin, Pa.
Gaut, Matthew R., Pa.	Scott, John G., Pa.
Gemmill, Jacob M., Pa.	Sensenig, Edgar N., Pa.
Graham, D. M., Pa.	Sharp, Samuel F., Ohio.
Griffith, John H., N. J.	Shultz, Abner W., Pa.
Halbert, A. C., Miss.	Smart, D. S., Pa.
Hale, Morris (M. D.), Ill.	Smith, Albert M., Pa.
Hamner, Joseph H., Ky.	Smith, Frank H., N. Y.
Hanna, Hugh, Pa.	Smith, Mark L., N. J.
Henderson, H. G., Ga.	Smith, Robert E., Mo.
Hengst, D. Alfred, Pa.	Snodgrass, J. B., W. Va.
Hickey, Eugene H., N. Y.	Spackman, R. V., Pa.
Hill, George A., Ala.	Spencer, John E., N. J.
Hittell, Randolph S., Pa.	Stokes, J. G., Ill.
Hoffman, Charles I., Pa.	Taylor, J. Richard, Ky.
Hopkins, Elwood E., Pa.	Taylor, S. W., Ala.
Hopson, Joseph, Ky.	Taxis, J. B., Ill.
Howitt, Wm. H., Canada.	Thompson, J., Mo.
Huebener, W., A. M., Pa.	Trabert, J. W., Pa.
Huffman, John M., Mo.	Trenchard, A., Pa.
Huilhen, M. F., W. Va.	Trevino, M., Mexico.
Hunter, W. G., Pa	Turpin, T. J., Jr. (M. D.), Ky.
Irby, W. C. M., S. C.	Uliom, J. T., Pa.
Izzard, W. H., N. J.	Van Nuys, J. D., Ind.
James, H. C., Pa.	Van Valzah, F. H., Pa.
Jarrett, G. B., Pa.	Vinson, J. W., Ga.
Jones, M. D., Miss.	Voorheis, S. M., Ind.
Jones, Robt. E., Texas.	Walker, J. K., Ky.
Johnson, G. F., Ga.	Watson, Lemuel, Mo.
Johnson, S., Md.	Wells, Howard, Pa.
Keller, H. D., Pa.	White, G. A., Cal.
Kendell, H. W. (M.D.), Ill.	White, T. H., Pa.
Kennedy, C. B., Kansas.	Wick, Addison J., Pa.
King, Wm. H., Pa.	Wilson, F. S.
Kreitzer, J. A., Pa.	Zimmerman, G. P., Pa.
Landis, H. G., Pa.	Zuber, D. J., Miss.

The number of students in the class of 1869–70 was 435, representing 39 different States and countries. Of the graduating class 75 members were residents of Pennsylvania.

The valedictory address to the graduating class was delivered by James Aitken Meigs, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the college, and one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The address was a long and elaborate one, and we have room for only a few choice extracts, as follows:—

"The most of you are destined, perhaps, to become active private practitioners. Some of you may be called to preside over hospitals, infirmaries, asylums for the insane, and the like. Others among you may come to exercise your art in the army and navy of your country. To all of you it may happen at any time to be summoned to aid the ends of justice by the exhibition of your knowledge. In all these situations, the comfort and the happiness of many people, for good or ill, are in your hands. Weighty, then, indeed, is the responsibility which, of your own free will, you have this day assumed.

"Strain your eyes for a moment along the road which lies open before you, and let your mental vision pierce the veil which covers the future. It is midnight. A strong child—an only child, it seems—is struggling wildly, gasping for breath. The smothered cry, the hoarse and brazen cough, grate harshly and ominously upon your ear, for you well know that the inflammatory and rebellious blood is weaving with nimble fingers the network of death in the throat of that child. And as the frantic mother grasps your hand, and begs you, by all that you hold dear, to stay the destroyer, one glance I catch at your troubled looks, and somehow the scene changes. The houses and streets of a great city are before me. I see men hurrying to and fro, their faces white and ghastly. They shrink from the touch of each other, for the plague-demon holds dread revelry in that town. And the physician is there, pale, haggard, and worn, yet striving manfully to win at least one victim from the jaws of the merciless death. And now the city fades, and in its place, upon the sea, a ship appears, with sickness and despair full freighted. Famine and fever and death have laid their hands heavily upon the crew of that ship; and, amidst the great distress, the conscientious surgeon moves from berth to berth, his intellectual and moral being disturbed and sorely tried, for imminent danger without leagues with perplexity and doubt within to render him the wretchedest of men.

