SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS SWANN,

Ex-Mayor of Baltimore.

In response to the request of the Union League, the Hon. Thomas Swann, ex-Mayor of Baltimore, delivered an elaborate and eloquent address before its members on the issues of the country. We have not space for Mr. Swann's address in full, but we give a number of extracts:

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA: I owe my thanks to your association for the honor of the invitation to address you here to-night. I come, as you all know, from the little State of Maryland; and I should perhaps appropriate to myself more than my share of this undeserved compliment if I did not know how sincerely the Union men of Philadelphia have sympathized with the past and present position of that brave and gallant State, and how eagerly they have sought to do her honor in the persons of her humblest citizens. Maryland has always assumed proportions beyond her geographical limits. Uncompromising in the duties of patriotism and loyalty, encouraged by the proud reminiscences of her past history, she has kept measured pace with the music of the Union, and claims, as she may justly claim, the post of honor in whatever of sacrifice and danger may attend the progress of the stupendous rebellion in which we are involved. I accept, therefore, in behalf of the Union men of Maryland, this distinguished compliment from their brothers of the Keystone State. [Cheers.]

I am here as an humble member of a party which claims the Union as the leading and paramount object of its organization. I can attach myself to none other while this war continues; and wherever I find men holding council together under that blessed old flag which has so long and triumphantly floated over us, whether they be Whigs, or Union Democrats, or conservative Republicans, I greet them as brothers. It would, indeed, fill to the brim the cup of our national humiliation if, in the midst of the dangers that everywhere threaten us, we should exhaust our strength in petty sectional differences, with a powerful enemy almost at our very gates. When the national life is in peril, it is no time for party warfare. We must look with a single eye and move in unbroken phalanx to the discharge of duties imposed on us as patriotic and loyal citizens, enjoying the noblest birthright that God in his providence has ever vouchsafed to a free people.

THE THEORY OF SECESSION.

The theory of Secession originated in a false construction of the Virginia resolutions of '99. It was brought into prominence by the master mind of Mr. Calhoun. Had Mr. Buchanan met it with the firmness of Jackson, two years ago, when it was decreed that this Union must cease with the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, we might have been saved the calamities of this wasting war. But the issue must be decided now, and I cannot permit myself to doubt that it will establish for all future time the principle that the American Union has both the right and the power to maintain and transmit to those who come after us its undivided sovereignty, and that any claim of a State to set up for itself can only be justified as a revolutionary right outside of the Constitution, and not deduced from any of its express or implied provisions. [Loud cheers.]

THE SWORD ONLY LEFT.

There was no period, before this war broke out, when the conservative masses of the country, had they spoken, could not have settled all points of difference between the sections. Now we are referred, as the only recourse left us, to the arbitrament of the sword. Let us look at some of the facts of this disunion record. In the session of Congress of 1829-30, the great debate occurred in the Senate of the United States, which it was my good fortune to witness, in which, for the first time, the right of a State to nullify an act of Congress was boldly proclaimed by Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, one of the Senators from that State. This was the first alarming indication of a spirit of disaffection, which was asserted to be gaining ground among prominent and influential politicians at the South. On the 13th of April, 1830—the anniversary of Mr. Jefferson's birthday—an attempt having been made to fix upon that distinguished man the authorship of the nullification heresy, General Jackson, who had been carefully watching the alarming developments then going forward, uttered that patriotic sentiment, which has become so familiar to every one in the country: "Our Federal Union, it *must* be preserved." [Cheers.]

THE BEGINNING OF DISUNION—THE TARIFF ISSUE.

The issue growing out of the tariff having been put at rest by the firmness of Jackson in 1833, it was found necessary, without delay, to substitute another which would be more likely to unite the strength of the Southern States. The tariff was abandoned because it failed, in the opinion of some of the States, to furnish sufficient cause for a separation. Hence, in the call of a Southern Convention in 1835, to inaugurate the slavery agitation, the existence of Abolition societies in some of the free States was referred to as the immediate cause of this new movement. The truth is, there seemed to exist a foregone conclusion on the part of certain leading men in the South that the Union must be dissolved. "*Carthago delenda est.*" The crisis of the protective tariff had passed without result, and the same feeling which had led to the ordinance of nullification was only awaiting an opportunity to burst forth with redoubled vigor upon some more practical issue. The two great parties—the nullifiers and secessionists of the South, and the ultra radical men of the North—having now become fairly arrayed against each other, we are introduced to the events which subsequently transpired. Inflammatory appeals, intended to madden and irritate the slaveholder, and to excite resistance on the part of the slave, found their channels of communication through the post office, into the very heart of the South. Congress was flooded with incendiary petitions. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was demanded; the bitterest taunts were indulged in by both parties, in Congress and elsewhere. Then came the exclusion of slavery from Oregon; then the Wilmot Proviso; then the admission of California with the slavery prohibition. All these in their turn were fresh causes of irritation, and a justification for increased efforts to break up the Union. "After twenty years of agitation upon these points," remarks a distinguished statesman, "they are all given up. The Constitution and Union were found to be a 'mistake' from the beginning—an error in their origin, and an impossibility in their future existence, and to be amended into another impossibility or broken up at once."

COMPENSATORY EMANCIPATION.

If I were to express, gentlemen, my deliberate conviction, I would say that it were better to ignore all side issues until at least the safety of this Union is established. I have uniformly opposed the introduction of slavery, in any form, into the management of this war. I have never doubted the power of the Government to put down the rebellion and bring back the revolted States, and I desired to see the war conducted upon the original recommendation of both houses of Congress—for the restoration of the Union, and not for the overthrow of slavery. If the presence of immense armies, and the necessities of war, should lead to the destruction of slave property in the South, (a result which a distinguished Democratic leader at the North pronounces to be inevitable,) the blame would rest upon those who have stood foremost in fomenting it, and have resolved to run the risk of breaking up this Union in the effort to extend its area in additional safeguards. At the same time, gentlemen, coming as I do from the State of Maryland—one of the border slaveholding States—with a capital of more than thirty millions of dollars in slave property placed in jeopardy by this war, I cannot look with indifference upon the plan of "compensated emancipation," as urged by the President of the United States in one of his first messages to Congress. [Cheers.]

The President says: "The United States ought to co-operate with every State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to each State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State at its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system."

This I do not treat as a forced issue upon any of the slaveholding States. It is an issue growing out of a necessity which has become too apparent to admit of question. The plan of "compensated emancipation," or friendly co-operation on the part of the free States to enable the Border slave States to rid themselves of an admitted evil, was not original with President Lincoln. As early as the meeting of the Virginia Convention, in 1829-30, for the formation of a new State Constitution—indeed before that period—the institution of slavery had engaged the attention of intelligent and leading men in the State of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a near relative of Mr. Jefferson, and no doubt guided by his advice, was prominent among those who took early ground in reference to the removal of the negro race. The subject was freely discussed in the public journals of that day, and it has always been my sincere belief that but for the interference of a party of extreme men at the North, culminating eventually in the Southampton massacre, Virginia would ere this have been a free State.

Ex-President Monroe, in a speech before the Virginia Convention, to which I have referred, expressed himself in decided terms in favor of the very policy which has been urged by President Lincoln, and declared that, "if emancipation were possible, *he looked to the Union to aid in effecting it.*" "What," said Mr. Monroe, "has been the leading spirit of this State ever since our independence was obtained? She has always declared herself in favor of the equal rights of man. The Revolution was conducted on that principle." These sentiments were uttered by him in the presence of such men as Chief Justice Marshall and ex-President Madison, both members of that Convention, and, so far as we have a right to infer, with their sanction and acquiescence. In fact, there was no evidence of dissent on the part of that body, with the single exception of Benj. Watkins Leigh, a distinguished Virginian, who, notwithstanding, is reported to have said in debate, "I wish, indeed, that I had been born in a land where domestic and negro slavery is unknown." This debate grew out of the apportionment of the ratio of representation between the eastern and western sections of the State, the very cause which has since led to the separation and independence of that portion of Virginia situated beyond the Alleghany mountains, and containing but a small proportion of the aggregate slave population of the whole State. The great difficulty with Mr. Monroe, and the difficulty which forces itself upon us all, at the present day, is the necessity of devising feasible plans for the deportation and establishment of the negro race in some territory, to be controlled and governed by themselves. This I hold to be as important as that emancipation should be gradual, and not forced.

It will readily occur to every one that the establishment within the limits of the State of Maryland of 170,000 freedmen of the negro race—the present negro population within her limits—brought in direct contact with the existing free white labor of the State, must necessarily lead to consequences of the most serious character. The two races cannot co-exist on terms of equality, and the experience of the past few months has developed a growing restlessness upon this subject among the laboring classes in every part of the country where the negro has been brought in competition with the white man in the exercise of his newly-acquired freedom. A war of races is no improbable contingency. It has commenced already, and it will be for those who advocate emancipation without colonization to consider well whether the result of the struggle with the superior race would not be to reduce the negro to a condition far more objectionable than he occupied before his emancipation was decreed. One thing is [illegible] certain, that the labor of the African race, in such a contingency, would be tolerated by the white man only so far as it might be applied without interference with the pursuits which he had either already set apart, or chose to set apart, for his own exclusive enjoyment or profit.

