[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] THE NAVAL DEPOT.—LEAGUE ISLAND AND

It is well known that the necessities of the Government require greater facilities and larger accommodations than are now possessed, for the construction, equipment and fitting out of ironclad vessels for the Navy. This being an acknow-

commodations than are now possessed, for the construction, equipment and fitting out of ironclad vessels for the Navy. This being an acknowledged fact, we now propose to show what advantages League Island has over any other locality that has been named for such a purpose. In the first place, tresh water is a necessity, that every one conversant with the subject acknowledges. Iron corrodes with five-fold more rapidity in salt water than it does in fresh water. The bottoms of vessels returning from craises are covered with barnacles, which greatly impede their progress; and require more power to force them through the water. The life of these burnacles depends upon their remaining in salt water, and to free a vessel of them while in it necessitates the habling her out, and removing them. In fresh water they die, and drop off in consequence, League Island possesses the advantage of being located in fresh water.

Secondly. It is self-evident that it is the interest of the Government, in so important a matter as locating a naval depot, to select the point most concating a naval depot, to select the point most convenient for obtaining all the materials that are requisite for building and fitting vessels for sea. The great desideratum in building iron vessels is undoubtedly iron. The next great consideration is skilled labor. Scarcely any one will d-ny this. League Island being situated atthe foot of the finest avenue in Phitadelphia, within about two miles of the built up portion of the city, and Phitadelphia being the acknowledged centre of the iron trade of the country, and also of the skilled labor for building iron-clad and other vessels, and steam engines for working them, it is evidently the interest of the Government that it should be selected as the site for the naval depot, should there not be unanswerable objections.

Thirdly. Another great desideratum for steam vessels is the facility for obtaining fuel at the lowest rates. Every one knows that this is the distributing point of the country, dand in greater

vantages. Now these statements are entirely with-out foundation. The island has been occupied us a

would be so great as to counterbalance all its advantages. Now these statements are entirely without foundation. The island has been occupied as a grazing farm for over twenty years, by one of our most respectable citizens, and persons have been living upon it all that time. Oak trees, the growth of over a hundred years, are now upon it, and the land evidences a solidity of centuries. That the land is not greatly elevated is one of its advantages, as the immense docks that must necessarily beexcavated will find a place of deposit for the dirt which will be taken from them. Should it be considered desirable to raise the land higher, immense quantities of coal ashes and cinders, for which Philadeiphia finds it difficult to obtain a place of deposit; could be used for that purpose. But it appears unnecessary to speculate upon what may be done to remove any slight objections that can always be raised to the most eligible s.te.

The fact is palpable to any unprejudiced mind that League Island possesses advantages not claimed for any other location. The interests of the country point to that spot, and all the false reports and statements that are made to prejudice members of Congress against it, have no weight with the people at large. Under these circumstances, it seems a matter of surprise, where the opposition to the location can come from; Let us try to explain. The eastern people would like to have it, because of the importance of such an establishment wherever it may be placed. It will be the means of giving importance, and creating business in its neighborhood. It is worth struggling for on account of the employment it will give the people. It is therefore wanted at New London, and strong efforts have been made to get that place chosen. New York is jealous of Philadelphia, and it is only necessary for the people of that disloyal city to know that any enterprise is afoot to benefit what they consider a rival, for all the energy possessed by them to be put forth to prevent its being accomplished. The Government,

After all the efforts that have been made, it appears at length as if public opinion had settled upon the banks of the Delaware, and no one, until a very short period, ever dreamed of another site upon that river than League Island. Speculators, however, have been casting about, and such an opportunity could not be let slip without a deshowever, have been casting about, and such an opportunity could not be let slip without a desperate effort to make money. Thus originated the project of selecting the banks of the Delaware below Chester. The land in that vicinity has been purchased at low rates; for it was worth but little and the original holders (with the exception of those who were in the secret) have disposed of their property at farm prices. Having accomplished the necessary preliminary, the scheme was ripe for opening, and the initiatory step was taken by offering to the Government as much land as would be required for its purpose. This looked liberal, and the necessary engineering being accomplished, the Chester locality began to assume form and shape, although many thought it a mere hoax. But money and manœuvreing do wonders, and at length it became apparent that the seed had not only taken root, but the tree was rapidly springing into maturity. So persistent were the efforts of the speculators that they induced a number of the members of the Naval Committee of the Senate to visit the locality, to impress upon them the great advantages that would accrue to the country by locating the Navy Yard at Chester, and ignoring League Island. To accompliab this end, it became necessary to visit the latter place, but unfortunately for the success of the scheme seme of the very gentlemen, who had been brought to League Island in hopes they would

the latter place, but unfortunately for the success of the scheme seme of the very gentlemen who had been brought to League Island in hopes they would be prejudiced against it, perceived at once its immense superiority over Chester, and have so expressed themselves since.

