BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! HAIR DYE!!!—BATCHELOR'S celebrated HATE
INTE is the best in the World. The only Harmlers,
Twe and Ediable Dye known. This splendid Hair
Dye is perfect—changes Bed, Rusty or Grey Hair,
Instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the skin, leaving
the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality,
frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies
the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imistions, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARGLAY street, N.
Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for dressing
the Hair.

ALBRECHT RIKES & SOHMIDT, beg leave to announce that their Manufactory of First-Olass Piano Fortes is now infull operation. The general satisfaction their many Pianos, sold already, meet with, by competent judges, enables them to assert confidently that their Piano Fortes are not surpassed by any manufactured in the United States. They respectfully invite the musical public to call and examine their instruments, at the Sales Room, No. 46 North Third street. Full guarantee given, and prices moderate.

LEHIGH LOCUST MOUNTAIN AND BLACK HRATH, WHITE ASH COAL, carefully selected and prepared for family, use, free from state and dust, delivered promptly had warranted to give full satisfaction, at prices as low as the lowest for a good article. Lump Coal for foundits, and Ohestnut Coal for steam purposes, at wholesale prices. An assortment of Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood, kept constantly on hand, also, an excellent article of Blacksmith's Coal, celivered free of carting to any part of the city. A trial of this coal will secure your custom. Send your orders to THOMAS E. OAHILL, Coffices, 325 Walnut street.

Lombard and Twenty-fifth street.

Both Pennsylvania Rallroad and Master street. Pine street wharf, Schnylkill.

THE COLLD SPRING IOE COMPANY.

Offices and Depots as above.

Wagons run in all the paved limits of the Consolidated City and in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

STECK & CO.'S MASON PIANOS. HAMLIN'S **FFT** CABINET STROK CO.'S ORGANS. PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut. CABINET ORGANS.—
These beautiful instruments are used by Gottschalk in all of his Concerts throughout the country, and pronounced by him and thousands of the best artists in America, THE FINEST REED INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD. They are rapidly superseding Melodeons.

For sale in Philadelphia, only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut.

R. R. R.

'Twenty years of excruciating pain, with sleepless nights, I have suffered. A Spanish gentleman
presented me with a bottle of Dr. Radway's Ready
Relief; I applied it, it gave me ease at once. I
have been free from pain since I first used it; I now
sleep in peace, my rheumatism is cured, no more
suffering, no more pain. Wat. Sydney Myers,
Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, London Times,
Paris Moniteur, Havana, Cuba."

Paris Monsteur, Havana, Cuba.''
ASTHMA.
GENERAL JOSE VILAMIL.
The General-in-Chief of the army of Equador, stated in the presence of the Hon. C.R. Buckalew, now U.S. Senator from Penna., (but then U.S. Minister at Quito), to Mr. Lee, that he had suffered with Asthma for forty years, had not laid down in his bed horizontally during that time. The first application of the Ready Relief secured him sound sleep, its continued use cured him.

Dr. Radway's Medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere.

RADWAY & OO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC elegantly PERFUMED, can be had in White Flint Glass Bottles, with glass stoppers, snitable for the toilet table or dressing bureau. The qualities of this celebrated preparation are so well known as to scarcely require mention; but we will say, if your head is bald or partially so, if your hair is harsh and dry, falling off or turning grey, or if your head is covered with dandraff, scurf, or skin diseases, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIO is the article to remedy these evils; and to prove it, you have only remedy these evils; and to prove it, you have only to give it a trial. Prepared by DR. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 CHESTNUT Street.

ELECTRICITY.—Cancer, Goitre, Tumors, and all foreign growths, cured by special guarantee, at the Electrical Institute, 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HE MEXICAN EMPEROR.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

- BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL Now does Duke Maximilian, With his courtiers at his back— Both soldier and civilian— Take for Mexico the track, Across the troubled occur.
- And, as on his vessel reels,
  A proud, though queer emotion,
  We can doubt not that he feels
- But two facts there are that make
- His gay prospects less bright. First—the crown he goes to take Cannot be his own by right. Then—no sort of property,
  That folks now-a-days can own
- Than this same old Mexic throne
- A joy much more unbounded
  Must be felt by him who goes,
  Where Tower Hall is founded,
  To be decked out in new clothes.
  He knows his claim will truly
  To what he enjoys hold good,
  And that his prize will duly
  Prove as lasting as it should.