But gentlemen will not misunderstand me in reference to this plan of "compensated emancipation." I recognize no power in the Federal Government to dictate any line of policy in conflict with powers which have been reserved by the States in the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The institution of slavery is a condition of our compact of union, for it is evident that no slaveholding State would have become a party to that compact without a clear recognition of this feature of our political system. Slavery exists under the Constitution, and cannot be interfered with without the consent of the slaveholding States. In approaching the subject, I do so in full view of these recognized rights. As an offer of aid from the free to the slave States to enable them to rid themselves of an admitted evil, I, for one, accept the proposition in the spirit in which it was offered [cheers], and I hesitate not to say, that I believe the best interests of my own State would be subserved by giving to this invitation on the part of the President and Congress the calm and unprejudiced consideration to which it is so justly entitled. If, in the modes prescribed by the State Constitution, it should be the pleasure of the people of the State of Maryland to entertain or reject this offer, it is their privilege to do either; and I see no reason to infer that, in the approach thus made to the slaveholding States, there is involved any designed encroachment upon State sovereignty, as recognized in the Constitution, or the right to regulate and control their domestic institutions in their own way.

But in whatever light the Border States may view this offer, Maryland will not lose sight of the fact that a crisis is now upon her consequent upon the existence of war and the distracted condition of the country, which threatens the sacrifice of every slave within her borders. [illegible] fugitive-slave law can no longer be relied on for her protection, and the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia will drive the [illegible] of the [illegible] Maryland as it has done within [illegible]. It is certainly no insurance covered by its provisions, the dangers that threaten our pride, in the midst of operation of the free States in the [illegible] offered the recommendation of the President, opposed by [illegible] tained or not, as our interests may dictate [illegible] our property in slaves is held by a [illegible] that tenure needs no argument to demonstrate. [illegible] numbers have already disappeared, while those that remain can no longer be made profitable in the face of the wide-spread demoralization which is everywhere creeping in.

The practical question for our consideration is, whether we will lose the whole, or secure a part by accepting the proffered offer of the Government, I know the sensitiveness of the slaveholding States upon this subject, and it is difficult to realize fully the danger of our position. When it is recollected that we are in the midst of one of the most embittered conflicts that have ever attended the march of human institutions, and that this war, whether justly or not, has been referred to slavery as its exciting cause, we cannot hope for any more favorable state of the public mind than exists at the present time. In my judgment, the relation between master and slave has become greatly modified, if not fatally weakened, by the events which have already transpired; and reason as we will, we must accept a condition of affairs brought about not by any agency of our own, but by those who have precipitated this unnatural war.

Having viewed the subject in reference to an admitted necessity, as well as a question of right under the Constitution, let us now look at it in its more practical bearing upon the State of Maryland. No one who takes up the statistics of the last census can fail to be struck with the singular inequality between States occupying position alike advantageous in reference to trade and the capacity for growth and production—in other words, between the free and slave States. What is the cause of this disparity—in wealth, in population, in all that tends to make a people strong and prosperous? While I have been the undeviating advocate of the rights of the States under the Constitution, and could not be induced by any action of mine to break faith with the weakest of them, I have, nevertheless, entertained the conviction that slavery is a drawback wherever it exists in any of the agricultural or grain-growing States.

In this opinion I find myself endorsed by a declaration in the will (a few days ago admitted to probate) of the late Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the heir of the illustrious signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the largest slaveholders in Maryland. Mr. Carroll says: "I have always regarded slavery as a great evil, producing injury and loss in grain-growing States, to the whites principally; an evil for which we are not responsible who now hold slaves, considering that God in his wisdom placed them here, or permitted them to be introduced." Mr. Carroll further speaks of removing them to the South to cultivate cotton, and expresses the opinion that "eventually a fund would be provided to establish them, at some future day, in Africa or the West Indies."

An experience of more than twenty years, during which time, from motives of humanity rather than profit, I have been a slaveholder, has satisfied me that the institution has stood in the way of our growth and development. It has limited the value of our lands, it has cramped the energies of our people, and checked the increase of wealth by excluding from our borders both capital and population. In an address to the people of Baltimore more than ten years ago, I took occasion to remark upon the rapid increase of the city of Boston as compared with our own. "Her foreign commerce," says the address, "including exports and imports, has increased from $19,859,817 in 1842 to $39,241,682 in 1850. The shipping interest increased during the same time from 193,603 tons to 312,192 tons. The expansion and growth of population and wealth of Boston, says Mr. Cheesboro, the City Surveyor, and the neighboring towns in which the families of so many of her business men reside, has been very remarkable during the past ten years. In 1840, the population of this district was 158,546; in 1850, 269,874. The valuation of property in 1840 was $120,114,574; in 1850 it was $266,646,844. The population of the State at large has increased from 737,700 in 1840 to 943,665 in 1850, and her property valuation from $229,828,399 to $597,936,995, or about double." This extraordinary expansion has continued without abatement, notwithstanding the drawbacks of an admitted isolated position, which must place her at disadvantage when brought into comparison with the geographical position of our own city. In fertility of soil the State of Maryland possesses decided advantages over Massachusetts. Her mineral resources are not surpassed, and her manufacturing facilities, when viewed in reference to cheapness of fuel, or the presence of a superabundant water-power, are believed to be equal to those of any other State in the Union. What, then, I repeat, is the cause of this disparity? The answer is not difficult. It is, in my opinion, the effect of the existing system of slave labor. Capital and emigration flow towards the free States. They have been effectually excluded from our borders by the prevalence everywhere of a *prejudice* which it would be difficult to struggle against; and the absence of these powerful auxiliaries has thrown the State of Maryland upon its own unaided resources, while its population has been held back and retarded by the enervating influences which are everywhere felt as a consequence of this evil. These facts need no illustration.

The city of Baltimore is as near to the producing centre of the great West as any of her sister cities—certainly much nearer than Boston. Why does she not take the lead in the supply of that vast population with the products of her manufactories, in return for the mixed commerce that seeks her market on her seaboard, by means of her railways? Why is not her foreign tonnage equal to that of Boston? We have within our borders innumerable water courses, lying idle and unappropriated, that might with proper industry contribute to the support of a large population. Look at the reduced value of our lands in every part of the State. What is the cause of this wide-spread inactivity and depression?

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

Gentlemen, I do not feel that I am at liberty, speaking to you to-night as an humble citizen of a slaveholding State, to conceal feelings which I entertain as to the effect of emancipation upon the future destinies of the State of Maryland. Repelling again and again all claim on the part of the General Government, or any State Government, to interfere in our domestic concerns, and deeply sympathizing with the innocent holders of this property, whose interests have become so seriously compromised by the existence of this war, I cannot but indulge the hope that, in family council, we may give to the subject the consideration to which it is so eminently entitled. It would hardly be too much to say that the increased results of her manufacturing and commercial pursuits, and the general appreciation of the landed interest, under the new system of labor, would, to a great extent, compensate for the loss entailed upon us by the change.

But, gentlemen, whatever diversity of opinion may exist in regard to this institution of slavery as established in the Border States, and its effect upon our growth and prosperity, there can be but one view as to the ability of the Government to prosecute the war in which we are engaged to a successful termination, whatever disposition may be made of the side issues which it has created. [Cheers.] When Xerxes threatened the invasion of Greece with an army of a million and a half of men, brought together by conscription and force, he was moved to tears by the overwhelming numbers of his Persian hosts as they passed in review before him. But what has been the power of this Government as manifested during the progress of this rebellion? History furnishes no parallel to the events of the past two years. More than a million of men—the voluntary offering of a people unchecked as yet in their agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits—a people never more prosperous than at the present moment—have already flocked to the standard of their country. [Cheers.]

When it is recollected that in territorial extent this Republic is ten times as large as England and France together, and nearly [illegible] all the European Powers combined, with a population of more than twenty-three millions of souls in the loyal States alone, it will be seen at once its power and resources have not yet been called into requisition. The conduct of this war has greatly disappointed the hopes of Union men in all parts of the country. With resources of men and money almost without limit, the people have looked anxiously—as they had a right to do—for its speedy termination. A proclamation in the commencement, placing the militia of all the loyal States on a war footing, without necessarily interfering with the mechanical and industrial pursuits of the people, to be held by the Governors of the States subject to the order of the President, would have mustered into the service an army of three millions of men, ready for active duty in any emergency and at a moment's warning.

I am not here to-night, gentlemen, to discuss at large the measures of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. That will be the province of the future historian, and can be done with more freedom and impartiality when this war is over and the Union restored. I was not one of those who voted to place him where he is; but I should forget my duty as a loyal citizen if I suffered myself to lose sight of what was due to his high position in the present crisis of our national troubles. [Cheers.] The divisions springing up in many of the loyal States, based upon opposition to particular measures of State policy, receive no countenance from me or the party with whom I am acting. They are ill-timed, injudicious, and destructive of the best interests of the country. They should be discountenanced by all true friends of the Union. The weakest blow aimed at the President of the United States must recoil upon ourselves and the cause in which we are embarked. Whatever causes of dissatisfaction may exist in the border States, it is no time to falter now. Upon one point, at least, we must be united, and that is in saving the Union at every sacrifice. [Loud cheers.]

