The Magazines. Harper's, Godey's, and Peterson's are a little late t' is mouth, but we have the new number of the Atlantic Monthly from Ticknor & Fields, the Continental Month-19 from T. B Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut, and the Cornhill Magazine and Temple Bar from S. C. Upham, 4(3 Obeston, street The Atlantic Monthly, which is rising sieadily in circulation, is edited with great tact Ticknor & Fields, who rarely publish a dule book, have a little army of able contributors at their command. From these, in the new number, we have another of Professor Agassiz's captivating chapters on Methods of Study in Natural History; "Blind Tom," an account of a blind negro plenist, to whom music was at once an intuition and a larguage; poems by H. T. Tuckerman and Eges Sar. thun ous papers of the late H. D. Thoreau and Theodore Wintbrop; and, among several political articles, two of especial force... The Hour and the Man," by Charles C. Hazewell, ove of our most accomplished Journalists, and "The President's Proclamation," by Balph Walde Emerson There is also a notice of " The New Atlantic Cable," by George B. Prescott, full of interest in its descriptive details, but verdant in the belief that, with both fermini on British territory, the Cable would, "by treaty," be as much under American as British control I the Cable were laid, and war broke out, how long would England respect any treaty whatever with us? We repeat, for the hundredth time, that the terminus of the Atlantic Cable, on American soil, should be in the United States-probably at Portland, which is only one degree lower down than Valentia, in The Continental Monthly has the Hon Robert J

Walker and Frederick P. Stanton for its political, and Messys. Charles G. Leland and Edmund Kirke for its literary editors This is a strong team. Besides these, who write for the present number, are Henry P. Leland. with "Canvas and Macaroni," an unequalled, because spirited and accurate view of Rome as it is; John Neal, s veteran in letters, but with unciminished powers, with a few thoughtful stanzas entitled "Unheeded Growth;" Caroline Ohee sbro, with a pleasing tale, called "One of the Million;" and a short, leader-like paper by Horace Greeley. Mr Stanton discourses on the Clauses of the Rebellion, and on the Press in the United States: Mr. continues his new "Merchaut's Story," a little heavily, this time: Mr. Leland, wisel, eschewing politics, which translates "The Wolf Hunt," from the German, with a very unmarageable chorus, and writes gracefully, though too much in aubibus, on the Poetry of Asture. Lastly, "Was he Successful?" by Mr Kimball, is continued with marked ability: How Biram Meeker got through his work in New York, is one of the most effective nerratives lately produced. The Editor's Table is scanty this month, and wholly political Tris magazine is widfirst, has been too political—too newspaperish.

ning friends and re ders among the public, but, from the The Cornhill Mogazine, the first time since it was commenced, three years ago. has not a line by Thackeray. "The Story of Elizabeth." by his daughter, i continued, showing much or his ability, without his mannetism or cynicism " Romola," by the author of "Adam Bede," though ballasted with engravings (not well exeouted), must be set down as a failure, we fear On Italian ground, and with incidents in a distant era. Miss Evans seems as pros; as Mrs Stowe was in her "Agnes of Sorrento." Sir John Herschell continues his monthly "Survey of Literature and Science," and makes it ver interesting. The best things, this month are Bichard Doyle's wonderful cartoon of " The Smoking Room at the Club," in which detail and breadth are curiously blended, and three chapters of "The Small House at Allington," by Antho: y Trollope, which promises to ba his best novel. There is a sketch of Government clerks in their London boarding-house, which he never surpassed. "Youth in Exite" is an extravaganza, purporting to relate the early as ventures of our old friend Ule Bull, gentlest and most gifted of great violinists. Temple Bar opens with two chapters of "Captain Dangerous," by Mr. Sala, which he frankly admits to be a failure. Be compinanted by commencing a series of Tesays, called "Breaktast in Bed," and there discourses on theatricals in general and Mr. hotnern's Lord Dun. dreary in particular. The Danube in Hungary, Ten Days on Mount Lebanon, High Life in the East, and A Jesuit College, are average magazine papers. Three new

mas, in book form, by T. B Peterson & Brothers. We predict for it a great and highly merited success. THE ASIA'S MAILS.

chapters of Miss Braddon's exciting novel, "Aurora Floyd." will be first read, we venture to say. The in-

terest has nearly reached its culminating point, but day

begins to break through the obscurity, and there is a

hope that the tale will end happily. We kope so, for the

eake of honest John Melijsh, that true hearted gentle-

man. "Aurora Floyd" willibe published, before Ohrist

ADVICE FROM OVER THE OCEAN. The London Times offers the following suggestions: One inestimable advantage it is in the power of the forth to obtain from the Maryland campaign. It is now in a position to make peace without dishonor. None will dispute the amezing energy with which another great army was sent forth after sore reverses, or the valor with which that army has fought or the skill with which it must have been handled to foil such ge, erals as Lee and Jackson. And the campaign not only does credit to the Northern arms, but offers a lesson so plain that he who rorners areas, but there is seen so pain that he who runs may read. The creation of overwhelming debt, the seven hundred thousand men, the enormous force of srtillery, the gunboats, the blockade, what have they all produced? The ejecutation that a Northern State is "safe" Here are men without uniforms, with shore in holes, who may chefou Richmond to the Rayadan and fight a battle; then on to the suburbs of Washington, and fight two more battles; then here to the Espiden and fight a battle; then on to the subur be of Washington, and fight two more bavies; then back to the West, and across into man-laud, and fight two more battles, inflicting in the last upon the enemy such loss as the fall of thir een generals, may represent; then, undeanted, ford the river, and perform, with complete success, the most difficult operation of war. I some have got their shoes from the slain, and guns from captured garrieons, but, howseever arm done clothed, this is what these men have done. And it forces this question upon any ressoning mind, is it in the power of army or people to subdue a country half a continent in size, defended by a people of whom the men fight thus, and the women by a people of whom the men fight thus, and the women are as uncorquerable in spirit?

But this golden opportunity will be lost and for this reason: No peace is possible on an other basis than the independence of the South and he North cannot be the first to acknowledge that independence. There is no instance on secord in modern times where a war of this nature has ended by the older Power taking the lead of others in recognizing the new one. The older Power will follow, as all submit to an arcognished fact, but it will not lead. It will struggle on against reason, experience, impedding rulu, with the stubbornness of wounded pride. It is for Europe to remeye this sumbling block, by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and to long as it delays, so long will this injustions war continue, and the suffering inflicted upon those whose only crime is helplessness.

Garibaid 1. the first to acknowledge that independence. There is n Garibaldı.

[From the London Times, Oct 3]
It is natural in a man so forvid as Garibaldi, but it is scarcely reasorable in calmer thurkers, to be full of indignation at the delays improsed on Italy by the French Government in this matter of Rome. When we consider that four years ago the little State of Sardinia was doubtful whether it might not be considered. doubtful whether it might not be crusted by Austria which then ruled, either by her own force, or that of her wassals, over the wicke of Italy, there is no reason that we or the Italians should complain at not having moved fast enough. At all events, whether the policy of the Emperor at the present time be just or upjust, it is to him that Garibaldi and h s country men oweit that there is an Italy at all. It may be that Napoleon began the Italian war for his own as vantase, and that he suddenly concluded it, also, for selficit or, rather. French reasons. But the receiver of a hear-fit has no eight to nearling the mostly of the processive of a hear-fit has no eight to nearling the mostly of the process. ver of a benefit bas no right to question the m of his benefacter. There is an end of all gratitude if it is allowed to attribute all good deeds to selfish objects on the part of those who have performed them. Garlbaldi has attacked the French Emeror with a violence which some haidly consistent with the possession of a sound mind, and, though much of this may be due to the enforced currender of Sice and Savoy, yet it is, on the whole hardly to the credit of his indement and good feeling. We have I tile doubt that the Emperor has been beset with very constant difficulties in this matter. French traditions, which make the Sovereign of France the protector of the Papacy, the bigotry of a great army of priests, the opposition of influential parsons in France, and the singular indifference to the cause of Itsly even of politicians who call themselves liberal, have been obstacles in the way of concretion. And yet how much has the Emperor permitted Victor Emmanuel to take? First the Remagos, then the provinces which seems hardly consistent with the possession of a sound to take? First the Remagna, then the provinces which revolted after the fall of Lamoriciere have been torn revoited after the fall of Lamoriciere have been torn from the Papacy by the connivance, if not by the direct assistance, of Napoleon. And because all is not ever in three years and a half because the oldest Sovereignty in Christendom is not completely overture of after having been almost estirely despoited, are we to join in the democrate of the Old and the New World, who both equalty hate us for the purcose of vering one who has qually hate us for the pursons of vexing one who has sen a chief Liberator of Italy? Far be it from us to interfere in such a manner, if even we relinquished our present policy of forbearance. When Garibaidi ag tin emer get into freedom under the amnesty which has unat been promised. Iet us hope that he will well weigh the events which have marked his late career, and that he will propare himself for a new course of usefulness to his country by clecking the wild faucies and rejecting the per-nicious counsels which have led to these misfortunes. If so, he may live to address the British people with sober elequence after some feat of more true patriotism than the compaign of Agreemente

