THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

MAY 16, 1862.			MAY 16, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
53	72	70½	59½	72½	73
WIND.			WIND.		
NE	NNE	NNE	SW	SSW	S
MAY 17, 1862.			MAY 17, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
59½	75	79	62	71	71½
WIND.			WIND.		
SSE	SSE	SW	SSE	ESE	SE

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—To-morrow, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., a stock vote will be taken by the Mercantile Library Company upon the following questions:

1st. Duplication of stock within the year 1864.

2d. Increasing the annual dues of the stockholders to three dollars and of subscribers to five dollars, on and after January 1, 1864.

A number of the Board of Managers are of the opinion that an increase of stock by gratuitous distribution of shares without some corresponding increase of receipts other than the $2 annual dues, would be at best a very doubtful success. The library does not support itself upon the annual dues alone, and an increased number of members will make the deficiency still greater. If the duplication of shares alone is resolved upon, the library will, as a necessary consequence, lose the subscribers; and who, by paying $2 per annum instead of $4, will make a net loss of $625. It will also at once cause sales of stock to cease from the desk, which amounted in total during the past three years to $4,493. The expenditures, will, of course, be increased, for binding, &c., and the books, from more frequent and constant use, must depreciate. The supply of books, so far from satisfying the present demand, will still less satisfy a list of members perhaps double in number.

If, however, with duplication an addition of $1 is made to the annual dues of both stockholders and subscribers, the change will be beneficial. It will extend the benefits of the library largely, and at the same time provide funds for a very considerable augmentation of books. It will enable the Board to purchase probably 5,000 volumes in a single year, or possibly more, instead of 1,350 volumes, as in 1862, according to the number of shares duplicated. And the other privileges of the library can be kept up in proper ratio, and this success will not be transitory, but will continue from year to year. The stock of books can thus be doubled in five years, and trebled in ten.

It must also be observed that this will entail very little additional expense on each stockholder, for the value of the additional share standing in his or her name will pay it for several years; and besides this, if the use of the library, twenty years ago, was worth $2, is it not worth far more now, when the number of books has increased three-fold, and the other advantages created? At present, salaries, taxes, gas, and water bills, etc., must be paid, and only the surplus can go to the purchase of books. An additional dollar a year from each member will be *all surplus*. In connection with this subject, we might state that there are but four stock or subscription libraries in this city larger than the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. They are—

The Boston Athenæum, 70,000 vols., shares	$300 00
Life Subscription	100 00
Annual subscription, without the right to take out books, but merely the right to read in the library room, per annum	10 00
Stockholders, proprietary, taking out books by paying additional, per annum	5 00
The Philada. Library, 64,900 vols., shares	40 00
Life subscription	50 00
The New York Mercantile Library stands third, 67,695 vols.	
To clerks, initiation fee	1 00
To clerks, dues per annum	3 00
To all others, without right to vote or hold office	5 00
This library, previous to 1862, charged clerks $3; but notwithstanding their large revenue from the $6 members, it was found to be impossible to come up to the requirements of a subscription of the kind without raising the dues of clerks to $3 per annum.	
The New York Society Library numbers 40,000 volumes. Entrance fee (not transferable, and therefore of less value than stock	25 00
Annual dues	6 00
Or per annum, with no entrance fee	10 00

It is evident that the Library is a reading-room, in which are taken fifty-nine periodicals and ten newspapers.

The only other Mercantile Libraries of which we have any published accounts, and their charges, are as follows:

Mercantile Library of Baltimore.—Number of volumes, 13,000; annual dues, $5.

Mercantile Library of St. Louis.—Number of volumes, 13,610; stock or entrance fee, $2 for clerks, $6 all others; annual dues, $3 and $5; life members, $100.

Mercantile Library of San Francisco.—Number of volumes, 6,136; stock or entrance fee, $25; annual dues, $3.

Mercantile Library of Bangor.—Number of volumes, 4,500; annual dues, $5.

Mercantile Library of New Orleans.—Stock or entrance fee, $6; annual dues, $5.

Mercantile Library of Portland.—Number of volumes, 1,500; stock or entrance fee, $2; annual dues, $2.