It is one of the conservative features of our admirable system of government that every four years the people exercise the privilege of expressing, through the ballot-box, their views upon public men and measures. If radical changes are deemed indispensable, they can be made without disturbance to the well-being and harmony of our institutions. In the support of this Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war to save the Union, I do not pledge myself, or those with whom I co-operate, to any interference with the constitutional rights of the loyal States, without their consent, whether in reference to the institution of slavery, or any other issue of leading interest which may now engage the public attention. We sustain the President because he is the representative of a great nation struggling for political existence—an existence which, as loyal men, we mean to maintain and establish beyond contingency, at whatever sacrifice. [Cheers.]

If he shall have proved faithless to the trust confided to him in any particular, his day of reckoning is not so remote that we may not pursue, without diversion, the paramount object of our solicitude, in securing to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of this glorious Union, and reserve to a more opportune occasion the expression of our displeasure.

Gentlemen, I have detained you, I fear, already too long. The subject is one upon which I never speak but with emotions of renewed patriotism and devotion to that common Union to which we owe everything. I cannot forget that I am an American citizen. I cannot forget that this is the land of my birth. It was here that Liberty raised its first voice of triumph. It was here that God himself unveiled the bow of promise to a race of men who had left behind them, in another hemisphere, the storms of political persecution. It was here that self-government, sustained by the cheers and hopes of down-trodden millions, raised the glittering standard of its nationality, never to be lowered until the last glimmer of sustaining light had faded from the horizon. It was here that, after centuries of human tribulation—the clash of contending armies—the weariness of man to recover back his lost liberties—the ultimate triumph of despotism—our fathers, landing upon these shores, recommenced the struggle for human freedom, and laid upon ground not to be shaken the massive foundations of this young republic.

And is this glorious mission ended? Is there anything in the sacrifices we are now making, the exhausting drain upon our material resources, the blood that deluges the land, the shouts of triumph, or the groans of despair, as they come alternately from the victor and the vanquished; is there anything, I repeat, when we calculate the extent and power of this nation of more than twenty millions of freemen, to force upon us the conviction that the culminating limit of our destiny has been reached? No, no, no, gentlemen! From the frozen waters of the St. Lawrence to the golden-painted waves of the Gulf of Mexico, our flag still floats in undiminished lustre, the symbol of the same old Union that Washington sealed with the blood of the Revolution, and placed in our hands for safe-keeping. From the Atlantic to the Pacific a shout goes up with increased emphasis—no, no, no! This glorious mission of human freedom must go on. An empire greater than Rome ever compassed in the proudest days of the Antonines is destined to cover this land.

It is here that God has provided a home for the oppressed. It is here that human power and greatness is to be limited only by the measure of human capability. Foreign jealousy, internecine strife, will prove alike powerless to arrest its march. Let us cling to the Union, then, as the last great effort of the Government—let us make it a home for the down-trodden of every land, and let us cherish more and more, on occasions like the present, that noble sentiment of the greatest of American statesmen, "Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

MILITARY ADVANCEMENT IN TURKEY.—The new Sultan is making great improvements in the Turkish army. He has not only improved the dress and discipline of the men, but seems to have a mania for building barracks. Pera, where two years ago the only sign of an existing army was to be found in a few uncouth, dejected sentries at the door of humble police stations, has now assumed the appearance of a full-grown garrison town. Its peaceable, money-making inhabitants are aroused daily by the sound of the trumpet and the drum, and the constant movement of soldiers. In the very centre of the suburb a handsome barrack (Galata Serai) has suddenly sprung up, swarming with magnificent Zouaves, than whom it is impossible to see finer men in Europe. In the square in front well-taught military bands play daily operatic music.

ANSWERING AN IMPERTINENT QUESTION.—It is related that during the late attack on Fort Donelson two [illegible] their anxiety dashed up to the fortifications, when one of them shouted: "Why in the name of the devil don't you surrender?" The gunner at that instant touched off his piece. The smoke rolled aside, and a few mangled and bleeding fragments of carcasses, torn to atoms, were all that remained of the two fool-hardy horsemen. It was a terrible response—the response of patriotism to treason.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

MARCH 3, 1862.			MARCH 3, 1863.		
6 A. M.	NOON	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	NOON	3 P. M.
34	35	35	39	49	49
WIND.			WIND.		
NNE	NE	NE	SW	W	WSW

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—At noon yesterday the fifteenth annual commencement of the Homœopathic Medical College took place at the Musical Fund Hall. The audience was large and respectable, and mainly composed of ladies.

The faculty and graduating class formed in procession in one of the ante-rooms and marched into the hall at noon. The former took seats upon the platform, and the graduates occupied the two front benches which had been retained for them.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

The valedictory address to the graduating class was delivered by Silas S. Brooks, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice of Medicine. The Professor commenced his address with an allusion to the history of the introduction of homœopathy in the United States; of the establishment of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, about fifteen years ago, and upon the influence of the institution upon similar establishments in other parts of the country, and its grave responsibilities in teaching new generations of physicians the principles and practice of the system of Hahnemann. The usual congratulations were extended to the graduates, and the speaker gave his listeners much wholesome advice as to their future conduct, both social and professional, and he predicted for them golden fruits if they started right in the journey of life. While upon this branch of his subject, he said:

With the mind's eye we can travel into the future and behold each one of you happily settled in business, surrounded by hosts of friends, whose confidence you have won by a worthy course of life; blessed with health and the abundance of this world's good, which such a course is almost sure to reap; blessed in the bosom of a lovely family; moving on, through sunshine and shade, in the even tenor of your way, honored by all who hear or speak of you, until at last you go to reap in the next world the fruits of a well-spent life in this.

Now this is no uncommon result; no fancy-picture of what may, and, under the blessing of Heaven, will be your future position in life; if—if you fully understand the importance of the present, and pursue the right course from this very stand-point, onward, with the goal always in view.

We are most anxious, gentlemen—yes, deeply anxious—that when you leave this hall, your first steps shall be in that direction that will insure your *success in life*. We want you to *start aright! to start aright!*

You well know that when two straight lines are drawn from a given point, and include an acute angle between them, how far, how very far, they will diverge when continued for a long distance; and this, no matter how small the angle that divides them in the beginning: the further the lines are continued the further apart do they become, until they may be millions of miles asunder.

Now, let me entreat you to consider your present stand-point, and remember that *there is but one straight line or road to success*. Endeavor to find and travel on this line direct to the object. If you take another line, or road, or path, which diverges *in the least*, even the smallest hair's breadth from this direct one in the beginning, it will lead you farther and farther from the desired point or goal of success, until you lose sight of it *entirely*, and are landed in unhappiness, misery, and disgrace; yes, disgrace, deep, irreparable, and eternal.

The Professor, by way of illustrating the right and the wrong, the wise and the unwise, the successful and the unsuccessful in medical experience, drew sketches of various types of physicians. He said that in representing the errors of the fraternity, he did not intend to hold up those of any particular individual; and, therefore, he begged that, though the coat might fit some of those now living and practising, they might feel that he was not personal. He only wished to point out the rocks upon which others have been shipwrecked, in order that the young might avoid them. He then sketched, with a bold hand, "the proud physician," "the impatient physician," "the imprudent physician," "the careless physician," and, lastly, "the perfect physician." The speaker closed his address with the usual farewell to the class, and the expression of an ardent hope for their success through life.

Hon. James Pollock then conferred the degree of the college upon the following graduates:

Boericke, Francis E., Pa.,	Homer, Horace, Pa.,
Brickley, Jere. W., Pa.,	Jones, Albert Budd, Pa.,
Budlong, John C., R. I.,	Kittenger, Leonard, N. J.,
Chamberlin, C. H., Vt.,	Lowry, Charles, N. J.,
Chambers, Wm. C., Pa.,	Pratt, Henry C., Pa.,
Child, Nelson N., N. Y.,	Sisson, W. H. H., Mass.,
Childs, Wm. R., Pa.,	Smith, Geo. B., Conn.,
Gifford, Gilbert S., N. Y.,	Starkey, Daniel T., Mass.,
Gilchrist, Jas. G., Pa.,	Sumner, Thos. F., Mass.,

After the degrees had been conferred, the audience were dismissed with a benediction.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The commencement of the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, took place last evening, at the Diligent Hall, southwest corner Tenth and Filbert streets. The degree of veterinary medicine and surgery was conferred upon the following named gentlemen: W. T. McCoun, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.; Joseph C. Higgins, of Sumerville, New Jersey; Edwin H. Palmer, Chester county, Pa. The honorary degree was at the same time conferred upon R. McClurg, veterinary surgeon of Philadelphia. The valedictory was delivered by R. McClurg, S. S.

