The Press.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Palmerston Administration.

It is true that we have had cause to complain of the policy of England towards this country during the first two years of the Rebellion, but as that policy has been altered during the last ten months, (as is made evident by the seizure of the Alexandra, the detention of the war-rams, and the general precautions taken to prevent the building and fitting out of any more pirates like the Alabama, the Florida, and the Georgia,) we may rest satisfied that the Palmerston Government, under all the circumstances, is as friendly to us as it fairly can be, with regard to its great political and personal purpose of continuing in office. We do not despair of finding Lords RUSSELL and PALMERSTON, when the day of adjustment shall arrive, frankly confessing that England ought to make fair pecuniary compensation for the damage done to American commerce by the depredations of the Alabama and other British war-vessels buccaneering under the Confederate flag. Lord RUSSELL has publicly declared, in the present session of Parliament, that he considered the piratical course of the Alabama as monstrous, and that he lamented that such a vessel, for such a purpose, should have been built in England. After this admission, we do not see how Lord RUSSELL *can* refuse to entertain Mr. SEWARD's question of ultimate compensation. It will be put to him, no doubt, at the proper time and in the proper way, and with the result which we anticipate.

If there be cause to expect fair play from the Palmerston Government, there is reason to look for hostility from the Derby-Disraeli Opposition—nearly every leading man of which is openly antagonistic to the United States. Mr. DISRAELI himself is the chief, perhaps the only exception, and, as yet, has not joined in the outcry against the Unionists of this country. Lord DERBY, at the opening of the present session, and frequently since, has exhibited marked and vehement dislike to this country, and his myrmidons in the House of Commons have followed suit. The most eager of these is a certain gentleman, M. P. for the borough of Horsham, who is commonly known as "Alphabet Fitz-Gerald," inasmuch as he rejoices in the baptismal names of WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY. He is an Oxford man by education, a lawyer by profession, and a politician by choice. In fifteen months, in 1858-9, this Mr. FITZ-GERALD held office, under Lord DERBY, as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and this taste of official life has ever since made him, like THERSETES,

> "Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue."

Expecting to return to office, should the present Government fall upon evil days, this Mr. FITZ-GERALD has taken the initiative in the Commons, this session, in attacking this country. On the 23d ult., he assailed the Ministry for seizing the Rebel iron-clad rams in LAIRD's ship-building yard on the Mersey, and sturdily demanded that all papers and correspondence relating to such seizure should be produced and printed—a demand resisted by the Government, on the equitable ground that proceedings had been taken to test the legality of the seizure, and that, *pendente lite*—while the case was undecided—it would obviously be improper to publish the documents which would probably become evidence ere a decision was arrived at. The Commons sustained this view, and Mr. FITZ-GERALD's motion was defeated by a majority of *twenty-five*.

Considering that the House of Commons consists of 658 members, it is evident that a majority in it of only 25 shows a pretty even division of party, and that a Government retained in office by so small a majority must be considered essentially feeble. Exactly so—if *all* the members voted. But, on Mr. FITZ-GERALD's motion, only 231 members, or about one-half of the whole numerical strength of the House, voted at all. The small majority of 25, therefore, is no test of the strength or the weakness of the Palmerston Administration. If Mr. FITZ-GERALD's motion had been regarded as a trial of strength, all parties would have brought up all their respective forces. Whenever a really important vote is to be taken, the Commons muster very strong. As a matter curious in itself, and bearing on the question before us, we shall mention a few instances.

In 1831, when the first Reform Bill was before the House of Commons, its second reading was carried by a majority of *one*, 608 members then voting. When this measure was in committee, an amendment damaging to it, proposed by General GASCOYNE, was carried by a majority of *eight* in a House of 590 members. The second reading of the second Reform Bill, in July, 1832, was carried by a majority of *a hundred and twenty-six*, as many as 598 members voting. The third Reform Bill was finally passed, in September, 1832, by a majority of *a hundred and sixteen*, in a House of 594 members.

Sir ROBERT PEEL first met Parliament as Prime Minister on the 9th February, 1834, and the Opposition at once proceeded to measure strength with him, on the election of Speaker of the House of Commons, the most dignified position a private gentleman can hold in England, carrying with it $30,000 per annum as salary, with a splendid official residence, and a pension of $20,000 for two lives, with his own elevation to the peerage, on retirement from office. Here 622 members voted, and the Opposition candidate was chosen by a majority of *ten*. An amendment against the Peel Government was carried, three weeks later, by a majority of *seven*, in a House of 611 members, and soon after the Ministry were driven out of office, by a majority of *twenty-seven*, in a House of 543.

The Melbourne Ministry, installed in office by this last vote, gradually lost their popularity. In April, 1839, this was proved by the votes upon a Government proposal to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for five years, for, out of 583 members in the House, 294 voted with the Ministry, and 289 against them. This small majority of *five* caused the Cabinet to resign, but it resumed office, on Sir R. PEEL's refusal to have the wives and daughters of his political opponents officially attached to the Queen's person. In May, 1841, the Ministry had a majority of *thirty-six* against them, in a House of 598, but, as they still clung to office, a vote of want of confidence was given against them by *one* majority—623 members participating. This led to a dissolution of Parliament, and, in August, 1841, an amendment on the Address was carried by a majority of *ninety-one*, in a House of 629 members.

PEEL became Premier, and carried his Corn Law Repeal Bill, in 1846, by a majority of *ninety-eight*, in a House of 556, and, the day after that measure became law, was himself driven from office by a majority of *seventy-three*, out of 511 members who voted.

The Derby-Disraeli party assumed the reins of government in February, 1852, in consequence of Lord JOHN RUSSELL having a majority of *eleven* against him, in a House of 361, on PALMERSTON's amendment on the Militia Bill. In the following December, in a House of 591, the Derby Ministry were thrown out by a majority of *nineteen*. In January, 1855, Lord ABERDEEN's Government was broken up, by a hostile majority of *one hundred and fifty-seven*, in 453 members, on ROEBUCK's motion of inquiry into the condition of the British army before Sebastopol, and Lord PALMERSTON became Premier. Two years later, a motion by Mr. COBDEN, censuring the Government for the war in China, was carried by a majority of *sixteen* votes out of 510, and led to a dissolution of Parliament. In the following February, an adverse majority of *nineteen*, on the bill to amend the law of conspiracy, was given in a House of 449, and caused Lord PALMERSTON's retirement, and the formation of Lord DERBY's second administration. In March, 1859, when their Reform Bill was thrown out by *nineteen* votes out of 621, a new Parliament was called, the first vote of which left the Derby Ministry in a majority of *thirteen*, 633 members voting, being the fullest House that ever voted, upon any occasion. Of course this compelled the defeated Ministry to resign office.

These votes, which we have carefully collected from official documents, establish two points: first, that in the British Parliament there has scarcely even been an instance of the Government being broken up, except by a hostile vote in what may be considered a *full* house, and next, that the almost general practice, on such defeat being sustained by the Government, (except when given by a new Parliament,) is to appeal to the country by a general election. Now, the present House of Commons was elected, five years ago, during the ministerial rule of Lord DERBY, and, therefore, must contain many elements of hostility to Lord PALMERSTON, and it has now nearly reached its close, for though it nominally may continue for the full septennial period, it rarely is allowed to pass into its sixth year.

All circumstances fairly balanced, the conclusion must be—even beat the present British Government upon any great question, and, instead of accepting the defeat, and resigning office to the Derby-Disraeli party, PALMERSTON will dissolve Parliament, and try what a new election may do to renew his political strength. The present British Government is not unfriendly to us now, and its Tory successors would be hostile. We may safely calculate on the endurance of the Palmerston Ministry while its chief maintains health of mind and body, and his remarkable personal popularity, outside of his political position.

The Stratford Jubilee.

The time is approaching for the celebration of the Shakspeare Tercentenary. A very great amount of discussion has been going on over the water. A very great amount of nothing has been done, and the arrangements at present do not seem to promise any supernatural degree of energy. The British public acknowledge the interesting fact that the three-hundredth anniversary of SHAKSPEARE's birth will be celebrated (the *Bulletin* to the contrary notwithstanding) on the 23d of April next. Ever so many years ago a jubilee was got up in honor of SHAKSPEARE, GARRICK being the mover. If GARRICK were living now he might, with some show of justice, recur to his Ode on the erecting of a Shakspearean monument, and summon up the hair-splitters and contentious in London, in the very same words he used, in a different sense, on that occasion, and exclaim:

> "Ye guilty, lawless tribe,
> Escaped from punishment by art or bribe,
> At Shakspeare's bar appear;
> No bribing and no shuffling there!"