In the last mentioned, economy carried out to maximum prevails, the salary of the Librarian being $35 per annum, and the assistant $25.

There are in the United States but 13 other subscription Libraries containing 10,000 volumes, and they all, with two exceptions, charge from $3 to $10 per annum, dues. Of the exceptions, one is open only on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from ten to one o'clock, and its gross expenditures annually for periodicals is $20. As to the other, (Albany Institute), no statistics of expenses are published. There is also a Circulating Library in this city with 3,000 volumes, which charges $5 per annum.

PHILADELPHIA POPULATIONS.—It is very interesting to notice the population and the number of houses in this city and its suburbs, as they have increased and decreased with the influencing fluctuation of the period. The following statement will give a correct idea of these between 1683 and 1860, embracing about one hundred and eighty years. The blanks indicate that the data for them was not possible to obtain an accurate calbulation;

Population,	1683,	600;	1684, 2,500; 1685, —; 1700, 5,000; 1731, 12,000; 1744, 13,000; —; 1753, 14,563; 1760, 18,756; 1769, 23,042; 1776, —; 1777, 21,767; 1783, 27,000; 1790, 42,520; 1800, 70,287; 1810, 96,664; 1820, 119,325; 1830, 167,811; 1840, 225,369; 1850, 353,278; 1860, 565,529.
Number of houses,	1683,	80;	1684, 357; 1685, 600; 1700, 700; 1731, —; 1744, 1,600; 1749, 2,076; 1753, 2,800; 1760, 2962; 1769, 4,474; 1776, 5,460; 1777, 5,479; 1783, 6,000; 1790, 6,651; 1800, 11,200; 1810, 15,814; 1820, —; 1830, —; 1840, —; 1850, 62,338; 1860, 83,976.
Number of persons to each house,			1683, 5.00; 1684, 7.00; 1685, —; 1700, 7.14; 1731, —; 1744, 8.64; 1749, —; 1753, 6.33; 1760, 6.32; 1769, 6.27; 1776, —; 1777, 3.98; 1783, 4.16; 1790, 6.39; 1800, 6.27; 1810, 6.11; 1820, —; 1830, —; 1840, —; 1850, 6.67; 1860, 6.23.

It will be of interest to mark the decrease of population between the years 1776 and 1783—the bloody revolution raged, and to imagine a like result between the years 1863 and whatsoever year shall end the war now raging. The population in 1860, by the then twenty-four wards, also affords food for contemplation:

Ward.		Ward.	
I	30,886	XIII	20,045
II	29,123	XIV	24,258
III	19,929	XV	32,091
IV	23,461	XVI	20,407
V	24,792	XVII	23,264
VI	14,882	XVIII	20,441
VII	22,267	XIX	22,589
VIII	27,770	XX	29,963
IX	17,196	XXI	17,159
X	31,849	XXII	17,173
XI	16,681	XXIII	23,985
XII	16,681	XXIV	22,798

These items display at once the changes and the prosperity of the city, and bespeak its continuous accession to number and to wealth.

THE TOM THUMB MANIA.—To all who have seen Tom Thumb, and to all who want to see him, it may seem superfluous to mention one word in his praise or to his disadvantage. Neither the one nor the other is necessary. His stature is small, and it follows that his reputation is large. His wife suggests that the best goods are done up in the smallest bundles. She reminds one of Eve divinded down into the size of Titania. Of the two attendant satellites what might, could, would, or should be said? Bride, bridegroom, bridesmaid, groomsman look like specimens of magnified nonentity. Whether they study to please or not, they do please. The crowds which have assembled to see Tom, and even their private rooms, testify to this. Ladies with embroidered (lace) bosoms; girls with horticultural hair; gutta percha feet, and seductively low-shouldered (low-necked) dresses; little boys with stiff broad collars, bethumbed and dirty, like dog-eared leaves; fair young gentlemen, with symmetrically parted hair, and saffron-hued pants; ladies with spring bonnets, and hotel-keepers with spring chickens; loafers with quids, policemen with billies, and lovers with billet doux, in the aggregate men congregate hourly, and stand and stare. The fuff-and-blue coachmen, with flaxen wigs, and staid crimson velvet breeches in the little pink of ecstasy, luxuriantly complete in its external and internal arrangements; the demure little ponies travelling along, to use a mixed metaphor, like a "fish out of water." These complete a *tout ensemble* infinitely interesting to the looker-on, and to the parties immediately interested, the success of the Librarians being $35 per annum, and the assistant $25.

