The President Elect on his Journey.

RECEPTION AT ALBANY.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—At Batavia, the special train stopped five minutes, Mr. Lincoln responding to the cheers of the crowd simply by bowing his acknowledgments. The train arrived at Rochester at eight o'clock, and Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Mayor Scranton to a crowd of about eight thousand people. He said, I am not vain enough to believe that this vast assemblage is here to see me as an individual, but because for the time being I am the representative of the American people. He then excused himself from making a speech, owing to fatigue. He was received with great enthusiasm. He is still very hoarse.

At Clyde he was welcomed with the cheers of a large crowd and a salute, for which he thanked the people, but said he had no speech to make, and no time to make it in.

At Syracuse, a mass of ten thousand received him. A platform was erected, draped with American flags, but he declined addressing the crowd, saying that theymust not draw inferences from his refusal to speak in regard to any other platform with which his name was associated.

UTICA, N. Y., February 18.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here about noon. He was received with a salute and cheers of a great throng of people. He was introduced by the Mayor, and made a few remarks thanking them for their reception. The Legislative Committee here met the President elect. The train stopped but a few moments.

Mr. Lincoln at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Mr. Lincoln was greeted heartily at Little Falls. All the church bells were rung, and a highly excited crowd called for a speech, which Mr. Lincoln declined.

At Fonda the people turned out *en masse*, and large crowds were gathered to meet the train at Amsterdam and Schenectady.

As the train approached the latter town a cannon was recklessly discharged, point blank, at the first coach of the train, the concussion bursting open the door, and breaking three windows. Several persons were covered with the glass, but none were injured.

The train reached Albany at 2,20 P. M. A salute was fired, and Mr. Lincoln was received with defening cheers. He was welcomed by Mayor Thacher on behalf of the City Councils and the citizens of Albany.

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor: I can hardly find appropriate words to reply to the flattering terms in which you tender this reception as personal to myself. I most gratefully accept the hospitalities thus tendered, and will not detain you or the audience with any extendep remarks at this time. I presume that, in the two or three courses through which I shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, and will therefore only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.

The route to the capital was densely thronged. The windows were filled with ladies; carriages were crowded with ladies, and ladies lined each side of the road. The male portion of the community filled the intervening space. Flags were displayed in profusion, and a canvas across Broadway bore the inscription:

"Welcome to the Capital of the Empire State. No more Compromises."

The greetings of the citizens were most cordial throughout.

In the Capitol park there was an immense concourse of people, and the task of the military and police, to prevent confusion, was anything but easy.

Mr. Lincoln was conducted immediately to the Executive Chamber, and introduced to the Governor and State officers. The Governor's staff only were present. After welcoming the President, the Governor proceeded with him to the head of the steps of the Capitol, where he was greeted with prolonged applause.

Mr. Lincoln gazed upon the crowd with apparent amazement at its vastness. He said:

"Governor, do you think we can make these people hear us?"

Governor Morgan replied with a dubious shake of the head. The Governor made one or two efforts, by waving his hat, to call the meeting to order, but still the noise continued, and the confusion rendered the delivery of the speeches dumb show, except to those in the immediate vicinity.

The Governor extended a warm welcome on behalf of the State. Loud cheers followed.

Mr. Lincoln replied—Mr. Governor: I was pleased to receive an invitation to visit the capital of the great Empire State of this nation, on my way to the national capital, and I now thank you, Mr. Governor, and the people of this capital, and the people of the State of New York, for this most hearty and magnificent welcome. If I am not at fault, the great Empire State, at this time, contains a greater population than did the United States of America at the time she achieved her independence. I am proud to be invited to pass through your capital, and meet them, as I have now the honor to do.

I am notified by your Governor that this reception is given without distnction of party. I accept it the more gladly because it is so. Almost all men in this country, and in any country where fredom of thought is tolerated, attach themselves to political parties. It is but ordinary charity to attribute this to the fact that in so attaching himself to a party which his judgment prefers, the citizen believes that he thereby promotes the best interests of the whole country; and when an election is passed, it is altogether befitting a free people, that until the next election they should be as one people.