The speaker said he congratulated those who had just been honored by the college with its endorsement in regard to their attainments as students in the veterinary art, as having attained a degree of perfection in the knowledge of the treatment of animals, which would entitle them to the confidence of those who may entrust the care of valuable animals to their skill. He did not address them as students, but as veterinary surgeons, a right bestowed on them by the diploma which they had received from this college, and by authority from the State of Pennsylvania, to practise in this particular art. He urged them to use all diligence; to become more perfect in the knowledge of the treatment which they would be expected to perform, and by their skill to be an ornament to the profession which they represent. They would, no doubt, be involved in frequent litigation, in order to acquit themselves with credit on occasions like these. An intelligent answer to all questions pertaining to the case would be expected from them; a close application to study was, therefore, recommended. The delivery of the address occupied about twenty minutes, at the close of which the speaker took his seat, amid rapturous applause. At the conclusion of the address the honorary degree was conferred on the speaker by R. Jennings, V. S. The following-named gentlemen compose the officers and directors of the association: Alfred L. Elwyn, president; Hon. Benjamin R. Miller, secretary; Professor James Bryan, M. D., [illegible] Patrick, Esq., directors.

At the conclusion of the celebration of the commencement, the members of the college partook of a sumptuous repast provided for them at the Wetherill House. Among the toasts was the following: "*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, the able and fearless advocate of truth and justice." Prof. R. Jennings then made a few remarks relative to the benefit derived by the community from the able manner the paper is conducted. To this Prof. McClure responded. The speaker concluded by calling on the press at large to aid by advocating the interests of this institution.

STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS.—A number of the journeymen painters of this city are now on a strike for higher wages. The sum paid at present is from $1.50 to $1.75 per day, while the men demand $2 per day. A meeting of the painters to take action in reference to a general strike, was held last evening at Sixth and Race streets. The following is a copy of a card circulated by those engaged in the strike:

"In a community where the press is an important part, it is fair and honest that it should be able to inform the public of what is going on.

"The journeymen house painters of this city are now on a strike. They have an association, composed of nearly all the journeymen in the city—men of worth and intelligence—a very creditable fund, and an unflinching determination to contend for their rights. They believe their rights to be at this time two dollars per day, and every employer to pay that. No one will or does pretend to say their demand is unreasonable, when the high price of living and depreciated currency are taken into consideration. Our employers do not say it is too much—they simply put us off with trifling excuses and unmanly equivocations, when we know many of them have contracted for work at the rate of wages we ask. We do not ask a share of their profits, only a living price for our labor, and that we mean to have. We ask no compromise or sympathy—we make no appeals—we only ask even-handed justice; if we cannot get that we can form a joint-stock company, with capital sufficient to do work as cheaply as any, and we will. We wish here to extend our sympathy to our fellow-craftsmen in New York, and politely ask the New York papers to copy this article for their benefit."

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company intend erecting, the coming spring, a new and commodious building for the accommodation of passengers at the Quakertown station. The large and constantly increasing business at this station demands this improvement. It is expected that the freight building will also be enlarged.

The platform and station of the railroad at Lansdale are being moved from their old position to a point nearly one hundred yards further up the line. The space between the main line and the Doylestown branch will be much wider than at the old place, and will be crossed by a bridge or platform. Much better accommodations will be afforded to the large number of persons who send milk and produce to market by the cars from this station.

FUNERAL OF DR. BOURNONVILLE.—The funeral of Dr. Bournonville took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 221 North Fourth street, and was attended by the Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of the State of Pennsylvania, Hermann Lodge No. 125 A. Y. M., and the Order generally; the Grand Lodge, Lodge No. 7, and Wathella Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; the French and German Benevolent Societies; the College of Physicians and County Medical Society. The interment took place at Monument Cemetery.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—Yesterday the following award of contracts was made at the army clothing and equipage office, in this city:

T. Rowland & Sons, Philadelphia, 2,000 spades, at 84 cents.

Heaton & Denckla, Philadelphia, 1,000 spades, at 84 cents.

J. O. Miller, Philadelphia, 1,000 pounds sash yarn, at 18¾ cents.

THE PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The committee appointed to procure subscription for the proposed educational institution to be established by the Society of Friends, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, will hold a conference with those who may be interested, at Fallsington, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. On the next day, the 8th, at 2 o'clock, they will be at the meeting-house in Newtown. Addresses on the subject will be made by members of the committee.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.—Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, the following stocks and real estate:

5 shares West Philadelphia Mutual Saving Fund and Trust Company, $26.75—$133.75.

$3,000 bonds, 6 per cent. municipal loan, Pittsburg, 92 per cent., $2,760.

$1,000 Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan, 96 per cent., $960.

5 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company, 65 per cent., $325.

30 shares Manayunk Flat Rock Turnpike Company, $1—$30.

20 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Company, $62.25—$1,245.

1 share Point Breeze Park, $87.50.

40 shares Ridge-avenue Passenger Railway Company, $20—$800.

60 shares Ridge-avenue Passenger Railway Company, $20—$1,200.

3 shares Mercantile Library, $9—$27.

$1,000 bond, 5 ℔ cent., State Tennessee, 41 ℔ cent.

$2,000 " " " " 42 ℔ cent.

Dwelling and lot, Queen street, between the Frankford road and Shackamaxon street, $1,850.

Three-story brick dwelling, Vine street, west of Twentieth street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $62.50—$1,600.

Country place, 12¾ acres, Oxford township, Twenty-third ward, $3,900.

Two-story brick cottage, No. 1709 North Thirteenth street, above Columbia avenue, $1,275.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 916 Atherton street, north of Carpenter street, $700.

Two three-story brick dwellings, Richmond street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear, subject to a yearly ground-rent of $66.00—$3,000.

Four three-story brick dwellings, Cumberland street, with four three-story brick dwellings in the rear, Nineteenth ward, subject to a yearly ground-rent of $176.62—$3,000.

Building lot, Green street, east of Twentieth street, $560.

Building lot, Brandywine street, $420.

Building lot, Brandywine street, $350.

Building lot, Spring Garden street, east of Twentieth street, $825.

AMBULANCE SERVICE AND FIELD SURGERY.—The great need of an efficient and thoroughly-drilled corps, to be devoted exclusively to the assistance and safety of the wounded during and immediately after every battle, has long been felt. In numerous instances large numbers of wounded Union soldiers have been compelled to lie for a long time on the open ground, suffering from the loss of blood and the weather. Army medical statistics demonstrate the fact that immediately fatal results from wounds of the head, heart, or some other vital organs, bear a very small proportion to the whole, while a very large proportion ensue from wounds in the arms, legs, or other non-vital parts, not in themselves necessarily fatal, and which, in numerous instances, cannot be said to be even serious.

In such cases a large number die for want of prompt and early succor to arrest hemorrhage, and rouse the sinking energies from the shock and fainting produced by the wound and loss of blood. Of these indirect or secondary causes of death from simple wounds, to be placed at the head of the list for frequency and seriousness, is hemorrhage, even from many wounds which are otherwise of trifling importance. A trifling bullet-wound in an arm or leg, though it may shatter a bone, or even take the limb entirely off, is not necessarily fatal, *provided the hemorrhage is speedily arrested*; while on the other hand, a mere flesh-wound, if a large artery happens to be severed, must prove fatal, *unless the flow of blood is speedily checked*. Hundreds die on the battle-field from this cause. They allow their life-current to run out, as water flows from a hydrant, without an attempt to stop it by thrusting the finger into the wound, or compressing the main artery in the injured limb. They perish simply from their ignorance, because the regimental surgeon has failed to give the proper instruction.

It is believed by the best authorities that three-fourths of those who die in battle perish from loss of blood. This single fact is sufficient for the conviction that the prompt application of whatever means can be made available for the speedy arrestation of hemorrhage from wounds *on the field* is demanded by every consideration of humanity and patriotism, to say nothing of economy, as urgently as the establishment and support of hospitals for their subsequent treatment. It is before being removed to hospital, while the wounded are yet lying where they fell, that the danger is most imminent, and a hand is wanted to apply pressure upon the main artery of the injured limb, to arrest the fast-ebbing current of blood; then is the critical moment when the lives of large numbers may be saved.

The organization of an ambulance and hospital corps, with its officers and men properly drilled in the practices alluded to, must be regarded as one of the most valuable suggestions which the present crisis of the country has developed. Every household in the land having a member or a relative in the army is directly, and all others are at least indirectly, interested in the establishment of this institution—the enlistment of a body of active, intelligent men, whose duty shall be to save lives instead of destroying them. Besides being taught the art of arresting hemorrhages from different parts of the body, they should be instructed in many other important duties, such as the bandaging of fractured and dislocated limbs; the first aid to be given in bruises, cuts, and gunshot wounds; the treatment required in cases of exhaustion and fainting, insensibility and stunning from falls from horses, blows upon the head, drowning, choking, garroting, hanging, freezing, sun-stroke, burns, etc.; the best methods of lifting the wounded from the ground, and placing them on litters and ambulances, in anticipation of the arrival of the surgeons, or reaching a hospital; in the general principles of nursing the sick and wounded; the very important knowledge of the positive signs of death, to avoid, what is feared has too often occurred, premature interment; and, finally, the proper method of burying the dead.