There are in the United States but 13 other subscription Libraries containing 10,000 volumes, and they all, with two exceptions, charge from $3 to $10 per annum, dues. Of the exceptions, one is open only on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from ten to one o'clock, and its gross expenditures annually for periodicals is $20. As to the other, (Albany Institute), no statistics of expenses are published. There is also a Circulating Library in this city with 3,000 volumes, which charges $5 per annum.

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Number of houses,	1683, 80;	1684, 357;	1685, 600; 1700, 700; 1731, —; 1744, 1,600; 1749, 2,076; 1753, 2,800; 1760, 2962; 1769, 4,474; 1776, 5,460; 1777, 5,479; 1783, 6,000; 1790, 6,651; 1800, 11,200; 1810, 15,814; 1820, —; 1830, —; 1840, —; 1850, 62,338; 1860, 83,976.
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ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.—On Saturday a large number of wounded in the battle arrived at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital. Among them are the following from Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments:

PENNSYLVANIA.

W H Beacon, G, 52
C McGahan, I, 95
Corp J Hutchinson, I, 95
J Strauch, H, 121
Sergt R H Potts, B, 95
John Muller, C, 107
R Dearden, F, 95
Sergt O Bolton, I 95
W J Briggs, A, 102
J N Silvers, D, 102

NEW JERSEY.

M Ryan, C, 3
Sergt C A Kershaw, G, 1
W McDonald, F, 1
W E Simpson, I, 15
P Hoffy, A, 8
Sergt P P Parks, I, 30
G H Geddle, F, 15
J Pirme, A, 95
S J Shultz, A, 95
G Paasch, D, 107
J Walter, G, 1st Artillery
Benj Helfner, K, 151
J McCarter, C, 29
W Wilson, A, 119
D Martin, K, 137
M McCormick, M, 95
J Whitlock, B, 1
W H Hackys, H, 23
W B Dockwort, 1, 2
Sergt D S Durell, E, 3
S Plum, F, 23
A F Harvey, F, 26
Corp L D Stevenson, E, 31

A FIRE AND ARREST IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.—On Saturday afternoon, at a quarter to four, a fire occurred in a frame stable in the use of Isaac Hyneman, on the south side of Miller's court, running from Eighth to Garden streets, above Willow. The flames spread quickly, and the fresh south breeze blew them against a row of seven two-and-a-half-storied brick dwellings, on the north side of the court. The fire seized these dwellings, and burned furiously. The occupants were glad to fly and leave their effects behind. Five of the dwellings were almost entirely destroyed, but the other two escaped with comparatively slight loss. Some of the occupants of the dwellings had very good furniture. One, a Mr. Low, had a library valued at $300, which he had been all his life collecting. All was destroyed, for none of the tenants had any insurance upon their movables. Mr. Hyneman had, in his stables, several wintering carts, used for sprinkling the streets. They were destroyed, and involve a loss of $1,200, upon which there was an insurance of $500. The loss of Mr. Henry H. Miller, the owner of the real estate destroyed, is covered by insurance.

ANOTHER PRESENT FOR A NEW YORK OFFICER.—A week ago a service of silver plate was made in this city by Messrs. Williams Wilson & Son, southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, for presentation by his brigade to General Patrick, of the New York State Volunteers. This example has been followed by the command of Colonel Henry C. Hoffman, also of the New York Volunteers. His regiment ordered for him from the same makers a service of plate, into which one thousand dollars of material were to be worked up. It is a gift alike worthy of the skilful artisans who contrived it, and of the artist who designed the pattern and devices. The set comprises seven pieces, including a broad salver, tea, water, coffee, and cream pots, sugar and slop bowl. The designs include, among delicate tracery, in the highest style of art, all the insignia of the camp and the battle-field. Each piece is inscribed: "To Colonel Henry C. Hoffman, from the members of the 23d Regiment New York State Volunteers, May 16, 1863."