Prove as lasting as it should.

We have the largest and best assortment of Clo hing in Philadelphia, manufactured in the best and most fashienable manner, from a choice selection of foreign and domestic fabrics. All sizes and tastes can be suited from our stock. We have a full assortment of Fouths' and Boy's Clothing.

TOWER HALL,

518 Market Street.

Bennett & Co.

HENRY CLAY ON SECESSION AND -ITS RESULTS. EXTRACT FROM HIS COMPROMISE SPEECH

IN THE SENATE IN 1850. In the United States Senate, on February 5th and 6th, 1850, Hon. Henry Clay made a long speech on taking up his Compromise resolutions on the subject of slavery. After speaking of the change of policy by the South on the subject of the tariff, the Bank of the United States and of the acquiesence of the North in their demands, of the admission of Missouri, and of the quiet and unobstructed acquisition of new slave territory in Louisiana, Florida and Texas-the great Kentuckian con-

cluded his speech as follows:

"And here, in the case of a war made essentially by the South-growing out of the annexation of Texas, which was a measure proposed by the South in the councils of the country, and which led to the war with Mexico. -I do not say all of the South, but the major portion of the South pressed the annexation of Texas upon the country—that measure, as have said, led to the war with Mexico, and the war with Mexico led to the acquisition of those territories which now constitute the bone of contention between the different members of the Confederacy. And now, sir, for the first time after the three great acquisitions of Texas, Florida, and Louisiana have been made and have redounded to the benefit of the Southnow, for the first time, when three territories are attempted to be introduced without the institution of slavery, I put it to the hearts of my countrymen of the South, if it is right to press matters to the disastrous consequences which have been indicated no longer ago than this very morning, on the occasion of the presentation of certain resolutions—even extending to a dissolution of the Union. Mr. President, I cannot believe it.

"I think I can begin to see land. I shall soon come to the conclusion of what I have to say. Such is the Union, and such are the glorious fruits which are now threatened with subversion and destruction. Well, sir, the first question which naturally arises, is, supposing the Union to be dissolved for any of the causes or grievances which are complained of, how far will dissolution furnish a remedy for those grievances? If the Union is to be dissolved for any existing cause, it will be because slavery is interdicted or not allowed to be introduced into the ceded territories; or because slavery is threatened to be abolished in the District of Colum-

bia; or because fugitive slaves are not restored, as in my opinion they ought to be, to their masters. These, I believe, would be the causes, if there be any causes which can lead to the dreadful event to which I have referred. Let us suppose the Union dissolved; what remedy does it, in a severed state, furnish for the grievances complained of in its united condition? Will you be able at the South to push slavery into the ceded territory? How re you to do it, supposing the North, or all the States north of the Potomac, in possession of the navy and army of the United States? Can you expect, I say, under these circumstances, that if there is a dissolution of the Union can you carry slavery into California and New Mexico? Sir, you cannot dream of such

an occurrence. "If it were abolished in the District of Columbia and the Union were dissolved would the dissolution of the Union restore slavery in the District of Columbia? Is your chauce for the recovery of your fugitive slaves safer in a state of dissolution or of severance of the Union than when in the Union itself? Why, sir, what is the state of the fact? In the Union you lose some slaves and recover others; but here let me revert to a fact which I ought to have noticed before, because it is highly creditable to the courts and juries of the free States. In every instance, as far as my information extends, in which an appeal has been made to the courts of justice to recover penalties from those who have assisted in decoying slaves from their masters in every instance, as far as I have heard, the court has asserted the rights of the owner, and the jury has promptly returned an adequate ver-dict on his behalf. Well, sir, there is then some remedy while you are a part of the Union for the recovery of your slaves, and some indemnification for their loss. What would you have, if the Union was severed? Why, then the several parts would be independent of each other -foreign countries-and escaping from one to the other would be like slaves escaping from the United States to Canada. There would be no right of extradition, no right to demand your slaves; no right to appeal to the courts of justice to indemnify you for the loss of your slaves. Where one slave escapes now by running away from his master, hundreds and thousands would escape if the Union were dissevered-I care not, how or where you run the line, or whether independent sovereignties be established. Well, sir, finally, will you, in case of a dissolution of the Union, be safer with your slaves within the separated portions of the States than you are now? Mr. President that they will escape much more frequently from the border States, no one will deny. "And, sir, I must take occasion here to say