THE EXPORT OF PETROLEUM.—The petroleum trade is fast assuming a position of the first importance to the commercial supremacy of Philadelphia, and ships are in great demand to transport the article to European and other ports. The following shows the shipments from Philadelphia since January, 1863:

1863.	Class.	Name.	Destination.	Bbls. Crude.	Bbls. Refd.
Jan. 7,	Schr	Anthem	St. Jago de Cuba	..	3
" 9,	Bark	White Wing	Laguayra	..	3
" 16,	Brg	Mary LeBlanc	Port Spain	..	22
" 15,	Bark	Sea Eagle	Port Spain	60	..
" 19,	Brig	H. Harris	Cienfuegos	..	10
" 19,	Brig	Jos. Hume	Liverpool	1487	..
" 19,	Brig	Martha	Liverpool	270	1807
" 20,	Brig	A. Jane	Barbados	..	23
" 21,	Schr	Oreander	Barbados	20	..
" 26,	Brig	Intended	Havana	30	..
" 26,	Brig	Conquer	Kingston	30	..
" 29,	Schr	Debonaire	Barbados	..	15
" 31,	Bark	Union	Pernambuco	..	23
Feb. 3,	Bark	Thos Killam	London	3102	677
" 6,	Bark	Thos Dallett	Laguayra	3	..
" 7,	Bark	Florence	Port Spain	..	20
" 9,	Brig	Kurea	Barbados	88	..
" 9,	Brig	Black Fish	Marseilles	851	500
" 10,	Brig	Gem	Barbados	10	..
" 13,	Brig	Emerald Isle	Barbados	..	460
" 13,	Brig	McGilvery	Cardenas	900	..
" 16,	Bark	Fanny Buck	Glasgow	3510	100
" 17,	Brig	Excelsior	Jamaica	..	25
" 18,	Schr	Ranger	Laguayra	..	203
" 18,	Bark	Hamilton	Havre	1687	..
" 18,	Bark	Roanoke	Laguayra	6	..
" 19,	Brig	Florence	Liverpool	600	1623
" 21,	Schr	Isabella Maria	Barbados	..	10
" 21,	Schr	Fannie	Havana	..	48
" 22,	Bark	Savannah	Liverpool	..	3335
		Total		12714	8944

SNOW-BALLING AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—By a private letter received in this city, written on the 25th, from a soldier whose regiment is now at Camp Fairview, we learn that the men, during the recent heavy fall of snow, enjoyed themselves much by a grand snow-ball contest. Among those engaged were about four hundred Jerseymen against six hundred Vermonters. Before entering on the engagement skirmishers were thrown out on both sides, and the conflict began with colors flying and the band playing Rory O'More. For some time the issue was doubtful, the air being filled with the flying balls, and each side lustily cheering. The line of the New Jersey boys at least wavered, and though the reserves were brought up, they were of no avail. Their colonel and other officers were taken prisoners, an embankment in the rear of the men was captured, and the balls prepared for defence were used against them; the colors of the regiment were also taken, and their headquarters seized by the victorious Vermonters amid deafening cheers. The prisoners were subsequently released, and the late opponents mingled with each other discussing the fortunes of the day. The men are confident that, had the forces been equal, they would have conquered the Green Mountain boys.

STREET-CLEANSING STATISTICS.—The following is the amount of loads of ashes, dirt, &c., removed during the month of February by the contractor for cleansing the streets: Ashes, 14,123 loads; dirt, 1,807 loads; number of dead animals removed, 48; number of inlets cleansed, 253. The new wagons for removing dirt and ashes, invented by Mr. Smith, [illegible] for use in a few days.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An interesting discussion on the culture of peaches and nectarines in vineries and orchard gardens took place last evening, at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. Charles Miller.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire about midnight on Monday was caused by the burning of some combustibles in Warnock's rag and old-iron store, in Seventh street, below Bedford. The damage done was trifling.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Ogle.]

Financial Transaction.

John Kirwin, of Pittsburg, and Isaac Filheimer, of Philadelphia, cattle dealers or drovers, were arraigned yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Alderman Ogle, on the complaint of James B. Ferree, banker on South Third street, charging them with conspiracy to cheat and defraud. The members of the firm were examined at great length by the counsel on both sides. From the evidence adduced, we present the following interesting points:

Mr. Kirwin, several months since, opened an account with the banking house of Messrs. Ferree & Co. Mr. Filheimer did the same thing. They continued to transact business, depositing money and drawing it as occasion seemed to require. The deposits were made separately, and credited to each one's account, and yet it seems as though the defendants were acting as a firm.

On or about the 23d of February, they obtained from Ferree & Co. certificates of deposit to the amount of $4,272.65, for the purpose of purchasing a drove of cattle, from the proceeds of the sale of which they were to deposit enough to redeem the certificates the amount of their face over the amount actually deposited. The sum to be refunded was about $3,400. This money was to be paid in a few days. It was understood at the time that Mr. Filheimer was going to Pittsburg, but, from the evidence, it seems he went to Boston. The cattle, it seems, were purchased, but the advance money was not returned to Messrs. Ferree & Co.; more than that, the defendants did not go near the firm. It was also ascertained that the sum of $1,500 was paid to Mr. Kirwin by Mr. Filheimer in liquidation of an old debt. These facts coming to the knowledge of the Messrs. Ferree, a suit was instituted under the 129th section of the revised penal code. The defendants were required to enter bail in the sum of $5,000 each to answer at court. Bail was promptly entered, and the parties retired.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Bound for Jersey Justice.

William Flemming, the colored man who was arrested for stealing some property in Camden, N. J., was sent to New Jersey yesterday, to answer. The watch that he had stolen was recovered. It seems the accused had already served two terms in prison, and was only liberated from the penitentiary at Trenton about two weeks since.

[Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.]

A Hard Crowd.

The office of Mr. Alderman Dougherty was crowded to suffocation yesterday afternoon by "roughs," who felt an interest in the progress of the investigation pending before that worthy magistrate, in respect to the fight between Wm. J. Burns and John Madden, that took place on Saturday night. Several persons had been arrested on the charge of having been implicated in the pugilistic scene, but all were discharged except two. These were held to bail to await a further hearing.

Sent to Danville.

Israel Critz, the constable and school-tax collector of Danville, whose arrest was noticed in yesterday's paper, was sent to Danville in yesterday afternoon's train.

Desperate.

James Maynes, of Pine-alley notoriety, who was arrested as a deserted from the army, and who escaped from Fort Delaware, was sent down to that place as already directed. We were informed last evening that while on the trip to the fort he succeeded in removing the shackles from his feet, and threw them overboard. He also attempted to serve the captain of the vessel in the same way. It is alleged that Maynes robbed some of his fellow-soldiers of money, and no doubt he feels anxious to get to his regiment to meet his accusers face to face. This probably may account for his extreme repugnance to being sent to Fort Delaware. He will of course again endeavor to escape from that place.

Prison Statistics.

We are indebted to Col. Charles Vanzan for the following table showing the number of commitments to, and discharges from, the Philadelphia County Prison during February, 1863:

Crime.	White Men.	White Wom'n	Color'd Men.	Color'd Wom'n	Total.
Adultery	..	2	..	..	2
Assault and battery	66	15	3	2	86
Assault to Rescue	27	15	3	7	52
Bawdy House	..	1	..	..	1
Bigamy	1	..	..	..	1
Burglary	6	2	..	..	8
Conspiracy	3	..	..	..	3
Disorderly House	5	2	..	..	7
Breaches of the Peace	359	180	49	24	612
Disobedient App'ntice	1	..	..	..	1
Deserting his family and abusing his wife	7	..	1	..	8
Desertion from vessel	2	..	..	..	2
Defrauding and cheat'g	7	..	..	..	7
Fornication	..	1	..	..	1
Fornica'n and Basterdy	4	..	..	..	4
Fugitives from Justice	1	..	..	..	1
Indecency	3	..	..	..	3
Intoxication	33	11	..	..	44
Malicious Mischief	8	2	2	1	13
Misdemeanor	40	23	1	4	68
Perjury	1	..	..	..	1
Passing Counterfeit Notes	2	..	1	..	3
Rape	2	..	..	..	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	..	..	..	5
Riot	3	..	1	..	4
Stealing	57	30	23	3	113
Vagrants	51	63	7	2	123
Sentenced, but not to labor	1	..	..	..	1
Total	696	346	91	43	1176

DISCHARGED BY WHOM, AND HOW.

Time out	126	Sheriff	1
Inspectors	506	Convicted	39
Magistrates	429	At court	29
Quarter Sessions cl'k	30	House of Refuge	2
Ignored bills	54		
Habeas corpus	1		
U. S. Marshal	3		1221

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Lowrie, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Read.