THE CONSCRIPTION ENROLMENT.—The following appointments have been made by Mr. Charles Murphy, conscript commissioner for the First Congressional district. They are mostly from those in active service:

Second Ward—Sergeant George W. Irwin, Lieut. Daniel McGorman, Lieut. J. R. Hadley, Joseph Wymer.

Third Ward—George F. Yhost, A. Remick, Ebenezer Scanlan, James Orr.

Fourth Ward—James H. Chambers, James McGlathery, Lytle J. Hurst, Capt. F. Zarracher.

Fifth Ward—Mr. F. Pearce, Samuel B. Savin, James Moore, Lewis Wallace.

Sixth Ward—Capt. Wm. C. Murphy, W. F. Corbit, Charles Heritage, Sergeant H. F. Schantz.

Eleventh Ward—A. B. Godshall, Charles J. Ashmead, Frank Bonnam, Major B. McKeage.

WHITSUNTIDE.—Yesterday was Whitsunday, the seventh Sunday, or forty-ninth day after Easter. Pentecost and Whitsuntide correspond. Anciently, it was customary for those who were baptized on this Sunday, to attire themselves in white, and the day was then called White Sunday; *Dominica Albis, or Dominica in Albis*. The derivation, however, has been variously sought from "utas" octave, the eighth from Easter. The holy memories connected with this period, are such as elicit the prayer and praise of all religious hearts, and bespeak the reverent attention of the community in general. The anniversary of the Jewish feast of Pentecost, when the Apostles were "baptized with the Holy Ghost, and with fire," and when they blessed and commenced their ministry by baptizing three thousand persons, is such as should be, as it is, an event of peculiar religious interest.

DISCOVERY OF COFFINS.—On Saturday, while workmen were engaged in digging a trench for a culvert, in Logan street, on the western boundary of Logan Square, a number of coffins were found. The shape of the coffins was generally well defined, and fragments of the wood were found, but in most cases the bones had crumbled into dust, and but little of the remains of the dead was discovered. Logan Square, Logan street, and the dwellings on the west side of the street, occupy the site formerly occupied by the Potters' Field, and the graves just broken up have remained undisturbed during all the changes of nearly three-quarters of a century.

FLAG AND SWORD PRESENTATION.—The ladies having relatives and friends in the 29th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which obtained a handsome silk United States regimental flag, to be presented as a token of their patriotic regard to this gallant regiment, which bore itself bravely at Chancellorsville, in the 12th Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The flag will be on exhibition for a few days. A magnificent cross sword has been ordered by Colonel Frank E. Pierce, same regiment, for presentation to Major S. Morton Zulich, late captain of that company, and a set of regimental markers, presented by a lady friend of the regiment.

THE RAIN.—We were favored yesterday afternoon with a brisk shower of rain, which though lasting but a few minutes, was accompanied by lightning and thunder, and had, for the time being, the effect of a considerable fall of water. The rain soon afterwards made the pleasing theme had shown during the previous part of the day, and the evening breeze were refreshing and invigorating. A house in Market street, above Thirteenth, was struck by lightning, and considerably damaged. In the suburbs, trees and isolated mansions were visited with the unchanging wrath to an extent that many days will not efface.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—As has been stated, the anniversary of Mr. Girard's birth-day will be celebrated at this institution on Thursday next, the 17th instant.

The City Councils, members of the Board of Directors, and the Alumni of the College, who now number 400 to 500 young men, will be present.

Joseph C. Turner, Esq., who for several years was a professor in the college, is to deliver the anniversary address.

LAUNCH OF THE PONTIAC.—At three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the United States gunboat Pontiac was launched from the yard of Hillman & Streaker. The Pontiac is a side-wheel steamer, of nearly 1,000 tons burden, and will mount nine large guns. She is forty hundred and forty feet in length, thirty-five feet beam, twelve feet hold, and carries two 15-inch guns, and six small guns. This new gunboat is of light draught, being intended for a transport on the Mississippi.

RUN OVER.—Wm. Hays, aged thirty-five years, residing in Orchard street Frankford, was run over on Saturday evening, on the Germantown road, below Hairrowgate, by a passenger car, and had his left leg broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

PERSONAL.—Mr. William H. Heiss, of this city, who was for a number of years one of the superintendents of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, has been selected to build the line across the Isthmus for the Nicaragua Transit Company, and has left for the scene of his labors.