And, viewing the principle of procrastination on which the rival committees appear to proceed, GARRICK might continue these self-quotations with

> "Can British gratitude delay
> To him, the glory of this earth,
> To give the festive day,
> The song, the statue, and devoted pile
> To him, the first of poets, best of men?"

Mounted in a sort of pulpit, GARRICK was accustomed to deliver his Shakspearean Ode on the off-nights of the Shakspearean *mélange* he produced at Drury Lane. In the celebration at Stratford, GARRICK, in harmony of action, went far ahead of the Tercentenary London Committee. He centralized the influence. Wishing to do all honor to the poet of the world, he erected a spacious rotunda, after Ranelagh. Upon the 5th of September, 1769, the jubilee commenced. It lasted until the 9th, when it came to an untimely end in consequence of a storm of wind and rain, which persuaded the London audience to beat a hasty retreat. In the Garrick-Shakspeare celebration the spiritual and the temporal world were united. Public worship was attended one day and a magnificent ball the next. There may have been some twaddle about the Shakspeare Jubilee in GARRICK's time, nearly one hundred years ago. There has been plenty of twaddle about the tercentenary, and whether a correponding amount of work will be done before the 23d of April, the interval between this and then will prove. One noticeable feature in the celebration of 1769 is that an actor and author, GARRICK, took the lead, and that, so far as the lapse of time will enable us to judge, the affair progressed smoothly. In the tercentenary, both authors and actors take the lead, and are involved in an inextricable wrangle.

From all that we can understand of the affair, (which appears to be a literary Schleswig-Holstein,) the conflicting parties do not seem likely to settle it amicably at all. Mr. FECHTER is wanted to play "Hamlet," and Mr. PHELPS, who seems to entertain a rare opinion of his own dramatic genius, will by no means consent to this sacrilegious intrusion. Mr. PHELPS thinks he is as good a *Hamlet* as Mr. FECHTER any day. Mr. PHELPS has produced SHAKSPEARE's plays ever so many thousand times, and therefore Mr. PHELPS is a great Shakspearean performer. This is truly a logical reason, and is so self-evident that we wonder PETERSON & BROS. do not arrogate to themselves the genius of Mr. DICKENS, on the ground of having published so many impressions of "Boz," or that TICKNOR & FIELDS do not set up as twin TENNYSONS, because of their blue-and-gold editions of that poet. The very charming example of modesty and retirement set by Mr. PHELPS has not been followed, only because it has been previously set by members of literary cliques.

In a subject so worthy of reverence as the Shakspeare Tercentenary, it is indeed humiliating that so much frivolous discussion should be indulged in. That, in an affair of this kind, some circumstances will occur of not the most pleasant nature, can readily be believed. As long as prejudice and malice, and ignorance and impudence prevail, men, distinguished and cultivated men, too (in but a few cases, let us hope), will war against social amenities. The history of the tercentenary affair, however, is a history of unpleasantnesses. There has been some talk of a tercentenary celebration in this country. Let us at least set an amicable, honorable example. There need be no bickerings and petty disputes. We have need only to remember the large heart of SHAKSPEARE to feel largely ourselves; to cease all the twaddle which minds of a low level glory in, and to sink self in honest reverence to the poet who deserves the reverence of all ages.

In connection with the subject we might remark upon the various representations of SHAKSPEARE which have agitated the minds of the Honorable Secs. who conduct the Stratford Jubilee. There are only three representations of SHAKSPEARE upon which any degree of solid reliance is to be placed. These are the Chandos portrait, the Stratford bust, and the Droeshout etching. The bust, the etching, and the portrait are all unlike each other, and *The Spectator*, the London weekly from which we glean some of our intelligence, thinks that neither ought to be implicitly accepted. The Stratford bust represents the poet as a jolly, round-faced, gossiping, Stratfordshire clerk, with a nose which, if it be true to *The Spectator*'s definitive epithet of "squatty," must be somewhat Socratic of aspect, and an upper lip which traverses an extensive plane before completing its journey from the nose to the mouth, and which would not seem to argue much intelligence. The Chandos portrait seems to better deserve the studious attention of the Honorable Secs. Still, the eyes and brow are all that is admitted to be good about it. The mouth is pronounced as sensual and even treacherous, and the hair as black and wiry. The ears are embellished with rings, whose presence may perhaps be accounted for through the exigencies of a theatrical garb. The Droeshout etching is no less unsatisfactory. It is a poor engraving even for DROESHOUT; the eyes are at odds with each other, and the features are blank and mindless. If these criticisms be just, the Jansen portrait, which is not accepted as authentic, is more acceptable than any other to the prepossessions of SHAKSPEARE's admirers. Its intellectuality and refinement exhibit the poet in a delightful phase, although they fail to depict those Protean powers which one is apt to look for in authentic likenesses. The Chandos portrait is the only one possessing a genuine pedigree. It was owned by JOSEPH TAYLOR, an actor, and one of SHAKSPEARE's cotemporaries. The execution is attributed by some to BURBAGE, the actor, and by others to JOHN TAYLOR, the artist, whose mode it is said to resemble. In choosing from these three nearest approaches to certainty, some embarrassment may be felt and we do not feel that the consolation is permissible that it is better after all that we have no likeness of SHAKSPEARE in whose fidelity we can unhesitatingly confide. We need a truthful representation of SHAKSPEARE as much as we need one of any other poet. Mr. J. HAIN FRISWELL has brought out, in London, a history of the various representations of SHAKSPEARE, together with a collection of photographs from the originals. He complains modestly that he has been prevented using more than one-fourth of his materials. But if among all his materials, published or unpublished, one faithful likeness of SHAKSPEARE could be found, we are sure Mr. FRISWELL would receive the thanks of the Honorable Secs. who, on that, if on no other occasion, would sink self in enthusiasm for the poet and his year of Jubilee.

IN appointing Mr. CHARLES GILPIN to the post of United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Government has given this community an able, loyal, and upright officer. Several other gentlemen had been suggested for the position, and that Mr. GILPIN was chosen from a number of candidates so greatly distinguished for ability is a compliment that needs no addition.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

The Conduct of the War.

Major General MEADE has suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia, and, yielding to the advice of his physicians, may not enter upon active duty for some time to come. As the army must immediately prepare for the new campaign, the statement has arisen that a new commander will be appointed.

Among the new arrivals here are Major Generals LEWIS WALLACE and THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN. Report assigns the former to the command of the Middle Department. Lieut. Gen. GRANT has gone back to the Southwest, armed with full authority. Troops are hurrying to the front.

General HALLECK, it is stated, has been assigned to special duty here by General GRANT.

McClellan and Lee.

A report has been circulated that FRANCIS WALDRON, the Marylander who made the recent statement regarding General MCCLELLAN, at the battle of Antietam, is addicted to strong drink, and is very disordered in mind. He has been in the Maryland Legislature, but is a schoolmaster by profession. The letter which he recently published is very sensible and practical in tone, and his evidence, as originally given to the Government, is not like insanity. We must await further developments to understand the true facts of the case.

Admiral Wilkes.

The proceedings, thus far, in the case of Admiral WILKES, contain but few interesting matters. At the opening of the Court Martial, the accused plead objection to the appointment of members of the court by the Secretary of the Navy, on the alleged grounds that the Secretary being the prosecutor, and having preferred the charges in his own name, and the subject-matter of the charges relating to matters and correspondence between the Secretary and the accused of a personal as well as public nature, the Secretary was thereby disqualified, by reason of supposed bias, from naming the members of the court, and that they should have been detailed by the President. The court overruled this objection. By his counsel, Hon. O. H. BROWNING, the Admiral pleaded "not guilty" to all the charges, and moved to quash the charges relating to his official conduct while in charge of the West India Squadron in 1862, on the ground that a court of inquiry had not been previously called, nor any explanation demanded of the accused in relation to those charges, as required by the naval regulations, to which the court again decided adversely.

Naval Captures.

The commander of the United States bark Roebuck, on blockade duty off Indian river inlet, writes to the Navy Department, under date of February 26th, to the effect that on the night previous he captured the British sloop Two Brothers, from Nassau, bound to Florida, laden with salt, liquor, and nails.

QUINCY A. COOPER, commanding the United States steamer Clyde, off Key West, writes that on the 26th ult. he sent two boats, with armed crews, up the Suwannee river, for the purpose of capturing a quantity of cotton.

On the morning of the 27th the boats returned, with an old scow laden with sixty-seven bales of cotton, which was put on board the Clyde and sent to Key West.