The Berks and Clearfield counties list was before the court all of yesterday's session. The following cases were disposed of:

Graeff vs. Deturk. From Common Pleas of Berks county. Argued by Henry W. Smith, Esq., and Hon. John Banks, for plaintiff in error, and by Samuel L. Young and Charles Davis, Esqs., for defendant in error.

Johnson vs. Fritz. From Common Pleas of Berks county. Argued by Henry W. Smith, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and by Samuel L. Young for defendant in error.

Stout vs. Hine. From Common Pleas of Berks county. Submitted on paper books.

Wyomissing Manufacturing Company vs. Grant. From Common Pleas of Berks county. Argued by Charles Davis, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and by John S. Richards, Esq., for defendant in error.

The case of Swartzenberger vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from the Court at Nisi Prius, was submitted on paper books.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Justice Woodward.

Abrahams vs. Tripner. An action of ejectment. Before reported. Jury out.

Edward Felton vs. The City of Philadelphia. An action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by reason of the imperfect and negligent manner in which Penn street, Frankford, was graded by the officers of the city. The plaintiff is the owner of several houses on the line of the street, and at every heavy rain an overflow occurs, and they are flooded with dirty water, so much so as to be almost uninhabitable. This, it is alleged, is caused by the bad manner in which the street was graded. On trial. Charles Freeman and S. P. Hall, Esqrs., for plaintiff; D. W. Sellers, Assistant City Solicitor, for city.

District Court in Banc—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare.

The court was engaged during the day with the new trial motion list.

Common Pleas—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.

The court was occupied yesterday with the new trial motion list. The equity argument list will be taken up this morning.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

Commonwealth vs. Owen Hughes. Indictment against defendant for maintaining a nuisance at his tallow-rendering factory in West Philadelphia. Before reported. The case lasted during the whole of yesterday's session, and the jury had not returned a verdict when we closed our report.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE BEST fitted-up Yard in the city. Capacity for doing any amount of business. Inquire on the premises, No. 957 North NINTH Street, below Girard avenue. mh2-6t*

GREEN-STREET DWELLING FOR SALE.—A well-built Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 2146 GREEN Street. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner of NINTH and FILBERT Streets. fe28-6t*

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable Country Residence, with 10½ acres of highly cultivated land, on the Limekiln Turnpike road, about two miles east of Germantown, Twenty-second ward. The improvements consist of a substantial double three-story stone DWELLING, with back buildings, stone stabling, carriage house, ice house, and usual outbuildings. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner NINTH and FILBERT Streets. fe28-6t*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE Eighth-Street STORE and DWELLING PROPERTY, in EIGHTH Street, above Race. Also, Store Property, THIRD Street, above Market; a fine Dwelling in SUMMER Street, above Sixteenth; one in GREEN Street, above Sixteenth; one corner ELEVENTH and WALLACE Streets, and many others. Call and examine register. Apply to E. PETTIT, fe24 Back of No. 309 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR HOUSES, on the west side of BROAD Street, below Columbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM streets. mh23-tf

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING, No. 132 North FRONT Street. Rent moderate. Apply to WETHERILL & BRO., oc27-tf 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

TO LET—THE MACHINE SHOP, No. 133 ELFRETH'S Alley. Apply to WETHERILL & BROTHER, ja27-tf 47 North SECOND Street.

TWO GERMANTOWN COTTAGES FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS.

One on Wayne street, near Queen, and one on Queen street, near Wayne; both well situa ed, well built, and containing every convenience.

One do. corner Rittenhouse and Lehman street, with stable.

One do. on Price street, near Chestnut Hill Railroad.

One do. on Manheim street, corner Pulaski avenue; very complete.

Two do. on Pulaski avenue, also complete.

One do. corner Green and Johnson streets; splendid situation.

CHESTNUT HILL COTTAGES FOR SALE.

One on Cottage street, near the railroad depot, very cheap.

One one mile from the railroad depot, with 5¾ acres of ground.

Splendid large do. near Mermaid Station, with stable and 5 acres of ground; very superior property.

NEAR HOLMESBURG.—A very large superior Cottage, with stable, &c., complete, and 19 acres of ground.

ABOVE HOLMESBURG.—Two nicely-situated Cottages, with every convenience, near the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

FORTY-FIRST STREET AND BALTIMORE PIKE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—A large, well-arranged, and nicely-situated Cottage, and easy of access.

NEAR BUSTLETON.—A large Cottage, with good lot, cheap.

ANDERSONBURG, PERRY COUNTY, PA.—A large, fine Brick Cottage, with 6 acres of Land, Stables, Carriage-house, &c. An excellent location for a scientific academy or a first-class country seat.

BRIDGEBOROUGH, N. J.—A neat Cottage, well situated, plenty of shrubbery, grapes, fruit, &c., with 2½ acres of ground.

BURLINGTON PIKE, N. J.—A new and well-built Cottage, Stable, &c., with 26 acres of Ground; very healthy location.

SOUTHINGTON, CONNECTICUT.—A large, fine Cottage, with every convenience, and beautiful surroundings.

Also, a large variety of other properties.

B. F. GLENN, 123 South FOURTH Street, fe12 and S. W. cor. SEVENTEENTH and GREEN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BRISTOL, Penna.—A HOUSE of good dimensions, large ground attached, well shaded, and excellent water. Rent low; very convenient situation, both to steamboat landing and railroad station. Inquire of J. M. BROWN, mh3-6t* Railroad Station, Bristol.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARM, 95 acres, [illegible] Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, a desirable Farm of 70 acres near Darby, 3 miles from the city; one of 108 acres, 24 miles north of the city, one mile from Railroad Station, only $80 per acre. Call and examine register. Apply to E. PETTIT, fe23 Back No. 309 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY, A DESIRABLE SMALL FARM, situate in New Britain Township, Bucks county, Pa., three miles from Doylestown, and one and a half from New Britain Station, on the Doylestown Railroad, containing 65 acres, six of which is woodland, and five meadow, divided into convenient fields, well watered, good buildings, fruit, &c. Enquire at 104 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. fe7-1m*

FOR SALE.—THREE-EIGHTHS of the brig Thos. Walter. Apply to CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, Jr., ja1-tf No. 126 WALNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of COATES BROTHERS, for the transaction of the WOOL BUSINESS, at their present location, No. 127 MARKET St., Phila. BENJAMIN COATES, Feb. 20, 1863. [fe23-1m*] GEO. MORRISON COATES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed a Limited Copartnership, pursuant to the Act of Assembly relative to Limited Partnerships. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET BUSINESS, at No. 37 South SECOND Street. The General Partner is J. T. DELACROIX, residing at No. 2121 GREEN Street, Philadelphia. The Special Partner is J. B. OKIE, residing in DELAWARE County, Pa., who has contributed in cash the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars to the capital of said firm. The Partnership commences the First Day of March, 1863, and terminates on the First Day of March, 1866. J. T. DELACROIX, fe28-sw 12t J. B. OKIE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL CONTINUE the DRUG BUSINESS, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, No. 724 MARKET Street. WM. ELLIS & CO., Druggists, ja1-tf 724 MARKET Street.

LEGAL.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON the ESTATE of JOSEPH P. NORRIS, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons having claims against his Estate are requested to present the same to the executors, according to law. ISAAC NORRIS, J. PARKER NORRIS, } Executors. No. 617 WALNUT Street. February 13, 1863. fe25-w6t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ELIZABETH McBRIDE. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SARAH ANN COLLINS, administratrix to the Estate of ELIZABETH McBRIDE, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on SATURDAY, March 7, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 258 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. fe25-wfm 5t

ESTATE OF DAVID SNYDER, DECEASED.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the Estate of DAVID SNYDER have been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the said estate will present them, and those indebted thereto will make payment to DAVID SNYDER, Jr., C. CADWALADER SELLERS, BALTIMORE Turnpike, 24th ward, Executors. Or to their Attorney, J. W. STOKES, ja24-s&w12t* No. 619 WALNUT Street.

ESTATE OF JAMES C. GILLMORE, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of JAMES C. GILLMORE, late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to EDMUND YARD, No. 617 CHESTNUT Street. February 16, 1863. fe18-w6t*

ESTATE OF SAMUEL MOORE, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims against the same present them without delay, to SARAH MOORE, No. 1241 LOMBARD Street, Administratrix; Or to her attorney, NATHAN H. SHARPLESS, fe4-6t* No. 28 North SEVENTH Street.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the cargo of the schooner EMMA TUTTLE, whereof Joseph R. Folié is master, captured off Charleston, S. C., by the United States schooner Hope, under command of Acting Master John E. Rockwell, and brought into the port of Philadelphia per the schooner R. W. Dillon, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (justice so requiring.) You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said cargo of the schooner EMMA TUTTLE, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said cargo of the schooner EMMA TUTTLE should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said cargo of the schooner EMMA TUTTLE did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the said United States. mh2-3t

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion and Excites the Absorbents into Healthy action by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTRATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT,

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES, AND IMPRUDENCIES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from Excess and Imprudence in life, chronic Constitutional Diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

Two tablespoonsful of the EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SEE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF BUCHU, FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's *Journal*.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, Published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract BUCHU............$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
" SARSAPARILLA..$1 " " $5.