The reception you give me this day is not given me personally—it should not be so—but as the representative for the time being of the majority of the nation. If the election had resulted in the choice of either of the other candidates, the same cordiality should have been extended to him as is extended to me this day, in testimony of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution and to the whole Union, and of their desire to perpetuate our institutions, and to hand them down in their perfection to succeeding generations.

I have neither the voice nor strength to address you at any greater length. I beg you will accept my most grateful thanks for this devotion, not to me, but to this great and glorious free country. [Loud applause.]

After bowing to the vast crowd, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the Assembly Chamber, which was densely filled. On his entrance the whole assemblage rose, and greeted him enthusiastically.

After the ceremony of introduction, Senator Calvin welcomed the President-elect on behalf of the sovereign people of the State, to the representative halls of the State.

Mr. Lincoln responded:

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York: It is with feelings of great diffidence, and, I may say, with feelings of awe, greater than I have recently experienced, that I greet you here in this place. The history of this great State—the renown of those great men who have stood here, and spoken here, and been heard here—all crowd around my fancy, and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you. Yet I have some confidence given me by the generous manner in which you have received me. To speak further, you have invited and received me without distinction of party. I cannot for a moment suppose that this has been done in any considerable degree with reference to my personal services, but that it is done in so far as I am regarded, at this time, as the representative of the majority of this great nation. I doubt not this is the truth, and the whole truth, of the case; and this is as it should be. It is much more gratifying to me that this reception has been given me as the representative of a free people, than it could possibly be if tendered me as an evidence of a devotion to me or any one man personally.

And now, I think it were more fitting that I should close these hasty remarks. It is true, while I hold myself, without mock modesty, the humblest of all individuals that have ever been elevated to the Presidency, that I have a more difficult task to perform than any one of them, you have generously tendered me the support, the united support, of the great Empire State. For this, in behalf of the nation, in behalf of the present and future of the nation, in behalf of civil and religious liberty for all time to come, most gratefully do I thank you.

I don't purpose to enter into an explanation of any particular line of policy as to our present difficulties to be adopted by the incoming Administration. I deem it just to you, to myself, to all, that I should see everything, that I should hear everything, that I should have every light that can be brought within my reach, in order that when I do speak, I shall have enjoyed every opportunity to take the correct and true ground. And for this reason I do not propose to speak at this time of the policy of the Government. But when the time comes I shall speak as well as I am able for the good of the present and future of this country, for the good both of the North and of the South of this country, for the good of the one and the other, and of all sections of the country. [Rounds of applause.]

In the meantime, if we have patience; if we restrain ourselves; if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty Maker of the Universe will, through the instrumentality of this Government, and an intelligent people, bring us through this as He has through all the other difficulties of our country. Relying on this, I again thank you for this generous reception. [Applause.]

The Legislature took a recess, and the members and visitors were introduced; after which, Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Executive chamber, where he was introduced to the State officers. He was then conducted by the Legislative committee through the double ranks of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, who presented arms as he passed to his carriage.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18.—The Inaugural ceremonies took place to-day at noon, and were undoubtedly the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. An immense crowd had assembled on Capitol Hill, embracing the beauty of this vicinity and a large collection of the military and citizens of the neighboring States.

President Davis commenced the delivery of his inaugural address at precisely one o'clock. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government, to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by any hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and, with the blessing of Providence, intend to maintain. Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that Governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing the Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purpose for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable.

Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right, solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognize in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of Government. Thus, the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy; and it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each State its Government has remained —the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from any disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty—moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others—anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with other nations—if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggressions on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measure of defence which our security may require.

An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest as the interest of those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the Northeastern States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good will and kind offices.

If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment, or influence the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, that position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued. Through the many years of controversy we have had with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled.

As a necessity, and not from choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation and, henceforth, our energies must be directed to the condition of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interests shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to our arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence in a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view of anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs, and the postal service.

For the purposes of defence, the Confederated States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would be usually required on a peace establishment. I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and our commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to these objects be required. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intent, freed from the sectional conflicts which have interfered with our general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the Government we have instituted. For this your Constitution makes adequate provision. But beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are that a union with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion should be the aim of the whole. Where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests abroad.

Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world—the Northern States included—could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us. But, if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime, there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

An experience obtained in public stations of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me the highest in hope and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction—one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts, but not the system, of our Government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning.

Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that these delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good will and confidence which welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart, where the purpose of high resolve actuates the whole—where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor and right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent, the progress of the movement. Sanctified by its justice, and sustained by a virtuous people, reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity; and with the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace and to prosperity.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 18th. — The signing of the Provisional Constitution was the only business before the Congress, the day being otherwise consumed in the inaugural ceremonies.

To-night the city is illuminated. The President is holding a levee at Estelle Hall. Bands are playing, fire-works displaying, and the people demonstrating generally.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1861.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Penny offered the following, which was twice read, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to inform the Senate what progress, has been made in the collection of the judgments recovered against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Several bills of no general interest were passed.

Mr. Connell called up the bill to change the name of the Harmonia Sacred Music Society of Philadelphia, which passed finally.

Mr. Cuyler called up the House bill authorizing the laying out of a State road in Berks and Lebanon counties, which passed finally.

Mr. Hamilton called up the supplement to the act relative to the Lancaster county prison, which passed finally.

After some other unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 3 o'clock. After the reading of the journal Mr. Duncan made a statement that he had voted in favor of the bill to commute the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad under a misapprehension, and asked leave to change his vote. Leave was granted.

Mr. Litchenwallner desired to make a statement. His vote was recorded among the yeas in the Philadelphia papers, when it should be among the nays.

Messrs. McGonigal and Taylor asked leave to change their votes and leave was granted.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating the reply of the Attorney General to the resolution of the House relative to the suits pending against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the recovery of the tonnage tax, which was read.

A large number of petitions, remonstrances, &c., were presented, upon a great variety of subjects.

Mr. Boyer presented a petition, seven feet in length, signed by eleven hundred citizens of Reading, praying that the Philadelphia liquor laws may be extended to the city of Reading.

Mr. Duffield, a remonstrance against allowing steam passenger railway cars to run through the streets of Frankford.

Mr. Thomas, a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, receivers of and dealers in domestic distilled spirits, praying for such a revision of the laws relative to the inspection of domestic liquors, as will make them conform to the laws of other States, and of the General Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Thomas, a petition praying for the passage of the bill relative to the erection of public buildings in Philadelphia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Marshall offered a joint resolution, that when the two Houses of the Legislature adjourn on Thursday next, they adjourn to meet on Friday, at ten o'clock, in the Hall of the House, to participate in the ceremonies of that day, and that the two Houses shall then stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 6th of March.

The resolution lies over under the rules.

A communication was received from voters of the Thirteenth Ward, Philadelphia, fully endorsing the course of their Representative, Dr. Seltzer.

Mr. Moore moved to print 500 copies of the communication in German which was not agreed to.

Finally it was ordered to be printed in the *Legislative Record.*

A number of reports were received from the standing committees.

Mr. Preston read in place a bill relative to assessors and assessments in Philadelphia.

Several unimportant bills were read and passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolutions to pay the commissioners to Washington.

The pending question, to postpone the subject indefinitely, was negatived.

Several amendments were proposed and voted down, and, without coming to a vote on the resolutions, the House adjourned.

Common Council.

A special meeting of this branch of Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Trego in the chair.

Mr. Cresswell submitted a resolution that a joint special committee of five members be appointed to superintend the raising of the national flag on Washington's Birthday.

Mr. Harper proposed that it be kept floating until the 4th of July next.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Sterr submitted a resolution that 1,000 copies of the Mayor's Message be printed for the use of the members. Agreed to.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution that proposals be invited for proposals for doing the paving and repaving for 1861.

The subject gave rise to a lengthy debate, after which it was referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Blynn called up the ordinance making the annual appropriation to the School Department.

The amendments made by Select Council increasing the salary of the Chief Clerk to $1,500, the Assistant Clerk to $900, and the Messenger to $900, were concurred in.

The amendment to add $4000 for the improvement of the Rittenhouse School, was concurred in.

The amendment to add $700 for night schools was voted down.

The ordinance making the annual appropriation to the City Commissioners was called up.

The amendment of Select Council to increase the fees of the District Attorney from $7000 to $10,500 was concurred in.

An amendment to add $4000 to pay the deficiencies in the fees of the District Attorney for last year was also concurred in.