The Navy Department has also received information of the capture on the 6th instant of the steamer Mary Ann, by the Grand Gulf, off Wilmington, N. C. The Mary Ann is a new side-wheel steamer, built on the Clyde, and despatched from Glasgow in June, 1863. She is reported to be a faster vessel than the Giraffe, alias Robert E. Lee, and to have made nineteen statute miles per hour on her trial trip. The Mary Ann has been running the blockade on the coast of Florida, sailing from Havana.

The Mails for the Northwest Territories.

The Post Office Department has just concluded contracts for mail service in Nebraska, Washington, Idaho, and other far-off Territories.

Among them is one privilege, that from the 1st of July next the mails shall be carried thrice a week from the intersection of the overland mail route at Salt Lake city, in Utah Territory, by Boisse city and Auburn to Walla-Walla, in Washington Territory, in ten days, in lieu of sending them via Placerville, California, to Portland, Oregon.

This saves 1,200 miles of travel and 10 days in the expedition of the mail for Oregon, Washington, and Idaho Territories. This important mail service is let to BENJAMIN HOLLIDAY at $156,000 per annum.

The mails for the newly-discovered gold mines of Idaho and Bannock city will be sent three times a week from Salt Lake city, and the contract is awarded to Mr. E. S. ALWOOD, commencing at Fort Hall and intersecting the Walla-Walla route at this point.

The Chesapeake Bay Raid.

Reports from the Chesapeake are to the effect that the rebels are preparing another piratical expedition from some of the small inlets of the Virginia shore. The utmost vigilance is required of our gunboats, and the belief is entertained that the next party attempting the experiment cannot fail of falling into our hands.

Gen. Burnside.

General BURNSIDE has arrived here, and will make but a short stay, previous to starting on a tour to the Northwest.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Among other prominent visitors in Washington is Gov. SMITH, of Rhode Island.

The Return of Gen. Grant to Washington.

It is said in military quarters that Lieut. Gen. GRANT will return to Washington in the course of the next two weeks.

Removal of Indians from Kansas.

The Indian Bureau is taking preliminary measures for the return of the Indian refugees in Kansas—about 8,000 in number—to their own country, from which they were driven by secession hostilities; but the removal will not be immediately effected.

Military Dinner Party.

The sudden return of Lieutenant General GRANT to the West prevented him from participating in the military dinner at the Executive Mansion last evening. Nearly all of the major and brigadier generals now here were present, including Generals HALLECK, MEADE, SICKLES, and MCCOOK, together with the Secretary of War.

Negro Regiments.

Of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen applicants before the Casey Examining Board for commissions in negro regiments, seven hundred and eighty-four have been rejected.

The Blockade of Schleswig and Holstein.

The State Department has been officially notified of the blockade by the Danish Government of all the ports and inlets on the coast of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from the 25th of February last, with the exception of Neustadt, and the islands of Als and Aroe, and such other places as are actually under the authority of his Majesty the King.

Another False Rumor—Our Relations with France.

There is no foundation for the statements in regard to the arrival of Mr. DAYTON's son with important despatches from France in reference to prospects of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. No special bearer of despatches from Mr. DAYTON has arrived here, nor is there any ground for the absurd rumors built on this supposed fact.

Governor Hicks.

It became necessary, on Friday, to amputate the leg of Senator HICKS to save his life, as mortification was about to take place, resulting from a remarkable phase of erysipelas.

The Battle of Chickamauga.

The presence of Generals MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN here is in relation to official inquiry into their conduct at the battle of Chickamauga.

Dahlgren.

It is untrue, as stated, that Admiral DAHLGREN has received the remains of his son from Richmond.

Bragg.

The Atlanta *Register* says that "Mr. DAVIS could not devise any measure which is so largely calculated to weaken his own position in the public confidence, and derange the *status* of military affairs and opinions, than by creating General BRAGG the practical commander of our armies." It regards the appointment as "boundless for ill."

Returned Prisoners—Revised Story of Rebel Barbarity.

Colonel JOHN M. SANDERSON, who arrived at Annapolis with over forty officers and six hundred men from Richmond, emphatically denies the exaggerated stories of the cruelties of the rebels hitherto published by returned prisoners. He discredits the report that one hundred kegs of powder were laid to blow up the Libby, but other officers and soldiers assert the contrary, on authority of the rebel officials themselves and an article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, which state that the commandants of the prisons had taken *efficacious* measures to prevent the chance of capture and escape. The blood-thirsty editorials in the Richmond papers are generally corroborative of this theory. Our prisoners are treated cruelly enough, but there is no need to represent matters worse than they are. "DICK TURNER," brother of the commandant of the Libby, and not MAT. THOMAS P. TURNER, is the real tyrant of Libby, but neither are quite so bad as pictured, and the commandant of Belle Island, Lieut. BOSSIEUX, is praised for some high qualities. On the contrary, some of the prison subordinates are as low and vindictive as the jailors of the French revolution. The story of mule meat rations is altogether untrue.

The following Pennsylvanians are among the returned:

J. Ferris, Co. E, 7th Pennsylvania; C. H. Rohr, F, 54th; J. Williams, E, 118th; J. Kern, H, 143d; O. Dorelly, K, 11th; W. Milligan, G, 72d; S Bonden, A, 12th; W. Blane, I, 20th; J. Eaton, K, 73d; H. Steel, H, 23d; D. Fairbrother, O, 133d; A. Jackson, G, 145th; C. K. Demars, F, 26th; Jno. Beers, D, 11th; N. Michaels, 2d; C. Schruck, D, 3d; H. Cobel, I, 20th; J. Kirg, F, 20th; C. Wilson, H, 20th; G. W. Hiller, F, 20th; J. Savage, G, 90th; D. Wilson, G, 6th.

Lieut. Gen. Grant's Reply to the Invitation to Visit New York City.

Lieut. Gen. GRANT, before he left, on Friday, for the West, answered the letter written on behalf of a large number of the loyal citizens of New York, who desire to evince their appreciation of the signal services he has rendered to the country in a brilliant series of successes in arms, and respectfully soliciting the favor of his presence as their guest at some period during his stay in the East. This letter was signed by fifty of the most prominent citizens of New York, and in reply to it General GRANT says: "While highly appreciating the kind tender of the hospitalities of the city, I will not be able to accept of them. My duties," he adds, "call me immediately to the West, for which I start by the most expeditious route this evening. For that part of your letter complimentary to myself accept my thanks, and receive my assurance that all in my power will be done, that your expectations shall be realized. The men and money you patriotically offer for the prosecution of the war are all that will be required to insure its early termination, in the re-establishment of the whole Union, stronger than it has ever been."

United States Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court will during the coming week hear the following-named cases:

No. 164. The United States, appellants, vs. JOSE DE JESUS VALLEJO; from the District Court of California.

No. 165. JAMES WALLINGFORD & Co., appellants, vs. LIVINGSTON, COPELAND, & Co.; from the U. S. Circuit Court of Western Pennsylvania.

No. 168. The United States, appellants, vs. G. L. FOLSOM's executors; from the District Court of Northern California.

No. 169. SANTIAGO BRIGUANDILLO et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. MATILDA C. GRAY et al; from the Circuit Court of Northern California.

The Chesapeake Case.

Secretary SEWARD's communication to the English Government on the Chesapeake piracy, leaves that Government nothing to complain of. The following candid statement deserves remembering:

"The undersigned is authorized to assure her Majesty's Government, in the spirit of a former communication of the undersigned to his Lordship, relating to the capture of the Chesapeake in British waters, that the President disapproves and regrets the act of force, power, and authority which was exercised by the officers of the Ella and Annie, in British waters, on the occasion mentioned, as a violation of the law of nations, and of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, so greatly to the satisfaction of the United States, and to the advantage of both nations. The President has reason to believe that the proceedings thus disapproved were taken by the officers concerned, under the influence of a patriotic and commendable zeal to bring to deserved punishment outlaws who had offended against the peace and dignity of both countries.

"The President, while he recognizes this circumstance as modifying the character of the transaction and mitigating the censure to be bestowed upon it, nevertheless freely concedes that it does not constitute a justification for the violation of the sovereignty of Great Britain, which those officers have committed. He has, therefore, directed that they shall be censured for this violation, and he will take such other means as may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the grievance complained of. Fully determined to make all the amends that are due to Great Britain in the premises, the undersigned will await the consideration of her Majesty's Government upon the case as it has now been submitted."

The Election in Arkansas.

The following letter of the President is published in the *Unconditional Union* of Arkansas:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1864.