that, in my opinion, there is no right on the part of any one or more of the States to secede from the Union. War and dissolution of the Union are identical and inevitable, in my opinion. There can be a dissolution of the Union only by consent or by war. Consent no one can anticipate, from any existing state of things, is likely to be given, and war is the only alternative by which a dissolution could be accomplished. If consent were given—if it were possible that we were to be separated by one great line-in less than sixty days after such consent was given war would break out between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding portions of this Unlon-between the two in dependent parts into which it would be erected in virtue of the act of separation. In less than sixty days, I believe, our slaves from Kentucky, flocking over in numbers to the other side o the river, would be pursued by their owners. Our hot and ardent spirits would be restrained by no sense of the right which appertains to the independence of the other side of the river, should that be the line of separation. They would pursue their slaves into the adjacent free States; they would be repelled, and the consequence would be that, in less than sixty days, war would be blazing in every part of this now happy and peaceful land.

"And, sir, how are you going to separate the States of this Confederacy? in my humble opinion, Mr. President, we would begin with at least three separate Confederacies. There would be a Confederacy of the North, a Confederacy of the Southern Atlantic Slaveholding States, and a Confederacy of the valley of the Mississippi. My life upon it, that the vast population which has already concentrated and vill concentrate on the head-waters and the tributaries of the Mississippi will never give their consent that the mouth of that river shall be held subject to the power of any foreign State or community whatever. Such, I believe, would be the consequences of a dissolution of the Union, immediately ensuing; but other Confederacies would spring up from time to time, as dissatisfaction and discontent were disseminated throughout the country-the Confederacy of the lakes, perhaps the Confederacy of New England, or of the Middle States. Ah sir, the veil which covers these sad and disastrous events that lie yeyond it, is too thick to be penetrated or lifted by any mortal eye or

"Mr. President, I am directly opposed to any purpose of secession or separation. I am for staying within the Union, and defying any portion of this confederacy to expel me or drive me out of the Union. I am for staying within the Union and fighting for my rights, if necessary, with the sword, within the bounds and under the safeguard of the Union. I am for vindicating those rights, not by being driven out of the Union harshly and unceremoniously by any portion of this confederacy. Here am within it, and here I mean to stand and die, as far as my individual wishes or purposes can go—within it to protect my property and defend myself, defying all the power on earth to expel me or drive me from the situation in which I am placed. And would there not be more safety in fighting within the Union than out of it? Suppose your rights to be violated, suppose wrong to be done you, aggressions to be perpetrated upon you, can you not better vindicate them—if you have occasion to resort to the last necessity, the sword, for a restoration of those rights---within, and with the sympathies of a large portion of the population of the Union, than by being without the Union, when a large portion of the population have sympathies adverse to your own? You can vindicate your rights within the Union better than if expelled from the Union, and driven

from it without ceremony and without authority. "Sir, I have said that I thought there was no right on the part of one or more States to secede from the Union. I think so. The Constitution of the United States was made not merely for the generation that then existed, but for posterity—unlimited, undefined, endless, perpetual posterity. And every State that then came into the Union, and every State that has since come into the Union, came into it binding itself, by indissoluble bands, to remain within the Union itself, and to remain within it by its posterity forever. Like another of the sacred connections, in private life, it is a marriage which no human authority can dissolve or divorce the parties from. And if I may be allowed to refer to some examples in private life, let me say to the North and the South, what husband and wife say to each other: We have mutual faults; neither of us is perfect; nothing in the form of humanity is perfect; let us, then, be kind to each other—forbearing, forgiving each other's faults—and above all, let us live in

happiness and peace together. "Mr. President, I have said, what I solemnly believe, that dissolution of the Union and war are identical and inevitable; that they are convertible terms; and such a war as it would be, following a dissolution of the Union! Sir, we may search the pages of history, and none so ferocious, so bloody, so implacable, so exterminating-not even the wars of Greece, inclu ding those of the Commoners of England and the revolutions of France—none, none of them all would rage with such violence, or be characterized with such bloodshed and enormities as would the war which must succeed, if that event ever happens, the dissolution of the

Union. And what would be its termination? Standing armies, and navies, to an extent stretching the revenues of each portion of the dissevered members, would take place. An exterminating war would follow-not, sir, a war of two or three years' duration, but a war of interminable duration—and exterminating wars would ensue, until, after the struggles and exhaustion of both parties, some Philip or Alexander, some Cæsar or Napoleon, would arise and cut the Gordian knot, and solve the problem of the capacity of man for self-govern-ment, and crush the liberties of both the severed portions of this common empire. Can von donbt it?

