RELIGIOUS.

Pulpit Portraits—No. XXV.

THE REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

BY GRAYBEARD.

The subject of this sketch, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh street, above Brown, whatever he may have, or whatever he may lack, possesses the elements of *popularity*, and this, to our day, whether in the pulpit or out of it, "covers a multitude of sins." It may not be fair, in all cases, to estimate a preacher from a single discourse, because it may be much below, or may be above, his average. Where, however, there is a marked individuality of style and thought, as there is in Mr. Talmage, a "specimen brick" is sufficient to indicate the character of the structure.

In appearance, manners, and mode of speech, Mr. T. would be taken for a "live Yankee," though he is not a native of New England. Biographically, he is a New Jersey man, having been born at Boundbrook, Somerset county, in that State, in 1832, which makes him thirty-one years of age, about seven years younger than he looks to be. Early in life he entered the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, where he graduated with distinction, as he also did at the New York University. He commenced preaching in June, 1859, his first church being located at Belleville, in his native State. He continued in that relation three years, when he was called by a congregation at Syracuse, New York, in June, 1862, where he remained until he came to Philadelphia, in April, 1862, to assume the duties of his present charge.

Mr. Talmage, like the Beechers, belongs to a preaching stock, and is historically, traditionally, and nominally a Reformed Dutchman. Practically and doctrinally, however, he so rarely discovers any sectarian bias at all, that probably but few schools of theology would take serious exception to his preaching. Either he does not stand rigidly in the maintenance of the great doctrinal parts, or bonework of Christianity, or he chooses to veil this skeleton under the more attractive and symmetrical exterior of Christianity, as it should be exemplified in every-day life. In this particular he stands in striking contrast with his honored predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Berg, now professor at New Brunswick. The latter, while his discourses lacked the outward ornaments which attract the popular ear, dealt almost exclusively with the rocky foundation and the solid frame-work of his creed. As to which of these wings of pulpit practice has the more advantages, it would be alike invidious and foreign to our purpose to determine.

In person, Mr. Talmage is tall and stalwart. He has a manly head and face, the former rather thinly covered with light-brown hair; the latter set off with closely-cut reddish whiskers. Great mental activity, and firmness of character, are written upon every lineament and feature of his face, blended with enough of the genial and jocose to render him independent, bordering on the eccentric, in the pulpit, and exceedingly companionable out of it. He has an honest gray eye which he uses with considerable power in speaking. His voice, in its lower tones, is not good—something of a cross between the guttural and the nasal, and his elocution, in reading the scriptures and hymns, execrable—the worst, I think, I ever heard in the pulpit—with the possible exception of Dr. Wadsworth's, formerly of this city. The only redeeming offset to this defect in Mr. T.'s delivery is the fact that it is natural. If he is a bad model (in this respect), he would certainly be a worse copyist. What has been said, however, about his *reading*, applies with less emphasis to his preaching. Although his sermons are mainly written, their delivery are extemporaneous, and as he progresses with his theme he leaves the dead level already described, and sometimes modulates his voice with an effect that thrills you.

The *staccato* that characterizes his pronunciation, (which is otherwise distinct enough,) must at once strike every one who hears him. In fact, he utters some of his words too short to be understood in remote parts of the house. This is a defect which he *could*, and ought to remedy. Whatever allowance may be made for the idiosyncrasies of a man's style, there can be no excuse for a pulpit speaker's pronouncing "cedar" as if it were spelled *cener*; or uttering the words "of war," as if they were written *o'war*; or for misplacing the accent on so plain a word as "merchandise," by making it merchan-*dize*. He speaks with unusual rapidity, gets through his sermons quickly, leaving his hearers little time for anything but *listening* while he is preaching. His words are well chosen to express the shade of thought intended to be conveyed, though in his rapid flight through figures and metaphors he sometimes hurries you to the very brink of the ridiculous, where he leaves you to meditate, for a second or two, "upon the situation." His sentences are short and terse, and occasionally rounded up with a sort of spasmodic abruptness, as if he felt inadequate to what he was uttering, and meant to demolish the gainsayer with a single blow—another characteristic and noticeable peculiarity. His gestures, which are few, and evidently not studied, harmonize well with his delivery—being rapid, often unlooked-for, and spasmodic. Their is a peculiar spontaneity about his thoughts and words, which, when he becomes immersed in his subject, finds expression in action.