To William Fishback:

When I fixed a plan for an election in Arkansas, I did it in ignorance that your convention was at the same work. Since I learned the latter fact I have been constantly trying to yield my plan to theirs. I have sent two letters to Gen. Steele, and three or four despatches to you and others, saying that he (Gen. Steele) must be master, but that it will probably be best for him to keep the convention on its own plan. Some single mind must be master, else there will be no agreement on anything; and Gen. Steele, commanding the military and being on the ground, is the best man to be that master. Even now citizens are telegraphing me to postpone the election to a later day than either fixed by the convention or me. This discord must be silenced.

A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Chase and the Presidency.

Another letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, antecedent to his letter of withdrawal, is published as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note is just received. As it has been so long on the way, I have telegraphed you that I will reply by mail.

At the instance of many who think that the public interests would be promoted by my election to the Chief Magistracy, a committee, composed of Senators, Representatives, and citizens, has been organized here to adopt measures to promote that object. This committee, through a sub-committee, has conferred with me, and I have explained to them the objections which seem to me to exist against any use of my name in that connection. They have taken these objections into consideration, and assure me that they think I ought not to refuse its use, and I have consented to their wishes, assuring them, however, that whenever any consideration by them, or by the friends of our cause, thought entitled to weight, should indicate the expediency of any other course, no considerations of personal delicacy toward me should be allowed to prevent its being taken.

If I know my own heart, I desire nothing so much as the suppression of the rebellion and the re-establishment of union, order, and prosperity on sure and safe foundations, and I should despise myself if I felt capable of allowing any personal objects to influence me to any action which would effect by one jot or tittle injuriously the accomplishment of those objects; and it is a source of real gratification to believe that those who desire it on public grounds alone, and will not hesitate to act in any matter which may concern me upon such grounds, and such grounds only.

Of course, under these circumstances, I desire the support of Ohio. If, however, it shall be the pleasure of a majority of our friends in Ohio to indicate a preference for another, I shall accept their action with that cheerful acquiescence which is due from me to friends who have trusted and honored me beyond any claim of merit of mine.

Very truly, your friend, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. JAMES C. HALL, Columbus, Ohio.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Retaliation for the Killing of Dahlgren.

REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED, AND STORES DESTROYED.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—General Butler sent a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry (Colonel S. Onderdonk and Spears' cavalry) to King and Queens Court House, to deal with the citizens claiming to be "non-combatants," who ambushed Colonel Dahlgren.

General Kilpatrick sent forward Col. Onderdonk's command. The latter reports that the 5th and 9th Virginia Cavalry, with the citizens of that place, twelve hundred in all, were driven from camp near Carollin's store. The camp was taken, and a number killed. Twenty prisoners were captured. The enemy were also driven from the Court House, and a large amount of grain, mills, and storehouses were burned.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 11.—The steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, arrived here last evening from Point Lookout, with 600 privates and 45 officers, who have been released from the rebel prisons.

Three of the prisoners are reported to-day as having the small-pox, and they were taken ashore to the hospital.

The New York sailed for City Point this afternoon. The rebel General Fitz Hugh Lee was sent up on this flag of truce to be exchanged.

The steamer Warrior has arrived here from New York. The fog is so dense that the Norfolk boat has not made her usual trips to-pay.

Admiral Dahlgren is still at Fortress Monroe.

PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal, with dates to 2 P. M. on the 10th, arrived to-night. Among her passengers is Brig. Gen. J. W. Turner, bearer of official despatches to the War Department.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at Port Royal on the 10th, with a regiment on board.

The quartermaster steamboat Harriet Weed, previously reported lost in the St. Johns river, arrived at Port Royal without injury.

Captain Ketchum, of the Island City, captured two large torpedoes, near the mouth of the St. Johns river, evidently intended for the destruction of our blockading squadron.

Affairs at Jacksonville remain quiet and unchanged.

The Fulton brings home the 56th New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant J. J. King, of the 6th Connecticut, has been announced as assistant provost marshal at Port Royal.

The small-pox is very prevalent at Port Royal and Beaufort, but is mostly confined to the colored toops.

KENTUCKY.

Governor Bramlette vs. The President.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—General Burbridge has ordered the arrest of Col. Frank Wolford for disloyal sentiments, uttered in a speech made at a sword presentation to him at Lexington, on Thursday last.

Brig. General Hugh Ewing, brother-in-law of Major General Sherman, has been ordered to this city, probably to supersede General Burbridge in command of the Federal forces in Kentucky.

Officers who left Chattanooga day before yesterday report all quiet there and at Knoxville.

A despatch from Frankfort, Ky., says it is understood that Governor Bramlette has addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President, respecting the enlistment and enrolment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified him that he, the Governor, will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent. He claims that Kentucky has furnished more than 50,000 of her sons to defend the Government, and is willing to furnish still more, and all that is allotted to her, and that she has proven her loyalty, and must be treated accordingly, and her laws and constitutional privileges must be respected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Loss of the U. S. Steamer Peterhoff.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—The steamer Spaulding, from Beaufort, N. C., on the 10th, arrived here to-day. She brings the officers of the United States steamer Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington, by a collision with the steamer Monticello, on Sunday last. She also brings the officers of the blockade-runner Don, captured March 4th by the steamer Pequot; the officers of the blockade-runner Scotia, and three of her passengers, and Thos. Wallace, of the captured steamer Mary Anne. All the officers of the blockade runners were turned over to the provost marshal.

Newbern was quiet when the Spaulding left.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

GEN. SHERMAN ARRIVED AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR HAHN.

Death of the Wife of Gen. Beauregard.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamship Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 6th inst., via Havana on the 9th, has arrived.

The Creole arrived at New Orleans on the 3d, the Havana on the 5th, and the George Washington was passed going up the river.

The Morning Star brings 1,200 bales of cotton.

A part of General Lee's cavalry has left New Orleans for the Red river.

Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the 2d, on the gunboat Diana. His late expedition is called by himself a "big raid," in the course of which he reached a point ten miles east of Meridian without any opposition worthy of the name, and returned with 1,100 mules, 4,000 contrabands, 500 prisoners, and a large amount of supplies.

Transports are rapidly bringing troops back from Texas. Governor Michael Hahn was inaugurated on the 4th inst, with imposing ceremonies, at New Orleans. General Banks delivered an address, in which he predicted the reduction of the insurrection to three or four States on the Atlantic coast by this season's campaign. He said: "Let us remember that the re-inauguration we celebrate has the basis of a century, for we have achieved deeds of a century in the past two years, and, so long as the people are faithful and true to themselves, so long will stand Louisiana, the first returning State, in which every man is a free man."

Governor Hahn's inaugural address regards slavery as the cause of the present unholy attempt to break up the Government, and its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing. "From every light before me," he says, "I am constrained to believe that the cause of rebellion is *in extremis*, and it seems to me not extravagant to look upon this year as the final one of the most senseless, causeless, and most murderous rebellion that ever occurred in a civilized nation. The loyal men of Louisiana have suffered much and deeply, but, with the blessings of God upon our exertions, all will be soon right again, and peace, happiness, and prosperity will smile upon our thresholds as of old."

A grand ball at night concluded the gaieties of the occasion. All the people were in the streets during the day, and there was unquestionably a sincerer feeling of satisfaction shown than on many of the more boisterous days of the Secession madness of 1861.

Cotton has slightly improved, and commanded 73@74c. for middling. Exchange on New York firm at 1¼@2c. discount for sight. Gold 63@65c.

General Beauregard's wife died on the 2d instant. The funeral, on the 4th, was the largest ever seen in New Orleans. Over 6,000 persons attended it, and the cortège was over a mile in length. Gen. Banks kindly extended to the family the use of the steamer Nebraska to convey the remains a few miles up the river, to her father's plantation. The body was followed to the levee by thousands of ladies, who wished to take a last farewell of one who was loved and esteemed by all.

The Natchez *Courier*, of the 4th, reports heavy firing on the Ouachita river, near Harrisonburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A magnificent service of silver has been presented to Gen. Shepley by his friends in New Orleans.

The prize steamer W. B. Gillmore had arrived at New Orleans from the White river. The prize schooner Henry Gilchrist, captured off Galveston, had also arrived.

Gen. Butterfield was in New Orleans on the 2d, and was to return to Vicksburg on the following day.

The papers contain no news from Admiral Farragut.

THE ENEMY CONCENTRATING IN WEST LOUISIANA.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Advices from Natchez, Miss., to the 2d instant, say that reliable information has been received there, to the effect that the rebel force in West Louisiana was between five and six thousand men, under command of General Dick Taylor, Colonel Polignac, and Colonel Harrison.