"Look at all history-consult her pages, ancient or modern-look at human nature; loo the contest in which you would be engaged in the supposition of war following upon the dissolution of the Union, such as I have suggested; and I ask you if it is possible for you to doubt that the final disposition of the whole would be some despot treading down the liberties of the people—the final result would be the extinction of this last and glorious light which is leading all mankind, who are gazing upon it, in the hope and anxious expectation that the liberty which prevails here will sooner or later be diffused throughout the whole of the civilized world. Sir, can you lightly contemplate these consequences? Can you yield yourself to the tyranny of passion, amid dangers which I have depicted in colors far too tame of what the result would be if that direful event to which I have referred should ever occur? Sir, I implore gentlemen, I adjure them, whether from the South or the North, by all that they hold dear in this world—by all their love of liberty-by all their veneration for their ancestors-by all their regard for posterity-by all their gratitude to Him who has bestowed on them such unnumbered and countless blessings -by all the duties which they owe to mankind -and by all the duties which they owe to themselves, to pause, solemnly to pause at the edge of the precipice, before the fearful and dangerous leap is taken into the yawning abyss below, from which none who ever take it shall

"Finally, Mr. President, and in conclusion, I implore, as the best blessing which Heaven can bestow upon me, upon earth, that if the direful event of the dissolution of this Union is to happen, I shall not survive to behold the sad and heart-rending spectacle.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS ARE PROVIDED FOR. We invite special attention to the following article, carefully compiled from official documents, showing how generously our soldiers are provided for by the Government. Most certainly every want of our brave soldiers must be met by this abundant supply of the Government and the supplemental supplies of the various benevolent Associations:

The medical supplies for the army are purchased by medical purveyors, at certain central points, and issued to surgeons in charge of regiments, forts, garrisons, camps and hospitals, and to medical purveyors in the field for redistribution. The great central depot for the East is New York, where an immense warehouse is filled with supplies of every description, amounting to millions of dollars' worth ready for immediate use, in any emergency that may arise. This department is under the charge of Surgeon R. S. Satterlee, U. S. Army, an able and experienced officer. Medical supplies are issued on the requisition of medical officers, approved by the Medical Director.

A small volume, called the "Medical Supply

Table," is issued to all surgeons in the service, and contains a full list of all medicines, stores instruments, bedding, dressings, furniture, and appliances required for the comfort of the sick, with the quantity of each article allowed for the, six or twelve months, according to the number of men to be treated. This table comprises every important therapeutic agent now employed by the medical profession and sanc-tioned by the United States Pharmacopæias, while they are of the very best quality, pur-chased from the most reliable druggists, or manufactured by the most experienced graduates in pharmacy. The medical officer making the requisition is not restricted to the Our own personal predilections can be indulged in the choice of articles not on the list, by stating the reasons for such preference. Nor is the quantity allowed fixed; the assignment of a good reason is all that is required for an additional allowance. So liberal is the Department, while at the same time guarding against excessive and wasteful expenditure, that upon any emergency, the ordinary requirements regarding the formal requisition is unnecessary, and a mere list of the articles required with the signature of the medical officers, is deemed sufficient to insure promptness in furnishing

them. The Medical Supply Table comprises: 1. Medicines of every description, in suitable convenient bottles and packages, for transportation. In the list of medicines, whiskey, wine and brandy are included as remedies, not

2. Instruments of every description, from the best makers, for hospital, field and regimental service. 3. Hospital stores hereafter enumerated, in the diet furnished to sick and wounded sol-

diers. 4. Dressings, herein partly enumerated, viz: adhesive plaster, binders' boards, cotton-bats, wadding, wool flannel, gutta percha cloth, isinglass, plaster, lint, patent, picked and scraped, muslin, napkins, oakum, needles, thread, thimbles, oiled muslin and silk, hair pencils, pins, roller-bandages, green silk for shades, saddlers silk, splints, sponge, suspendory bandages, tape, cotton and woolen, linen thread, towels

The above list of dressings alone will exhibit the general character of the supplies. Nothing more complete could be suggested.