The Battle at Perryville-Casualties to Pennsylvanians. The following wounded Pennsylvanians from the Perryville battle have reached Louisville: HOSPITAL NO. 3-SURGEON, T. W. CALESCOTT. J. H. Crider, private, Co. E, 79th, wounded in the right eg. Samuel P. Shirk, private, Co. E, 79th, wounded in the Jacob Gangway, private, Co. H, 79th, wound in the John Campbell, private, Co. H, 79th, wound in the finger.

Wm. Muckle, private, Co. F, 79th, wound in left leg.

David Barr, private, Co. H, 79th, wound in left thigh.

Daniel Wilmer, private, Co. C, 79th, wound in the bead.

David Winehold, private, Co. H, 79th, flesh wound in mes Wilson, private, Co. F, 7th Cavalry, wound in enry Bice, private, Co. H, 79th, flesh wound in the HOSPITAL NO. 9-SURGEON, A. M. SPEAR.

S. Scupp, private, Co. I, 79 h.
John Hane, private, Co. F. 79 h. Matias Kinter, private, Co. F, 79th. R. Blickendoffer, private, Co. U 29th AT HOSPITAL NO. 1. NEW ALBANY. John H. Stroke, Co. C. 79th. Eamuel Lycey, Co. A, 79th. Jones Dutton, Co. D, 79th.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

NOT FROM WEST POINT .- The following officers,

NOT FROM WEST POINT.—The following officers, not educated at West Point, are now gazated as colonels of regimer to belooging to the regular army: Stephen H. Long, of New Hampehire, colonel of topographical engineers; George A. Blake: of Pennsylvania, colonel of the 1st Cavistry; Marahall J. Howe, of Maine, colonel of the 3d Civalry; Carios A. White, of New York, colonel of the 1st Lifentry; Pitcairn Morrison, of New York, colonel of the 1st Lifentry; Andrew Porter, of Pennsylvania, colonel of the 16th (new) Infantry; Henry B. Carringtor, of Ohio, colonel of the 18th (new) Infantry.

FOND OF BULL-BAITING—It is positively stated that the fair and gentle Eugenie's taste for bull-baiting is in be gratified by the intro uction of the sportinto Paris. The celebrated El Tato, engaged for Paris at a great extense and the genuine performance with real blood, stift horses, wounded men, and traiting entrails, way to begin at the Passy Hippodrome on the 3d inst.

FAITBFUL ARMY OFFICER—In the new Army FAITBFUL ARMY OFFICER -In the new Ar my Register, just issued. Colonel Gustayns Loomis, the commander of the recruiting service on Governor's Island, appears at the head of the field officers of infantry in the lines!" table. He is also colonel of the 5th Infantry. and is entit en to resign en full pay if he so desires. He was in the army in 1812, and has served almost constant-AN ACCEPTABLE OFFER -James Bowen, Esq. the President of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York, has been tendered a brigadier generalship an office which is an appropriate recognition of his valu-atile services in raising and equipping troops for the

PORTBAITS OF THE POPES.—The Pope has or-dered photographs to be taken of his 258 predecessors, from portraits both in the Vatican collections and the Papel messic manufactory. ILLNESS OF KOSSUTH'S WIFE—The wife of Kos with is reported to be dangerously ill. The same report was in circulation some time ago concerning Kos.

to be in the annulas on Sunday, A 12 W dines .

THE CITY.

The Thermometer 85W.....88W....8W. 8.by W... 8 by W.....8 SHERIFF CONTESTED-BLECTION CASE.

The state of the section OPINIONS BY JUDGES THOMPSON AND LUDLOW. Mr. Thompson Declared Elected.

On Saturday morning, the long-looked-for opinion the Sheriff contested-election case was delivered by Judges Thompson and Ludlow. The decision of the court was generally expected on Saturday, and, of course, a large mblage of spectators was present. Judges Thomp. son and Ludlow both read opinions, which were listened with marked attention. Owing to the great importance attached to, and to the interest generally felt in, the settlement of this long-mooted question, we present the opinions in fall: OPINION BY JUDGE THOMPSON,

In the Court of Quarter Pessions, in the matter of the contested election for the office of sheriff of the county of Philadelphis, wherein John Thompson is contestant, and Philadelphia, wherein John Thompson is consessant, and Rebert Ewing, respondent.

This proceeding was instituted by the presentation of a petition signed by fifty-seven qualified electors, complaining of the undue election and false return of Robert Ewing to the office of sheriff of the county of Philadelphia.

The principal complaint set forth in said petition is that the return judges counted as valid the votes of persons who at the time of the election were absent from the county, in the service of the Government as soldies, and whose votes were east in the camps at which they were stationed.

It is averred that these votes were illegal, inasmuch as the 43d section of the act of Assembly of July 2, 1839, under which they were taken and returned, was unconstitutional, and did not authorize such votes to be received. It is further stated that the votes so cast being deducted from the number returned for each candidate, will leave the majority of the legal voters returned in favor of John Thompson. wor of John Thompson.

The several specifications contained in the petition state other illegalities arising from the man or in which the votes were taken at the camps and returned Before any evidence had been taken to support this complaint, it was publicly known that a case from an-

other county in the State, in which a smiller army vote? had been called in question, had been taken to the Supreme Court for review and by the consent of all parties the present case was allowed to rest, until the decision of the consent of the don of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the alon of the Supreme court on the constitutionality of the law should be ascertained.

As soon as that decision was published, this case was brought before us for investigation. It was shown that the Supreme Court had adjudged that the 430 section of the law of July 24, 1839, under which the "army vote" had been cast in the several camps, was contrary to the Constitution of the State, and therefore void, and all such yorks were consequently invalid. such votes were cor sequently invalid.

The effect of that decision was to sweep from this case the 'entire' army vote' returned; and the number of such votes given for each candidate for the office of sheriff being deducted from the aggregate vote returned for him left sweets to the returned to the control of the returned to the control of the returned to the return to the return the return to the return for him, left a majority of the votes received within the county in favor of John Thompson to the number of 146

The contestant regarded this as the termination of the

The conditions regarded this as the termination of the case in his favor.

The respondent, however, thought proper to contest the county vote as returned by the return judges. He then presented an answer, in which, while he alleges that he holds a commission besed upon the return as made by the return judges, he nevertheless evers that the return is false in teiting forth the number of votes, respectively received by each of the annidates for the efficient of whereit is falso in cetting forth the number of votes respectively received by each of the candidates for the effice of sheriff in the several wards of the city and county of Philadelphis, and that he received a majority of the regal votes cat in the several election divisions of said county. In one hundred and sixty-two specifications, the respondent points out the particular divisions of the wards in which he avers that likeal vetes were received, and counted for John Thompson. The number of such votes as specified amount to more than one thousand, and if proved to have been illegally received and counted for his opponent would change the result, and show a majority proved to have oven negaty received and counted for his opponent would change the result, and show a majority in the respondent's favor of several hundred votes. In five additional specifications the respondent asserts that irregularities occurred at several of the voting places, and among the officers of the election, which would require the entire vote received at each of said election divisions o be disregarded in the enumeration of the legal vote ns county.