PHYSICIAN in attendance from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS, SECURELY PACKED FROM OBSERVATION.

ADDRESS LETTERS FOR INFORMATION, IN CONFIDENCE.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, (BELOW CHESTNUT,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU;

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA;

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S; TAKE NO OTHER!

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure. fe27-tuw3m

MEDICAL.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the public as the MOST EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE SALINE APERIENT.

It may be used with the best effect in Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE A GENTLE AND COOLING APERIENT OR PURGATIVE IS REQUIRED.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescing beverage.

Numerous testimonials, from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 275 GREENWICH Street, corner of Warren st., NEW YORK, ap21-1y And for sale by Druggists generally.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American people. Price, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere. fe13-fmw2m

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY PROF. C. H. BOLLES, 1220 WALNUT Street.—The difference between *fact* and *fictions*, of permanently curing the *suffering* of their *disease*, and advertising to cure, and showing no better evidence than offering reference of cases from far-off localities, can well be appreciated by anxious seekers after health, upon attentively reading the following certificates of cases from some of the most reliable gentlemen of Philadelphia, who were permanently cured by Prof. C. H. BOLLES, of 1220 WALNUT Street.

Facts are stubborn things, and as evidence is required for the establishment of all facts admitting of the least doubt, and as the astonishing cures performed by Prof. BOLLES are such as no other man has ever performed in this or any other city, it seems important in the present case to offer some proof by way of certificates from some of the most reliable gentlemen of this city, and more because there are some in this city who have the audacity to claim to treat according to Prof. BOLLES' discovery, and these same persons are really ignorant of the Positive or Negative Poles of any Electrical Machine, and therefore Prof. Bolles has cautioned the sick against trusting their health in such reckless hands.

Read the following certificates of cures of most *obstinate diseases by Prof. Bolles, 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia*.

The first cure was performed three years ago, and continues well to this date:

About nine years ago I had a severe attack of dyspeptic symptoms, which increased on me during the whole time, and I supposed, and also my physicians that treated me, that my real disease was dyspepsia, and at first was treated for that disease. My symptoms were at first great hunger, and bad and exhausted feeling in the stomach, only when I ate often. Sometimes, however, I experienced loss of appetite, very disagreeable nausea in the stomach, pain in the epigastrum, heartburn, great fullness about the stomach, and pain through the pyloric region; a feeling sometimes of great weight in the stomach, collection of acidity in the stomach, fetid taste in the mouth. When the sense of hunger came on as above described, I had a sense of fluttering about the chest, and a sinking faint-feeling at the pit of the stomach, which was, in my first attacks, relieved only by taking food, and many times in my walks through the streets of Philadelphia, when these sinking spells came on, I was obliged to call at some restaurant and take food, but this only relieved me for the present time, and thus I suffered for years under the best medical treatment in the city. However, my physician at last pronounced my disease cancer in the stomach. I continued to be treated for what I was informed to be a cancer up to the time that Professor Bolles came to this city and advertised his important discovery in the application of Galvanism and other modifications of Electricity, for the cure of (as he announced) acute and chronic diseases, and more especially cancers, tumors, white swelling, &c. I immediately called on Prof. Bolles, at 1220 Walnut street, for advice in my case. I will here state that I considered my case a hopeless one, but notwithstanding this, my hopes were at once revived, when Prof. B. frankly told me that he could cure me in a few days, and I am frank in saying that in twelve or fourteen treatments I was perfectly cured. This cure to me looks mysterious, and will ever appear a wonder of wonders, but as Prof. B. all seemed certain, no no remarked at the commencement that he knew to a day how long it would take to produce a cure.

I am certain of a permanent cure from the fact that about two years have elapsed since my cure, and I have had no symptoms of return. I think Professor Bolles has made a very important discovery in the application of Electricity for the certain cure of acute and chronic diseases, know of a great number of persons whom he has cured of the most obstinate diseases, both acute and chronic. I have watched his success for more than two years, and take pleasure in recommending his scientific discovery to suffering humanity. I shall take pleasure in being referred to by the diseased. H. C. SHURTLEFF, 3722 MARKET Street.

The following wonderful cure of Epilepsy was performed *more than eight months ago and remains well to this date.*

Read the following attentively:

The following is a statement of facts in reference to my condition and astonishing cure of Epilepsy:

For five years previous to my knowledge of Professor C. H. Bolles' discovery of the therapeutic administration of Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity for the cure of all acute and chronic diseases, I had been severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits of the most obdurate character, and had abandoned all hopes of ever being cured, as I had for years tried the treatment and received the counsel of the most eminent Medical Men of the States, with the view of obtaining relief if any could be found among the Old Schools; but all my efforts were unavailing, and, therefore, all hopes were abandoned, as I then knew of no greater skill for the cure of obstinate cases than in the Old Schools. About six months ago my mind was turned to investigate the new discovery of Prof. C. H. Bolles, 1220 Walnut street, and, after noticing several certificates of cures which were published, and some from persons with whom I was acquainted, and knew them to be reliable men, I was induced to call on Professor Bolles and obtain his opinion of my case. After he had examined me about ten minutes, he frankly informed me that he could cure me, and offered to give me a written warrantee of a complete cure, and in case of a failure to charge me nothing. This at first seemed an impossibility; but the frankness and earnestness of the Professor convinced me of his scientific accuracy in the diagnosis of my case. He disclosed all my sufferings and symptoms for five years past as well as I knew them myself. I will here state, for the good of humanity, and especially those suffering as I was, that I am perfectly cured. I further would state that more than four months have elapsed since my cure, and I have had no symptoms, and, therefore, feel confident that I am cured. I shall take pleasure in being referred to, at any time, by any one suffering as I was, and any information of my condition previous to my cure will be freely given to any one at 1542 North THIRTEENTH Street, Philadelphia. GEO. W. FREED.

N. B.—Professor C. H. BOLLES will publish, from time to time, certificates of the cure of chronic cases which had resisted the treatment of the most eminent medical men for years. Please take notice that Professor B. does not advertise any certificates of cures, except those cured in this city. See advertisement in another column.

Consultation Free. PROF. C. H. BOLLES, fe24 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD PRINTING, NEAT AND Cheap, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 South FOURTH Street, below Chestnut. oc3

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING, March 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit—About 900 packages boots, shoes, brogans, cavalry boots, &c., embracing a general assortment of prime goods, of City and Eastern manufacture.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. We will hold a large sale of British, French, German, and Domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, ON THURSDAY MORNING, March 5th, embracing about 700 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woolens, linens, cottons, silks, and worsteds, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

N. B.—Samples of the same will be arranged for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale, when dealers will find it to their interest to attend.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH, INDIA, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, &c. ON MONDAY MORNING, March 9, at 9 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 PACKAGES AND LOTS of French, India, German, and British dry goods, &c., embracing a large and choice assortment of fancy and staple articles in silk, worsted, woolen, linen, and cotton fabrics.

FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., No. 429 MARKET STREET.

SALE OF RIBBONS, NECKTIES, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING, March 6th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on 4 months credit—

350 cartons poult de soie trimming and bonnet ribbons

— Nos. 4 and 5 cable cord poult de soie ribbons.

— 1½ a 22 mode ground assorted edges.

— 2 a 40 black and white edges.

— 18 a 60 black, white, and assorted colors bonnet.

— 22 a 60 heavy black.

— 12 a 40 solferino black and white.

PARIS SILK NECKTIES 300 dozen broche figured Paris silk neckties.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WHITE GOODS, &c., by catalogue. THIS MORNING, March 4, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. Embracing a general assortment of fresh and desirable goods, worthy the attention of the trade.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TAILORING GOODS. Included in sale Wednesday.

— pieces medium to super quality black doeskins.

— pieces superfine 7-4 French black cloths.

— pieces super 7-4 English black cloths.

— pieces all-wool and Union fancy cassimeres.

— pieces plain and printed satinets.

— pieces black Italian cloths, canvass, &c.

1,500 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. Also—Ladies' 5-8 plain linen cambric handkerchiefs, low to very high cost.

Ladies' 5-8 hemstitched	do	do.
Gents' 3-4 plain	do	do.
Gents' 3-4 hemmed	do	do.

Comprising a full line of pure linen goods, suited to first-class sales.

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES. Also—A full line of white goods, comprising—6-4 medium to very fine London jaconets. 6-4 medium to extra fine London cambrics. 6-4 Cambric and Swiss checks. 6-4 soft mulls, victorines, lawns, brilliants, &c. Also, an invoice of new styles embroidered collars, sets, waists, linen cambric and cambric handkerchiefs, skirts, lace curtains, &c., &c.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS. Also, rich fancy and black and white bonnet ribbons, Nos. 12@60; Nos. 4@6 fancy and black trimming ribbons.