5. Books and stationery, comprising works on medical subjects, books for reports required by regulations, and stationery of all kinds ne-

6. Beds and bedding of every description, including air and water cushions. 7. Furniture and appliances of all kinds for fitting and furnishing camps, regiments, posts, and hospitals, comprising uinety-four articles There is also issued, in addition to the instruments above enumerated, sets to staff and regimental surgeons; medicine panniers, containing medical supplies for detachments of troops in

transitu, and the hospital mess-chest, contain-

ing the means for cooking in field service.

The army ration, provided by law for daily issue to each soldier, is larger than that issued in any other army of the world—of the best quality, and more than sufficient for the subsistence of the men.

The daily allowance per man is:

12 cz. pork or bacon, or 20 cz. salt or fresh beef. 22 oz. flour or soft bread, or 1 lb. hard bread, or

20 oz. corn meal. 15 lbs. peas or beans, and 10 lbs. rice or hominy to every 100 rations. 10 lbs. coffee, or

22 oz. tea to every 100 rations. 15 lbs. sugar, 4 ats. vinegar. 22 oz. candles,

4 lbs. soap, 3 lbs. 12 oz. salt To every 100 rations. 4 oz. pepper, 30 lbs. potatoes,

1 qt. molasses. The above ration is due each soldier, and in our large general hospitals, where it cannot be consumed, the whole amount due all the sick and wounded, each month, is passed to the credit of the hospital money, and the portion actually drawn from the issuing comcharged to the hospital, thus leaving to the credit of the institution a large amount in

money, subject to the payment of bills for the purchase of luxuries, on the requisition of the surgeon in charge.

To explain this more fully we will exhibit the influence of the hospital fund system in one of our large general hospitals of two thousand beds. In such an establishment the number of tull rations due the sick, (not including nurses, attendants, employes, &c.,) is two thousand per day and sixty thousand per month, which, at the money value of twenty cents a ration, will be credited to the hospital as \$400 per day and \$12,000 per month. The surgeon of course draws such portion of these rations for daily use, and the portion drawn only is then charged against the amount above mentioned, at the cost price of such articles. The nature of the diseases of the patients, however, precludes the great consumption of pork or bacon, and beans; and but a small proportion of the beef, flour, rice, hominy, coffee, sugar, vinegar, pepper, potatoes, salt, or molasses. The balance then undrawn is passed to the credit of the hospital in money, as above stated. The allowance of pork alone, for two thousand patients for one month, would be credited at \$4,500; and it can be readily perceived how little of this portion of the ration will be consumed by the patients of a large hospital.

From the fund thus accruing, the surgeon in charge can purchase any articles of food, fluid or solid, as butter, fowls fruit, milk, eggs &c., as he may require, as well as articles used in the preparation of food or as forage for cows, together with means of illumination, as oil and gas.

The surgeon in charge of a hospital never touches a penny of this fund. The rations undrawn remain undrawn in the storehouse of the Commissary, who, having passed over their money value to the credit of the hospital, purchases the luxuries on the requisition of the medical officer, and deducts on his monthly accounts, the amount paid from that which was due.

But the hospital has other sources of supply in addition to its fund. The baking of flour into bread adds largely to it-the Government providing a bakehouse in all instances. The ration of flour increases one-third in weight in baking, the same weight of bread being given to the soldier as is due him by weight in flour. Ten barrels of flour will yield in baking the full allowance of bread, and have three barrels and one-third surplus, which the Commissary purchases, and passes the amount to the hospital credit. The hospital has also a source of supply for extra use, in the sale of large quantities of fat and grease, which is called par ex-cellence, the slush fund.

It would be very natural to presume that the above allowances, properly used and guarded, would be sufficient for all purposes. But the Government, exercising a wise liberality; has still further added means to those mentioned for the comfort of its sick and wounded. The Medical Supply Table authorizes the issue, on proper requisition, to all hespitals, of barley, extract of beef, cinnamon, cocoa, extract of coffee, corn starch, farina, gelatine, ginger, concentrated milk, nutmegs, pepper, porter, white sugar, black tea, and taploca; together with whiskey, brandy, port, and Tarragona wine.