The enemy were fortifying Fort Dernslee, Black River, and Trinity, on the Ouachita. There was only a provost guard at Shreveport. Three rams were building below that point.

The rebel gunboat Webb recently showed herself at the mouth of Red river. We have quite a fleet of iron clads and rams collecting here.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

APPARENT MOVEMENT OF LONGSTREET INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF JOHNSTON.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—A despatch from Chattanooga, dated the 11th, says that the exact force of the enemy at Dalton, on Sunday, was six divisions. It is believed that Longstreet has reinforced Johnston.

The rebels have, at three times, threatened to attack our position at Nickajack Gap, but they retired without a fight.

Our army is rapidly filling up with recruits.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—The *Democrat* has information from an officer who has just arrived from Knoxville, which place he left on the 6th, that Longstreet had sent his wagon train to Richmond, and was marching his entire force, and that the general impression at Knoxville was that Longstreet had been ordered to North Carolina.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—Some additional particulars in reference to General Sherman's expedition have been telegraphed to this point. It appears that his entire loss will not reach three hundred and fifty men. Few, even of that number, were killed or wounded.

GENERAL GRANT.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—General Grant came as passenger on the early train from Washington this morning. He changed cars at the Relay House, and proceeded west on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE LATE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, March 10.—The following clear account of the march to Meridian is gathered from an officer:

The expedition left Vicksburg on the 30th of January. The next day it crossed the Big Black river, as before stated, with Wirt Adams' cavalry drawn up in line of battle. Col. Potts' brigade advanced, and were strongly resisted by the enemy, who began to retreat after a fight of an hour and a half. Our troops pushed on in line of battle, following them five miles, and by night had driven them beyond Jackson. They drove a squad of rebel cavalry out of Jackson and occupied it. The State House is in good condition, and not burned, as has been reported. In the night some soldiers burned down a number of houses. The next morning the pontoon bridge was thrown across Pearl river, and the army marched to Brandon, where they skirmished with rebel cavalry and drove them out.

On reaching Morton they encountered a division of Loring's and French's. They had been throwing up defences and evidently intended to fight, but as our forces came up slowly, they retreated without firing a gun.

On the 14th General Hulburt's corps entered Meridian, the remainder of the expedition following the ensuing day, having destroyed the town of Hillsboro', in Scott county, on the way. In Meridian we encountered some rebel cavalry and drove them out, after some skirmishing, and then took possession of the town and held it four days. At that time expeditions were sent out which destroyed fully 100 miles of road on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and on the railroad leading to Selma. This includes over 30,000 feet of bridging, and a large amount of rolling stock was also destroyed. We found that the rebels themselves had destroyed much rolling stock to preserve it from falling into our hands. While this was being done the town of Enterprise, and villiage, and railroad station of Chankey were destroyed, together with a large amount of rebel stores which were burned up at Chankey.

There had been no intention of going to Selma, and the main body of the army never went beyond Meridian. The expedition took with them only twenty days' rations, and all was accomplished that had been intended. Nearly 6,000 negroes of all ages and sexes followed the army on its return to Vicksburg, escorted by Colonel Potts' brigade. Smith's cavalry was to have joined them at Meridian. If it had done so, it would have been used to do important service on the Tombigbee river, in addition to the serious damages inflicted by other troops. The expedition was at no time in danger from the enemy's resistance, and so formidable that the utmost terror was caused by their advance, and the country was generally helpless before them.

Confidence was felt that with necessary provisions the expedition could have marched successfully to Mobile. Our army subsisted almost entirely on the enemy's country, and at no time was it short of provisions. It left Canton on the 4th, and returned to Vicksburg on the 6th and 7th inst.

A REBEL SCHEME FOILED.

CHATTANOOGA, March 12.—Nothing important from the front to-night. The rebels sent in a flag of truce on unimportant business, with the intention of getting the location of our advanced posts at Ringgold. The flag was stopped at the outposts, and their scheme failed.

A heavy column of infantry, reported to be moving up toward Ringgold, was nothing more than an escort to a body of refugees seeking the Federal lines.

Boats from Knoxville report that the guerillas are quiet along the river.

The receipts of rebel deserters average thirty per day for this month. The oath of allegiance is administered at the City Prison daily, at 7 o'clock, to deserters, who are sent to the rear.

Gen. Stedman, commanding this post, is issuing 50,000 rations daily, to citizens, who come from a distance of fifty miles.

All unemployed or unenlisted contrabands are to be shipped North on Monday next.

As an evidence of the reconstruction going on, the Masonic Lodge at Chattanooga is revived, and will soon commence work.

Col. Nichalatzie, of the 24th Illinois Regiment, who was wounded at Buzzard's Roost, in the late reconnoissance, died in the hospital last night.

A Military Review at New Orleans.

A grand review of artillery and cavalry took place at Carrollton, La., on the 27th ult., which attracted a large number of the citizens of New Orleans. Major Generals Banks, McClernand, and Reynolds, and numerous brigadiers, with their respective staffs, were present. Among the regiments on the ground there were representatives from nearly every battle-field of the war. After the review a beautiful silk battle-flag was presented to General Lee's cavalry corps by Judge Atocha, on behalf of the ladies of the State of New York, from whom it was a gift. General Lee, on receiving the flag, made a modest but soldierly speech.

The 4th Brigade, commanded by Colonel Dudley, then went through the ceremony of adopting Miss Binney Banks, the eldest daughter of Major General Banks, as the "Daughter of the Brigade." The general responded to the compliment. The day was fine, and the entire proceedings passed off happily.

The Return of Kilpatrick.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—General Kilpatrick arrived here to-day, from Fortress Monroe, and left immediately for Washington.

A Blockade-Runner Chased.

PORTLAND, March 12.—The brig Wappoo, from the Matanzas, reports that on the 3d instant, in lat. 32 deg. 57 min., long. 76 deg. 20 min., she saw a bark-rigged U. S. gunboat chasing and firing at a steamer, apparently a blockade-runner.

The Right of Soldiers to Vote.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION—THE QUESTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

HARRISBURG, March 12.—The amendments to the State Constitution, which receive the sanction of the Legislature, (allowing soldiers to vote,) will shortly be submitted to the people. The Constitution requires that such amendments (to be made not oftener than once in five years) shall receive the assent of two succeeding Legislatures, and shall be voted upon by the people within three months after publication by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The original bill, allowing soldiers to vote, was introduced into the Legislature in 1863 (January 22) by Senator Henry Johnson, of Lycoming county. It passed the Senate unanimously on February 11th, 1863, and was held by the House until a few days before the final adjournment, when it was passed by that body, but with the addition of two sections having no reference whatever to the right of suffrage. The friends of the original bill in the Senate were forced to accept these additions, in order, at a late hour, to secure the passage of the more important proposition. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, in accordance with law, advertised the amendments July, 1863.

In the early part of the session of 1864, the organization of the Senate being obstructed, Senator Johnson made attempts at every opportunity to pass the bill, and finally succeeded in doing so on March 9, the measure being also considered by the House. The same Senator has also presented two supplementary bills—one defining the manner in which the amendments are to be submitted to the people, and one regulating the elections by soldiers when in actual military service. Both of these will pass the Legislature. The entire system was devised by Senator Johnson, and the success of the measure is entirely due to his efforts. There is no doubt whatever but that the soldiers of Pennsylvania in actual service will be enabled to vote in the field for the next President of the United States.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

JUAREZ ABANDONED BY VIDAURRI.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer Morning Star arrived to-day, bringing Havana dates to the 8th inst.

The Spanish vessels Almogobar and Berenquez had arrived with reinforcements for the Army of the Antilles.

The Havana papers contain copious extracts from late Mobile papers, showing that Gen. Sherman's expedition had created the greatest alarm there. The Federal troops are charged with having committed incredible outrages.

The steamers Fannie and Syren had arrived at Nassau on the 29th ultimo, with cargoes of cotton, from Wilmington, having run the blockade there.

The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 1st instant, and from the City of Mexico to February 26.

The report that President Juarez had resigned is denied in a letter from himself.

Zacatecas has been occupied by two thousand Imperialists, who are directing their military operations against General Ortega. He is entrenched at Guadalajara, and the Imperialists had declared this place in a state of siege. The people of Zacatecas received the invaders with rejoicings.

The Imperialist garrison at Tabasco has been besieged by the Juarists, and, unless reinforced, will have to surrender.

General Vidaurri has openly declared against Juarez, and has abandoned his cause.

A rumor prevails that Gonzales Ortega gives in his adhesion to the new government.