We will now briefly sum up. by stating what efforts have been made to counteract the influences that have been brought to bear against League Island. Judge Kelley, finding what efforts had been made to poison the minds of members of Congress, and particularly of the Naval Committee, deemed it his duty to use proper and active means to disabuse their minds of the erroneous impressions that had been made on them, and for this purpose invited the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to visit the different localities and judge for themselves. Communicating his intention to the City Councils, the Cora Exchauge, and the Board of Trade, measures were immediately taken to receive and entertain the Committee properly.

Perhaps it is here proper to state that extensive

and the Board of Trade, measures were immediately taken to receive and entertain the Committee properly.

Perhaps it is here proper to state that extensive preparations had been made by the Chester speculators, upon the occasion of the visit of the members of the Nayal Committee of the Senate, under the auspices of Mr. Broomall, who represents the Chester district in Congress, to give them a handsome reception and entertainment. This was done with all the honors, and the Continental Hotel was the scene of gaiety and speechmaking to a late hour after their return from the Visit to Chester and League Island, Invitations had been extended to a number of persons who were thought to be favorable to their project; and to give an appearance of fairness to the matter, three invitations were given to members of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange. By some unaccountable want of foresight, some of these people fell into the trap, and what was very strange, a few members of the Committee of Councils allowed themselves to be inveigled by some kind of an outside invitation, into attending the party on their visit to Chester and at the banquet at the Continental in the evening. Thus Phinadelphia was made subservient, in appearance, to the schemes of the speculators, and a door was opened to them to force themselves upon the Committee visiting here, at the invitation of Judge Kelley. Having put their foot into it, it was deemed necessary to invite some of the Chester speculators, in return for the courtesy extended to the Philadelphians. This was not agreed to the the scheme of the chester, that it was a strange policy to invite the enemy into your camp. However, the less that is said about this matter the better; suffice it, that it was a tength determined that six of the enemy should be faken into conneci. better; suffice it, that it was at length determined that six of the enemy should be taken into connect. The great high priest was among the number. The President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company. The invitations were extended; but lo, when the time approached for the party te start, the vestibule of the Continental literally swarmed with the speculators, all ready and anxious to participate in the excursion. Here was a difficulty, some contending that in consequence of the hospitable and courteous manner in which they had treated our people, the whole body of them ought to be invited. This did not accord with the programme, and some of the reporters of the newspapers, who always know better than any one else what is due to propriety and courtesy, expressed themselves as quite incensed at the insult offered to the spaculators. These speculators, however, true to their instincts, when they discovered they were not to be of the party, procured conveyances of their own, and thus forced their company upon taose who did not want them.

The visit has been made; the members of the Naval Committee have had an opportunity of judging for themselves, and there is but little doubt that the result will prove that in spite of the strentous fefores made by the speculators to describe the strentous procured to the seculators of the strentous fefores made by the speculators to describe the strentous fefores made by the speculators to describe the strentous fefores made by the speculators to describe the seculators to describe the sec judging for themselves, and there is out here doing that the result will prove that in spite of the stren-nous efforts made by the speculators to depreciate

the only locality that is worthy of consideration, League Island will be approved.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. DAVIS TO THE

RESTRICTIONS ON REBEL TRADE AND COMMERCE.

RESTRICTIONS ON REBEIL TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Herald, of this morning, contains the following:

MR. FRANK C. CHAPMAN'S DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAO, Feb.
14, 1864.—I have received Richmond dates to the 10th inst. Jefferson Davis has issued a flaming address to the soldiers of the rebel armies, which I send you entire.

JEFF. DAVIS'S PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States:

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vasily more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph—the neblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves. As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defence—a free offering, which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received separate acknowledgments were returned; but it is now apparent that a like general enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally.

and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their geal in the public service. It is therefore deemed appropriate, and it is hoped will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and, in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiera—By your will—for you and the people are but one—I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with explication to pride and allection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has m+1ked your every heroic achievement yet never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate as; anult have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in the last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior patriot. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours; already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives for the defence of your country with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolu's bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your nollenatures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present.

stronger and firmer your notife natures, are snamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy as well as our own, will silence the vain glorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press, and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission. nission.

