THE LAST SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

HIS VOICE RAISED IN AN APPEAL FOR GENEROSITY AND JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH—HE INCULCATES LOVE OF NEIGHBOR—CHARITY TO THE SUFFERING, WHOEVER THEY MAY BE.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. Edward Everett, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of the 9th instant, at a meeting called to obtain relief for the suffering people of Savannah. It is his last speech, as it was delivered scarcely five days before his death. It breathes, from the first line to the last, that true Christian spirit of charity and love of neighbor which has characterized him through his long and valuable life:

MR. MAYOR: After the statements to which we have just listened from Col. Allen, the eye-witness of the scenes he has described, I do not feel as if anything I could say were wanting to induce the citizens of Boston to respond promptly to his appeal. The condition of Savannah certainly makes an imperative call upon our best feelings. It contains 20,000 men, women, and children, suffering to a greater or less degree for clothing, fuel, and food. Their care-worn looks, their haggard faces, their emaciated frames, as described by Col. Allen, bear witness that they have long been in this condition. Gen. Sherman having escaped into the city, and Gen. Hardee having escaped out of it, the authority of the United States has been restored in this principal seaport of Georgia, and cheerfully accepted, nay, joyously welcomed by the main body of the inhabitants.

There can, I think, be no doubt of the last fact. At the great public meeting convened by the Mayor—a meeting of all classes of the citizens, held in Masonic Hall, the largest in the city—after the address of the Mayor, which has been generally copied into our papers, the resolutions, which I also been extensively inserted in our journals, were passed by acclamation, the allusion to the flag of the United States and the home of the President being received with hearty cheers. Now this I consider one of the most remarkable and encouraging events of the war. It proves what I have always asserted, that I have always believed, that there was a widespread Union sentiment at the South. There is not one of the Southern States, with the possible exception of South Carolina, and I doubt even that—in which, if the question had been thrown to a popular vote, after a full and free discussion for a year and three quarters, as was the case with the Constitution formed in 1787, the first blow of the rebellion could have been struck. But long before the outbreak a system of political proscription and intimidation, combined with a conscissary by acts of violence, had established a complete reign of terror, so that when the time came the masses were "precipitated" by a few ambitious and disappointed political and military leaders into the rebellion. Gladly would they have thrown off the yoke, but the means that placed it have rivoted it on their necks. All history teaches how small an organized military power suffices to hold an unarmed population in subjection. With all their able-bodied men, of whatever opinion, forced into the army, and the rigorous martial law of treason visited upon every one who manifests in word or deed a wish for the restoration of the Union, it is not to be wondered at that an open expression of that sentiment has not arisen. The fortunes of the rebellion are of war and the possibility, as it may seem to them, that the Confederate yoke may again be placed upon their shoulders, may well deter them from what will take place when Savannah river runs up hill. I rather wonder that her citizens have ventured even now to take the step they have. It is evidently an expression of the sentiment of the city. The meeting was called by the mayor, at the request of leading citizens. None of Gen. Sherman's army, officers or men, were present. Sentinels were placed at the door to keep the soldiers out, and none, in fact, were admitted. There have been other manifestations equally expressive of good will between the people of Savannah and the General Sherman's army. The best understanding exists between the military and local authorities. Private property, if respected by the officers of the army are gladly received as private boarders in the houses of the citizens, and there is not probably in the United States at this moment a better governed and more quiet and orderly city than Savannah. These precious boons have been brought back to its citizens with the flag of the Union. But something else must go with it. There is no store of food there. Their warehouses, their dwellinghouses, are empty of provisions and of other necessaries of life, and there are 20,000 men, women, and children, who, in the interval which must necessarily elapse before trade can return to its accustomed channels, must be clothed, and warmed, and fed. It is our duty, as I know it will be our pleasure, to do our part in this benevolent work. They offer, it is true, to send the rice which Gen. Sherman has given them and sell it at the enhanced price which it bears in our market, in payment of the supplies of which they stand in sore need. But, New York and Boston don't want their rice. Savannah wants our pork, beef, and flour, and I say in the name of Heaven let us send it to them without money and without price. By and by we will trade with them as we did in the good old times before the curse of secession and rebellion came upon the land. By and by we will take the rice and the cotton, and give them our cotton and our fabrics in return.