From all parts of the country comes the intelligence of the occupation of various towns by the French troops, and, among other places, Guanajuato and Minatitlan.

The French have also had a naval success. Their war corvette Cordilliere captured and took into San Blas the Mexican steamer San Francisco, formerly the English steamer Lord Raglan, with despatches from Juarez.

At the latest accounts Juarez was at Santa Catalina, and Doblado at Monterey.

After making all allowance for the fact that the news from Mexico comes from French sources, it is evident that the national cause is rapidly losing ground. The Juarez Government is now reduced to four or five States.

SAN DOMINGO.

The steamer San Jacinto had arrived at Havana, from San Domingo, with news to the 27th ult. She brought Gen. Gondara, the Spanish leader in the present war against the revolted Islanders. He came to Havana to arrange an expedition against Montecriste, and was received with full military honors.

The news from San Domingo is favorable to the Spanish. A battle had taken place at Moluoco, at which the Royalist troops surprised the rebels, rushed upon them, destroyed their camp, and put them completely to flight. The revolters had received ammunition and supplies from vessels floating the English flag. This fact had aroused some ill feeling in Cuba against England.

It is alleged that many families and individuals, despairing of success in the rebellion, have presented themselves to the Spanish officers and promised to recognize the legitimate (Spanish) authority. This information comes through an interested channel.

Vessels Captured and Burned.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13.—The steamer Monticello arrived this afternoon, with the captured blockade-runner Mary Ann in tow. She was captured off Wilmington.

The oyster schooner Julia Baker was burned by the rebels yesterday morning, in the Nansemond river. The captain and crew were taken prisoners, with $2,000 which they had on board. They were all asleep when captured.

Union Convention in Colorado Territory.

DENVER CITY, C. T., March 12.—The Territorial Convention held in this city yesterday elected six delegates to the National Convention to be held in Baltimore in June next. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration and pledging the co-operation and hearty support of Colorado, and also asking Congress to pass an enabling act providing for the organization of a State Government, and for the admission of Colorado into the Union.

Gen. Logan and the Illinois Governorship.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—A prominent officer of the army writes to a friend in Illinois that Gen. Logan is unwilling to become a candidate for Governor of that State, and earnestly hopes that the loyal voters of Illinois will unite, without reference to former party-ties, upon a ticket made up of unconditional Unionists, who favor the prosecution of the war and the final overthrow of treason and the rebellion.

Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 12.—An accident occurred last night to the Washington train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Princeton, New Jersey. It is reported that several persons were much bruised, and that some are dead. It is said, on the other hand, that not many passengers were injured; that the persons who suffered most were employed on the cars, and that of these, one was a brakeman, and the other a baggage-master.

The train, which was on its way to this city, and was due early in the evening, was detained three hours.

Inquiry at the office of the company, in this city, has failed to elicit any information concerning the causes or extent of the accident.

The Naval Committee at Boston.

BOSTON, March 12.—The merchants of this city gave a complimentary dinner to the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-night.

Speeches were made by Hon. Edward Everett, Governor Andrew, Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts.

Union Victory in Carbon County.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 12.—In the borough election yesterday, the Union ticket was elected by 62 majority. Last year the Union majority was 20.

Important Army Changes.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A special Washington despatch says that Sherman is appointed to Grant's late command, and McPherson to Sherman's. Gen. Halleck is chief of staff of the army at Washington.

Movement of Troops.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The 6th Iowa Cavalry, veterans, recently with Gen. Sherman's expedition, arrived here yesterday *en route* for home.

Two full regiments of Missouri colored troops went South yesterday.

The San Francisco Money Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The steamer Orizaba sailed to-day for Panama, with $770,000 in treasure for England, and $286,000 for New York, together with 512 passengers.

The bark Astala has sailed for Hong Kong, with $300,000 in treasure, and the ship Lady Washington for Baker's Island.

Exchange is unsettled. Atlantic currency bills opened at the rate of 55@57 per cent. premium for gold in New York. About noon telegrams announced a decline in gold, when currency bills rated at 50@52 per cent. Coin bills were 5@6 per cent. premium. Telegraphic transfers of coin to New York, 6@7 per cent. Bankers' sterling, 48@48½. Legal tenders, 61@61½.

The market for most of the staple goods is feverish. Jobbers are at a loss how to operate in the present unsettled state of the currency. Exchanges are coupled with anxiety concerning the weather and the probable effect of the drought upon gold receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The steamer St. Louis has arrived from Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Arrived, ship Mary Rodman, from New York. Sailed, ship Fair Wind, for New York.

A Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Mr. Dobbin, son of Geo. W. Dobbin, Esq., of this city, was almost instantly killed, at Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday. He was standing on the track when he was run over by a train. The deceased was a coal dealer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c.—The early and particular attention of dealers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, &c., embracing about 821 lots of fancy and staple articles, (including the importation of Messrs. L. Maillard & Co., in dress goods, bombazines, veil bareges, &c., &c.) Also, 65 cases sun umbrellas, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. Also, three cases linens, to be sold for cash, by order of underwriters.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive sale of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

HARRISBURG.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1864.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

During the discussion, day before yesterday, upon the bill relating to the purchase of an executive mansion, the propriety of changing the seat of Government incidentally came before the House. If I am not greatly mistaken, many of the members are in favor of its removal to your city. The present complicated condition of our country may delay immediate action. Some think that this change ought not to be made while we have such a gigantic war upon our hands, yet they are agreed that Philadelphia is *the* place for the seat of government. It can only be objected that its geographical position is not favorable; that the capital should be more nearly the centre of the State. Yet really this is no objection. Every member goes to Philadelphia several times during the session. In this city, the convening of the Legislature is the signal for high prices and crowded hotels. In your city, the people who visit the seat of government would find ample accommodations, and they would not find every public house filled from cellar to garret. Here, members get accommodations frequently with great difficulty. Everything is crowded and in confusion. There are many reasons for its removal. There are none against it, save location; and, since railroads and telegraphs have "annihilated time and space," this amounts to nothing.

THE STATE TREASURER.

Yesterday an act passed both branches providing for the election of a State Treasurer. The election will take place on Wednesday next, the 16th. Of course the Hon. Henry D. Moore will be elected. This officer is usually elected in January, but, owing to the action of the Democratic members of the Senate, an election was staved off, they refusing to go into joint convention. The result was, a new act had to be passed, which could not be done until the vacant seat of Harry White was filled.

ALL SORTS OF BILLS.

Both Houses are now vigorously at work, and endeavoring to make up for lost time; and, from present appearances, I should judge that there would be fully the usual amount of legislation. The larger portion of the bills are of a local or private nature and relate to every imaginable subject. We have acts to change the *homely* names of *pretty* women; to divorce once happy beings from the holy bonds of matrimony; to confer additional rights upon adopted children; to charter hotel companies; to prevent unruly boys from catching fish in certain streams in certain seasons of the year, &c., &c. Much of this legislation will be saved by the adoption of one of the proposed constitutional amendments. Many bills relate to subjects over which the courts have jurisdiction, and fair and impartial justice could more easily and more certainly be meted out at home, where all parties could be heard, than upon an *ex parte* hearing before the Legislature.

DIVORCE CASES.

Especially ought the courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in divorce cases. Our laws upon that subject are quite lenient enough for the well being of the community. The courts are open to such cases, and judges generally do not turn a deaf ear to cases of merit. Yet the process is somewhat lengthy, and to new beginners a little tedious, and they find it much easier to obtain the passage of an act of Assembly than to pursue the slow forms of law. That the ends of justice would be best served by a trial at home, where all parties can be heard, there can be no question. There can be no doubt that we are drifting too far in this direction, and the proposed amendment will correct one of the greatest legislative evils of the age.

FRAUDS ON SOLDIERS.

A resolution has passed both Houses appointing a committee to inquire into alleged frauds, which have been practiced upon soldiers by their officers, in withholding local bounties. There is much complaint upon this subject. It is alleged that officers holding commissions in the army have repeatedly defrauded re-enlisted soldiers from local bounties. It is to be hoped that this thing may be ferreted out, and that the guilty may be brought to justice.

FRANK.