It will be remembered, that soon after his arrival in Philadelphia, early in June, 1862, Mr. Talmage lost his wife by a sad accident on the Schuylkill, in which several other members of his family narrowly escaped with their lives. Notwithstanding that he bore this blow with Christian resignation, those who are most intimate with him see how constantly and painfully that affliction has worn upon his mind. In private intercourse, his manners are those of an educated and genial man of business, rather than a clergyman. He is greatly esteemed by the people of his charge, and the steady increase in the membership of his congregation attests the power which he exerts over them. Since entering upon his duties in this church, over fifty families have been added to its membership, and the congregation now ranks among the largest and most flourishing in this city.

On last Sunday evening, according to previous announcement, Mr. Talmage commenced a series of sermons, or *lectures* more properly, special designed for Merchants. The church was densely filled; the music excellent, the reading and preaching, in point of style, as already described, though the matter of the discourse was interesting, and had it been delivered on Monday evening in Concert Hall, instead of on Sunday evening in a Reformed Dutch Church, would have been received with applause. The words announced as his text were these: "Wisdom cried in the chief places of concourse, in the openings of the gates." Religion, he said, was not objected to by worldly minds as in itself an unsightly object, so long as it kept at a distance; but when it ventured to enter the marts of business, to unmask dishonesty and upset the tables of the money changers, then it was voted a nuisance. He had sometimes inquired in his own mind what would take place if the religion of Christ should suddenly come into our places of business and assert its rightful prerogative. What rending open of money safes it would cause that no burglar could ever pick! What consternation among dishonest dealers as they saw the scattering abroad among bonds and notes and assignments! What ripping off of French labels from American broadcloths! What a readjustment of weights and scales! What panic at the stock exchange! What upsetting of false samples and correcting of invoices! What a resurrection from the dead of old-fashioned honesty! What a rocking among the tombs of commercial despotism! These were the Cains and the Abealons and the Judases and the Hittites of to-day which God must should be raked to pieces by the Gospel cannonade. Thus it was that Christianity fulfilled her mission in the marts of trade. So "wisdom uttered her cry in the chief places of concourse."

Speaking of the moral influence exerted by nations upon each other through the medium of commerce, he said that the reason why European nations had not interfered in the struggle now raging in this country was not because they had fallen in love with our institutions, or we with theirs, but because *commerce* sternly forbids the opening of hostilities. The most binding treaties were not those which were signed by diplomatists with the seals of government, but those in which a great Dollar Power holds sway. By a wise provision of Nature, every great portion of the earth was possessed of some peculiar product which every other portion must have. This constituted the strongest tie amongst the nations of the earth. The sword might put down rebellion in this land, but the sword could not bring together the hearts of the people. Commerce left for this purpose a reform of commerce, and it would be realized in spite of the million demagogues and the political incendiaries which had come up thick as locusts, slimy as frogs, loathsome as the bill of Egyptian plagues, and blatant as the bulls of Bashan, in many parts of this land.

In the present discourse, it was his main purpose to consider the *influence* of Merchants. The influence of this class arose, in a great measure, from the fact that they combined a large amount of the intelligence of the world. Such small-souled, selfish merchants as could not see over a molasses hogshead or a bale of cotton, he did not take into the account. It was true, our merchants were seldom educated in the higher branches of learning. The most of them started out with only a common-school education, of which the Philippas, and Lawrences, and Girards were notable examples. But trade was a sharp schoolmaster. The every-day experience of the merchant was most favorable to true intellectual development, the reasons for which were here forcibly given. And as knowledge was power, the influence of this intelligence would either be used to build up, or to blast and pull down.

Merchants wielded an immense influence, also, from the fact that they held the most of the capital of a country. Money came into their hands easily, and it went forth as freely; and, in proportion as it was devoted to Christian and philanthropic objects, its influence for good could not be overestimated. He knew that some persons were averse to a minister of the Gospel discussing matters of this kind, and thought such questions should be confined to the counting-room, boards of trade, meetings of directors, and not admitted in the pulpit on the Sabbath. This, in the speaker's judgment, was a false estimate, as the questions connected with his theme were broad as eternity and deep as the soul.

Speaking of the democratic character of our institutions, and the wholesome changes wrought out under them, he said that in other days a sword, or a helmet, had been the symbol of a noble family; but some of our most royal families might be honorably symbolized by a fiddle or a yard-stick. It made no sort of difference how a man got a competency, if he only got it honestly—whether by selling rags or importing silks, sweeping streets, or building the rotundo of a capitol.