I. O. O. F. ANNUAL SESSIONS.—This afternoon the annual session of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania I. O. O. F. will be held at the hall North Sixth street, near Race. To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, the Grand Lodge will commence its annual session, and continue for two or three days.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The third week in May commences the summer races of the Point Breeze Park Association. The day after to-morrow (Wednesday) there will be a trot at the park between "Kentucky Hunter," "Whiskey," and "May Queen." Several fine horses are already entered.

A FLAG-RAISING AT FRANKFORD.—A beautiful specimen of the stars and stripes was raised on Friday evening at Frankford, upon the quarters of the Union League there, in the ward. Music, speeches, and mutual enthusiasm filled up the time very agreeably.

A MAN RUN OVER.—On Saturday afternoon, in Cedar street, above Jefferson, Alexander Davidson, forty-five years old, was run over. He was seriously wounded about the body, and taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

THE NEW COURT ROOMS.—This morning the new term of the District Court will be opened in the new court rooms over the post office. So far as convenience is concerned, the new apartments are far superior to the old.

THE DOG LAW.—To-day the work of capturing all unmuzzled canines will commence. The dog pound is still located at Thirteenth and Wood streets.

ADDRESS AT DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.—Charles Buckwalter, in the absence of any one else, delivered the address at the Democratic Headquarters on Saturday evening.

THE POLICE

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Juvenile Incendiaries.

George Baiers, aged eleven years, and Richard Lutz were arraigned at the Central Station on Saturday evening, by Fire Marshal Blackburne, on the charge of setting fire to the house of Henry H. Miller, on Sixth street, below Noble. Three boys were seen in the stable, by Mrs. Anna Dice, who lives close to the stable, a few minutes before the fire broke out. The youthful look quents finally admitted they set fire to the place because they desired to see the engines play. This is the old story on the part of lovers of tender years, who have done such things before. The little boy Lutz, when he became to be made aware of the calamity that followed, because he simply wanted to see the engines play, seemed to be very penitent indeed. The other boy was indifferent, probably from not having brains enough to understand the extent of the disaster that followed. Alderman Beitler committed the accused to prison, pending bail, because, under the revised penal code, that must be entered before the judges of the court, in case of arson and other high crimes.

Alleged Horse Thief.

Charles Mooghart was arraigned, by Reserve Officer De Haven, on the charge of the larceny of a horse, the property of a farmer belonging to Delaware county. The horse was stolen on Wednesday and information being left with Chief Ruggles, he at once issued a bill respecting the robbery. Officer De Haven recovered the horse at Mullen's Market street stables. The animal had been sold by Moohart for the sum of $45, to a gentleman who had been in the habit of hiring horses, at Seventh and Vine. Towards evening of Saturday, Moothart was arrested. After a hearing he was committed to answer at the Delaware county court. A brother of the prisoner was recently arrested for horse stealing and taken to the interior. We learn that he broke jail and has not been heard of since.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Disorderly House.

Sarah Billes was arraigned on Saturday on the charge of keeping a disorderly house on Lombard street, below the Fifth ward. The evidence, in the opinion of the magistrate, was so conclusive as to the character of the house, that he ordered the accused to enter bail in the sum of $800 to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Devlin.]

Alleged Pocket-Picking.

A young man giving the name of George Ferguson was arraigned on the charge of picking a man's pocket on or near the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets. The man lost the pocket-book containing over $100 in money. The defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of $800 to answer at court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB DIFFICULTY—DECISION OF THE COURT—MR. EVANS REINSTATED.

Commonwealth, ex rel. Rowland E. Evans vs. The Philadelphia Club. On Saturday, Judge Allison delivered the opinion of the court on the demurrers filed to the writ of alternative mandamus issued in this case.

The court decide that every corporation possesses the power of self-disenfranchisement, except those in which a pecuniary interest attaches to the membership of the body, even when no such power is reserved in the charter or can be claimed by prescription.