Public Entertainments.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The "Colleen Bawn" was played on Saturday, and the matinée was excellently attended. Both Miss Germon and Miss Gimber are nice singers, and fill their parts fairly. The scenic botch which represents the sky over the roof of *Myles'* cabin has not yet been altered. We are surprised at this, inasmuch as we have before adverted to it. The whole view of the stage in this scene is rendered unpleasant by this one wretched defect. Squares and triangles, lines horizontal and perpendicular, transverse beams and awkward hypothenuses are exhibited in this counterfeit of excellence; sea-green is dovetailed with sky-blue—or, at least, would be if it could. The scene at least possesses the merit of fidelity to itself, for the clouds are merely spots of paint, and the sky and ground look as if they were cutting acquaintance rather than beginning it. The whole scene is most miserable. We have not dwelt upon it before, because we hoped it would be corrected. The management, which is usually conscientious, has not at all come up to the hope of the public in this particular, and deserves to be very severely condemned. As long as this terrible balk in the performance lasts, *the New Chestnut* will not be worth visiting, and we advise all lovers of the beautiful to stay away. If anything else in the play were good, this scene would be bad, especially when the omission of the interview with *Eily O'Conner* is taken into consideration.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams commences an engagement this evening, appearing as *Hamlet*, and at the

ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear in two of their favorite characterizations.

THE DELMONICO ASSOCIATION announces a grand concert at Sansom-street Hall to-night, at which Mesdames Brown and Purnell, Mr. Ira D. Cliff, and Mario, the justly popular tenor, will sing. The programme is liberally selected from the Italian opera, and the concert promises to be popular and pleasant.

BUTTRE'S PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT.—Mr. J. C. Buttre, the well-known engraver, has just brought out a portrait of Mr. Lincoln, which, from its good likeness, fine execution, and very low price, will certainly command an immense sale. It is the size of Stuart's well-known Washington and of Nagle's equally popular full-length of Henry Clay. It is engraved in mezzotint, the clothing and shading being lined in. It shows Mr. Lincoln standing in a room, plainly furnished with table, inkstand, and chair—fewer accessories, in fact, than are usually introduced. The *pose* of the figure is natural and easy, and the features of the face are very expressively rendered. The portrait is unusually cheap—only $3. Mr. J. P. Skelly, 908 Arch street, is agent for its sale, and we believe that specimen impressions may be seen and purchased at Messrs. Earle's galleries, in Chestnut street. There are no proofs on India paper, and, therefore, the earlier the purchase of a print, the sharper the impression.

THE FINE ARTS.—For the information of the lovers of the fine arts, we notice that a sale of modern oil paintings takes place at the Dusseldorf Gallery, New York, on the 23d and 24th of this month. The splendid collection of Messrs. Bailey & Co., with which many of our citizens are familiar, is in the sale. It is seldom that such opportunities occur for connoisseurs and collectors of fine originals.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ ON THE WAR.—At the great war meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, to aid in recruiting Gen. Hancock's corps, Carl Schurz made a very forcible and sensible speech. He said: "It is my profound conviction that the downfall of the rebellion is but a question of time. But it is also my profound conviction that *the question of time is the principal question for us to look at. To lose time is to lose resources, is to lose money, is to lose ground.*"

PRIVATE THOMAS ABRAHAMS, 139th New York, who guarded Boyle at Williamsburg, let him escape and desert to the enemy. It was through this wretch that the rebels in Richmond were apprised of the movement of General Butler to release our captives in the Libby and on Belle Isle, twelve hours before his troops reached Bottom's Bridge, which they found burned. For this crime General Butler had Abrahams tried. He has been convicted and sentenced to be shot, and the President has approved of this act of justice.

THE CITY.

Thermometer.

MARCH 12, 1863.			MARCH 12, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
31	34	35½	40½	54	56
WIND.			WIND.		
W by N	NW	SW	W	W	W by N
MARCH 13, 1863.			MARCH 13, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
21½	29	25	40½	54	57
WIND.			WIND.		
W by S	WSW	WNW	SE	W	SW

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of this time-honored institution took place on Saturday, and was largely attended, at the Musical Fund Hall. After an appropriate prayer, the Rev. D. B. Godwin, D. D., the provost of the institution, dressed in his *beretta* and official robes, conferred the degree of M. D. on the following named graduates:

Agnew, B., Phila.	Knight, Carlos W., Texas.
Agnew, John P., Pa.	Koch, Richard, Phila.
Austin, John H., N. J.	Laubach, Stephen, Pa.
Bahl, Charles H., Pa.	Lawall, Levi H., Pa.
Banks, Harry H., N. J.	Lusson, Pedro M., Cuba.
Batton, John M., Pa.	Marbough, F. M., Pa.
Baxter, H. F., Phila.	McCann, James, Pa.
Beale, George F., Phila.	McGinness, J. S., Pa.
Beaumont, H. N., Pa.	McIntyre, George, Pa.
Beaver, David R., Phila.	McLean, David, N. B.
Bingham, E. B., Phila.	McMakin, Benj., Phila.
Bowman, Abr. G., Pa.	Mecray, A. M., N. J.
Boys, Wm., Pa.	Miller, Albert E., N. Y.
Boyle, Philip, Phila.	Mull, Thomas M., Pa.
Buckner, J. H., Ky.	Murray, John, Jr., Pa.
Bullard, E. C., Phila.	Musgrave, J. F., Phila.
Chamberlain, J., Cal.	Myers, J. T., Pa.
Cheston, D. M., M. D.	Paine, Horatio, N. Y.
Cooley, John, Md.	Painter, Jos. E., Pa.
Cooper, Wm. H., Del.	Paxson, Frank V., N. J.
Cox, Geo. H., Phila.	Pepper, Wm., Jr., Phila.
Curtis, Edward, U. S. A.	Prentiss, D. W., D. C.
Dade, F. Townsend, Va.	Purcell, F. H., N. J.
Day, John Otis, Md.	Reed, T. K., Phila.
De Mund, John T., Pa.	Rentschler, H. D., Pa.
Dougal, Chas. H., Pa.	Saunders, F. W., R. I.
Downs, Thomas A., West Philadelphia.	Saylor, Geo. W., Pa.
Dunham, Charles H., N. J.	Sharp, Lewis D., N. J.
Ebbs, Arthur, Pa.	Stong, L., Hungary.
Elmer, Wm., Jr., N. J.	Smith, Asa A., N. J.
Ely, William B., Pa.	Smyser, Eug. M., Pa.
Fager, Charles B., Pa.	Spratt, George R., Pa.
Fell, Edward R., Phila.	Stein, George S., Pa.
Finley, S. Moore, Phila.	Stubbs, James E., Pa.
Fredericks, C. N., Phila.	Thayer, Aug. S., Me.
Gilson, Henry M., Ky.	Transue, Absalom, Pa.
Gibson, Robert, Phila.	Uhler, Harry N., Phila.
Glatfelter, Noah M., Pa.	Vanderslice, E. S., Phila.
Glen, Irenæus R., Phila.	Wallace, W. H., Jr., Phila.
Graff, Milton B., Ohio.	Ward, John, Pa.
Harris, Geo. F., Pa.	Weeks, Stephen H., Me.
Hartman, Wm. B., Phila.	Wenrich, K. D., Pa.
Helm, Wm. H., Phila.	Wentz, John S., Pa.
Henderson, James M., Ohio.	Wertz, Peter W., Pa.
Hilliard, P. K., N. J.	Williams, F. J., Pa.
Holtz, Abraham, Pa.	Wills, Benj. L., Pa.
Hummell, Quincy Van, Pa.	Wilson, J. F., Phila.
Hutt, William F., Mo.	Wilson, James T., Pa.
Jarrett, M. M., Pa.	Wishart, Henry S., Pa.
Kerr, George, Pa.	Woods, Davis F., Pa.

Total, 101.

Professor R. A. F. Penrose delivered the valedictory charge to the graduates.

The whole class attending the course of lectures of this University, during the last session, has been four hundred and one, from the following localities:

Bahama	1	New Jersey	32
California	1	New York	9
Connecticut	1	North Carolina	1
[illegible]noa	7	Ohio	2
Delaware	8	Pennsylvania	267
District of Columbia	6	Rhode Island	2
Hungary	1	Switzerland	1
Illinois	1	Tennessee	2
Kentucky	6	Texas	1
Maine	2	United States Army	10
Maryland	11	United States Navy	7
Massachusetts	5	Vermont	3
Michigan	1	Virginia	5
Minnesota	1	West Indies	1
Missouri	2		
New Brunswick	3	Total	401

DEATH OF COLONEL FRIBLEY.—[...] meeting of the officers of the 84th Regiment [...]sylvania Volunteers, Infantry, held on [...] near Brandy Station, Va., the following resolutions in reference to the death of Col. [...] W. Fribley and First Lieut. Thomas Gouldsb[orough], 8th U. S. Colored Troops, (the former late a [...] and the latter a private, in the 84th Penn[a.] Vols.,) were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The officers of the 84th Regiment [...]vania Volunteers have learned that Colonel Ch[arles] Fribley and Lieut. Thomas Gouldsborough, 8th [...] T., were killed in the late action at Olustee, therefore

Resolved, That they deem an expression of [...] sorrow, occasioned by this unexpected intelli[gence,] only a debt due their own feelings, but a just [...] their former companions in arms, now number[ed with] the heroic dead; as pioneers in an enterprise w[hich] struck at the very heart of treason, they have [...] that courage and devotion which characteriz[e] [...] and true patriots.