But the influence of merchants was not only great in the financial and political world; it was potent in the Church. So, in the first place, because, as a class, they made up a large proportion of church attendants in our cities; and, when their wealth and activity were offered to Christianity, they made a glorious Church; ready for everything good, and always successful, though sometimes they had blighted that which they ought to have commended. If they set themselves against the plain proclamation of the Gospel, and refrained to hear anything that cut up their selfishness, or hurt their pride, or exposed their worldliness, then they turned the Church of God into a mere wholesale establishment. The independence, and consequently the usefulness, of a minister would then be gone. God forbid, he added, that the day should ever come to that church when, instead of sounding the trump of God's everlasting truth, the announcement would go forth that from its pulpit the "Rev. Dry-as-Sticks would harangue so many packages of dry goods."

His conclusion was an original presentation of the Scriptural question of "Loss and Gain?" "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

MEDICAL.

DEAFNESS.

CATARRH.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. LIGHTHILL, 34 St. Mark's place (Eighth st.), New York, can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted), from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency, or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given, or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of consultation must contain five dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. LIGHTHILL'S recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price, $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, January 17, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Sir:* Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember always more or less so; and having been much improved in hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

[FROM REV. P. R. RUSSELL, LYNN, MASS.]

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of various kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW YORK, January 7, 1862.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome deafness, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above. ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely cured, and the cure is apparently permanent; have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialities.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL. D.,
Editor N. Y. *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

740 WATER STREET, NEW YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, 173 Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, 740 Water street. WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's Place, who in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East Twenty-third st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New York, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

I make it somewhat of a stranger in the city, I would state that you of Lighthill's, to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties Slip.

With much esteem; I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

NO. 11 DEY STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the enclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear, of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those seeking for a competent and reliable physician, in New York, will find him a gentleman, and may apply to my brother-in-law, Captain William Edwards, at No. 95 East Thirty-fourth street, who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

NEWBURGH, 73 Grand street, Dec. 23, 1862.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Hays, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK, 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear yousucceeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, 141 Duane street.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, NEWARK, Dec. 12, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL: I am happy to testify to the complete success of your treatment, in my case, of longstanding discharge from the ears, caused by scarlet fever, and very disagreeable and annoying. The inflammation in my throat has also entirely disappeared. J. W. SHOCH, Local Editor.

42 FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK, June 25, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this city for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree that he is now able to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN,
No. 175 Spring street.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1862.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
126 Sixth avenue.

413 FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK, June 5, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application. feb19-4t3t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF ALLEN & SIMS, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. CLIFFORD S. SIMS retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, under the name and style of WM. ROSSELL ALLEN.
apl-6t* WM. R. ALLEN.
PHILA., March 31, 1863. CLIFFORD S. SIMS.

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. 57 South SECOND Street. The General Partner is J. T. DELACROIX, residing at No. 212 SPRUCE 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,
fe28-4w 12t J. B. OKIE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. E. STEVENS & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. P. STEVENS.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1863. J. E. P. STEVENS.
Mr. J. E. P. STEVENS retires from business after this date on account of ill-health. Associated in his stead, to conduct the Continental Hotel, are J. E. Kingsley, from New York, of high reputation in the profession, and C. W. Spafford, of ten years' experience at the Tremont House, Boston, and James G. Widman, many years in service as Receiving Clerk, at the Revere House, Boston. With these gentlemen to manage, conduct, and control the far-famed Continental Hotel in this city, together with Mr. Duffy, of long experience at the Girard House; Mr. Fenn, from Pittsburg; Mr. Pedro Salom, long before the public in this city, and Mr. George A. Sawyer, well-known as an experienced accountant from Boston; the travelling public may be now assured of great kindness and polite attention while guests of said establishment.
The Continental Hotel will be conducted under the firm of J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1863. mh16-1m

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

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE D. KRIPS, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that LOUISA KRIPS, widow of said decedent, has filed in said court an inventory and appraisement of personal property to the value of $300, which she claims to retain out of said estate, under the fifth section of the act of 14th April, 1851, and supplements thereto; and that the same will be approved by the Court on FRIDAY, 17th of April, 1863, unless exceptions to the contrary be filed.
JOHN L. SHOEMAKER,
ap3-fs4t* Attorney for Widow.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
Estate of DANIEL MAYBURY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN C. ADAMS, Esq., administrator of the estate of DANIEL MAYBURY, 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 TUESDAY, April 7, A. D. 1863, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 150 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
mh28-stu3t* WM. BRANTLY HANNA, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MICHAEL HOGG, deceased.
The appraisement under the act of April 14th, 1851, having been filed, Notice is hereby given that ANN M. HOGG, the widow of said decedent, claims to retain $300 out of the real estate of the decedent; and she will apply to the Orphans' Court for approval of the appraisement on TUESDAY, April 7th, 1863.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
ap2-thst* Attorney for the Widow.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM A. GRAW, Deceased.
Whereas, letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to present them to
CATHARINE GRAW,
FRONT and OTTER Streets.
FREDERIKA STAHL,
527 CALLOWHILL Street,
Administrators.
To the Attorneys, D. BOYER, Esq., Counsellor,
113 South FIFTH Street.
JACOB M. KAMMERER,
138 South FIFTH Street.
mh28-s6t*