The respondent further claims that the vote of certain

The respondent lutrier cisims that the voice of certain soldiers encamped at or near Easton, within the limits of this State, were properly received under the act of July 2, 1839, and that of those votes 100 and upwards were received by the respondent. ens for the consideration and investigation of the court were those presented by the answer of the respondent, on whose behalf it was contended. let. That the votes of the military taken within the 2d That illegal votes were received and counted for

3d. That in several precincts the election was conducted in an illegal manner.

4th That the respondent claims, not under the returns of election, but under a commission from the Governor. Much time was devoted to the hearing of the testimony adduced by the respondent to suestin the positions embraced in his answer, and after a care ul consideration of all that has been submitted, and with a full consciousness of the importance of the questions presented for investigation, we come to the octermination of the case upon its merits, which we understand to be the duty which the law requires us to perform

In regard to the first proposition, "that the votes of the military dast within the State are to be counted," we need only remark that, in our opinion, the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of "hase vs., Miller, (Legal Intelligencer, October 3d, 1862), alressoy referred to, estiles this question. It is there decided that no vote can be lesselly cast except in an election district especially defined by law, and that the forty-third section of the act of July 2 1839, in authorizing votes to be received in places other than districts so defined, was in viciation of the Constitution of the Comment of the consequently invalid. Leither that not nor any other law has constituted a camp within Pennsyrania an election district. The camp at or near Easton was not edesignated, and the occision of the Supreme Court must be regarded as extending to it. This vote cannot, therefore, he counted 3d. That in several precincts the election was conductbe regarded as extending to it. This vote cannot, there

be regarded as extending to it. This vote cannot, therefore, be counted.

2. The second charge made against the return of the election is, that it many of the election divisions of the city, illegal votes were received, which were counted for John Thompson. A full opportunity was afforded for the examination of witnesses to sustain this charge? The number of votes questioned by the numerous specifications contained in the answer was very large, but the evidence was directed to about one-third only of those specifications. The result of this investigation, the respondent claims to be the discovery of 24 votes illegally received for Mr. Thompson. A number of these votes, however are relied upon by the contestauts as not shown by the evidence to regillegal. As this number of votes taken from the majority return of Thompson, will not affect the result, unless some of the charges made by the respondent against the validity of the election in one or more of these divisions, which are attacked on the ground of the illegal manner in which the election was conducted, shall be sustained, it is nunceassary to examine those contested votes more closely, until the question of the returns in the divisions referred to shall be determined.

3. We come now to what appeared to be the main to shall be determined.

3. We come now to what appeared to be the main ground of contest. The respondent avers that in several election divisions the election was conducted in an illegal manner, whereby it becomes the duty of the court to disregard the entire vote received at each of such divisions, and to strike it from the number returned. The correct disposition of questions of this character is not without difficulty; for, while, on the one hand, the whole conduct of election officers may, though actual fraud be not apparent, amount to such gross and culpable fraud be not apparent, amount to such tross and culpable negligence, such a disregard of their official duties as to render their doings unintelligible or unworthy of credence, and the results of their action entirely unreliable for any purpose; on the other, the mere neglect to perform the directory requirements of the election laws, or the performance of their duties in a mistaken manner, where there is no reason to believe that the officers acted with bad faith, and no ham has accrued from the negligence or mistake, ought not to be allowed to detect the expression of the will of the people of an entire district, against whose votes no objection can be made Every such case must be examined and determined upon its own merits. In a city, and county divided into more than two hundred election divisions, where on the day of the election nearly two thousand persons are called upon to act as election officers, many of whom have led upon to act as section officers, many of whom have had no experience to guide them in the performance of the required duties, it must needs be that mistakes and

nau no experience to gause them in the performance of the required duties, it must needs be that mistakes and omissions will occur, and that some of the duties will be performed in an irregular manner. If it were the duy of the court to set, saide the return from every poil in which an irregular or even an illegal act had been cone, no election would be likely to stand the test; such a rule would, in fact; afford to the advoit and designing partisan the opportunity to interfere with the fair expression of the popular will. While, therefore, we carefully investigate to detect and subvert fraud, we cannot lean in favor of less serious complaints; which do not affect the real merit of the transaction.

The first division attacked on the ground of the First word. It is alleged that the officers of that division became intoxicated soon after the polls opened, and so continued during the day of the election; that thereby the said officers were unable to discharge, and did not discharge their duties; that they received the votes of persons not on the list of taxables, without regarding the provisions of the law as to the proof required to entite such persons were permitted to vote; that a large number of persons, not officers of the election, and having no right to be present in the room occupied by the election officers, were negatited in introduct archiver into the conficers were negative to introduct a conficers were negative to introduct accounts. ber of persons, not officers of the election, and having no right to be present in the room occupied by the election officers, were per mitted to intrude themselves into the said room, and to interfere with the conduct of the election; that when the polls were closed, the ballot-boxes and election papers were taken possession of and removed by an individual, not an officer of the said election, but a candidate voted for thereat; that the taily papers and returns of the said election were made out by the same individual on the next day; and that the election in the said division was illegal and yold.

There are certainly serious charges to be made against election officers. The evidence produced to sustain them showed that one of the inspectors became intexticated. There was liquor in the room, but the other officers are not shown to have been incapacitated for the performance of their duties. On the contrary, it is clearly proved that at this poil the votes were taken without confusion during the entire day. No one testified to any single act.

ance of their duties. On the contrary, it is clearly proved that at this poil the votes were taken without centusion during the entire day. No one testified to any single act, of any one but Fields, indicative of intoxication. The charge against the officers generally we do not think has been proved; and the improper conduct of Fields seems to have produced an effect upon the elsotion. Fund conduct in an election officer, however reprehensible and worthy of punishment, has not been considered sufficient to invalidate the election. In Bolleau's case, 2 Parsons, 568, a similar occurrence took place without being regarded as a sufficient cause to question the validity of the votes polled. It is further alleged in this specification that the officers disregarded the directors of the law, in the receipt of votes of persons not on the list of taxables without requiring the proof to entitle them to vote. This charge is sustained by no witness; on the

which cases we should be bound either to require proof from those who sustain their acts, or to disregard them entirely. This was ine doctrine applied by this court in the case of Mann vs. Cassidy, and we see no reason to change it.

It has not been shown that the omissions complained of in this specification were fraudulent, or designed to effect any purpose; but, they seem rather the results of ignorance or carelessness such as may, as was said in Skerrett's case, subject the officers to censure and punishment, but not nutility an election which we are to determine on its merits. The remaining charges in this specification are not shown to be more effective to set as decidedly improper in the officers to permit per sons, candidates and others, to enter the room in which they were engaged in the performance of their duties, but it does not appear that any person interfered with them, or that any injurious results were produced thereby.

The fact that the importance of their duties, but it does not appear that any person interfered with them, or that any injurious results were produced the poil. thereby. The fact that the ignorance of the officers of election rendered it necessary for them to call in Mr. Shlesler, who was a candidate for constable, to show them how to make out the returns, cannot have the reflect to invalidate the vote cast for sheriff. It is in evidence that Shiss-

Determine in the Country separations is not year the country of th

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to fit d neet and creditable election papers; but unless some specific fault or error is shown abould we set them saids, and thus defeat the voice of the people honestly seide, and thus defeat the voice of the people honestly given?

My brother Ludlow takes a stricter view of this proceeding, and, in consequence of the irregularities of the people return is in favor of rejecting the voice of this division. but as this division contains a comparatively small number of voters (the votes polled being 259), must of whom were probably personally known to the election officers, it seems very imprebable that any important mistake or miscount could have taken piace, without the knowledge of the parties present. The vote, it will be remembered, was counted and announced each hour, and the full return, though somewhat irregular, could not vary much much from the sound vote ost, without the disordancy being eacily detected and readily proved. For these reasons, I do not think that the entire vote should be rejected.

jected.