Soldiers—The coming spring campaign will open under anspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of representatives who give earnest of their purpose to add by legislation largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the mamories of past victories. On the other hand, debt, is axation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions occassioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the overstrained energies of the enemy. His campaign of 1864 must, gies of the enemy. His campaign of 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources of men and money, be far less formidable than those of the las two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results

which are suggested by the mention of the names of Shiloh. Perryville, Murfreesboro' and the Chiekahominy, Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancollorsville.

Soldiers—Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the perservation of all that renders life desirable to

perservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone; but your children and your children's children in long generations to come will enjoy the blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Citizen de'enders of the homes, the liberties and altars of the confederacy—that the God whom we all humbly worship may sheld you with His fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the associations of those you mest love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE RECHANCE OF PERSONERS AND THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRINOYERS AND THE FIRSTER IN LEGISLATURE.

The Enquirer of the 10th bas an editorial de nouncing the Virginia Legislature for attempting to interfere with the State and war matters of the rebel government by the passage of an act requesting Jeff. Davis to remove the act of outlawry against General Butler, in order to facilitate the exchange of prinopers exchange of prisoners.

ONE THOUSAND BALES OF COTTOM EURNED.
The following is the Enquirer's latest news by

ONE THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON BURNED. The following is the Enquirer's latest news by telegraph:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9, 1864.—A fire occurred here last night, which consumed one thousand and twenty-five bales of cotion, belonging to the Chicora Steamship Company and S. E. Morrisons. The cotton was partially insured. Loss seven handred thousand dollars.

ANOTHER ELOCKADE RUNNER DESTOTED.

The steamer Spunkie, blockade runner, is ashore under the guns of Fort Caswell. The principal part of her cargo will be saved, but the vessel will probably be lost.

UNION SOLDIERS IN PRISON.

Seventy-three prisoners, captured by General Martin last week, at hepardsville, below Newbern, arrived here to-day.

FIGHT AT LEBANON; ALBEAMA.

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 9, 1861.—The Reporter has received information of a fight between the Lewis sequency and the enemy near Lebanon, Ala., on Wednesday-last. The enemy, 9, 600 strong, subsequently abandoned Lebanon and retreated toward the Tennessee river. Our force numbered 400 only.

The Reporter's correspondent says the Vankoe.

ward the Tennessee river. Our force numbered 400 only.

The Reporter's correspondent says the Yankee force at Larkin's Ferry numbered at least 40,600.

OFERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1864.—A flag of truce, for the purpose of bringing a number of ladies out of Knoxville, went out yesterday.

Gen. Martin's cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets and captured one caisson and a few wagons within four miles of Knoxville yesterday.

THE LATEST GENERAL ORDERS.

The following is promulgated in General Orders from the rebel War Department:

Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Pennessee have been organized into two cavalry departments by General Poik.

The Northern Department with the process of the contraction of the contraction

by General Poik.

The Northern Department will be commanded by General Forrest, with hordquarters at Como, and the Southern Department by General Lee, with headquarters at Jackson.

and the Southern Department by General Lee, with headquarters at Jackson.

\*\*REBSIONS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.\*\*

The 16bel Congress has passed the following act, which was signed by Jeff. Davis on the 3d inst.:

Act No. 25.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America, for its next regular than the Confederate States of America, for its next regular reserving the property of the Confederate States of America, for its next regular reserving, that the Confederate States of America, for its next regular reserving, the property of the Confederate States of America, for its next regular reserving, and not jon the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and not jon the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and not jon the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and not jon the first Monday in December, eight miles below, and marched on the Roanoke river, eight miles below, and marched on the Roanoke river, eight miles below, and marched on the town, where they made a junction with those that went up in boats. They burned up some meat, destroyed some sait and carried off the Rev. Cyrus Walters, of the Episcopal Church, and several others. They attacked Captain Bowers's camp, and routed the small force therebut, Captain Bowers being reinforced with a small cavalry force, after some sharp fighting the Yankees retired.

A gentleman who was at Smithfield on Monday informs the Fetersburg Express that he made an inspection of the wreck of this steamer. He states that her engines are apparently uninjured, and thinks our government should adopt some immediate measures to precure them. Her armament, too, consisting of two very serviceable thirty-two pounders, a Parrott and a rifled piece, can be easily rescued. There are also large quantities of roon, which would prove of value in times of scarcity like the present.