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 goods, wares, and merchandise taken by Shelley is master, her tackel, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise taken therein, contrary to the laws of the United States, by reason of command of Acting-Master's Mate Thomas Andrews, 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 strictly enjoined, ordered, 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, cite, and call before 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 eight and four, and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said schooner Olide, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, 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 confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize; 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 and decree the said schooner Olide, her tackel, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, to be forfeited to the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy 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 first day of APRIL, A. D. 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the said United States.
ap4-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

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 goods, wares, and merchandise laden therein, on board the Hospital Sloop of War Sarah Bruen, under command of Acting-Master's Mate Thomas Andrews, 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 strictly enjoined, ordered, 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, cite, and call before 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 eight and four, and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said schooner Olide, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, 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 confiscation 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 and decree the said schooner Olide, her tackel, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, to be forfeited to the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy 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-first day of APRIL, A. D. 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the said United States.
ap4-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk of District Court.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS—TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Notice is hereby given to the owners of the properties hereinafter described that writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the several claims below set forth unless the same are paid within three months from the date hereof:
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
City of Philadelphia, to the use of James Miller, vs. Elizabeth Hirst, owner, &c. C. C. D. M., 58, No. — $153.64. Lot north side of Market street 200 feet west of Logan street, 22 feet on Market street by 80 feet deep.
Same vs. Elizabeth Rose. M., 58, No. 52. $101.35. Lot north side of Market street and west side of Logan street, 36 feet 8 inches on Market street, 149 feet 11 inches on Logan street.
Same vs. Heirs of Mary Danly. M., 58, No. 56. $157.59. North side of Market street, 160 feet 12 inches west of Logan street, 50 feet front on Market street, depth northward 150 feet.
Same vs. Heirs of James Graham. M., 58, No. 58. $274.98. Lot north side of Market street, 255 feet east of Forty-third street, in front on Market street 77 feet; and in depth northwardly 120 feet 10 inches.
Same vs. William Littleger. M., 58, No. 59. $190.65. Lot north side of Market street, 342 feet east of Forty-third street, 50 feet front on Market street, and in depth northwardly 135 feet 3 inches.
Same vs. Jane Bress. M., 58, No. 60. $337. Lot north side of Market street, 56 feet east of Forty-third street, in front on Market street 100 feet, and in depth northward 241 feet.
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Same vs. Heirs of Thomas Dine, dec'd. M. L. D., M., 58, No. 200. $79.63. Lot south side of Market street, 80 feet east of Rose street, in front on Market street 24 feet, and in depth southward 100 feet.
Same vs. Henrietta D. Smith. M., 58, No. 207. $31.90. Lot north side of Market street, 110 feet 4½ inches west of Logan street, in front on Market street 24 feet 10½ inches, and in depth northwardly 100 feet 3½ inches.
The above claims are all for paving the cartway on Market street, in front of the said several lots of ground, done in the year 1857.
ANDREW MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
206 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1863. ja10-s3m*

★ F. I. G. ★
ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS,
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Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, and cutting and basting at the shortest notice.
Running-stitch Sewing Machine. Le Bon Ton Fashion Book for sale.
Stamping for Braiding and Embroidery. mh28-12t

CLARET.—200 CASES ST. JULIEN CLARET, just received and for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

EDUCATION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, at West Chester, (for boarders only.)
This Academy is chartered by the Legislature with the following Board of Trustees:
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It provides Primary, Scientific, Collegiate, and Military departments of study, all of which are now in operation under thoroughly competent professors. The accommodations for cadets are of the most approved kind. The discipline is strictly military. Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious instruction of cadets. The Academy is furnished by the State with a battery of six brass guns for the artillery drill. Students desiring to enter should report at the Academy on the 9th of April or as soon after as possible.
For circulars apply to JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., 626 CHESTNUT Street, or to COL. THEODORE HYATT, Engineer Camden and Amboy Railroad.
Bordentown, March 30, 1863. apl-10t

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 21, 1863.—Owners of steam vessels are invited to send to the Quartermaster General's Office, in this city, a list of their vessels.
Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or licensed tonnage, all lines carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper-fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered for long or short charter, with the stipulation to be paid monthly or in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.
Owners of vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their actual rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.
All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the United States, at Washington, and should be endorsed "Proposals for Charter or Sale of Steamers."
When received they will be considered, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all offers, considering army transportation, upon the ocean and tidewaters, by substituting, whenever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.
mh25-3m