Now, sir, I had rather not be paid for the relief we send them. Our storehouses and granaries are full—our farmers never had a better year. Some branches of trade and manufactures are depressed, but others are more than usually active and profitable. The great West, big as she is, has hardly enough to hold the wealth that is annually heaped from her fertile fields, and, as if the accustomed products of the soil were deemed insufficient by a bountiful Providence, the very clouds of the earth throughout the Middle States "are pouring out rivers of oil," till King Petroleum bids fair to sway the market of the world as King Cotton did in his very first lusty manhood. In this state of things, sir, I don't want our great commercial cities, warm-hearted Boston and imperial New York, to go to chaffering with poor, war-stricken, starving Savannah for the food she needs for her famished citizens. No, sir; I should as soon have expected the fond father in the parable, the richest page in the sacred volume, to drive a bargain with his returning son for a meal's victuals out of the fatted calf. Let us offer it to them freely, not in the spirit of almsgiving, but as a pledge of returning feeling, and an earnest of our disposition to resume all the kind offices of fellow-citizenship with our returning brethren, from which we have lately our enemies! I am well convinced that the majority, the great majority, were so not nominally. In which if they were our enemies! If this enemy hungered, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink," especially when he has laid down his arms and submits to your control. And I hope we may never have to retaliate in any other way the atrocities of starvation practiced upon our poor prisoners. Nothing so plainly shows the ruthless spirit of the leaders of the rebellion as the manner in which our prisoners of war have been treated at some of the depots. The accounts of these cruelties which have reached us have, of course, been contradicted, but I know them to be true. I know it from some of the living victims of these cruelties. A young officer exchanged from Libby—a person as well and positively entitled to credit as any one, high or low in office, priest or layman, by whom his account has been or can be contradicted—assured me of the statement so frequently made of the cruel manner in which our prisoners were treated in that prison are unexaggerated. An officer, recently escaped from Columbia, informed a friend of mine, who spoke to me of it last Saturday, that the allowance even to officers was a very small quantity of uncooked cob meal daily, with a spoonful of sorghum syrup. The condition in which the returned prisoners came home, their wasted frames, their sunken eyes, their nerveless limbs—shows that it is the settled policy of the rebel leaders to send them home broken down in body and mind, and unfit for service. In other words, to keep them out of the grave just long enough to be exchanged for a rebel prisoner, when they return home and are clothed than he was at home, hale and hearty, and ready to take the field. That such is the case with the Southern prisoners now in our depots, I had some opportunities to know personally. The prisoners at Fort Warren are as well housed and fed, as far as substantials are concerned, as nine tenths of the people of Massachusetts—that is, they have comfortable shelter, space for exercise, adequate clothing, and food, animal and vegetable, in abundance. I visited Camp Douglas, near Chicago, as a time when 8,000 Confederate prisoners were confined there. They had towers of ground for exercise and games in which they chose to indulge. They had comfortable barracks. I saw Western hams by the cart-load unloading into their storerooms, and I passed through their quarters just at the dinner-hour. The tables were spread, not not spread with damask table-cloths, nor set out with porcelain or cut glass, nor did I taste the food; but, judging from looks and smell, it was as wholesome and savory as I ever tasted. And on my own table, and in quantity and quality it was equal to that of the Union regiments that guarded the depot. A similar bill of fare, I was informed by an intimate friend of mine, an officer high in the public service, exists at John-son's Island, in Lake Erie. I have also learned from trustworthy sources similar accounts of the treatment of the prisoners at Fort Delaware. Mr. Davis made it a complaint in one of his messages that Southern prisoners were confined in a place so far north as Fort Johnson. He did not appear to remember that Milliken and Andersonville, in summer, might be as trying to a Northern constitution as Fort Johnson to a Southern constitution in winter; and it is a current fact, officially ascertained, that the proportion of prisoners dying to death is greater at the South than the North, in consequence of our more effectual precautions to resist the cold. I mention these—facts the rather now that, as an office to the cruelty practiced on our prisoners at the South, an attempt is making to persuade the sympathizing classes in Europe that Southern prisoners are treated as well at the North. Now, sir, I believe that the best way in which we can retaliate upon the South for the cruel treatment of our prisoners is for us to continue to treat their prisoners with entire humanity and all reasonable kindness, and not only so, but to seize every opportunity like the present to go beyond this. What do they care for our enemies? If this enemy hungers, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink," especially when he has laid down his arms and submits to your control. And I hope we may never have to retaliate in any other way the atrocities of starvation practiced upon our poor prisoners. Nothing so plainly shows the ruthless spirit of the leaders of the rebellion as the manner in which our prisoners of war have been treated at some of the depots. The accounts of these cruelties which have reached us have, of course, been contradicted, but I know them to be true. I know it from some of the living victims of these cruelties. A young officer exchanged from Libby—a person as well and positively entitled to credit as any one, high or low in office, priest or layman, by whom his account has been or can be contradicted—assured me of the statement so frequently made of the cruel manner in which our prisoners were treated in that prison are unexaggerated. 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I mention these—facts the rather now that, as an office to the cruelty practiced on our prisoners at the South, an attempt is making to persuade the sympathizing classes in Europe that Southern prisoners are treated as well at the North. Now, sir, I believe that the best way in which we can retaliate upon the South for the cruel treatment of our prisoners is for us to continue to treat their prisoners with entire humanity and all reasonable kindness, and not only so, but to seize every opportunity like the present to go beyond this. Indeed, it is no more than our duty to treat the prisoner well. The law of nations requires it. The Government that refuses or neglects it does not deserve the name of civilized. Even inability is no justification. If you are yourself so exhausted that you cannot supply your prisoner with a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, you are bound, with or without exchange, to set him free. You have no more right to starve him than to poison him. It will, however, be borne in mind that while the hard fare of our prisoners is defended by the Southern leaders on the ground that it is as good as that of their own soldiers, at the same time they maintain that their harvests are abundant, and their armies well fed. There is not one of them who would treat a prisoner with common humanity: it is simply infamous and wicked to treat him otherwise. While we take credit to ourselves that we do not starve our prisoners, let us show that we are glad of a chance to minister to the wants of our fellow-citizens of the South when we are under no moral obligation to do so.