The acis of the election efficers in the Ninth and Fifth divisions of the Fifteenth ward and the Sixteenth divisions of the Eighth ward are next to be considered. In none of the specifications relating to these divisions is there even a suggestion of fraud, nor was any evidence offered to show that a single illegal vote had been received, or that any effect whatever had been produced by the illegal acts complained of. All parties seem to have been fairly represented, and no objection was made to the persons by whom these elections were conducted. The conduct of those parties, as far as the performance of the duties was concerned, was, in every respect, proper, and duties was concerned, was, in every respect, proper, and the elections held by them were proved to be obnoxious to no charge of unfairness or partiality. The only question, then, is whether the fact that some of those persons were irregularly chosen to act as election officers no viliates the election as to require the votes officers so viliates the election as to require the votes received by them to be thrown out of the return. In the 'Ninth division of the Fifteenth ward, but one elected inspector appeared. It was necessary to select officers in the place of those absent. The checked judge had removed, the inspector having the highest number of votes did not attend. It was known before the time for opening the poll arrived, that neither the judge nor the inspector would attend, and the parties there present uncerstood that it was necessary for them to elect those officers. It was agreed by all present that Mr. Culbertson should be the judge, and Mr. Barlow the inspector. Whether this was done by an actual vote asken, 's not Whether this was done by an actual vote taken, is no whether this was done by an actual vote taken, is not very cleer.

No opposing candidates were named. One withe sasserts that the nomination was made to those around the poll, and a unanimous consent expressed; the vote, he says, was by acclamation. It seems to have been nod by all that the absent officers were of the uncerstood by all that the absent officers were of the People's party, and their opponents, there present, most fairly concented that those officers should be chosen by them, so that each party should be fairly represented; they, therefore, made no nominations, but adopted the per one absect, either by acciamation, when the question was put, or by abstaining from taking any part in the selection. No dissatisfaction was expressed, and the officers so chosen entered upon the discharge of their duties without objection fro n any one.

This course probably secured a fair election; all contributions with the their descripting was fairly done. Not are This course probably secured a fair election; all concur in a sing that everything was fairly done. Not an act of the election officers at that poll has been engested, and not an illegal or improper vote has been shown to have been received. The whole objection now seems to be that the election of the offi ers was not delayed until an hour after the time for the opening of the poll.

In the Third division of the fitteenth ward, it was undoubtedly irregular for the clerk to assume the duties of increase.

of inspector. The place of the absentee should have been filled in the manner directed by the law. But are, we required for this reason to set aside the vote cast in this precise? Under the circumstances we think we are not, In Botleau's case, a stranger was called in, in coasequence of the inability of the original clerk to discharge his duties. This person was not sworn as the law requires, but sored without being so qualified. This court held that "where a single mistake, such as there occurred, has taken place, and where there is no reason to infer that the officers of the election acted in bad faith," they would not declare the election void, and thus determine upon grounds other than the marks of the case of inspector. The place of the absentee should have been they would not declare the election void, and thus de-termine upon grounds other than the merits of the case. The instance now under consideration seems to fall within the rule there adopted and to be governed by it. In the Sixth division of the Righteenth ward, the elected judge had removed, and no one was present whem the remaining officers deemed competent to make the appointment of a return inspector. An election by the viters present at the poll was that, and the party choice nated as return inspector. the viters present at the poil, was a real, and convinced that there was any linguity in this proceeding. The judge who had removed from the division was no longer a judge. who had removed from the division was no loaser a judge of that election; his right to exercise any authority therein by the appointment of a return inspector might be fairly questioned, and as no method is specifically painted out by not of Assen bly for filling the vacancy, the resort which was had to the provisions of the general election law, seems to be the fairest method in which the office could be filled.

No other charge contained in this specification was sustained by proof, nor was the integrity of the election er return further called in question. er return further called in question.

In the three election divisions last referred to, the

In the three election divisions last referred to the voters in questionably deposited their votes, as they believed, with the proper election officers. No other poll was opered, nor was anything present to indicate that any irrigularity had occurred. Must their suffrages be discarded; in an investigation insulated for the purpose of ascertaining for whom the highest number of legal votes were given? If the law requires such a result, we must say so—but so estrict a rule should not be adopted, unless an absolute necessity exists for its application.

The officers objected to cannot be regarded as mere strangers intruding themselves into those conjunct. They strangers intruding themselves into those positions. They came in, as they understood by the oboics or approbation of the sectors present, and continued during the whole time of the election to perform their duties unquestioned. Even if illegally in effice, we cannot but regard them as acting under color of title. As far as third persons are concerner, the acts of offer rs, performed under such circumstances, are considered valid. Such "In the case of public officers," says Kent, "who are such de facto, acting under color of office by an election or appointment not strictly logal, or without having quali-fied themselves by the requisite tests, or by holding over ned inemselves by the requisite tests, or by holding over after the period prescribed for a new appointment," their acts are held valid as regards the rights of third persons who have an interest in them, and as concerns the public, in order to prevent a failure of justice." 2 Kent, Com. 298; 7 terg & B. 392; 5 Watts, 538; 4 fredell, 355; Barke vs. Therg & B 392; 6 Watts 538; 4 Iredell, 355; Burks vs. Eiliott; 14 Barbour, 259; People vs Cooke. Many other cases might be referred to in which the same dootrine is stated. The whole ground is, however, so fully covered by the decision in The People vs. Cooke, 14 Barbour, 2:9, that no further claboration is necessary.

If in any of the election divisions referred to the sliphtest fraud or, improper design had been discovered our duty would have been different, and honest votors might have been derived of their votes through the criminal conduct of unworthy men; this principle was more fully stated in the decision of the case of Manu vs. Carsidy. It guided the Court in the cetsmination of that case, and I think cannot fail now to commend itself to every considerate mind.

As the present case now stands before us, we cannot liscard the votes returned from either of these divisions. This result relieved us from any further consideration of the legality of the individual votes attacked by the the case. Admitting, then, all to be lilegal, the com-plainant would yet have a sufficient mejority to elect him. In regard to those votes, it is proper to say that we are not satisfied that the number claimed has been we are not estisfied that the number claimed has been shown to be illegal, and it affords us some satisfiction to add that in no instance was it proved that a vote was fraudulently received by any of the division efficers.

I have now disposed of all the points presented for consideration except the suggestion, "that the respondent helds his effice under the commission of the Governor and not under the returns of the election." This proposition was rather, adverted too than fully presented in the argument. We have considered it, however, with all the light we could obtain, and now briefly state our views in resport to it. The act of Assembly which gives to this court authority to investigate contested eleptions, embraces in terms the cases of all count; officers. It is not denied that a sheriff is a count officer, and the fact that in this county he may be styled the sheriff of the city and county onnot alter his position as such county officer under the law. It is true that the Governor is not restrained from giving

It is true that the Governor is not restrained from giving a commission to the party returned as baving been elected, though no necessity exists for so doing; as the prior incumbent of the office may hold until his successor is legally qualified. The question, therefore, is, whether the commission issued by the Governor, after a petition filed in this court contesting the election of the party returned as elected to a county office, will topo facto prevent the court from an investigation of the case?

Difficulties may indeed be suggested as arising from the existence of the commission, but that the Legislature intended that the election of officers to whom commissions might be granted should be liable to be contested. intended that the election of officers to whom commissions might be granted should be liable to be contested, seems too clear for question. By the act for the election of judges, ('5th April, 1851), the Governor is required to grant commissions to the persons elected as soon as practicable after the first Tuesday in November next following the election, while the same act provides that the election of such judges may be contested in the same manner as is provided for contesting the election of the Governor, which is by petition presented within ten days next after the organization of the Legislature next succeeding the election. next after the organization of the Legislature next succeeding the election.

This would afford time until after the first Tuesday, in January for the presentation of such petition, the Governor in the meantime exercising. his discretion in granting commissions. So the election of associate judges not learned in the law may be contested by petition in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the came manner as in the case of county and township officers, though the Governor is also required to grant them commissions as early as practicable after the return of the election—nor is any time fixed for filing the polition in such cases. such cases.

The elections of officers who may be commissioned

The elections of officers who may be commissioned seem, therefore, not to be free from contest. And the Supreme Court, in recent cases, appear to have determined that wherever the law prescribes the manner of contesting an election, that course must be pursued, and that a writ of quo warranto will not lie at the instance of the Commonwealth's officer to test the right to the office. Commonwealth's officer to test the right to the office. Commonwealth's officer to test the right to the office. The Baxter, 71 Casey, 263.