IRON IRON-CLAD SEA STEAMERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1863.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, on and after April 13th next, receive Proposals for the complete construction and equipment, ready for service, of twenty-four iron gun-carriages, but excluding guns, ordnance stores, nautical instruments, and fuel, of — iron iron-clad steamers, to be of not less than 1,200 nor more than 1,500 tons burden, measured as a single deck vessel, and 21 draught of water. The boats, masts, yards, and staging to be of iron; and the armament to consist of ten guns in a casement, each weighing about 22 tons, without the carriage.
The boilers to be of approved tubular kind, with 1,800 square feet of fire-grate surface, and 50,000 square feet of heating surface. The machinery to be complete of two separate pairs of direct-action, horizontal engines, operating independently two screw propellers of 18 feet diameter, one under each counter of the vessel. Capacity of each of the four cylinders 154 inches in diameter, to be provided with the best valve gear, condenser containing 5,500 square feet of exposed tube surface, and to appear fitted for use in the navy. Bunkers to be provided for 1,600 tons of coal.
Proposals will be received on general plans and specifications, which may be examined at the Navy Department; for parties may propose on plans and specifications of hull and machinery of their own. mh17-34t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1863.
This Bureau is desirous of ascertaining what rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being produced on a large scale, instead of being cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.
Proposals for such cannon will be received from any manufacturers of forged iron, to furnish a finished gun, or a block of metal from which the same may be finished.
The solid gun, rifled, finished, to weigh about 10,000 pounds, to be made into a gun throwing a projectile of 1,000 pounds; the charge of powder to be one-third of the weight; to be fired 1,000 times, with service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott 100-pounder, viz: 10 pounds of No. 7, without bursting or wearing in such a manner as to cause apprehension from continued use.
The quality of metal, price, and other terms, are to be stated in the proposals of the respective parties.
The Bureau reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.
The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date; and proposals will only be received from parties actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron. JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
mh12-thstu12t Chief of Bureau.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Sts.—PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 10th day of April, 1863, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to the usual inspection, the following articles, in the manner standard pattern in all respects. Samples of the different articles can be seen at this office:
Uniform Hats, Black felt.
Forage Caps of indigo wool-dyed dark blue cloth.
Shirts, wool, woolen, of white or gray domet flannel.
Drawers of Canton flannel.
Stockings, woolen, to weigh three (3) pounds to the dozen.
Blankets, hand-sewed or machine quilted.
Boots, for Cavalry, hand-sewed.
Blankets, gray woolen, to be seven (7) feet long, five (5) feet 6 inches wide, and to weigh 5 pounds each.
Blankets, painted on cotton, water-proof, for Infantry, gummed or India rubber, to weigh 3 pounds.
Ponchos, painted on cotton, for mounted men; water-proof and gummetted, to be used also as a Shelter Tent.
Trowsers, of Jersey, free from Shoddy, for mounted men.
Haversacks, painted, of cotton or linen.
Canteens of corrugated tin.
Hospital Tents and Flies, of cotton or linen duck, of 12 oz. to 16 inches wide for the fly, and 10 oz. for the Flies—the United States to furnish the Buttons and Slips.
Wall Tents, for 12 men, of 10 oz. duck, of the United States to furnish the Buttons and Slips.
Shelter Tents of 8 oz. Cotton or linen Duck, closely woven, and warp and woof of same sized thread. A sample of one yard of the duck must accompany each bid for proposals.
Felling Axes.
Camp Hatchets.
Felling-axe Handles.
Camp-hatchet Handles.
Hick Axes.
Spades, Steel Back-strap.
Shovels, do. do.
Mess Pans.
Camp Kettles.
Drums, infantry, complete.
Fifes, B and C.
Regimental General Order Books.
Do. Letter do.
Do. Descriptive do.
Do. Index do.
Do. Order do.
Do. Target Practice do.
Do. Inspection do.
Company Order do.
Do. Clothing Account do.
Do. Descriptive do.
Do. Morning Report do.
Post Order do.
Post Letter do.
Post Morning Report do.
Post Guard Report do.
Cartridge Cloth, for Cavalry.
Persons bidding on articles of "Hardware," not according to the Army Standard, are requested to send samples with their bids. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two responsible sureties in the fulfilment of the contract, if awarded. *All samples* must be marked with the bidder's name, in order to insure their return. The United States reserves the right to reject all, or any portion of bids, when its price is deemed too high. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals.
G. H. CROSMAN,