Under no moral obligation, did I say, sir? I am not so sure of that. Forty years ago we thought it our duty to relieve the starving Greeks. We sent ship loads of provisions to them in charge of a worthy citizen (Dr. Howe) to make the distribution, and the memory of that kindly deed still dwells on the "Isles that crown the Egean deep." When the joy band of famine smote the toiling millions of Ireland in 1847, the cry of their distress reached this hall, and returned with a generous response. The want of employment, caused by the cessation of the supply of cotton, deprived the operatives of Lancashire of their daily bread; our friends in New York sent the George Griswold, laden with provisions, to their succor. The pirate Semmes showed what he was made of by burning the vessel on her return. Not a twelvemonth has elapsed since the heart of our community was stirred to its depths by the pathetic eloquence of Colonel Taylor, setting forth the distresses of our brethren in East Tennessee. The relief extended by you in all these cases was not a mere gush of sentimental benevolence; it was, you do considered, it is the performance of a Christian duty, an act of obedience to the great law of love, which, paramount to the Constitution and law of the land, lays its sacred obligation on every rational creature, and makes us all brethren, mutually dependent on each other, in the one great human family. And shall we shut out from this great family our brethren of Savannah, who, by the valor and conduct of our armies, and the heroic skill of their noble leader, are again gathered, nothing loth, beneath the folds of the sacred flag? Gen. Sherman, as kind as he is brave, who deserves only to preserve by his gentle sway of gratitude and love what his unconquered sword has won, has himself said that "the timely relief of the suffering citizens of Savannah will be worth more to the Union cause than ten battles." For heaven's sake, my friends, let us hasten to win these bloodless victories, saddened by no parent's bereavement, no widow's tears. While we subdue the armies which a merciless conscription of old and young drives to the field, and maintain a cordon of iron and fire around the shores of persistent rebellion, from the moment a desire is manifested on the part of the masses to acknowledge the authority of the Government, let us hasten to extend to them the right hand of Christian love, to supply their wants, to relieve their sufferings, and to mark their return to the Union by the return of a prosperity to which, by the selfish and cruel ambition of their leaders, they have so long been strangers.