"Amidst some such circumstances and in the presence of some such spectacles as these the responsibilities of your profession will come upon you with a crushing weight. Into a few moments it will seem to you that the dread, the anxiety, and the embarrassment of years have been crowded. In such an hour you will learn that your peace of mind and the comfort and well-being of your patients are interwoven threads, and that the only way to maintain the former is to be thoroughly skilled in all the modes of preserving the latter. I would have you, therefore, to cultivate to its utmost this feeling of responsibility. I would have your sensibilities sharpened as acutely as possible. Responsibility, rightly appreciated, will cause you to come to the work, not with half-heart, and half-knowledge, and zeal half aroused, but full of devotion, full of determination to be equal, cost what it may, with the requirements of your calling. Face boldly, then, that anxiety begotten of responsibility, and grapple with it resolutely. It is your friend in disguise—a rough friend, it is true, but an honest one—and in the great system of providential compensation, like all dangers to the brave, like all obstacles to the determined, it will become your helper.

"In entering upon the active duties of your vocation, I wish you particularly to remember that the only wares which you carry into the market of the world to exchange for the goods of life, are your time and professional knowledge. It behoves you, therefore, more than all other men, to economize time, that you may, by its wise use, all the more effectually increase your knowledge. 'A man that is young in years,' says Bacon, may be old in hours, if he have lost no time. But,' he adds significantly, 'that happeneth rarely.' If you rightly employ those fragments of time so recklessly wasted by the giddy world at large, in the insane quest after pleasure, so-called, you will achieve for yourselves almost any reasonable reputation you may desire. This diligent and well-directed employment of your time will enable you at forty years of age to have accomplished more than most men who have numbered their threescore years and ten.

"If you would obtain the confidence of the world, you must have confidence in yourselves, you must be animated by the same spirit which impelled Cæsar to say to the affrighted pilot in the storm, 'Fear not, thou carriest Cæsar and his fortunes.' Such a spirit will carry you hopefully and patiently through the struggles and difficulties of the lonely period of probation upon which you have just entered. Some there are in our profession who have found a short and easy road to a lucrative practice by inheriting it from a father, a father-in-law, or some other relative who may be extensively engaged in business; or, by obtaining it through the timely patronage of some over-busy practitioner who seeks relief from his incessant labors. Such men have success, in great measure, thrust upon them. The most of you will be compelled to earn it—to win your way to a remunerative practice through many trials, and by triumphing over many obstacles. When at length you have secured success—when in the course of time your self-reliance, your diligence and skill have brought you much business, and made you thereby the slave of the sick public, think not to say now I will rest, now I will take mine ease. Over many there are in the world who are resting and taking their ease, living upon the labor of others, and returning to the world not a tithe of what they have obtained from it.

"If you would become physicians in the highest acceptation of the term, you must be deeply impressed with the scientific requirements of medicine. The welfare of your patients and your individual interests alike demand this; for as long as medicine appears to be purely empirical, so long will quackery be possible. This baleful parasite flourishes most vigorously in those departments of our art least illuminated by the rays of science. Surgery, resting upon the exact science of anatomy, and calling to its aid various accurate mechanical appliances, is now but little troubled with impostors. The 'natural bone-setters' and other similarx charlatans have long since disappeared from its domain. Practical medicine, on the other hand, based as it is upon an experience which is so often fallacious, upon a physiology and pathology still very imperfect, and an organic chemistry in a state of great confusion, is still a prey to the mercenary cunning of every quack who boasts his infallible remedy for phthisis, rheumatism, and all those special ills which, in consequence of our ignorance of their essential nature, continue to resist all therapeutic effort.

"In view of this fact it is incumbent upon you to do all that you can to render quackery impossible, not by exposing its criminal falsifications, but by making that which is doubtful in medicine certain and that which is obscure clear. To do this you must emphatically recognize the fact that medicine has a two-fold relation; that it touches science on the one hand and humanity on the other; that it depends upon, and must keep pace with, science in order to deal skilfully with the sufferings and sorrows, both physical and mental, of mankind. Herein lie at once the difficulty and the glory of the physician."