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCE. [From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 10.] The President yesterday approved the following ills of Congress, passed in secret session:

A Bill to Impose Restrictions on Foreign Commerce

This bill probibits the exportation of cotton, to-bacco, navai and military stores; molasses, sugar, or rice, under the penalty of forfeiture of any ves-sel or vehicle or any slaves or animals engaged in the transportation thereof. Permits to export may be granted under rules which may be prescribed by the President.

The bill also probibits the rending of any of the

be granted under rules which may be prescribed by the President.

The bill also prohibits the rending of any of the above named articles to any point in the Confederacy in possession of the enemy.

A violation of this law comes within the category of high misdemesnor, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Confederate States courts.

A Bill to Prohibit the Importation into the Confederate States.—This bill prohibits the importation of luxuries, of which a long list is enumerated: after the first day of March next. A provision in the bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the maximum of foreign prices at which or within which all goods made wholly or partly of cott. In, flax, wool or silk may be imported. This is designed to insure the importation of articles of prime necessity and common use.

We mention in this connection that the Senate has passed a bill to establish a bureau of toreign supplies. The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the bill so far as the Senate is concerned; but it is being considered in secret session by the House of Representative.

FROM FORT SUMNER, NEW MEXICO.

FROM FORT SUMNER, NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SUMMER, NEW MEXICO, Jan. 6. 1864.— Capt. Benj. C. Cutter, Assistant Adjutant General Department New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.—CAPTAIN:—I have again the honor of reporting to the Gen. Commanding the Department, a successful scout made from the port against the Navajo Indians. Yesterday at 11 A. M. it was reported to me that the Navajos had run off the Apache Head about four miles in a southerly direction from the post. I immediately started Lieutenant Charles Newbold 5th U. S. Infantry, with ten mounted men of Company B. 2d Cavalry, Calitornia Volunteers, and Company D. 5th U. S. Infantry, (all the men that could be mounted at the Port;) Mr. Labadi the Indian Agent, Mr. Cubillo, Mr. Whitmore and about twenty-five Apaches were in pursuit. I also ordered (apt. Callaway with his Company I, 1st Infantry California Volunteers, with two days rations, to follow the trail of the mounted party.

Lieut. Newbold encountered over one hun ired Navalos mounted and on 100t. A sharp skirmish appeared in which nine Navalos were left dead on Infantry California Volunteers, with two days rations, to follow the trail of the mounted party.

Lient, Newbold encountered over one hundred Navalos mounted and on loot. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which nine Navalos were left dead on the field. The Navalos then broke into two parties and fied, hotly pursued by Lieutenant Newbold and Mr. Labadi, and a running fight was kept up with both parties for about ten miles. Of the Navalos pursued by Mr. Labadi only eighteen escaped; of those pursued by Lieut. Newbold but seventeen escaped. At 4 o'clock P.M., it being intersely cold (freezing severely the faces, hands, &c., of several of the party), the horses and mules of the soldiers being very tired, much ammunition expended, and night drawing near, it was deemed advisable by Lieut. Newbold, commanding the party, to return to the tort.

This is the same party whipped by nearly the same command on the 16th ult. In this skirmish we lost none killed and but two Apaches slightly we lost none killed and but two Apaches slightly

vounded. Lieutenant Newbold before attacking the In-Lieutenant Newbold before attacking the Indians the second time, told them, through an interpreter, that they were in our power and that if they would surrender he would take them to their friends at the fort. This offer they contemptationsly rejected.

I beg to call the attention of the Commanding General to the gallant and handsome manner in which Lieutenant Charles Newbold, 5th U.S. Infantry, managed this very successful engagement. Such conduct deserves well of the Government."

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your o'bt, serv't.
[Signed.] H. D. WALLIN,
Major 7th U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

OCCUPATION OF JACKSON AND YAZOO CITY
BY GENERAL SHEBMAN'E FORCES.
[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
VICKSEURG, Feb. 6.—Jackson and Yazoo City are again in our hands. Through the kindness of Major J. S. Steward, Paymaster, I am enabled to communicate the above important information,

which reached headquarters here a few hours since:

The 16th and 17th Army Corps, acting under the supreme direction of Major-General W. T. Sherman, and under the immediate command of Major-Generals Huribut and McPherson, occupied Jackson yesterday at 6 P. M., McPherson leading the advance. No particulars of the occupation have yet arrived. A slight resistance was met with near Eaker's Creek on the morning of the 4th, in which we lost three men killed, nine wounded and eight captured, In an attack of the enemy's cavalry on our advance. Goal McPherson's despatch to his Adjutant General, Lieuwenaut Colonel, W. T. Clark, dated three P. M. yesterday, says he was within sight, and within a short distance of Jackson. He should occupy it early that evening. Later intelligence which reached headquarters here a few hours occupy it early that evening. Later intelligence was brought of such occupation, 2s predicted by

the gall ant General.