ANOTHER ANTEDILUVIAN FROG.—The Erie *Dispatch* says that probably the oldest inhabitant in Pennsylvania was discovered in a stone in that town last Thursday. It is a living frog, about an inch long, which was taken from a piece of bituminous coal that one of the employees of the store had broken for the purpose of burning. His escape from a torturing death was almost providential, and it is a cause of satisfaction that he escaped a fate so ignominious after having lived so long and quietly. His advent to the outer world was witnessed by four or five gentlemen connected with the establishment, and he was immediately deposited in a cigar box.

THE CITY.

MILITARY.

U. S. MILITARY SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS.

Last week Nicholas Yeager, civilian, of Camden, N. J., and Patrick P. Carroll, private of Co. F, 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, students of this school, passed the Board of Examiners, at Washington, for officers for colored troops, and were recommended as second lieutenants.

APPOINTED.

Colonel C. McDougall has been appointed Medical Purveyor of this district, with his headquarters in this city. Assistant Surgeon C. H. Alden has been detailed from the Medical Director's office as his assistant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.

Sansom-street Hall, on Saturday afternoon and evening, was the scene of a series of interesting billiard matches given by the Pennsylvania Billiard Congress in aid of the wives and children of Sergt. Joseph White, of New York. Annexed is a synopsis of the games:

FIRST GAME.—Messrs. Plunkett and Ryall—Plunkett victorious by a score of 500 to Ryall's 420. Highest runs—Plunkett, 31, 43; Ryall, 54, 34. Winner's average, 11 43.

SECOND GAME.—Messrs. Nelms and Montgomery—Nelms conquering his antagonist by a score of 500 to 288. Highest runs—Nelms, 36, 34, 51, 88, 44, 52, 50; Montgomery, 48. Winner's average, 18.14.

THIRD GAME.—Messrs. Phelan and Estephe—the champion beating the pioneer, scoring 500 to 436. Highest runs—Estephe, 48, 53, 65, 39; Phelan, 44, 42, 47, 54, 55. Winner's average, 18.14.

FOURTH GAME.—Messrs. Palmer and Hewes—Palmer subduing Hewes by a score of 500 to 261. Highest runs—Palmer, 48, 95, 31; Hewes, 28, 28. Winner's average, 9.23.

The averages made by Messrs. Nelms and Estephe are, we understand, the highest ever made in a public game. Mr. Palmer made the best "break" of the tourney. Mr. Ryall informs us that they have netted a handsome sum for the benefit.

CASUALTIES.

A man, named John Kinierman, was run over on Saturday night in Ridge avenue, below Green street, by a wagon. His leg was broken, and it is feared that the injury will be fatal.

A locomotive, on Saturday afternoon, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, ran into one of the Ridge-avenue passenger cars at the intersection of Nineteenth and Willow streets. The car was knocked into kindling wood, and three of the passengers—two of whom were females—made a narrow escape with their lives. One of them, it is thought, will not recover from her injuries.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.

The subscriptions in aid of the suffering citizens of Savannah amount to upwards of $21,000.

RESTITUTION.

The treasurer of the Passenger Railway Conductors' and Drivers' Relief Association, bound over some time since to answer the charge of embezzlement, has made the amount good.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.

William M. Ireland, Esq., has been appointed chief clerk in the Post Office, in place of Mr. Booth, resigned.

FIRE.

An alarm of fire was caused at noon on Saturday, by the slight burning of an ice-house at Broad and Catharine streets.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson.

John P. Steiner and William P. Hacker, tax payers, &c., vs. The City of Philadelphia, Thomas L. Stewart, and William B. Hays. This case is an application to restrain the respondents from consummating a contract by which one of the respondents (Hays) is to furnish the Gas Works with 30,000 tons of coal at the price of seven dollars per ton. It is set forth in the bill of complaint that the contract was awarded by the trustees of the Gas Works to a without their first having advertised for or received proposals, as required by the act of Assembly of May 13th, 1858, which requires that supplies of any kind, for the use of the city, in any *department* thereof, shall be purchased or contracted for only in such manner as shall be prescribed by ordinance.