But on the particular point raised in this case, to wit, the form of the expulsion, the court say:

The sole ground on which the expulsion of the relator is based is his refusal to resign from the club to the Board of Directors. Does the charter authorize disfranchisement for this cause? We think it does not, for the reason that it is neither legal nor reasonable, nor is it against a member's duty as a corporator to refuse to resign.

It is true that the return, among other things, sets up that, at the meeting at which the expulsion took place, the circumstances of the case were fully discussed. The question naturally arises what case is here referred to—the offence against the peace and good order of the club room, or the refusal of the relator to resign from the club? If the former, then the by-law restricting the meeting of the corporators to the consideration of the business specified in the notice was disregarded; if the latter, namely, the refusal of the relator to resign, then we are clear in our opinion, the cause of expulsion thus assigned was illegal, and was not warranted by any express, much less by the reasonable and inherent, powers of the charter.

The case of the St. Patrick Society was much stronger in point, as illustrating this principle, than the present case; there a by-law provided for the expulsion of a member for vilifying any of the members of the corporation, and for this cause, and under this by-law, a corporator was disfranchised; the Supreme Court declared the by-law void, and restored the member to the enjoyment of his corporate franchises. Here we have no by-law, making a refusal to resign at the request of the Board of Directors a ground of expulsion; and yet, without the express authority of the charter, without the pretence of by-law, this cause, and this alone, is assigned as justifying the expulsion. The irregularity is manifest, when the board resolved to call a special meeting of the club for the purpose of considering the refusal of a member to resign; in the notice assigning this as the subject to be considered at such meeting; and in the final action of the corporators passing the resolution of expulsion, for the reason above mentioned.

The conclusion at which we have arrived requires us to give judgment, for the relator on the demurrer, and grant the prayer of the relator, and award a peremptory mandamus to restore him to his rights and privileges as a member of the Philadelphia Club.

THE BIGGERED DIVORCE CASE—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY—SINGULAR CAUSE.

In this case, on Saturday, Judge Allison sent for the jury, who have been out since Thursday, and inquired whether there was any prospect of their agreeing upon a verdict. The foreman of the jury said no, that they stood then as they were when they went out, nine to three, and there was no probability of any change. Judge Allison said that it had frequently occurred before that juries who had failed to agree for a long time finally rendered a verdict. Another juror then stated that there was no possibility of that occurring in this case, that they had fully considered the evidence and the case in all its bearings, and there was no difficulty on that score; and if the court would permit him to state what had transpired in the jury room, the cause of the disagreement would be seen. Judge Allison said he did not wish to hear anything about the occurrences in the jury room. The juror then said that he might be permitted to say that this case had better be tried other by a jury of all Protestants or all Catholics, or there would never be a verdict.

Judge Allison said that the religious convictions of jurors had nothing to do with the performance of their duty; that they were sworn to render "a true verdict according to the evidence," and if they failed to do so

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY OF PROF. C. H. BOLLES, 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY:

The difference between *fact* and *fiction*, of permanently curing the sick and suffering of their diseases or advertising the same for a fee, without little or no evidence of cures, can be well appreciated by the anxious inquirers after health, upon attentively reading the following synopsis of certificates from *some* of the most prominent gentlemen in Philadelphia, who were permanently cured by Prof. Bolles, 1220 WALNUT Street, after they had been given up as incurable by the most eminent medical men of this city:

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31st, 1863.

For the past three or four years my health has been gradually running down, and I for some time could not understand the cause of it. At first I was not much alarmed, but, as time wore on, my sufferings kept getting worse. I began to lose flesh, my natural color left me, and my appetite became very irregular. I applied to several physicians, but they did not seem to understand my disease, for I kept growing worse. I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, difficulty of breathing, oftentimes trembling of the limbs, soreness in my throat, loss of memory, and great aversion to business and to society. At times I was very gloomy, and what caused me to feel worse was my inability to collect my thoughts sufficiently to any subject; suffered much from swimming in the head, and much from fears of getting insane, for my friends told me that at times I had symptoms of fits; but, after persevering for a long time in the old school remedies, and in the homœopathic one, I was no better, but, on the contrary, worse.