The amendment to increase the appropriation for the improvement of "Parade Ground" from $5,000 to $14,500, was voted down, as well as the amendment to increase the improvement fund of Hunting Park from $1,000 to $5,000, and Messrs. Cresswell, Megargee and Stevenson were appointed on a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Potter, in place, submitted an ordinance appropriating $294,700 for the Highway Department. It differs but little from the bill which has already been published.

The bill finally passed. Adjourned.

Union Victory in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Union ticket for the State Convention, in this city, by about 5,000 majority. The election passed off quietly, with no disturbance of any kind occurring.

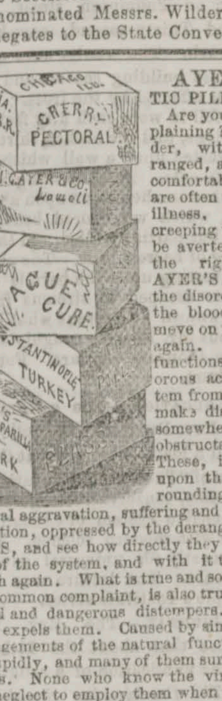
The returns from the State, as far as received, favor the election of the Union candidates.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18.—The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on Monday next. The Senate has worked on the Military bill. On its third reading to-day an amendment declaring against coercion was offered. Its discussion occupied the entire day's session.

The House is rushing through business.

The Secession Convention of Wake county today nominated Messrs. Wilder, Servis and Rand, as delegates to the State Convention.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take AYER'S PILLS, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take AYER'S PILLS, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these PILLS, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet, that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any carthartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BROTHER AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I, of course, value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER—*Sir:* I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* anybody can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours, with great respect,
ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City:

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked, indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *Bilious Complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently, they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, RELAX, WORMS.

From Dr. J. E. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *Bilious Dysentery and Diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have, that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR:—I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public Pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines everywhere. jel5-f,m,w-6m

ESTATE OF CHARLES L. ULMER, Deceased.—Letters of Administration to the said Estate having been granted to the subscriber, all persons having claims against the said Estate will present them, and those indebted will make payment to
LOUIS D. BECK, Administrator,
ja17-th-law6w* 148 RICHMOND Street.

SAUCES. — READING, JOHN BULL, Harvey, Sultana, Worcestershire, London Club, Soho, Shrimps and Anchovy Sauce, imported and for sale by JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 and 110 South Wharves.

DRY GOODS.

FOULARD SILKS—OPENED THIS morning.
FOULARDS, at 50 cents.
FOULARDS, at 56 cents.
FOULARDS, at 62½ cents.
FOULARDS, at 75 cents.
CHINTZ COLORS, at 75.
EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
fe18 26 South SECOND Street.

HAND SPUN TABLE LINENS, SAID to be the most durable Table Linens used.
Real Barnsley Table Linens.
Richards & Dunbar's Table Linens,
Damask Napkins, Towels, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 4-4 and 12-4 Sheetings.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and other popular makes of Muslin, at the lowest cash prices.
EDWIN HALL & BROTHER,
fe18 26 South SECOND Street.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS—OPENED THIS MORNING —Mohair Poplins, 15 cents, have been sold at 25 and 31 cents.
50 Pieces of Prints, 8 cents, sold at 12½.
50 Pieces at 6¼ cents, sold at 8.
Also new English Chintzes, at 12½.
Fine Mohair De Bages, at 12½.
Manchester Gingham at 12½.
EDWIN HALL & BROTHER,
fe18 26 South SECOND Street.

OPENING OF NEW SPRING DRY Goods this morning.
Broche Figured Poplins.
Black and White Check Plaids do., 50 cts.
Diagonal Stripe Mohairs.
Mohair Fancies, Mozambiques.
Griselle Goods, of various kinds.
Glace Poplins, 25 cts.
Plaid Poil de Chevres, 20 cts.
EDWIN HALL & BRO., 26 S. SECOND Street.
N. B.—New Goods opening daily. [fe18

CHEAP BLACK SILKS.—OPENED this morning.
One Lot at 81 cents.
One Lot at 87½ cents.
One Lot at $1.
One Lot at $1 12½.
One Lot at $1 25.
These Silks are from 10 to 15 cents a yard less than we have had them for some time past.
EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
fe18] 26 South SECOND Street.