The law of Congress approved Aug. 3, 1868, provides that there shall be allowed in hospitals, under such regulations as the Surgeon-General may prescribe, such quantities of fresh or preserved fruits, milk, or butter, or of eggs, as may be necessary for the proper diet of the

Having shown how the soldier is fed and cared for, professionally, when sick, it may be well to state how he is clad when a patient in hospital. The allowance to each soldier for five years is as follows:
5 caps, 8 coats, 13 pair trowsers, 11 pair

drawers, 15 pair shirts, 20 pair stockings, 20 pair boots, I great coat, 2 stocks, 2 overalls. When he wishes to draw more than the above allowance, he can do so by paying for the extra issue. When he draws less than the allowance he is paid in money for the articles not drawn. Clothing of every description is issued gratui-tously to all soldiers in hospital who have lost theirs by unusual casualties of service. These issues to the sick and wounded are very large. itous clothing is also issued where it has been destroyed to prevent the contagion of small-pox or other diseases of its class. But this is not all. Clothing of a particular kind, differing from the uniform and suitable for the patients, is kept in all hospitals, and furnished y the Medical Department for issue to the sick while inmates. This list on the Supply Table comprises caps, drawers, gowns, shirts, slippers,

The law approved July 5, 1862, provides \$2,-000,000 for those discharged soldiers, who, from diseases or wounds contracted in service, may arrive in the principal cities unable to get homes, and for forwarding them to their homes.

A SOUTH AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO WASH. INGTON.

From the Federalista, of the 22d of February, published in Cavacas, Republic of Venezuela, we copy the following editorial written by its proprietor, Dr. Felipe Larrazabal:

WASHINGTON. On this day, the 22d of February, the American patriots commemerate the birthday of George Washington, who was welcomed to the in 1732, in the little village of Bridge Creek, Virginia. Washington is, unquestionably, the greatest feature of modern times. Hastily and without cause, he has been compared to the great features of antiquity. The times are different, men cannot be equal; the ancient world has no one to resemble Washington. Washington transformed a colony into metropolis; formed a people; created a nation; changed slavery into liberty. liberators have sprung everywhere; but in America the drama is greater, milder. Man s here endowed with a nature too fierce, too impatient to bear chains. Washington and Bolivar would have broken them, though forged by Vulcan himself. A farmer in Westmoreland county, owner of the Mount Vernon estate the patriarch and founder of liberty in America, he loved labor and economy. He filled, without pay, the offices with which his country honored him. He gave all that he possessed to his country, and received nothing from it. When Washington died, the General who had directed the whole War of Independence, and who, during eight years had been President of the United States, left nothing to his widow but the

inheritance of his family. That religious will to serve his country for the sake of patriotism, is a virtue that Washington rendered sublime. Dignified, grave and circuspect, an example of probity and self-denial, active intelligent, Washington was destined to be the Liberator of one-half of the new world. He could govern and control his temper, a difficult quality in the intervals of a protracted war, and midst the flickleness of modern souls. He could do more; he knew how to do good and never to act passionately. An eminent man, of which the history of countries records very few: of great.upright judgment, and always so magnanimous and such a master of himself

that neither in prosperity nor adversity can any one reproach him or wonder at his equa-The liberty and happiness of North America, and the birth of Washington were one in the mind of Providence.

At the end of one hundred and thirty-two years, the unknown editor of the Federalista, prompted by the lore of all that is grand, tenders the homage of his admiration to the hero of the North and joins his voice to that of the Americans, his countrymen, (for America is one) to remind all of that genius of virtue and

patriotism, and renders thanks to the Almighty for having vouchsafed to us so great a blessing. May the memory of Washington be ever FELIPE LABRAZABAL

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

TO OUR STOCK OF SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

French Flowers. RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES. VEILS, &c. BERNHEIM 726 CHESTNUT ST.

P. A. HARDING & CO.

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Importers and Jobbers of

MILLINERY GOODS.

NO. 413 ARCH ST.

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A. N. ATWOOD,

FORMERLY OF No. 42 NORTH SECOND ST. HAVING REMOVED TO THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS STORE

No. 45 South Second Street.