Seeing the advertisement of Profs. *Bolles & Galloway in The Press* some time ago, I called on them at 1220 Walnut street, and, after conversing with them a few minutes, they told me that they could cure me, and that without taking disagreeable drugs into my system. This to me was rather astonishing; still I believed it, for I had known many persons who had gone to them and been cured. I commenced their treatment, which is perfectly pleasant, and I am happy to say that, by prompt and skilful treatment, they have cured me *perfectly cured*. This is astonishing to me, for I had given up all hopes of ever being free from my sufferings restored. In answer to my convictions of duty to my suffering fellow-men, I have made this statement of facts in relation to my own wonderful cure, and I know it is permanent, for sufficient time has elapsed for a return; therefore I feel certain. I shall take pleasure in being referred to by any person or persons who may be suffering as I was. C. HARLES E. BUCKINGHAM,

No. 1 Hibert Street, Philadelphia.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

PROF. BOLLES—*Dear Sir*: As you have frequently requested me to give you my opinion of the therapeutic effects of Electricity, when applied according to your discovery of its physiological relations to the human system, in producing a curing of disease, and thus being the first favorable opportunity, I will give you a brief statement of those results which have transpired since with you, and also my faith in it as a remedial agent, for it is one of those diseases "of every form and type I have proceeded in the practice, my astonishment has been increased when witnessing its power in controlling and curing all forms of disease. I can hardly say to what class of diseases Electricity is best adapted—but think it adapted to all—but its power over Paralysis, Consumption, Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic Nervous, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Amaurosis, Erysipelas, St. Vitus' Dance, and Female Diseases, and all derangements of the nervous system. These diseases having been treated by me since I took instruction from you, and in which I speak positively of its curative and restorative power to control without any medicine being given according to Allopathy or Homœopathy—cures ten to one of all that other systems claim to cure.

W. R. WELLS, M. D.

Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, 817 South Front street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia, of long standing, Laryngitis and Lumbago, 1833 Belmont street.

Thomas Owens, Chronic Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, 219 Church alley.

William R. Shaine, Paralysis of the lower Limbs (Paraplegy) and Epilepsy, publisher of the *National Mercantile Journal*, 1 Ludlow street.

Thomas Owens, Congestion of the Brain and severe Hemorrhage of the Lungs and Diabetes. American Hotel, Market street.

H. C. Shurtleff, Caucus Affections of Stomach, No. 3722 Market street, W. P.

James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Fifteenth and Bedford streets.

George Cook, Prostatic Inflammation, 236 Richardson street, formerly proprietor of the Girard House.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, 610 Cherry street.

H. T. De Silver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, 1 Ludlow street.

O. A. Carmich, Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Chestnut and Fourteenth streets.

George Cook, Prostatic Inflammation, 1493 Thirteenth street.

James P. Greves, M. D., long standing and severe Lumbago, 216 Pine street.

Edward McMahon, Consumption, 1222 Front street.

Thomas Mullen, Dyspepsia and Nervous Dyspepsia, 401 Spruce street.

Charles H. Cushney, Paralysis of the lower limbs (Paraplegy) and Dyspepsia, Western Hotel.

J. Rickel, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Liver, 618 Spring Garden street.

Caleb Lamb, Bronchial Consumption of five years' standing, 1417 Hamilton street.

Rev. J. Mallory, Aphonia, Philadelphia.

M. M. Lanning, Nervous Prostration, Cadbury avenue.

Anthony Carney, Pulmonary Consumption, 1217 Marshall street.

Please take notice that Prof. B. does not advertise any certificates of cures, except those cured in this city.

A. L. Throckmorton, Esq., of Camden, says that Professor B. has given a work of caution in his pamphlet, against the exposure of the public to the fate in the hands of those in this city claiming to treat diseases according to his discovery. This caution may seem severe on those using electricity, but it is not so; it is the severity of truth, and designed for the good of humanity. See a pamphlet on the subject, given to all who call for CONSULTATION FREE.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES,

ap22 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AYER'S PILLS.—ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? Are you troubled with pain, and suffering serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and you want to know what to take to prevent it? This is permanent, for sufficient time has elapsed for a return; therefore I feel certain. I shall take pleasure in being referred to by any person or persons who may be suffering as I was. C. HARLES E. BUCKINGHAM,

No. 1 Hibert Street, Philadelphia.