It is not, therefore, for us to refuse to proceed in this investigation. We cannot decline to exercise a jurisdiction conferred upon us by law, when called upon to act by parties having the right to demand redress. Upon no tion conferred upon us by law, when called upon to act by parties having the right to demand redress. Upon no principle can a court refuse to exercise its jurisdiction is favor of a suitor, unless prepared to deny the contitutionality of the law under which its action is demanded. We are not prepared to decide that the law conferring this jurisdiction is unconstitutional. Any difficulties which may arise will not proceed from us Our simple duty is to determine the matters which have been investigated and to declare the result. This done, we shall have performed that duty under and in obedience to the law.

The result to which we have arrived is that the highest The result to which we have arrived is that the highest

The result to which we have arrived is that the nignest number of the legal votes cast in the city and county of Phicadelphia, for the office of sheriff, at the election held on the 8th day of October, 1861, were in favor of John Thompson, the contestant, and that he is entitled to the "said office." OPINION OF JUDGE LUBLOW,

In the matter of the contested election of Bobert Ewing.
More than twenty qualified electors of this county filed
a petition in this court contesting the election of Robert
Ewing to the office of sheriff of the county of Philadelance of their duties. On the contrary, it is clearly proved that at this poll the votes were taken without centration during the entire day. No one testified to any single act, of any one but Fields, indicative of intoxication.

The charge against the officers generally we do not think has been proved, and the improper conduct of Fields general the officers generally we do not think has been proved, and the improper conduct of Fields general by every during the projects of the case, because the first five in various methods attacked the constitutional, such conduct in an election officer, however reprehensite and worthy of punishment, has not been considered sufficient to invalidate the election. In Bolleau's case, 2 Persons, 568, a similar courrence took place without the ire regarded as a unflicient cause to question the validity of the votes polled. It is further alleged in this specification with the receipt of votes of Persons not on the list of taxables without requiring the proof to entitle than to vote. This charge is sustained by no witness; on the contrary, the return clerk who was examined, says that yersons were sworn, and gave proof that they were entitled to vote, and that one of the election, and their omissions' cannot operate 'to' fill the election. Skenterly accessed a file of the validity of, the election, and their omissions' cannot operate 'to' fill the prople will be easily a series of the proposed of the case of the proposed of the proposed that the proposed place is the popular will be cause of one of the proposed that the proposed place is the popular will be contrained to the proposed place is the popular will be contrained to the proposed place is the popular will be called to the proposed place is the popular will be contrained by the contrained place is the popular will be contrained by the proposed place is the popular will be contrained by the proposed place the proposed place is the popular will be contrained by the contrained by the proposed place is the popular will be contrain phia. This petition contained a large number of specifications. All of there, with the exception of the first five.

The Supreme Court in Leib vs. Com, 9 W, 220, seems to have decided that the sheriff is a county officer; various acts of Assembly speak of him as a "county officer;" and although in the commission he is called "sheriff of raid city and county," yet the word "city" cannot affect his legal title, and may, therefore, be disregarded; the fact that he is a commissioned officer, will not take the case out of statute, because, reason as we may, he is, nevertheless, a county, fficer, and, therefore, in, terms designated in the act.

The sheriff, then, being a commissioned county officer, we look to the source from which he derived his commissioned. and bimself.

ALBONI TO BETIRE.—Madame Alboni intends to close her professional career. The will visit London for the last time in the spring of 1863.

CHANGE OF TIME The Winter timetable of the billadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown
I allroad goes into effect to day. The principal change in the inthe intends to was shown was some confusion, in counting, which was to our notice his constitutional counting.

All BONI TO BETIRE.—Madame Alboni intends to come in to show, then how to precious her professional career. The will be commissioned occurry officer, we look to the source from which he derived his commission, and first that by the organic law of the State, to open the correct. The constitution.

The sheriff, then, being a commissioned county officer, we look to the source from which he derived his commission, and first that by the organic law of the State, to open the professional and that the responsibility of the State, to open and first the count of the best of the constitution.

The sheriff, then, being a commissioned county officer, we look to the source from which he derived his commission, and first that by the organic law of the State, to open the principal of the polish percentage of the percentage of

deed, oulr, mode is by information." McKim vs. Sowers, 1P R., 802, Clark vs. Com'th, 3 Caser, 137, and the ers. 1 P. R., 802. Clark vs. Com th. 3 Casty, 137, and the right of the Governor to supersede a commission was doubted and denied by Judge Lenuedy in Com twe. Shaver, 8 Waid E, 335; in arpenter's case, 2. H., 489, Chief Justice Gloson has the difficulty now under confidention when he says. 'In the meantime what with be the effect upon the count islon?"

If we examine the various acts of Assembly giving jurisdiction to the courts in contested election cases, we will discover that in almost every instance if the contest involves the rights of an officer who may be comwill discover that in almost every instance if the contest invoives the rights of an officer who may be commissioned, provision is made whereby the possibility of attacking a commission indirectly is avoided. In the act giving jurisdiction in cases of prothonotarisa, clerks, registers, and recorders, Purd. 817, section 68 which was passed upon the same day with the act giving jurisdiction to the court in this case the G-vernor is officially informed that a contested election is pending, and until it is determined the commission does not issue. When the contest is determined, the Governor is officially informed of the fact, at dissues the commission to the successful party. So also in the case of a justice of the prace, Purd. 559 section 9. So, by the military laws of the Commonwealth, a commission issued may be vacated, Purd. 742, section 219. Such commissions are not creatures of the Comstunton, and yet it required an act of Assembly to authorize the Governor to vasate them.

The only commissioned officers whose commissions are not within the specific provisions of some act of, Assembly, so far as we have been able to discover, are sheriff, coroners (under the act of February 2, 1854, relating to contested municipal elections, and the judges of the several courts.

In addition to the repeated decisions of our Supreme contested municipal elections, and the judges of the several courts.

In addition to the repeated decisions of our Supreme Court, and the special provisions contained in various acts of Assembly relating to commissions, we find an ample rimedy provided by statute, in cases similar to the present; "in case any person shall neure intrude into, or unlawfully hold or exercise; any county or township office." Pure 832, sect. 2 A writ of guo warranto may leave and their reads and the section of the sec issue, and this r medy is applied at the instance of the Governor on behalf of the whole people of the formon-wealth, and not at the petition of twenty qualified elec-With these decisions, acts or Assembly, and legal remedies behore us, we ought to hesitate before we de clare that that the act under which this jurisdiction is given to this court, is of any practical value, for it may introduce confusion into an otherwise perfect system of laws; it may involve the Governor in serious difficulty, while it involves no official method by which he may be informed of the facts of the case, and is intended inditectly to distroy a commission which is a constitutional itle to the office This train of thought would, undoubtedly, lead us to libreard the provisions of this act, but for a decision of the Supreme Court of recent date, which we cannot record with former opinions, but which we must obey. An officer de facto is one who has the reputation of being the filter he secumes to be and yet is not a good officer in point of law."—Parker vs Kelb, 1 Li, Ray-mond, 658; King.vs. Corp of Bedford, 6 East, 638. Or, mond, odd; Amerys. Corp of Bestord, o hast, odd. Or, he is one who actually performs the duties of an office with apparent right, and under claim and color of an appeintment or election; he is not an officer de jure, because not in all respects qualified, nor an usurper who previous to act officially without just pretence or color of right—Brown vs. Lunt, 37 Maine, 429. But why

of right—Brown vs. Lunt, 27 maine, 429 But why should we multiply authorities upon this point, ween the whole surject was most ably discussed and determined in People vs. Cook, 14 Barb. 5. C. before the Supreme Court of New York, and the indement afterwards, on appeals, affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals? Fee 4 Seldon, 67.