Respectfully invites the trade and the public to call and examine his extensive stock of

SUPERIOR MATRESSES. BEDDING AND

\* SPRING BEDS. Also, a choice assortment of all kinds of

UPHOLSTERED AND COITAGE FURNITURE. mh19 t ap306

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. The undersigned would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from their Old Stand. 517 ARCH street, to their

SPLENDID NEW WAREROOMS. No. 912 ARCH STREET.

Where they will continue the sale of GAS FIXTURES. CHANDELIERS, COAL OIL BURNERS, &C. Having associated with our house Mr. CHARLES PAGE, (formerly the Principal Designer for Cornelius & Baker,) we are now prepared to execute orders for Gas Fixtures of all grades and designs, from the plainest to the most massive and elaborata.

VAN KIRK & CO. 12 ARCH STREET.

SPRING 1864

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SPRING, 1864.

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ALSO, White Goods, Linens, Embroiderles and Laces.

A large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls.

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

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The Three-Story Brick Dwelling, No. 510 SOUTH TENTH STREET. Has THREE-STORY BACK BUILDINGS.

Lot 18 by 87 Feet. Only a small part of Cash required. INQUIRE ON THE PREMISES. 1015-11

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THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL.

AN APPEAL

TO LOYAL PENNSYLVANIANS. The "GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD ME-MORIAL ASSOCIATION' was instituted for the purpose of securing, forever, the principal points upon the great bat'le-field of the war, in the exact condition in which they were left in July, 1863, when the rebel hordes of the invader Les were driven back from the free soil of Pennsylvania, and when the gallant soldiers of GENERAL MEADS remained in possession of the field which they had won by their valor. The Association have already secured the purchase of CEMBTERY HILL, CULP 8 HILL GRANITE SPUR and ROUND TOP, with the entrenchments thrown up just upon the eve of the great conflict which was the turning point in the career of the rebellion. The field, with its redoubts. wonderful stone defences, its timber breast-works, itsforest heights, with the trees torn by shells and countless builets, and its long lines of earthwork defences, have all been preserved intact, and to so continue to preserve them, as to be a monument forever of the greatest of American Battle-fields, is the object of the formation of the Association. To enable a large number of persons to join in thi patriotic work, the projectors of the plan placed the subscriptions at ten dollars each. The payment of this sum makes each subscriber a member OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND PART OWNER OF THE

GLORIOUS FIELD OF GETTYSBURG. What Loyal and Patriotic Citizen of Pennsylva nia would not gladly embrace the privilege of recording his name upon this roll of honor, and of linking himself directly with the field where the lofty heroism of his countrymen vindicated the integrity of the Union and the principles of Freedom? And who would not desire to hand down as a precious heir-loom to his children the evidence of his part in the good work, bearing, as the certificate will, a view of the field which will rank in history with Thermopyle, Marathon and Wa-

There are no salaried officers in this Association. nor are there any objects in view in its creation other than those already stated. The grounds were purchased from their original owners at the exact price to be paid for them by the Association, and the points selected, and the prices to be paid for , met the unqualified approval of a committee of the HISTORICAL COCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. appointed for the purpose of visiting the field. The following are the names of the general officers of the Association, and of the Local Committee in Philadelphia :

OFFICERS. Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, Chairman Provisional Committee.
Rev. Dr. S. S. SCHMUCKER, Vice Chairman.
Rev. J. ZIEGLER. Vice Chairman.
T. D. CARSON, Treasurer.
D. McCONAUGHY, Secretary.

LOCAL COMMITTEE - PHILADELPHIA HENRY C. CAREY, Chairman.

Edmund A. Souder, Henry C. Baird, Treasurer. N. B. Browne,
J. G. Fell,
Charles E. Smith,
S. M. Feltop,
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George K. Ziegler,
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Jan.A. RCAllister,
Geo. W. Childs,

Geo. W. Childs, John H. Dohnert, Morton McMichael, W. W. Harding, Gibson Peacock, John O. James, Morton P. Henry, Dan'l Dougherty. Aubrey H. Smith, John W. Forney, Solemon W. Roberts, Geo. F. Lee,

Persons who are desirons of aiding in this patriotic work can send their subscriptions to either of the gentlemen named above, and they will receive their Certificates of Stock. BY ORDER OF THE PHILADELPHIA COM-

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