The Formation of an Alumni Association.

Previous to the commencement a meeting of the Alumni of the Jefferson College was held in the lower lecture-room of the college building, at 10½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Alumni Association. The number of graduates, from the founding of the college until the present time, is nearly 6000, the present class numbering 435. Dr. George McClellan was the founder, and for many years was the incumbent of the chair of surgery.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the present Professor of Surgery, on whose motion Dr. N. L. Hatfield was appointed Chairman. Dr. J. Ewing Mears was elected Secretary. Dr. Gross stated the following, among others, to be the object of an alumni association such as it was now proposed to form:—To preserve and cultivate a feeling of good fellowship among graduates and towards their former preceptors; to establish scholarships for the education of poor young men; to create annual or other prizes, to be conferred at commencements; and to form a library for the use of indigent students.

The following committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the society:—Professor S. D. Gross, Professor Ellerslie Wallace, Professor B. Howard Rand, Dr. Addison Hewson, and Dr. Ewing Mears.

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting was added to the committee *ex officio*. The committee will meet next Tuesday evening in the faculty-room of the University to transact business. The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday at noon, when the report of the committee will be received.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Eighteenth Annual Commencement, at Musical Fund Hall—The Graduates—The Valedictory Address by Professor Ann Preston, M. D.—A Sensible View of Woman's Higher Sphere of Duty.

The Woman's Medical College is an institution to which time has given permanency and professional energy success. The number of students in attendance during the year just closed was 50, against 43 the previous year; the graduates this year numbering 14, while at the last commencement the number was 15. The Eighteenth Annual Commencement was held at the Musical Fund Hall at noon to-day, in presence of a large and attentive audience. Previous to the exercises of the occasion Carl Sentz' Orchestra gave some attractive musical selections, with others interspersed through the remainder of the programme. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, who is well known as a decided champion of the woman cause in all its different phases. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred by T. Morris Perot, Esq., the President of the Board of Corporators, upon the following young ladies, 14 in number:—

Sibelia T. Baker, Minn.	Martha E. Hutchins, Ind.
Jennie G. Brown, Ill.	Anna Lukens, Pa.
Julia W. Carpenter, Ohio.	Phebe A. Oliver, N. Y.
Hanna T. Croasdale, Pa.	Mary T. Seelye, Ohio.
Sarah C. Hall, Ind.	Jean S. Stevenson, N. Y.
Sarah A. Hibbard, N. Y.	Melissa M. Webster, N. Y.
Jennie L. Henderson, Mo.	Eliza J. Wood.

The valedictory address to the graduating class was then delivered by Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in the college, and Dean of the Faculty. She spoke as follows:—

"Ladies, Graduates:—It is not merely in formal compliance with custom that I give you to-day, on behalf of the Faculty, a few parting words.

"We have watched your progress in study with interest and with pride. Our hopes and sympathies go with you into the future, and we feel your welfare and success henceforth linked with our own.

"There are many to-day who look upon you with something indeed of sympathy, but with mere of pity, believing that you have chosen a hard pathway, and that care and sorrow above the common measure must fall to your lot. We do not share in this feeling. If the care and anxiety be great, the compensations are yet greater; if the toil be heavy, we believe, with Ruskin, that 'whenever the arts and labors of life are fulfilled in the spirit of striving against mere rule, and doing whatever we have to do honorably and perfectly, they invariably bring happiness, as much as seems possible to the nature of man.'

"At present nervous maladies, womanhood enfeebled and diseased, are the fashion of society, and perhaps the most frequent question that you will have to answer practically will be, 'What can be done for our suffering women?' There is a deep conviction that these headaches, neuralgias, and weak backs are neither necessary nor destined to be the permanent condition of womanhood; and ladies, the philanthropist and scientist, who are seeking the remedy, look hopefully to the result of your knowledge and experience in its bearing upon this point.