This is the first of many grand successes that may be confidently expected at the hands of the veterans now operating in the rear of Vicksburg. Nothing further is permitted to be said at present of the movement and destination of General Sherman's expedition. The movement on Yazoo City has also been successfully accomplished. The force despatched to occupy this point was under the command of Colonel Coates, and consisted of the 11th Illinois Infantry, the 4th Illinois Cavalry and the 6th Louisiana Infantry, Corps d'Afrique. No resistance was offered to oppose the advance of this small column until it resched Saisortia. Here a brisk fight occurred on the morning of the 4th, in which we lost nine men killed of the 11th Illinois and 6th Louisiana Regiments. Both regiments acted with the greatest gallantry, and the rebels were soon compelled to retire, with what loss is anknown After this repulse of the enemy, in which Col. Osband's 4th Wisconsin cavalsy took an active part, the force moved forward to the occupation of Yazoo city, which was effected without opposition on the 5th. vesterday. This occupation which is to This is the first of many grand successes that man city, which was effected without opposition on the 5th, yesterday. This occupation, which is insia, yesterday. This occupation, which is in-tended to be permanent, has considerable import-ance. The country about there is known to abound in corn and forage, which can be readily col-lected at Yazoo City, and thence be shipped to Vicksburg by steamers for the use of Gen. Sher-man's army.

ANOTHER RAILEOAD PROJECT .- There was a meeting at Jersey Shore, last week, of prominent capitalists interested in another Penn sylvania railroad project. The road is to start in the Philadelphia and Erie at Jersey Shore, having a main stem from that point to the meadows in Tioga county, with two branches at the meadows: one extending to Tioga village to connect with the Corning and Blossburg road, the other extending west through Tiega and Potter counties until it reaches the Allegheny river, which stream it follows to Olean, connecting with the Eric Railway at this latter point. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions: one a local committee, to operate along the line of the route; the other a general committee, to operate among the capitalists of our larger cities.

WANTS.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SALESMAN in a Domestic Commission House. Address P. O. Box 2683. with referefices. fel5-6t\* O. Box 2683. with references. fel5-6t\*

WANTED—A smart LAD, 15 or 1d years of age, in a Domestic Commission House. Address P. O., Box 1922, in handwriting of applicant, giving references. fel5-3t\*

WANTED.—Two or three BOYS to work on pally card and circular work. Apply to the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, 255 Sonth THIRD street.

WANTEL—An experienced (double entry) BOOK KEEPER, in an active Manufacturing Business; to one well recommended, a good and permanent situation offers, at a reasonable salary, (married man preferred) Address BOX.

No 2428, Philadelphia Post Office. fel3-21\*

CHURCH CHOIR.—WANTED, a competent Sprand, Contralto and Tenor. Church members preferred. Address A. E. O., Guice Everning Bullerin.

BULLIVIN.

\$1,200.—FUR SALE—A CASH PAYING fell-2: the fell-2: the

WANTED TO HUBCHASE, A MODE-rate sized HOUSE, west of Brud and north of Pine streets. Address PURCHASE, BUL-LETIN OFFICE.

BOARDING. DOARDING.—A small private family living in WALNUT street, near Twentieth, would receive several single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives without children. House, first class. Address for one week, West WALNUT Street, BULLETIN Office. fell. 21\* fe13.2t\* THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 1031 WAL-OF BOARDERS. Single Rooms and Suites, and with and without private table.

**AMUSEMENTS** A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

THE ACADEMY FILLED ON EVERY OPERA NIGHT.

FOURTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON. MONDAY EVENING, Feb 15th, When will be produced for the first time in Americe, the grand opera of

JESSONDA.

By L. Spohr.