Among the affidavits read by W. S. Price, Esq., in support of the allegations of the bill, was that of Lewis Cooper, Esq., in which he states "that Mr. Edward H. Trotter, one of the trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, told this affirmant that Anthony Bitskey, the president of the said trustees, had told him, the said Trotter, when said Trotter was remonstrating with said Miskey against awarding the contract for coal to Wm. B. Hays, that he, the said Miskey, would have to vote in favor of such contract because Mr. Chas. L. Wolf, another of the said trustees, had asked him to do so as a personal favor to him, the said Wolf, who was to receive a commission upon the contract with Wm. B. Hays if it was awarded to him."

Before the argument closed, an affidavit by Mr. Chas. L. Wolf was filed, in which he denied in toto all the averments made in that of Mr. Cooper.

The answer of Thos. L. Stewart submits the tests of the legality of the contract as contained in the Westmoreland and McLaughlin coal, and shows the superiority of the Hays coal. It also contains the affidavits of Alfred Hoffman, Jr., of the Richmond County Gas-light Company; P. O. Hern, treasurer of the Clarksburg Coal and Iron Company, Baltimore; Mr. Washington Lewis, president of the Maryland Company, and Henry Budd, president of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, all of them coinciding in the opinion that the price named in the Hays contract is reasonable. On behalf of Mr. Hays a separate answer was filed, in which he states that his sole desire is to comply with the terms of the contract, and that it was made in good faith.

Mr. Price, for complainants, contended that the Gas Works was a department, and cited in support of his argument the act of Consolidation, a section of the act of 1858, so designated therein, and also the ordinance of July 21st, 1854, providing for committees, including one on Gas Works. He argued the motion at some length, contending that whether the proposed Hays contract was good or bad, the trustees of the Gas Works had no authority to make the contract without having first invited proposals.

The case for the respondents was argued by Messrs. W. A. Porter and Charles Gilpin, Esqs., who took the ground that the Gas Works was not a department within the meaning of the act of Assembly or the act of Consolidation, and that, therefore, Councils could not assume to exercise such control over it as is sought in this proceeding.

The case was held under advisement.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.

This court sat on Saturday for the purpose of disposing of the several motion lists.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. Joseph Allison, Associate Justice

[William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney.]

CONVICTED OF A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The case of William James, charged with committing an assault and battery and an indecent assault upon Miss Hannah Barker, was tried and sumed. Daniel Dougherty, Esq., made the closing address to the jury, after which Judge Allison delivered his charge, laying down the law in the case, and reviewing the evidence at some length.

The case was given to the jury at half past eleven o'clock, and at half past one they rendered a verdict of twelve o'clock the jury came into court and rendered a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

The bail of Mr. James was increased to $2,000, and he was released for the present, his counsel intimating to the court that reasons would be filed for a new trial.

In the course of his address, Mr. Dougherty paid the following eloquent and beautiful tribute to David Paul Brown, Esq.:

For a half century, lacking but two years, the learned and distinguished gentleman who represents the defendant in this case has shed his reason with the strains of his marvellous and matchless eloquence. Crowds have hung enraptured by his side of Lombard and Third streets, listening to the will, of this the monarch of the forum. Age has not dimmed the lustre of his eye. His form is as erect, and his voice as clear, as when he charmed nine tenths of the people of this city away. Let his efforts do not dazzle as of yore, they are yet like the rays of the evening sun—more gorgeous and beautiful than when in the full glory of his meridian. I know I speak for all my brothers when from my heart I say, long may he live and move in our midst, an ornament and an honor to the Philadelphia bar.

SENTENCES.

Edward Dougherty, Edward Hurly, and Conrad Eisenhardt, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of some feathers, were called up, as also their parents.

Judge Allison said the boys were young, and he would be sorry to send them to prison as felons. His Honor inquired of the parents what disposition they would make of them, if permitted to do so.