"When anxious fathers and mothers bring you their beautiful daughters, from whose young faces and steps the bloom and elasticity are departing, and ask your advice, what shall you do? You look at those girls and at once take in their history. Kept long at school and strained with many lessons at a time of life when the conditions of healthful growth and development were incompatible with sedentary habits and severe mental tasks; their bodies so bound with clothing that by no possibility have the ever-moving vital organs been able fully to perform their functions; their extremities cold and thinly clad, and the weight of their clothing supported, not by the shoulders, made by God to bear burdens, but by parts totally unfitted to sustain them! Released from school, they have bent long in the same posture over piano, fancy work, or exciting novel, instead of rejoicing in the open air, or in active muscular exercise; their homes, luxurious it may be, have yet been grudgingly supplied with pure air and quickening sunshine; the passion for dress and company has been fostered until these have become the staples rather than the stimulants of their lives; while late hours, artificial lights, and continuous excitements have interfered with the nutrition of nerve tissue, and perverted the distribution of nerve force. You know that quiet, interesting, imperative work—work for hands and for mind—is essential to their health; and as you sigh over their perverted, suffering, unsatisfied lives, you cannot be content with the mockery of merely prescribing drugs, needful and beneficial as these may often be.

"Ladies, society hails your advent into the field of medicine as among the heralds of a higher civilization—the civilization which is harmonious with Christianity—and you will prescribe for those who seek your advice in the knightly spirit of your profession, with all tenderness, but with all truth. Scorning make-believes and pretensions, with the authority of knowledge you will say, 'these things you cannot do, and realize the joy of health.' Nor will you speak in vain. When an evil is once fully seen and admitted, and its cause understood, the remedy will surely be devised."

After giving some wholesome advice to the young lady doctors about the details of their practice and the ethics of the profession, Dr. Preston continued:—

"The progress which our cause is making throughout the world is truly marvellous. In free Switzerland the Medical University of Zurich has for years admitted women to all its advantages; the great University of cosmopolitan Paris has now dispensed to them its fullest privileges and highest honors; the University of Edinburgh has opened its doors, creaking with the rime of ages, wide enough for their entrance; the University of Stockholm in Sweden, we understand, is offering them facilities for medical education; and the Swedish Government, it is stated, is about to establish a complete medical college at Gothenburg for women exclusively. In Austria the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Obstetrics consist both of men and women; while in our own country, not only the great University of Michigan, but a number of smaller institutions also, have removed the barriers which forbade them to enter.

"One of our graduates of last year is now a medical missionary in India, sent out by the Woman's Branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. With the angels' song of 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men' resounding in her spirit, she bears with her that medical knowledge so prized in the East, which will open to her the harems and homes which men physicians cannot enter. In a recent report of the Philadelphia Branch of the Woman's Union Missionary Society are these words:—'From all heathenism comes the call, send us the educated doctress to teach our women how to take the medical care of women and children.' It further adds: 'Heathen men of high rank have offered to give funds to establish medical colleges for their women, if we will send the educated American ladies to teach.'

"The recent circumstances in this city which called forth such a surprising expression of public sentiment through the general newspaper press of this country and of Europe, have shown it to the conviction of the civilized world that it is right and proper that women should study and practise medicine, and that they should have the means of education necessary to fit them to do it effectively. Nor would it be just for you to estimate professional sentiment by cases of individual illiberality. Great-hearted men adorn this noble calling, and your best help and kindest welcome will come from many of these. Of the ladies who last spring went out from this college to practise medicine, two, unsolicited by themselves, have been elected members of the medical societies in their respective localities. Knowing the fine attainments and culture of these ladies, we congratulate those societies on having honored themselves, as well as their new members, by this action. Still another of the class of last session, as assistant physician in the women's department of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass., is associated professionally with distinguished physicians. She accepted this untried post of duty with hesitation and diffidence; but after six months' of trial she has been officially informed that her services are entirely satisfactory and desirable; and her salary, not less at first than the ordinary salary of a man assistant for the first year, has been already increased.

"Ladies, there are some parts of medical work that men can doubtless perform better than you, some that you can perform better than they; but society expects from you the nicer sensibilities, the finer humanities that it ascribes to woman. Its standard of moral virtue is higher for woman than for man, and so it deems any disregard of it worse in her than in him. The tone of medical literature and medical feeling, it is all too obvious, needs the refining and ennobling influences that the purity and peculiar endowments of the true woman are calculated to give. You bring into the profession your womanly tact and insight, your quick sympathies, your watchful care, and your high ideal of the purity and delicacy required in the sacred office you have assumed. As women, with the experiences of your womanhood, and looking at the subject from a fresh standpoint, you will surely unfold new resources in the art of healing; and if you are true to yourselves, you must enrich as well as refine the profession you enter.