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Ch[arles] Fribley we have lost a companion, who was [...]ment to the social circle, both intellectually and [...] there has departed from us, a sympathizing fri[end,] brave and able fellow-soldier; from his [...] to the family circle; from his country, a [...] citizen and an ardent enemy to her foes.

Resolved, That the decease of Lieut. Gould[sborough] is an event which occasions among us unming[led feel]ings of sadness and regret. In his death w[e see the] energy and promise of youth stricken down [on] the threshold of vigorous manhood. His b[ravery has] been attested on many a hard-fought battle-field[, espe]cially at the battle of Winchester, where he s[eized the] standard of his country from the hands of th[e wound]ed color-sergeant, and rushed fearlessly on [...] charge. As an associate, he was greatly belo[ved, al]ways exhibiting the characteristics of true and [...] friendship. He fell while attemping to rescue t[he body] of his beloved Colonel; thus, to the last, evinc[ing the] heroic and generous disposition which made [him] loved by his associates, and finally a marty[r to the] cause of freedom.

Resolved, That we extend to the afflicted rel[atives of] our late fellow-soldiers our heartfelt sympathies [...] thers and comrades, in this, the time of their [tri]bulation.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be [sent to] the wife and parents of Col. Charles W. Fribley [...] the parents of Lieut Thomas Gouldsborough [...] they be published in the Washington *Chronicl[e]*, [Phila]delphia *Press*, and Blair and Lycoming count[y papers.]

CLARENCE G. JACKSON, Capt. 84th P[. V.]
JOHN R. ROSS, Capt. 84th P. V.
HARVEY S. WELLS, 1st Lieut. 84th P. V.
Comm[ittee.]

MAJOR GEN. HANCOCK.—On Sat[urday] afternoon Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, in co[mpany] with Gen. Gibbon, visited the "Corn Exch[ange]" at 205 Walnut street. The association was [called] to order by Mr. Pearson, who introduced th[e gal]lant Major General, amid rounds of applause. Gen. Hancock delivered a short speech, in substance as follows: He acknowledged with [grati]tude the important services already rendered [his] cause by the liberality of the coal trade of P[hiladel]phia. The Corn Exchange Association had [been] the first to contribute towards a fund to procure recruits for his corps; but in consequence of the petition from other quarters (and perhaps be[cause] the sum fixed as the extra bounty to be paid [...] man was not sufficient to secure the desired nu[mber] of recruits) the four regiments expected to be [raised] in Philadelphia were not yet full.

In New York and Boston he had been more [suc]cessful. Committees, composed of active and [influ]ential gentlemen, had taken the matter in hand[, and] through their knowledge of the necessary ma[chine]ry to be put in motion, the requisite number [of men] had been procured in the cities named. This k[now]ledge a mere soldier could not be expected [to] possess, and the speaker urged that, in [addi]tion to the handsome contributions made by [the] coal trade, a committee should also be [pro]vided that would give this money a pr[oper] direction, and secure from it the best possible re[sults.] The General was fearful that the coming [draft] (under the terms of the conscription act) would [be a] draft for money and not for men. It was of the [utmost] importance that the ranks of the veteran regi[ments] should be filled, and filled promptly. Raw re[cruits] would be next to useless, for they would be un[able] to manœuvre before the veterans of the enemy [this] year, and he appealed strongly and warmly to [the] gentlemen present to do what they could to aid [him] to procure men to fill his ranks, and to do it promptly, when time is so precious. After consider[able] discussion among the members of the Associ[ation] the matter was referred to the Military Comm[ittee] with power to act in the matter of bounty. Se[veral] gentlemen were also added to the committee[, and] the meeting adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER VETERAN R[EGI]MENT.—The 56th Regiment Pennsylvania V[olun]teers, Col. J. W. Hofman commanding, arrived [in] this city from Washington about two o'clock [yes]terday afternoon. They number two hundred [and] ten men and twenty officers, all of whom have enlisted and received a furlough of thirty-five d[ays.] This regiment was formerly commanded by [...] Meredith, who has since been promoted to the [posi]tion of brigadier general. Their flag has the [names] of numerous battles inscribed on it through [which] they passed with great credit. They were the [first] to open the ball at the famous battle of Gettysburg, where they lost considerably in killed and wounded. Most of the men belong to Luzerne county, [and the] remainder to different parts of the State. The [Colo]nel is a Philadelphian, and carries on business [in] North Eighth street. He acted as brigadier [...] in several actions, and was conspicuous for his [...] management and bravery. The men marched [to] the depôt to the Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, where their hunger was appeased with the many luxuries which abound in this [...] They will be quartered at the saloon for two or [three] days before leaving for their respective homes.

At ten o'clock this morning the regiment, escorted by the Henry Guards, Captain John Spear, [and] members of the committee of City Councils, [in] charge of Mr. Wolbert, chairman, will make [a] parade over the following route: From the Saloon on Otsego street, up Washington avenue to Front street; thence up Front to Pine, up Pine to Third, up Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Eighth, Eighth to Race, down Race to Fourth, down Fourth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Second, down Second to Washington, thence to the Cooper Shop Saloon, where they will partake of a sumptuous dinner and then be temporary dismissed.

CITY ITEMS.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, sold at [...] Chestnut street, is the only machine yet invented which performs *all kinds* of sewing perfectly, [and] that is sold with a guaranty that it will give [the] purchaser satisfaction, and a promise to return [the] money if it does not, after a fair trial. All [who] have tried the "Florence" and compare it with other machines, agree that its superiority [over] others is too plain to admit of a doubt.

THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by [Mr.] John F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. George Grant, [...] Chestnut street, is, without exception, the best [...] of the age, in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of [his] own exclusive manufacture and importation, is [also] the choicest in the city, and his prices are moderate.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.
Also,
Rich Furs of all kinds.
Rich Furs of all kinds.
In anticipation of the close of the season, we [are] now prepared to make a large concession from [for]mer prices on all our stock.
J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium,
920 Chestnut street.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.—Now that our armies are in motion, and the tidings of success are wafted in upon us from all quarters, let us not overlook the fact that the best and cheapest Coal in Philadelphia is sold at W. W. Alter's, No. 935 North Ninth street.

PHYSIC AND BROADCLOTH.—About this period [of] the year the medical colleges are having their commencements, and scores of young medical [men are] turned out with diplomas to cure the bodily ills [of] humanity. The young M. D.'s all endeavor to make as handsome an appearance as possible when they are about to take their degrees, and accordingly many of them visit the Brown Stone Clothing Hall [of] Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, where they procure new a[nd] elegant outfits.

COLONEL STREIGHT A LITTLE CROOKED.—"T[he] Colonel, at a dinner the other day, said the ladies should help the *Union* cause (just as if that was [not] what they were always trying at, by discount[e]nancing the young men who walk the streets with large salaries and good clothes." We only want [to] correct the Colonel in this particular. Good clothes are not a sign of large salaries; a majority of men buy their clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, and that can be done creditably [on] small salaries.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATING PAPER IN THE WORLD is believed to be the loyal publication issued by Secretary Chase. It supports both the Administration and the Union, and is readily received in exchange for the elegant and fashionable clothing gotten up at the Palatial Clothing Store of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street.

GET THE BEST!—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S EDITIONS.—Family, pulpit, and pocket Bibles, [in] beautiful styles of Turkey morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for Photograph portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE.—Rich Turkey morocco, antique, ivory mountings, ornamental edges, &c., &c., holding from twelve to two hundred photographs, the largest [and] best assortment in the city.
WILLIAM W. HARDING, Manufacturer,
1t* No. 326 Chestnut st., below Fourth, south side.

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a cold in time then, and by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS
is an inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages the disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant effects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,
Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections. The Expectorant and all Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street. mh5-[...]

S. R. BAUDE & Co.,
109 ALMOND street and 122 COTTAGE street,
Philadelphia,
Drillers and Borers of Artesian Wells,
mh8-12t* Prospecting for Minerals, &c.

DEAFNESS, Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker, Oculist and Aurist, author of the work, "The Ear, its Diseases and their Treatment." Office, 1027 Walnut street. mh3-9t

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.