CHARLES ADAMS & SON, HAVE just received 50 dozen L. C. Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
50 dozen Ladies' L. C. Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Handkerchiefs, in every variety, from 6c. to $5 each.
Shirting, Sheeting, and Table Linen, a fine assortment.

1861.—FOULARDS FOR SPRING OF 1861.
Foulards—Brown and White.
Foulards—Blue and White.
Foulards—Black and White.
Foulards—Chintz Colors.
Foulards—Illuminated.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

FOR SALE.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of City Property, in sums of from three to fifteen thousand dollars. Apply to
E. R. JONES,
fe18-3t,rp* No. 129 South SEVENTH Street.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of City Property.
Apply to S. W. THACKARA & SON,
244 South THIRD Street.

$3,000 AND $4,000 TO INVEST IN MORTGAGE SECURITIES OR CITY PROPERTY.
JOHN B. COLAHAN,
142 South EIGHTH Street.

$1,300 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of CITY PROPERTY. Apply to
S. W. THACKARA & SON,
j30 No. 244 South THIRD Street.

$5,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON Mortgage of City Property. Apply to
S. W. THACKARA & SON,
244 South THIRD Street.

SPRUCE STREET BUILDING LOT for sale, north side, east of NINETEENTH street.
Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON,
fe9 Real Estate Brokers, 433 WALNUT Street.

CHESTNUT STREET BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, south side, west of TWENTIETH Street, 20 by 125 feet. Apply to
J. H. CURTIS & SON,
fe16 Real Estate Brokers, 433 WALNUT street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A CONVENIENT DOUBLE HOUSE, having parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, pantry, &c., on first floor; five chambers, water closet and bath room on second floor, and four attics; gas, hot and cold water, porticoes, shade trees, &c.; situated near township line road and Twenty-second street, and convenient to Tioga station, on the Germantown railroad. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN G. JOHNSON, 520 WALNUT street, room 13. fe18-1w*

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, with three story double back buildings, No. 1130 CALLOWHILL Street, with large yard filled with choice fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery. The house is built in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. If not sold before March 15th, it will be to Rent. fe15-3t*f,mw,

SPRUCE STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—a desirable dwelling, No. 925, with modern improvements.
Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON,
fe16 Real Estate Brokers, 433 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE large double brick DWELLING HOUSE, No. 415 South FIFTEENTH Street, below Pine. Apply to
J. SERGEANT PRICE,
fe6-tf No. 813 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE BRICK messuage, with double back buildings, and lot of ground, situated No. 625 South NINTH Street. The house is well built and has gas, bath, &c. Well calculated for a Physician or private residence. Apply to
J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers,
ja19 433 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELIGIBLE DWELLING, 822 North SEVENTH Street; three story with double back buildings; in perfect order and with every convenience; side lot, &c. Will be sold low. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON,
ja16 Real Estate Brokers, 433 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—A NEW DWELLING situate north side of ARCH Street, between NINETEENTH and TWENTIETH, built of the best materials and in the best manner, with all the requisites of a first class house. Apply at the fourth house below TWENTIETH, in ARCH Street; or, 605 MARKET Street. oc8-tf-1p

TO LET.

TO FARMERS, TRUCKERS, &C.—TO BE LET, a most DESIRABLE FARM of 198 acres, on BROAD Street, south of MOYAMENSING Avenue, suitable for all farming and grazing purposes; two horses and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to
J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers,
fe16 433 WALNUT Street.

WANTED—ABOUT THE FIRST OF APRIL, a MODERN HOUSE—rent not to exceed $500 per annum—located between Arch and Pine, and Tenth and Sixteenth streets. Address X. Y. P., this office. fe16-6t*

TO BE LET—THE DESIRABLE four story DWELLING, 333 South TWELFTH St.; bath, range, gas, &c. Neighborhood very elligible.
Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON,
Real Estate Brokers,
fe13 433 WALNUT Street.

TO BE LET—STORE AND DWELLING, 2128 MARKET Street, Rent $14 50 per month. Apply to
J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers,
fe13 433 WALNUT street.

TO BE LET—THIRD FLOOR 123 South THIRD Street, suitable for any light manufacturing or other business. Apply to
J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers,
fe13 433 WALNUT Street.