The scene of this grand Opera is laid at Goa, on the coast of Malabar; time the 16th Century, and it will be produced for—the first time with new dresses, scenery, &c. The following celebrated artists compose the cast:

Jessonda, widow of a Rajah...Mad. Johannsen Amaziti, her Sister.....Mad. Frederici Dandan, High Priest of Brahma. Herr Hermans. Nadori, a Brahmin......Herr Himmer Tristam d'Acunha, Portuguese General, Herr Scheele 

Bayaderes, Brahmins, Indians and Portuguese Soldiers.
Scene, at Goa, Court of Malabar; time, 16th

WUNDERLICH'S PANORAMA. THIS NIGHT ONLY.

MUSICAL FUND HALL. To be exhibited for the Benefit of the

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS. Tickets, 25 cents. To be had at the door. This exhibition is one of the most
ATTRACTIVE
To Young and Old that has ever been exhibited it

OUT CITY.
DON'T FORGET IT BY ANY MEANS IT\* 

The great success of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
In London, New York, Boston, Washington, and its great success at the CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE,
Constitutes it beyond a doubt the most wenderful
DRAMATIO SUCCESS OF THE AGE.
Friday next, First Comedy Night of the Season.
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
In preparation, the great Irish Drama,
COLLEEN BAWN,
With New Scenery and Appointments.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT.
THE SECOND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
LASEC......Mrs. N. A. GARRETTSON
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 15, 1563. Prolongment of the great engagement of the beau-tiful, young and talented actress, LUCILLE WESTERN, Who, in compliance with numerous written requests from families of high standing, has consected to defer her departure for California, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

EVENINGS,
Will repeat her great moral emotional play of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
A.suming the double characters of
LABY ISABEL and MADAME VINE.
Box office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7%.

Manufacturers, Importers and Whole-

Curtain rises at 7% o'clock.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESTNUT street, above TWELFTH.
MONDAY EVENING, February 15th,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE
WEEK.
SECOND WEEK—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Three changes of Programme again this week.
TWO NEW STARS.
Mr. CHAS. MELVILLE, the favorite balladiet.
Mr. OTIS H. CARTER, the astonishing Tenor.
MORRIS MINSTRELS,
The best band in the world. From their Opera
House, Hoston. Patronized by the clite of

House, Poston. Patronized by the elite of BEAUTY, FASHION and RESPECTABILITY. The Hall is crowded nightly. See for yourself. COME EARLY TO OBTAIN SEATS.

COME EARLY TO OBTAIN SEATS.

Look out for the laughable barlesques this week,
THE BOYS FROM DAYENPORT, IOWA,
THE VETERAN AND THE STRANGER.

New Sougs, Jokes, Acts and Farces.
Cards of admission 25 coats. Doors open at 6%
0'clock, to commence at 7%.
fel5-ct. CHARLES A. MORRIS, Manager. TAMES E. MURDOCH

MUSICAL FUND HALL
JAMES E. MURDOUH
Will give a course of Scriptural and other Select
Readings,
AT MUSICAL NUND HALL,
OR TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,
OR THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
At whefere & o' eleck.

At 1/2 before Se'elock.

At 1/2 before Se'elock.

Tickets for the course, reserved seats, 51 00.

Tickets for single lecture, reserved seats, 50 cts.

For sale at Ashmend & Evans's, 724 Obesinus

street, after 90'clock Saturday morning. fele-918 CERMANIA URCHESTRA.—Public Behoar-isals every Saturday at 3% o'clock, P. M., at the MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single tickets, 55 ents; packages of six tickets, 21. To be had at Andrés, 1101 Chestaut street; J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestaut, and at the hall door. eci2 DENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS, 1895 CHESTNUT STREET.

Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. 121 5 P. H. Admittance 25 cents. (Phildren half-price. TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY
BUILDING, TENTH and OHESTNUT.—
WILL SHORTLY OLOSE—Magical and Philocophical Experiments, Great Powers of Ventriloquism and the Learned Canary Birds. Signor
BLITZ will appear in his popular entertainment
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 74, and
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at 3. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents. ja2

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need of hair, should not fail to give the Amboline a trial.

Price'sl per box containing two bottles.

Prepared only by KENDALL & CO.,

No. 506 Broadway, New York.

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JOHNSTON, HALLOWAY & COWDEN,

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No. 23 North Sixth sweet.