"Go forth prudently, truthfully, trusting in the eternal strength of the ever-living God, willing to accept toil and privation as well as ease and victory, and fear not that a true and glorious success shall be yours—that this will be to you the commencement of a renewed life of enlarged activity, in which, amid cares and responsibilities, you shall often be led beside still waters, and lie down in green pastures."

The exercises of the day were concluded with the benediction and a musical finale.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

Money continues in ample supply at 4@5 per cent. on Government and other good collaterals. Discounts are easy and unchanged. Prime paper is current at 6@7 per cent. The sharp reaction in gold yesterday has had a very unsettling effect on trade and in financial circles, and the impression is growing that gold is likely to react until it reaches 18@20, instead of declining to 0, as some sanguine people hoped at the beginning of the week.

The opening sales this morning were made at 112, declining, for a few minutes only, to 111⅞, and sharply rebounding, closing about noon at 112⅜.

Government bonds are suddenly depressed, losing most of the advance gained yesterday. It is likely, however, that there will be a reaction in sympathy with gold before the close today. The probability of the passage of the Funding bill is credited with this change.

The business in stocks was very light and prices were steady. State loans were dull. Sales of sixes, first series, at 103½. City sixes were stronger, selling at 101⅞ for the new bonds.

In Reading Railroad there were no sales. The range is 48⅝@½. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56⅛@57, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅝@54⅞—an advance. The balance of the list was very dull, and there was a general lack of spirit among buyers and sellers alike.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	98⅝	$500 Pa 6s, 1 se	103⅛
$2400 City 6s, N...ls.	101⅛	2 sh Penna R.	57
$1000 Reading deb. Bds	81⅛	14 do...ls.	57
$100 do	81⅛	21 do	56⅞
$2000 Steub & Ind 6s March issue..b5.	71	52 do...ls.	57
		10 sh Leh V R.	54⅝
		18 do	54⅞

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@115; 5-20s of 1862, 110⅝@111; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 109⅛@110; do., July, 1865, 108⅛@108¾; do. do., 1867, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 105⅞@106⅛; Cur. 6s, 112⅛@112⅜. Gold, 112¼.

NEBR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112	10·16 A. M.	112
10·01 "	111⅞	10·20 "	112⅛
10·05 "	112	11·14 "	112⅛
10·07 "	111⅞	11·22 "	112⅛
10·08 "	111⅞	12·00 M	112⅛
10·09 "	111⅞		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 12.—The Flour market is steady, but the volume of business is light, the demand being confined to the immediate requirements of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6, the latter rate for choice; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½@4·75.

The Wheat market is without change. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·23@1·25. Rye is quiet at 98c. Corn is quiet, and 2500 bushels yellow sold at 90c. in the cars and from store, and 92c. afloat. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels Pennsylvania changed hands at 54@55c.

No sales reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is quiet, and ranges from $1@1·02 for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....43

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Prize Banner, Atkins, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Wilmington, N. C., do.
Schr Jas. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Salem, do.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, Salem, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Panita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, from Providence, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Eureka, Young, 22 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Bark Brunswick, Pultz, 13 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, 60 days from St. John, N. B., via Holmes' Hole, with laths, etc., to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Kenduskeag, Wyatt, 15 days from Sagua, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Bark Attila, arrived yesterday, is consigned to L. Westergaard & Co.—not as before.

Bark Uriel, arrived yesterday from New York, is consigned to S. L. Merchant & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Athenais, from London; brig Home, from Sagua; schr Ella Hodsdon, from Cardenas.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Ship Tamerlane, from Bremerhaven; schr Ellie L. Smith, from Havana; and one brig, unknown.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Voyage of the Smidt.

$7000 Embezzlement of a Book-keeper.

The Religious Revival in Cincinnati

Newly Discovered Gold Fields.

FROM NEW YORK.

Voyage of the Steamer Smidt.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The captain of the steamer Smidt reports that he left Bremen on the 23d of January, and proceeded satisfactorily until the 27th, when a perfect hurricane commen