This last cited case involved, it seems to me, issue of law, and of fact similar to those now sefore us, and the law was then established to be as follows: That an officer, irregularly elected or appointed, holds the office by colorable authority, and he is, while exercising the office, an officer de facto, and the omission of such office, an officer de facto, and the omission of such office, and of such officers. colorable authority, and he is, while exercising the office, an officer de facto and the omission of auch officers to comply with the directory provisions of a statute,
in the absence of any trand or mistake affecting the result of the election, will not invalidate it:

At every stage of this most troublesome contest, I have
endeavored, as one of the judges, to enforce the legal
rights or the parties interested, as they existed at the
time application for relief was made to the court, and after a deliberate review of every branch of this case, I see
no reason to modify any decision heretotore made by
me, and although the majority of votes for John Thompson appears to me to be smaller than that announced by
the president of the court, yet, as there is a majority for
him, I agree without hesitation in the dual result, because a just administration of the law absolutely requires
me, so to do That result may be stated as follows: By the authority of a decision of the Supreme Court, we deduct from the vote cast for Robert Ewing the apperent majority cast for him by the volun eers in actual fervice—to wit, 808 votes.

John Thompson then received, by the return of the

division of First ward...... 45 101 Thompson's majority......101 Deduct votes admitted by John Thompson to have John Thompson's majority.....

THE DRAFT.—It has at length been

decided that a draft must take place in Philadelphia. The Draft Commissioners assembled on Saturday morning, and the time for commencing the draft is fixed for Tuerday, the 28th inst. The quota to be raise was estimated at 3,559 men, and as we are to be credited with all splistments from the 11th hast to the day of the draft, it is probable that the number will be reduced to about 3,000 men. The draft took place in every county in this Esste, except Philadelphia, on the 16th inst. Contrary to the expectation of every one, it has greatly increased the number of recruits. the number of recruits.

We learn from Captain Hazard, who is recruiting Company A, of Robo tel Artillery, for Fortress Monr.e, that at Harrisburg, the day before drafting commenced, some forty men enlisted, and that numbers have been so d.ing tince the draft commenced this being the case, this bettalion will undoubtedly be the first completed, as the recruiting for it is town is according to the draft completed, as the bettalion will undoubtedly be the first completed, as the recruiting for it in town is equally rapid, and with to-day's information that distict man may enlist in the three-year organizations, there can be no delay in filling up. The bounty that is only paid to old regiments, by special favor, is still paid; byythis one, and we should think any man who had any idea of soldiefing, whether drafted or not, would select this in preference to any other, fonsidering, sell the inducements that are offered. The camp ground is a very beaithy spot, beautifully located on Dewey's lame, above Church, near Germantown, and is not only convenient to the city, but is well slades and watered; the different companies, however, will not stay lorg in camp, as they will be moved to Forfrees-Monree as fast as completed. as far the completed.

In Liebanon county the process of drafting was taken
advantage of by a recruiting officer for Oolonel Segebarth's regiment of beavy artillery. He stationed himbarth's reviment of heavy artillery. He stationed himself near the house where the names were being drawn,
said as the unbucky individuals became known he intreduced himself, and pictured, in glowing terms, the advantages offered to volunteers.

Advance pay, bounty, etc.; were too powerful to be
resisted, and two hundred and fourteen rewarded the exertions of the recruiting officer. One hundred of these
men reached the city on Saurday, and were inspected, at
the camp at Camden and clothed. Furloughs were then
given, and the men started home on a short visit to show
their uniforms, and condols with such of their drafted
c. mrades as did not, like themselves, get out of the draft
The same effect will be observable here before and after
the draft.

The same effect will be observable here before and after the draft.

At the recent election some 1,500 additional names were enrolled in this city as liable to draft, the parties having become naturalized between the time of making the enrollement and the election day. We have heard that a number, of prominent breakinridgers spread it abroad that all those who became naturalized after the enrollment could not be drafted. This, no doubt, was the cause of the great demand for naturalization papers the day previous to the election. The commissioners will sit some day during this week to hear appeals it resemption from those who were enrolled while attempting to vote. Many persons seem to look with disdain upon those who have been drafted. When the subject is viewed in its proper light, it is rather honorable than otherwise to be drafted; and when the drafted man accepts his fate to serve his country cheerfully and with alacrity, we claim for him the highest honor. The mechanic who is drafted performs a double duty for his country. He first, by his labor and energy, contributed to the support of the war, supplying it with material, opening to it resources without which it could not have conducted its operations, and, at last, yielded to the demand which summons his presence to the ranks.

presence to the ranks.

THE LATE LIBUT. COL. MCLEAN .-A letter received from Lieutenant Bunnels, of the 75th Ohio Begiment, gives some interesting particulars rela-tive to the fate of the late Lieutenant Colonel McLean, tive to the late of the late Lieutenant Colonel McLean, of the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and formerly of this city. It says that Lieut. R. saw Lient. Col. Joseph A. McLean fall from his horse on the 30th August last, at the battle of Bull Run, while urging on his men. He hung in his stirrup. Lieut. R. released him and laid him on the ground. The wound was high up in the leg, nigh the groin, and it was bleeding freely. The Lieutenant put a teurniquet or strap eround the leg. While doing so, another ball from the enemy broke the Lieutenant Colonel's leg below the knee. It was the left leg—same that received the first wound. At this time the rebels rushed on and took Lieut Bunnels prisoner. He asked permission to 'f main long enough to bind up the wounds of the Colonel. The rebels refused, and made him go along with them. The Lieutenant Colonel told the Lieutenant to give his love to his wife and friends, and tell them that he died like a soldier. His remains have not as yet been oblove to his wife and friends, and tell them that he died like a soldier. His remains have not as yet been obtained. The rebels had possession of the ground, and buried him at Manassas plains. The deceased for some years, was foreman of the railroad depot at Reading for one of the departments of the road. At the breaking out of the war, when the President first ordered out troops. Mr. McLean was not connected in any way with the military. But he left a good situation, where he was much esteemed, and filled the post of adjutant with great satisfaction in the 14th Regiment, P. V., Col. Johnston. At the close of three months' service he connected himself with the 88th Regiment, P. V., under command of his brother, Colonel George P. McLean, an experienced and well-drilled officer, and under the Colonel's inatruction toon became one of the best officers in the field. The licutenant colonel was as braye as he was good. Colonel Houtenant colonel was as brave as he was good. Colonel McLean has recovered from his wounds and will soon be able to be able to be in the field again. He will take command of a brigade when he returns. He out ranks Colonels Lyle and Boot. As Colonel Christian has re-

signed, the 88.h will take the right of the brigade. THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COM-MISSION —baleb Cope, treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission, 503 Market street, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since last re-his and Trenton Railroad Co......100 James H. Orne. 25 William S. Martien & Co. 10 Cash (W. W.) Cash (W. J. & Son).... Osch (O. & O.) Semuel B. Phillips (additional)

Cash (E. W. B).... Total. \$38.558 79

The suitary Commission acknowledge the receipt of the following donations in hospital supplies since last report: Dorlestown: Soldiere, Aid Society, 1 package, Mis Brock. secretary; Middleport. Soldiers, Aid Society, 1 package; Tamaqua Soldiere, Aid Society, 1 package; Tamaqua Soldiere, Aid Society, 2 packages, Miss. McCabe, secretary; Beidelberg, Ohurch Compregation, Lehigh county, 18 packages. Miss. Miller, secretary; John O. Baker & Co., Philadelphia, 2 packages: E.A. ages; A Lady Friend, Philadelphia, 1 package; E.A. M. L., Philadelphia, stockings; Miss M. Shippens, Phila-celphia, 10 gallons wine; from Ladies of Conyngham Valley, 3 packages per A. Pardee & Co. BASE BALL -The justly-renowned

Eckford Club will arrive at the foot, of Walnut street to night at the o'clock. Our base hall players, to the number of two hundred, will be on the spot to give them a warm reception, and escort them to the Washington House. The Athletic, Adviatics, Koystones, and Olyn pics will send delegates to meet, the Eckfords at Jamesburg. Ohn pics will send delegates to meet, the Eckiorus at Jamesburg.

Play will begin at one o'clock procisely on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurnday, and Friday. Front seats reserved for Isdies and for gouldemen of the press The Eleventh steet cars will carry strangers within three minutes of the grout d—Camac's Woods.

Mr. John Drew and Mrs. Garrettson have generously invited the Eckfords to visit their theatres. They will a tend the Arch on Tuesday the Walnut on Wednesday.