It was represented by two of the parties that they would send the boy to sea, and the other that the boy would be sent in the country, one hundred miles from here. The boys were allowed to go with the parents, who were instructed to report next Saturday what they could do with them.

Francis McNamee, who was tried and convicted some time since of an attempt to commit burglary, and on a new trial being granted pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to nine months in the county prison.

In passing sentence, the Judge expressed the opinion that the character of defendant had been good up to within a few months, when he gave way to temptation.

Two of the desertion cases were heard, but put off until next Saturday. Adjourned.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

SELF-CONFESSED HOTEL THIEF.

Thomas Whittaker was arraigned on Saturday afternoon on the charge of robbing several boarders at the hotel of Mr. Meyers Michael, Cherry street, some time ago. The defendant took boarding there about a week since, and from that time until Friday a number of coats, pants, vests, &c., were missed. On Friday evening the trunk of Hugh Caldwell, one of the boarders, was discovered to be missing from the ground floor of the building, and several articles of wearing apparel were taken. A fob-chain and breastpin, of the Geneva jewelry order—practical evidence that the thief had "fobbed" the "fob" were taken. The chain was valued at thirty cents and the breastpin at seventy cents. These, of course, were unsaleable, and most likely to be kept about the person of the thief. The robbery was reported to the Central Station, and Mr. Bartholomew, of the detective force, met the boarder on Fourth street, near Market, on Saturday, and took him into custody on suspicion. The pin and chain were found upon him.

The defendant, after the evidence was elicited, the glittering ornaments of Geneva lying on the desk before him, said:

"Sir, I was drunk when I took these things."

"Were you drunk when you took the coats, pants, and vests of these men?" asked the magistrate.

"If you'll let me off I'll restore them all," replied the prisoner.

"Where did you come from?" asked the magistrate.

"Cairo," replied the prisoner.

"You are required to enter bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer at court.

The prisoner "went below."

A MAN IS ROBBED OF A MEDAL.

Three females giving their names as Catharine Riding, Anna Lutz, and Eliza White were arraigned on the charge of stealing a plain gold medal from a German named Abraham Freund. It seems from the evidence of the prosecutor that, on June last, he purchased the gold medal in Berlin for the sum of $30 in silver. He desired to come to America, and he had thus invested his money to carry the most value in the smallest space. On Friday afternoon he made his appearance on St. John street, desiring to sell the medal. He was directed to go to a lager beer saloon, No. 405, on that thoroughfare, where he might find a purchaser. Upon entering the place, he observed ten or more females and several soldiers. He offered the medal for $60. Eliza White, one of the defendants, examined it and said it was too much, and laid it on the table. Presently it disappeared. The owner could not understand a word of English, and in a few minutes he was thrust into the street, receiving a blow on the eye that colored that organ in the habilment of mourning. It was in evidence that the medal was not present, but the complainant did not see Mrs. Ridings. She was questioned at some length by the magistrate:

"Are you married?" said he.

"I am, sir," she replied.

"To whom?"

"To John Ridings, sir."

"How long have you been married?"

"Two years, sir."

"By whom were you married?"

"A German Shoemaker, sir."

"What does your husband do for a living?"

"He is a driver, sir."

"A driver of what?"

"Cattle, sir."

At this stage of the proceedings the police officer who made the arrest interposed, and said:

"What kind of cattle?"

The female, who up to this moment had pleasantly and promptly responded to all the questions propounded by the magistrate, looked as black as the great thunder cloud at the intermeddling official, and said, sneeringly and sarcastically, to him;

"Bulls and cows."

This pert reply induced a round of laughter.