Also, black and white Paris stiff nets, silk marcelines, silk laces, joined blinds, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS, HEAD DRESSES, NOTIONS, &c. 300 doz. ladies', misses', and children's woven tape and fancy cord steel spring hoop skirts, first quality goods, for best city sales.

Also, a full line of rich new style head-dresses and nets.

Also, coats and cloaks, spool cotton, jet bonnet pins, skirt braid, hosiery, gloves, notions, stock goods, &c.

STOCK OF HOSIERY, NOTIONS, STATIONERY, &c. Also, included in sale on Wednesday, the stock of a hosiery and notions store, comprising men's brown and white cotton and gray wool hose and half hose; wool, Berlin, and buck gloves and gauntlets; gum suspenders, gray and white merino shirts and drawers, fancy flannel travelling shirts, muslin shirts, combs, brushes, blacking, shoe brushes, porte-monnaies, purses, pens, penholders, notions, fancy goods, &c.

STATIONERY.—Also, reams white and blue ruled and commercial note and letter paper, white and buff envelopes, ink, &c. The whole stock in good order and worthy of attention.

PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE Streets.

SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING. March 5th, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold by catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boy's, and youths' calf, kip, and grain boots, brogans, &c.; women's, misses', and children's boots, shoes, and balmorals.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, At the Exchange, every TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

Pamphlet catalogues each Saturday previous.

FURNITURE SALES at the Auction Store, EVERY THURSDAY.

Sale No. 1429 Spruce Street.

SURPLUS FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO, CHANDELIERS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c. THIS MORNING. March 4th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1429 Spruce street, the surplus furniture, two French plate mantel mirrors; rosewood 7-octave piano forte, by Chickering; gas chandeliers, carpets, matting, curtains, &c.

Also, eight dozen bottles old Rye whisky.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, FROM A LIBRARY, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, &c. THIS AFTERNOON, March 4th, at the auction store, a collection of English and American books, from a library. Also, a number of illustrated works.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, IRON CHESTS, BAGATELLE TABLES, FINE CARPETS, SEWING MACHINES, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING. At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, superior walnut parlor furniture, two suits chamber furniture, fine carpets, two bagatelle tables, two iron chests, four superior sewing machines, by Grover & Baker, &c.

Also, a superior hydrometer and case.

Also, a superior Colt's rifle.

BY HENRY F. WOLBERT, AUCTIONEER, No. 202 MARKET Street, South side, above Second St.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions, &c., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely.

City and country Dealers are requested to attend these sales.

Consignments respectfully solicited from Manufacturers, Importers, Commission, Wholesale, and Jobbing Houses, and Retailers of all and every description of Merchandise.

SKIRTS, HOSIERY, HDKFS., DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c. THIS MORNING, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, ladies and misses' wide tape and diamond cord skirts; cotton hose and half-hose, linen and cotton hdkfs., silk neck ties, suspenders, muslin shirts, spool cotton, sewing silk, dress and domestic goods, laces, buttons, purses, chemize yokes and sleeves, ladies' collars, shirt collars and bosoms, gloves, scissors, pins, crotchet needles, beads, al swis, blankets, shoes, hats, caps, &c.

C. J. WOLBERT, AUCTION MART, No. 16 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Between Market and Chestnut.

The subscriber will give his attention to sales of Real Estate, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Fancy Goods, Paintings, objects of Art and Virtue, &c.; all of which shall have his personal and prompt attention, and for which he solicits the favors of his friends.

GILLETTE & SCOTT, AUCTIONEERS, Jayne's Marble Building, 619 CHESTNUT Street, and 616 JAYNE Street, mh3-1m Philadelphia.

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, southeast corner of SIXTH and RACE Streets.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS YOU SHOULD CALL AT NATHANS' LOAN OFFICE, S. E. corner of SIXTH AND RACE STREETS. AT PRIVATE SALE, FOR LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL SELLING PRICES.

Fine gold hunting-case English patent lever watches, of the most approved and best makers; open-face ditto; ladies fine gold hunting-case and open face lever and lepine watches; elegant fine gold diamond and enamelled hunting-case lever watches, full jeweled; fine gold enamelled lever and lepine watches; fine gold neck, vest, and chatlein chains; fine gold bracelets, earrings, breastpins, finger-rings, pencil cases and pens, lockets, medallions, charms, specks, buckles, scarf-pins, studs, sleeve buttons, and jewelry of every description.

FOWLING PIECES. 20 very superior double-barrel English twist fowling pieces, with bar locks and back-action locks; superior duck guns, rifles, revolvers, &c., together with various fancy articles, fine old violins, &c.

Call soon, and select bargains. M. NATHANS.

HOTELS.

BRANDRETH HOUSE, Corner of BROADWAY, CANAL, and LISPENARD STREETS, NEW YORK. CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The above Hotel is located in the most central part of Broadway, and can be reached by omnibus or city cars, from all the steamboat landings and railroad depots.

The rooms are elegantly furnished. Many of them are constructed in suits of communicating parlors and chambers, suitable for families and parties travelling together.

Meals served at all hours.

Single Rooms from 50 cents to $1 per day.

Double Rooms from $1 to $2.50 per day.

de2-6m JOS. CURTIS & CO.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of two light-draught stern-wheel steamers, to be of very light draught, fitted for towing barges in shallow water, one of them to be a square-headed scow. A full description, with statement of dimensions, must accompany each proposal. Bidders will state the shortest time required to complete the contract. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. G. H. CROSMAN, mh3-5t Dep. Q. M. General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 5th March next, for furnishing the following supplies, viz:

⅜ Canton Flannel, standard quality,
Army Stockings, standard quality,
Knit Shirts,
Red Bunting,
¾-inch Scarlet Worsted Lace,
Yellow Worsted Cord,
National Colors, silk, complete,
Company Descriptive Books,
Hatchets,
Axes.

Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for and time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient securities for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, if awarded.

Samples of the above can be seen at this office.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. G. H. CROSMAN, fe28-5t Dep. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, March 3d, for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Three thousand (3,000) Spades, and One thousand (1,000) pounds Rope Yarn, for tying up tent poles.

Bidders must state in their proposals the earliest possible time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient securities for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded.

Samples of the above can be seen at this office.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. G. H. CROSMAN, fe27 Dep'y Q. M. Gen'l.

SHIPPING.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first Wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston.

The steamship SAXON, Capt. Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and steamer NORMAN, Capt. Baker, from Boston, on the SAME DAY, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one half the premium charged by sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., no15 332 South DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW..........Saturday, March 7.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Saturday, March 14.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, March 21.

And every succeeding Saturday at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

FIRST CABIN,	$80 00	STEERAGE,	$32 50
Do. to London,	85 00	Do. to London,	35 50
Do. to Paris,	95 00	Do. to Paris,	40 50
Do. to Hamburg,	90 00	Do. to Hamburg,	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, fe26 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. Steamers of the above Lines will leave DAILY, at 12 and 5 P. M.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WM. M. BAIRD & CO., my21-tf 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—NEW DAILY LINE, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company receive freight and leave daily at 2 P. M., delivering their cargoes in New York the following day.

Freights taken at reasonable rates.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent, No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent, au1-tf Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVER, New York.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Office 324 CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towns and Cities in the United States. fe19 E. S. SANDFORD, General Superintendent.

COAL.

COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their Yard, Northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. JOS. WALTON & CO. Office, 112 South SECOND Street. Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW. mh1-tf

TO THE DISEASED OF ALL CLASSES.—All acute and chronic diseases cured, by special guarantee, at 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when desired, and, in case of a failure, no charge is made.

Prof. C. H. BOLLES, the *founder of this new practice*, has associated with him Dr. M. GALLOWAY. A pamphlet containing a multitude of certificates of those cured; also, letters and complimentary resolutions from medical men and others, will be given to any person free.

N. B.—Medical men and others who desire a knowledge of my discovery can enter for a full course of lectures at any time.

Consultation free.

DRS. BOLLES & GALLOWAY, de9-3m 1220 WALNUT Street.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFE STORE, 16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand.

BOWEN & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINT COLORISTS, Southwest corner of CHESTNUT and ELEVENTH Streets, are prepared to execute any description of Portrait, Landscape, Natural History, Architectural, Autograph, Map, or other Lithography, in the most superior manner, and the most reasonable terms.

Photographs, Portraits, Natural History, and Medical Plates, Maps, and any other description of Plates, colored in the best style, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention to Coloring Photographs. oc29-tf

WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO., No. 201 South FRONT Street, Agents for the sale of the ORIGINAL HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE. Offer that desirable Wine to the trade. Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grades BORDEAUX CLARETS. 100 cases "Brandenberg Freres" COGNAC BRANDY, Vintage 1848, bottled in France. 50 cases finest Tuscan Oil, in flasks; 2 dozen in case. 50 bbls finest quality Monongahela Whisky. 50 bbls Jersey Apple Brandy. 50,000 Havana Cigars, extra fine. Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Seal" Champagne. Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. mh1-tf

MARET BRANDY.—IN BONDED Stores, for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, ja29 126 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PELLEVOISIN BRANDY.—AN INVOICE, in Bond, for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, ja29 No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.