TO BE LET—A THREE STORY Brick Dwelling, with Back Buildings, modern improvements, &c., 1514 VINE street.
Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON,
fe9 Real Estate Brokers, 433 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE STORES on the Ninth Street front of the "Continental Hotel." The Store at Ninth and Sansom streets, especially adapted for a SADDLE and HARNESS Maker. Apply to
fe6-tf JOHN RICE,
Southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM streets.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE 1809 VINE Street, opposite LOGAN SQUARE, will be let to a good tenant, at a very reasonable rent. Although a double house, is not unnecessarily large for a moderate sized family, and for compactness, convenience and beauty of situation, cannot be excelled. Apply to the subscriber, 47 South FOURTH Street, above Chestnut.
ja28-tf J. T. DELACROIX.

STORAGE IN THE LARGE, WELL ventilated WAREHOUSE, Nos. 236 North DELAWARE Avenue and 233 North WATER Street. Apply on the premises, to
de24-2m J. McCANN, JR.

GREEN BENNE LEAVES.—TWO OR three of these leaves in a tumbler of ice-cold water, yield a tasteless but thick mucilaginous drink, long celebrated for its soothing and curative power in fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and summer complaint of children. Picked freshly every morning, and delivered in all parts of the city, or packed to keep a week for transportation. HUBBELL, Apothecary, No. 1410 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia. jy21-tfrp

DRY GOODS

TO FRIENDS.—A FRESH Invoice of SEAL SKIN and Australian Shawls. Choice Shawls just received and for sale at
JOHN H. STOKES'S,
702 ARCH Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
Muslins, Blankets,
Sheetings, Counterpanes,
Linens, Quilts,
Toweling, Tickings,
Napkins, Checks.
A full assortment, new and fresh, at
JOHN H. STOKES'S
fe16 702 ARCH street.

CHARLES ADAMS & SON, EIGHTH and ARCH streets, will open this day 1,000 yards Plain Swiss Muslin purchased at panic prices, from 12½ to 50 cents per yard.
White Goods in every variety.

CHARLES ADAMS & SON HAVE purchased at panic prices, for cash,
One lot Chintzes for 6¼c., worth 10 cents.
One lot Chintzes for 9c, worth 12 cents.
One lot Oil Chintzes for 15c., worth 25 cents.
One lot Chintzes 4-4 Double Purple, 12½ cents.
Ladies' Pages, something new, just received.

CHARLES ADAMS & SON, NOW offer for sale
New Spring Style Chintzes
New Spring Style Glace Poplins.
New Spring Dress Fabrics as soon as out.
WINTER GOODS selling off below cost.
Cloaks positively reduced 40 per cent. fe16

FINE CHECK SILKS FOR BONNETS.
Pin Checks—Brown and White.
Pin Checks—Black and White.
Pin Checks—Blue and White.
Pin Checks—Green and White.
Pin Checks—Lilac and White.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

NEW SEAL SKIN SHAWLS.
An Invoice just received
Of choice Shades.
Seal Skin and Australian Shawls,
Large size and perfect texture
For Friends' Wear.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH.

NEW FOULARD SILKS.
Just landed a small invoice
Of fine quality Foulards of the
Newest designs and colorings.
Paris Styles of drab grounds.
Dark grounds, Camayeux.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
Dark, Fancy Silks at very low
Prices to close the assortment.
Silks from 37½ cents to 62½ cents.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
fe14 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH streets.

SILESIA AND FRENCH NAPKINS. The subscribers have just received a few choice articles of Silesia and French Linen Fabrics, consisting of
Silesia Table Cloths.
White Linen Doylies—very fine.
Brown Damask do.
Brown Damask Table Cloths for dessert.
French Damask Towels.
Silesia Fringed do —extra fine.
Together with the small Balance of former importations of Silesia Damasks and Diapers, Table Cloths and Napkins.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers of Linen Goods,
f14 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, AND EMBROIDERED SETTS AND COLLARS.
Fine assortment Woolen Shawls, selling cheap.
Cloaks closing out at cost and less.
Entire stock Dress Goods at nominal prices.
Some Winter Goods at a great sacrifice.
ESPECIAL BARGAINS
to be had from our large and desirable stock, which we are
DETERMINED TO REDUCE
by offering satisfactory inducements.
COOPER & CONARD,
ja8 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