The Ecktords are a very gentlemanly set of men, and the most skilful base ball players in the country. ENLISTMENTS. - During the two months which have etoped since the 18th of August, 2,705 men have been recorded in this city for the old regiments in the service, and 2428 for the new regiments. lathlegert: when wood which straining an mark our and has been to all of mon value to gathert ods our graves a tout the

Our Supreme Court have decided that a commission TEATRUSTIVE NARBOW ESCAPE Cannot be indirectly agailed. In the regular, addid OF LIVES —On Saturday morning, netween 8 and 9 OF LIVES—On Saturdey morning, netween 8 and 9 0.0000k, a fire broke out in a lotty six-storied structure, situated on Ooks court, (sunning east from Nioth street, above thinket,) and occupied by a number of manufacturing establishments. One building was formerly the factory of Oddoon Cox, and it has on former occasions been the scenes of threatening fire; but the confiagration of Saturdey gave it the finishing at the interior being acuted, and some of, the walls failing. At the time the fire broke out, the basement une first Soot were occupied by Juhn Kay, carpenter and builder; the third floor by B. Edenburn, manufacturer of children's coaches and wheelbarrows; the fourth and fith stories were occupied by John Kay, carpener and buider; the third floor by B. Edenborn, manufacturer of children's coaches and wheelbarrows; the fourth and fifth stories by John H. Hayes, mainfacturer of children's by John H. Hayes, mainfacturer of children's by John H. Hayes, mainfacturer of children's by John H. Hayes, mainfacturer of children was to the second and eixth stories were unoccupied.

The back part of the building was destroyed, down to the third story, and the whole structure was gutted. Aft. Kay succeeded in saving the most of his tools and immber. Bis loss is \$150; no insurance. Mr. Edenborer's stock was pretty well deluged with water. The loss of Mr. Hayes is \$500, which is partially covered by inturance in the Boyal Insurance Company.

At the rear of this building was a large frame platform, used for storing the shavings, chips, &c. from all of the shops. The fire originated here, and it is supposed to have, been caused by school of the children who see in the hebit of going the reafter shavings.

There was a strong northerly wind prevailing at the time of the fire, and the burning embers were carried some distance. Several buildings in the neighborhood surtained some damage. These were as follows:

Northeast corner of Ninth and Markot street, three-and-helf story building, belonging to the Peoper estate, and occupied by Gould & Oo, furniture desiers. Stock damaged by water; fully insured.

No. \$37 Market street, three-and-a half story brick building belonging to the Cox estate, and occupied by W. J Warren, fundiure and carpet degler—roof damaged by fire and stock somewhat by water; fully insured. In the rear of this structure was a three-atory brick, occupied by Washington Harris, stove dealer, as aged by fire and stock somewhat by water; fully insured. In the rear of this structure was a three atory
brick, occupied by Washington Harris, stove dealer, as
a workshop on first floor, and lately by Mr. Warren on
the second floor. This building was slightly damaged.
It was on fire about a year age.

No. 835 Market street, occupied by Truman & Shaw,
hardware merchants, on first floor, and in upper stories
by two tadies named Mervine and Wright, as a brarding
home. The upper portion was damaged by fire, and
the furriture suffered by water

No. 833 formerly the Engle Hotel, but now a recruiting station, was slightly damaged. ng station, was slightly damaged.
No 831 the William Penn Hotel, was also slightly lamaged by water. On the cast side of Ninth, between Market street and he court, is a row of old three and a half story build ngs belonging to the Pepper estate, and occupied as fol-No. 11—Washington Harris, stove manufacturer; stock bodly damaged by water. Faily insured.

So 13—A. J. Boswell, sign painter, and M. McGoni.

So 13—A. J. Boswell, sign painter, and M. McGoni.

Sol, house-resinter. These occupants suffered signify.

No. 15—Carroll & M. Caun, plumbe s, on first floor

No. 15—Jerrell & M.Oaun, plumbe s, on first floor; D Vanneman, bookbinder, second story, and E iward J. Jenkins; dental sewier, third floor. Loss trifling.

Adjoining the large building in which the fire originated, on the east, was a small two and-a half-story brick building, belonging to the Curtis setset, and occupied by Thomas; Harrington, brass-founder, on the first floor. And J. A Loffin, carpenter and wilder, on the second floor. During the progress of the cooffisgration the super portion of the eastern wall of the building gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash, and orushed in a greater portion of the sijoining building, and also a frame shed in the rear of the old Eagle Hotel. The loss of Mr. Barrington is fully insured in the Exchange Company. Mr. Loffin has no insurance on his stock.

The total loss by the fire is about \$5,000, which is parily covered by insurance. partly covered by insurance.

It was reported that several persons were injured by the falling of the wall. As far as could be ascertained, the report was incorrect. It was also rumored that two children, who were gathering shavings, had been burned to death. There was no truth in this statement cities. Some of the workmen in Mr. Hayes' shop barely escaped com the building. An old man named, William Evans, who was in the fifth story, seized the fall rope and aware himself from the window, thinking that he could get into some of the lower stories. He could get no turnher than the third story, and hung for some time in a perilous situation.

Efforts were made to get him into the third story window, but without avail Finally, the Wahlington Hose Company put up a ladder and rescued Mr. Evans.

In consequence of the combustible character of the contents of the building, the flames agreed with great fury, and before any water was thrown upon the bla mass the fire was, roaring like an immense furnace, and threatened to sweep everything before it to the south-ward and westward. While the walls to the eastward were isling with frightful crashes, the lofty gable end wall on the west, with its flauking chimneys, was leanwas on the west, with its manning commanys, was leaning over and threatening to crush the row of buildings
beneath it, and the venturesome firemen who clustered
over the roofs and ladders reared against the walls. Had
the wall fallen, as the agonized spectators expected it
would mementarily? many persons which have been killed
and maimed, and all this frightful risk was run with
scarrely a pecessity for it

carcely a necessity for it.

This structure should not be rebuilt and occupied for the same purposes. For some time back a fice has occurred here about once every year, much endangering the surrounding property. HEAVY ROBBERY AND ABBEST .- OB Saturday afternoon, John Harley was committed by Algerman Beitler, in default of \$6,000 bal, to await a Archemia bearing on the charge of robbing the store of Messrs. Tilges & Co., on Third street, above Arch. For some time past, various articles of natters' trimmings mysterionaly cleappeared, until the aggregate and resched at least \$15,000 teutives were called in, and the house of Tilgee an entrance was effected was equally inveterious Microre was effected was equally mysterious.

Herley occupied a store next door, and, as he had been convicted as a thief and tentenced to a term, thong-pardoned by the Governor, suspicion naturally rested upon him. For six weeks his movements were watched by the detectives, but he was too expert, even for them On Saturasy morning goods to the amount of \$1,600 were missing from the store, and at once the officers witted the store, bound of the law on six stoles are selected. visited the store or house of Ha ley, on suspicion merely and there discovered some of the stolen goods. He wa secured.

Or making an examination pawn tickets were reovered, showing that since the lat of September H-rley
had received the sum of \$2,000 on goods pawned. Some
of these goods recovered by the officers were identified
as the property of Messis, Tilgee & Oo. The officers acource additional goods on Saturday, and will probably
set more to day.

other additional goods on Saturday, and will probably get more to-day.

Harl: y and his brother occupied a store several years since on Ohurch alley, and were convicted of r ribting an adjoining store, an entrance being effected through the trap coorway. They were convicted and seutenced to a trap coorway. They were convicted and sentenced to a long term, but John was restored by executive elemency. He had married into a very respectable family. After he got out of prison he treated his young wife badly, it may be said lubumenty, and an application was made by her to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be relieved from his asnoyance. The court, however, did not, under the ctroumstances, make an order, and the wife and her father went away disappeinted. We are informed that be has been gambling almost ever since he was let out of prison. out of prison.