Mrs. Ridings was discharged, and the other two prisoners were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to answer the charge of the larceny of the medal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an Alias Writ of Sale to Partition, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, February 6, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall, All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the northeast corner of Delaware Third street and Chestnut street, in the said city of Philadelphia; beginning at the corner of the said streets and running northward along the said Third street sixty-seven feet one inch to a point; thence at three feet six inches from the outside of the south gable-end wall of a messuage late of Joseph Hillborne, deceased; thence eastward, at the same distance therefrom, along a three feet six-inches wide alley, twenty six feet three inches, to the middle of the said gable-end wall of the messuage late of Joseph Hillborne, deceased; thence eastward, along the middle of the said last-mentioned wall, and along the line thereof (if the same was extended) northward sixty-seven feet one and one-half inches, more or less, to Chestnut street; and thence westward along Chestnut street twenty-six feet three inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. (Being the same premises which William A. Martin, of the city of Philadelphia, watchmaker, by indenture bearing date the 8th day of June, A. D. 1852, recorded in Deed Book G. W. P., No. 33, page 76, &c., granted and conveyed, inter alia, unto the said Robert C. Martin, his heirs and assigns, subject to the payment of the yearly rent-charge or ground rent of $950, unto William West, his heirs and assigns.)

N. B.—The purchaser will take this property subject to the ground rent of $950 per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st day of August, November, February, and May.

One-third of the purchase-money to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises, or of the same Martin, widow of Robert C. Martin; the principal payable at her death, and the interest semi-annually during her life. HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Jan. 14, 1865. ja16-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, February 6, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall, All that lot of ground situate on the east side of Hope street, adjoining Hope street Baptist Church, containing fifty feet north from Canal street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Hope street sixteen feet, and in length or depth on the line of Canal street, between Stiltz & Hartley, east by ground of George G. Williams, north by ground of James A. Porteus, and west by Hope street.

C. C. P.; D., '64. 38. Debt, $175.15. Paschall.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James A. Porteus. HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Jan. 14, 1865. ja16-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, February 6, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall, All that certain lot, tract or piece of land, with the messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate in the said city of Philadelphia, with the stationary steam engines, steam-boilers, gas-holders, gas-pipes, tanks, cisterns; also, the shafting hangers and belting, water-pipes and gas fixtures; together with all the cardes, 6-5 gas-fitting machinery, looms, tools, and West Buttons, army standard.

Belt Plates, Cavalry, sword, sash, army standard.

Brass Cross Sabres for hats, army standard.

Brass Eagles for hats, army standard.

Brass Letters for hats, army standard.

Regimental Bugles, army standard.

Regimental Drums, army standard.

Regimental Fifes, army standard.

Regimental Inside Books, army standard.

Regimental Tent Poles, army standard.

Heavy 54-inch Burlaps, sample required.

Canvas Padding, sample required.

Canteen Webbing, 1-inch, linen or cotton, sample required.

Machine Thread, (Stewart's linen, No. 70, spools,) sample required.

Fine Machine Cotton, sample required.

Flax Sewing Twine, sample required.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certificate as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, to some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Bid forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at the Depots. Proposals not made in strict accordance with or embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the specifications herein contained.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, from one hundred to the full extent of their capacity they can deliver weekly.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the army.

Supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing (there insert the name of the article bid for,)" and addressed to

Brevet Brigadier General D. H. VINTON,

Colonel Quartermaster's Department,

New York City.

MEDICAL.

ELECTROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the cure of diseases incurable with medicine, 258 SOUTH SECOND STREET, one door above the residence of an entire new system of ELECTRICAL PRACTICE, at 258 South SECOND SQUARE.

☞ Pleasant call, or send for a pamphlet and learn particulars. *No charge for consultation.*

☞ Physicians and others desiring instruction can enter for a full course any time after MONDAY, January 24, 1865. Any member of the class just finished may review without any charge. ja2 tf

REMOVAL.

R. T. WHITE'S

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

COTTON YARN HOUSE.

Removed from No. 242 N. Third Street

TO THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE,

No. 237 Market Street, and

No. 226 Church Alley.

For the sale of Cotton, Linen, and Jute Yarns, Wadding, Wick, Twines, and Carpets.

On hand, a fine assortment of Cotton Yarns, from 5 to 20. Also, agent for the sale of Union A, B, and C Grain Bags. ja13-6t

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DESPATCH,

Office, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

A THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

has been established, prepared to receive all classes of freight in the principal cities east of the Mississippi river, and to transport the same from point of shipment

TO ALL POINTS IN

COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH,

AND MONTANA TERRITORIES,

UPON THE ORIGINAL THROUGH BILL OF LADING.