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W. R. WELLS, M. D.

CLEARED.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H Winsor & Co.
Bark J Godfrey, Clark, Cape Haytien, D S Stetson & Co.
Bark W Boynton, Mitchell, New Orleans, J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Thos Walter, Wester dyke, St Kitts, Jauretche & Lavergne.
Brig Abby Ellen, Gilmore, Port Royal, H & A Gouder.
Brig S Y Merrick, Norden, Matanzas, captain.
Brig A G Cattell, Wheaton, Matanzas, captain.
Brig Flight, Doane, Barbados, J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Eliza Ann, Herrick, Boston, do.
Brig Prince Royal, Wetmore, New Orleans, do.
Brig Prince Royal, Wetmore, Baxre, E A Souder & Co.
Brig B Franklin, Meaury, Portland, do.
Brig J Means, Wells, Boston, Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.
Schr Volant, Butler, Wareham, do.
Schr Nonpareil, Angus, Halifax, E A Souder & Co.
Schr Sarah Green, Cole, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Inchman.
Schr C E Elmer, Mason, Boston.
Schr Albert Coram, Bill, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr J M Mitchell, Cain, Boston, do.
Schr H A Bayles, Bayles, Boston, R R Sawyer & Co.
Schr E T Allen, Allen, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr Emma Frances, Cooper, Boston, Blakiston, Graf & Co.
Schr Wm Loper, Robinson, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Minerva Brooks, Brooks, Providence, J Laudenbach & Co.
Schr Mary Ellen, Case, Nantucket, do.
Schr T Benedict, Bailey, Norwich, do.
Schr S Colley, Tool, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Flora Keen, McFarland, do.
Schr J Mulford, Doyle, Fort Monroe, Tyson, Stone & Co.
Schr A C Reeves, Young, Fort Monroe, do.
Schr Wm Kallahan, Fenton, Alexandria, do.
Schr Rescue, Cooper, Boston, Blakiston, Graf & Bro.
Schr Silas Wright, Adams, Portland, do.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington, Bruickson & Glover.
Sir Buffalo, Mooney, New York, W P Clyde.
Sch E Willing, Beck, Baltimore, do.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, May 14.

The schr Redwood, from Matanzas, waiting orders, and six other vessels, left the Capes for a northern port this morning. Wind NW. Weather fine.

Yours, &c.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Mirehouse, cleared at New York 15th inst for Liverpool.

Ship Hannah Boyd, Stanwood, from Rome, Chili, Feb 26th, with copper ore and wool, at New York 18th inst.

Bark Rebecca, Rogers, hence for Trinidad, was spoken 6th inst lat 26° 40', long 70° 10'.

Brig Ocean Spray, Stubbs, from Montevideo Feb 18 and St Thomas 28th ult, with hides, wool, and bark, at New York 15th inst.

Brig Emma, Strong, hence, was discharging at St Thomas 28th ult.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Tilton, hence at Port Royal 4th inst.

Schr J M Broomall, Douglas, sailed from Port Royal 1st inst for this port.

Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, was at St Thomas 28th ult waiting freight.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,

WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,

NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,

and other valuable improvements.

ALSO,

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

Agency—922 CHESTNUT Street. mh8-tf

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, April 28, 1863.

The organization of an INVALID CORPS is hereby announced.

This Corps shall consist of Companies, and if it shall increase to the number of Regiments, etc.

The Companies shall be made up from the following sources, viz:

First, by taking those officers and enlisted men of commands now in the field (whether actually present or temporarily absent) who have been disabled by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty, or other light duty as may be required of an invalid Corps. Regimental Commanders shall at once make out a list of such officers and enlisted men, and forward to the Adjutant General of the United States. Enlisted men, who may discharge a portion of their term, and desiring to re-enlist in this Corps, will present themselves to the Board of Enrolment for the District in which they reside. For examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Enrolment.

The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfil the conditions specified herein, the Board will give him a certificate to that effect—viz:

1st. That he is unfit for service in the field.

2. That he is fit for garrison duty.

3. That he is meritorious and deserving.

4. That he was honorably discharged from the service.

The Provost Marsh