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.—SUPERFINE

Powder. Gunpowder for blasting and shipping;
also, Government Proot for ordnase and military
service; Cannon, Musset and Rifle Powder, for sale by WILLIAM S. JRANT, 216 South Bels
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ROSE AND PEACH WATER.—100 Oase
R Quarts, and Pints. For sale by JOS. B.
BUSSIER & CO., 108 and 110 South Whaves.

GREEN CORN AND TOMATOES CONSTITUTION WATER. Hermetically Sealed by FITHIAN & POGUE, of New Jersey, are superior to all others. Their

large and varied stock of

Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Sauces, Meats, Soups, etc.,

In cans, is offered to the trade at the Lowest Market Prices, by their Sole Agents, ARCHER & REEVES, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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912, 914 and 916 Chestnut street, Invite attention to their improved styles of Imparial and extra Imperial Photographs, presenting the inish of retouched pictures at the cost of plain. E ery style of picture furnished from the Carte de Visite to the highly finished Ivorytype and Oil Portrait, with satisfaction guaranteed.

Particular attention given to copying Old Pictures. Fine assortment of ALBUMS constantly on hand.

1024 CHESTNUT ST. E. M. NEEDLES. Offers at Low Prices a large assortment of H LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS AND WHITE GOODS. Suited to the season, and of the lateststyles. A large variety of

UNDERSLEEVES, Of the most recent designs, and other of goods suitable for party purposes. 1024 CHESTNUT ST.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALB

DEALERS IN CARPETINGS.

Oil Cloths. Mattings, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 619 Chestnut Street,

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GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

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OIL CLOTHS, &c.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

M'CALLUM & CO Beg leave to inform the public that they hav leaved the old established Carpet Store,

No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET. Opposite Independence Hall,

A RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Where they are now opening

A NEW STOCK,

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS, Embracing the choicest patterns of AXMINSTER. TAPESTRY CAR
ROYAL WILTON, PETS.
VELVET, BRUSSELS CARPETS
VENETIANS.
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the Carpet Business. ja30-tf)
SPRING, 1864. SPRING 1864.

- EDMUND YARD & Co., 617 CHESTNUT STREET. AND 614 JAYNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Have now in store their SPRING IMPORTATION OF Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of DRESS GOODS of all kinds, Blackand Fancy Silks, Satins, Gloves, Mitte, Ribbon and Dress Trim ALSO,

White Goods, Linens, Embroideries

A large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls.

and Laces.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. OF ALL GRADES, Which we offer to the trade at the lowest prices

SMITH & JACOBS, 1226 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Money Refunded if not Satisfactory ! FINE SHIRTS

Made of New York Mills Muslins. Very Fine Irish Linen Bosoms, only \$3-usual price \$3 75. Williamsville Muslin 82 75, usual price \$3 50. Very reasonable deduction to wholesale trade.

CONSTITUTION WATER, CONSTITUTION WATER, CONSTITUTION WATER,

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

DIABETES. STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS,

GRAVEL, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLAD-DER.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STRANGURY:

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to remove the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of the diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.
DIUERTICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant We present the Constitution Water to the public we present the Constitution water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MEN STRUATION; AND MENORRHAGIA,

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in case of being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

The disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be cured by this medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Celd Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

Suppressed Menstruation, which in the summaried female is a constantly re-

Which in the unmarried female is a constantly re-curring disease, and through reglect the seeds of more grave and daugerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression be-cemes chronic, the patient gradually loses her ap-petite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption flually ends her career

READ! READ!! READ!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—Dear Sur'! In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured; soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DEWITT, READ! READ!! READ!!!"

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.
Wm. H. Gregg & Co. —Gents—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following Certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can reliberty to make use of the following Certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner:

My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the licert and Irritation of the Bladder. I called a physician, who attended her three months, when he left her worse than he had found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under nis care she did not safer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up and said, her case was incorable. "For," said he, "she has such a sembination of complaints, that medicine given for one operates against ome other of her difficulties." About this time she commenced the use of the Constitution Water, and, to our utter astonishment, almost the first does seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent care.

WM.M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

DENTERESPIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.

Dr. W. H. Gregg—Dear Sir—Haying seen your advertisement of "Con-ditation Water," recommended for inflammation of the Kidneys and Irristion of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only temporary relief. I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle from your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Os., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to bo. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labora of love. Yours, truly,

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present he Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patients and physicians.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRIOE ONE DOLLAR.

W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents.

No. 46 CLIFF strept, New York.

For sale by On. 46 CLIFF strept, New York.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., ja25-m, w, 1-6m

Philadelphia.