Through Rates include ALL CHARGES—Railway, Transfer, Storage, and Forwarding Commissions on the Missouri river, and transportation upon the plains, thus enabling the Shipper to obtain a THROUGH CONTRACT for freight for a distance of OVER THREE THOUSAND MILES, and relieving him from all responsibilities and anxieties incident to the past disorganized and expensive system of Plains transportation.

Our Agents in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and Burlington, Iowa, are prepared at all seasons to receive and ship at the LOWEST THROUGH TARIFF RATES.

This Company assumes ALL THE RESPONSIBILITY of Losses, Damages, or Overcharges on Freight while in transit from point of shipment to place of destination.

The New York office is equipped with a full set of TRACE BOOKS, showing the date of shipment, the time it passes the Mississippi river, is received at and shipped from the Company's Warehouses at Atchison (Kansas), the character of the trains moving upon the Plains, the date it passes Fort Kearney, arrives at Denver, is received at destination, and the apparent condition of the Wares along the entire route.

☞ If Damage or Loss occurs, shippers are notified in time to duplicate any important portion of the shipment.

These books are open for the inspection of our customers at all times, and parties shipping by this line will be kept informed by correspondence of the exact condition of their shipments.

Merchants and Mining Men in the Territories ordering Goods, should be particular to give instructions to marks as follows: "Via BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DESPATCH, Atchison, Kansas," and have the goods shipped under the instructions of our Agent at point of shipment.

Letters of Advice should be addressed to our office at ATCHISON, Kansas; No. 1 VESEY Street, Astor House, New York; or Southwest corner of SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, will be promptly and carefully answered. D. A. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietor.

A. W. SPALDING, General Agent, New York.

WM. H. MOORE, Agent, Philadelphia. de18-tf

HENRY HUDDY,

Distiller and Wholesale Dealer in

PURE OLD BOURBON,

MONONGAHELA AND RYE WHEAT

WHISKIES,

145 NORTH SECOND STREET, below Race, Phila.

HENRY HUDDY,

(oct20-3m) ISAAC J. EVANS.

TOMATO CATSUP.—NEW TOMATO Catsup, in quart and pint bottles, of choice quality. Also, barrels. For sale by RIDDLES & STILLWELL, nol0 107 South WATER Street.

PROPOSALS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until January 25th, 1865, for furnishing fce to the Medical Department of the Army during the ensuing year.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situated in the northeast corner of Delaware Third street and Chestnut street, in the said city of Philadelphia; beginning at the corner of the said streets and running northward along the said Third street sixty-seven feet one inch to a point; thence at three feet six inches from the outside of the south gable-end wall of a messuage late of Joseph Hillborne, deceased; thence eastward, at the same distance therefrom, along a three feet six-inches wide alley, twenty six feet three inches, to the middle of the said gable-end wall of the messuage late of Joseph Hillborne, deceased; thence eastward, along the middle of the said last-mentioned wall, and along the line thereof (if the same was extended) northward sixty-seven feet one and one-half inches, more or less, to Chestnut street; and thence westward along Chestnut street twenty-six feet three inches, more or less, to the place of beginning. (Being the same premises which William A. Martin, of the city of Philadelphia, watchmaker, by indenture bearing date the 8th day of June, A. D. 1852, recorded in Deed Book G. W. P., No. 33, page 76, &c., granted and conveyed, inter alia, unto the said Robert C. Martin, his heirs and assigns, subject to the payment of the yearly rent-charge or ground rent of $950, unto William West, his heirs and assigns.)

N. B.—The purchaser will take this property subject to the ground rent of $950 per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st day of August, November, February, and May.

One-third of the purchase-money to be secured, by bond and mortgage upon the premises, or of the same Martin, widow of Robert C. Martin; the principal payable at her death, and the interest semi-annually during her life. HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Jan. 14, 1865. ja16-3t

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C. C. P.; D., '64. 38. Debt, $1,147 08. R. Taylor.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Paul Kiotz and James Jenkins.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Jan. 11, 1865. ja14-3t

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