CLOTH STORE.— CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. JAMES, IREDELL & LEE are now receiving their WINTER STOCK, comprising every variety of goods adapted to Men and Boys' wear.
French, Belgian, American and West of England Cloths, of the best makes, of every shade and quality.
A large assortment of
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.
Super Black French Doeskins.
" " " Cassimeres.
Low priced Doeskins and Cassimeres.
American Black Cassimeres, all prices.
Fancy Cassimeres, in every variety.
Silk Mixed Cassimeres, every shade and color.
VESTINGS.
Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings, new styles.
Super Black Satin and Silk Vestings.
Fancy Cashmere and Valencia Vestings.
Matlasa and Fancy Silk Velvet do.
White Figured Silk for Evening Vests.
Also, every variety of goods for Business and Overcoats, with a large assortment of Sattinets, Cords, Tailors' Trimmings, and Boys' wear, for sale low, by
JAMES IREDELL & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
de20 Sign of the GOLDEN LAMB.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.—The subscribers are now receiving the commencement of their Spring Importations of House Furnishing Dry Goods, and will be constantly opening all the newest and best styles of Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Toweling, Quilts, Table Covers, &c., &c., which are supplied by the manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers and Dealers in Linens and House
Furnishing Dry Goods,
1008 CHESTNUT street.

GOODS ADAPTED TO SPRING SALES OF 1861.—
New Light Spring Chintzes.
New Light Spring Ginghams.
New Light Spring Delaines.
New Light Spring Brilliants.
New Light Spring Grey Goods.
EYRE & LANDELL,
fe16 FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.— We call the attention of
BUYERS
to the following
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
Consisting of
LINEN GOODS
In every variety, viz:
Shirting Linens,
Sheetings,
Barnsley and Scotch.
Table Damasks,
Barnsley, Scotch and Irish.
Napkins,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
DOYLIES,
DIAPERS AND HUCKABACKS,
Plain, White and Colored.
BORDERED TOWELS,
Of which we have an endless variety.
WHITNEY, BATH, AND MERINO CRIB, CRADLE, AND BED BLANKETS.
Real Welsh, Saxony, Silk Warp and Ballardvale FLANNELS.
ENGLISH P. AND HUGUENOT
COTTON SHEETINGS,
In 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4.
Also,
RICH BLACK SILKS,
Very Cheap.
Handsome assortment of
DELAINES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
and
SAXONY PLAIDS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
At T. SIMPSON & SON'S,
de-31 Stores, 922 and 924 PINE Street.

LINENS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS.
Fronting Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Best Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings.
Good Flannels and Tickings.
TABLE LINENS.
Superb Stock Table Cloths and Damasks.
Good Napkins—Large Damask Towels.
Doylies, extra large, and fine Table Cloths.
All at lowest prices at retail, or
By the quantity very cheap for cash.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR PRESENTS, at MILLIKEN & CO.'S LINEN STORES, 828 ARCH Street and 32 South SECOND street.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' Tape and Corded Borders.
Ladies' Hemstiched.
Ladies' Tucked Borders.
Ladies' Tuck and Scolloped Borders.
Ladies' Herringbone Borders, very neat.
Ladies' Scolloped Borders, in colors.
Ladies' Printed Borders.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
☞ Our present assortment of Ladies' Handkerchiefs has never been surpassed, either in variety, beauty or cheapness.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS.
Gents' Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Printed Handkerchiefs, in great variety.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, with colored borders.
Gents' Herringbone Borders, very neat.
Gents' Tucked Borders.
MISSES' AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS.
Tape Borders, from 5 cents up.
Hemstitched in several sizes, from 12 cents.
Printed Borders, in immense variety, at 12 cents.
HANDKERCHIEFS IN FANCY BOXES.
Buyers by the dozen can have their Handkerchiefs put up in hadsome cartons, at the regular reduced price per dozen.
S. MILLIKEN & CO.,
828 ARCH street and 32 South SECOND street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK, COTTON CANVAS of every width and weight from 1 to 8 feet wide, all numbers, heavy and light RAVENS DUCK, ASHLAND TOPSAIL and other AWNING TWILLS, PAPER FELTING, SAIL TWINE, &c. For sale by
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
ja31-1yr No.108 JONES' Alley.