A LARGE HOSPITAL.—The Chestnut Hill Hospital, when completed, will hold over 3 000 beds, and will be the largest structure of the kind in the world. REOPENED. The Episcopal Trinity Oburch, on Catharine street, above Seventh, was re-opened yesterday morning. The building has been closed for three months, during which many beautiful improve-

PHILADELPHIE BOARD OF TRAUE.
ALGERNON 8, BOBERTS,) COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. OBAS RICHARDSON, A. J. DEBRYSHIRE, At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia Ship Northampton, Morse.....Liverpool, soon Ship Lancaster, Decan.....Liverpool, soon hip Dancister, Decamble Vision Mark F (hipman, Jones Liverpool, st Bark F (hipman, Jones Port Spain, S. Port Spain, S. Lagnayra, A. Lagnayra, S. Lag Bark Jrma, Wortinger Laguayra, soon Brig Isnardon, Hussey Port Spain, soon Brig Anna, Morrow St Thomas, Oct 13 FOR HAVANA.—The splendid steamship Bahia Honda

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA Oct. 20, 1562.6 17—SUN SETS..... HIGH WATER. 11 36 ABBIVED. Ebip William Cumminge, Willar, 35 days from Liver-pool, with mase to Wm Cummings & Son.
Ship National Eagle, Matthews, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Bark Chifton, Lennan, 3 days from New York, in balast to Workman & Co. last to Workman & Co.

Bark W. A Platenius, Davis, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Mazailan, Lewis, 8 days from Georgetown, DJ, in ballast to E A Souder & Co. 12th lost, at 11 PM, lost an onchor and chain in the bay during a heavy gale from NE.

Brig Celestina, Pickett, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co

Schr S Gestner, Thompson, 5 days from Hatteras, in ballast to Curtis & Knight.

Schr Trade Wind. Corson, 6 days from Boston, in ball. bellest to Curtis & Knight.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell & Corson.

Schr Martha Hall, Glichrist, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J.E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Alquezer, Watts, 5 days from St George, Me, in ballast to J.E. Bazley & Co.

Schr R. L. Tay, Cain, 4 days from Washington, DC, in ballast to captain.

ballact to captain.

Schr. James Neilson; Burt, 3 days from Taunton, with make to Twells & Oo:

Schr. Beladeer, Norton, 3 days from New York, with mdee to captain. Schr W P Phillips, Smith, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Nancy H. Heagan, Coombs, 4 days from Fall
Biver, in ballast to J.E. Bezley & Co. Schr White Bock, Elwood, S days from Albany, with cor to A G Cattell & Co.
Schr Pocahontes, Berry, 7 days from Boston, with
mose to Crowell & Collins. Schr Joseph Turner, Grewell, 8 days from Boston. with fish to Orowell & Collins.
Schr P Armstrong, Linnell, 6 days from Albany, with barky to Museey. Collins & Co.
Schr Athea, Morley, 8 days from New York, with corn

Schr Linica, Morton, from Boston.
Schr Diamond, Norton, from Boston.
Schr Louis a Gray, Bowen, from Boston.
Schr Abn'S Brown, Brown, from Boston.
Echr Eii Townsend, Williams, from Boston. Echr Bil Townsend, Williams, from Boston.
Schr Pathway, Compton, from Boston.
Schr Pathway, Kaker, from Boston.
Schr Bray, kaker, from Boston.
Schr Geo Edward, Weeks, from New York.
Schr Geo Edward, Weeks, from New York.
Schr Sarah A Boice, Boice, from Saugus,
Schr Sheron, Thurlow, from Newburffort.
Schr Fiec, Engles, from Fall Biver.
Schr John Compton, Buchlow, from Bridgeport.
Schr J S Weldia, Smith, from Povidence.
Steamung America, Virdon, 6 hours from Bon
Hook, having in tow alives William Cummings and Bteaming America, Virdon, 6 hours from Bombay Hook, having in tow ships William Commings and Na-tional Eagle, passed off, Boady Point, ship Caroline Tucker, from New York; brig Elizabeth (Br.), from Falmoth, Eng, and two light herm brigs. (Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Oct 17. The steamer Wyoming left here this morning with the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:
Seriu, wheat and corn to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; H H Shuman, grain to order; John Beed, Immber to Oraig; W T Nagle, do to New York; Snow Flake, and B W & B Oak, lumber to order; Worthy Chief, railroad iron to D Beeves & Co. MEMORANDA

Ehip Westmoreland, Decan, loading at Liverpool, 4th et, for this port. Ship Flying Childers, Lealie, sailed from Manila, July 21st, for London. Ship Rockingham, Melcher, loading at Liverpool, for this port, 4th inst.
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, loading at Liverpool, 4th inst, for this port.
Ship Cowper, Sparrow, loading at London, 1st instant, for Boston. Steamship Saxonia, Ehlera, cleared at New York, 17th inst, for Hamburg Washington, Mierhouse, cleared at New York, 17th Inst, for Liverpool.

Bark Vigo, Norton, sailed from Malaga, 28th uit, for Bark Alexander McNell, Somers, hence, at Liverpool, 3d fost,

Bork Grafin Knyphausen (Han), Probst, 51 days from
Bio Janeiro, at New York, 17th inst.

Brig Ambrose Light, cleared at Boston, 17th inst, for bis port. Brig Karnak, Kissam, 28 days from New Orleans, at New York, 17th inst, with sugar: Sept 27th, off Havana was boarded by U 8 subbast Dacotah, on a cruise. Oct 2d, Lt 31 45, long 79 55, was boarded by U 8 gunboat Rhode Heland, from New York, for New Orleans.

Brig Vincennes, Hodson, cleared at Wilmington, Del, 5th inst, for this port.
Schr John R Mather, Nickerson, cleared at Boston, 7th inet, for this port. Schr A Field, Phillips, cleared at 17th inst, for this Schr Elizabeth, Snow, cleared at New York, 17th inst, or Few Orleans. Schr. Baltimore, Dix, cleared at Boston, 16th instant, for this port Schriften, Clark, cleared at Boston, 18th inst,

for this port. Schr Lee burg, Swilt, Seared at Boston 18th inst, for

EDUCATIONAL. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY. Thorough course in Mathematics, Closefor, Engli Military: Tactics taught): Cleves in Book keeping. Surveying: and Civil & gineering. Pupils teken of all ages, and ere received at any time. Boarding per week, 32 25. Tuition per quarter, \$6 00.

For catalogues or intermation address Bay. J. HER.

VEY BARTON, A. M. Village Green, Par color OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD CHESTER COUNTY, PA The next session of this Institution will open on WEDSTENDEY, Rovember 5. For Circulars, address oct 1m IMPS BAKER, Principal. MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E.

School for Young Ledies, at 1223 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 8. BACHMANN, TEACHER OF BACHMANN, TEACHER OF The other Plane, Organ, Melodeca, and Violin, 62% North Eleventh Street. At librar 12 to 1, noon, c to 7 P. M. ALASSICAL INSTITUTE. DEAN Street, above SPRUCE. The Classical Institute will BE-OPEN SEPTEMBER let.

au28-2m* J. W FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MR. WINTHBOP TAPPAN'S AVE Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2615 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY. September 17th. TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education under the direction corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, analy to For Circulars, apply to au22-2m JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

ME. MASSE AND MILE MO-BIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SOABDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has re-moved to 1842 SPAUCE Street. For Circulars, apply at the above number. I INDEN HALL MORAVIAN FE-MALE SEMINARY, at LITIZ, Lancaster county, Pennar, founded 1794, affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished Female education. For ofroughers and information, apply to Messrs. JOEDAN & BBOTHERS, 209 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or to Rev. W. C. REtOHEL, Principal DRENCH LANGUAGE. - PROF. and twenty boys, to feetive instruction in Fig. 10 in the oral method. The course will consist of sixteen lessons, of an hour and a half each, four lessons a week, sons, of an hour and a half each, four lessons a week, and in the afternoon. Terms, \$4 00 for the course. He will constantly converse with his classes, and afford every-facility for attaining a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language . Frof M. has matured his new system by which those having a slight knowledge of the French language may make rapid improvement, without devoting to the study any other time than the hour passed with the teacher. Beforences: Bev. Bishop W. B. Skevens, D. D., Prof. H. Coppée, of Penna. University, Unarles Short, Esc. Apply at his residence, 111 South-THERTEENTH street.

INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTON Avenue, York Boad Station, N. P. B. B., seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Third Term of Miss CARB'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at the above beautiful and healthy location, will commence on the second MONDAY

of Soptember.

The number of pupils being limited to fifteen, the exhibithment has as much of the freedom of a home as consistent with mental improvement. Exercises in the Symnasium and open air are promoted, for which the extensive grounds afford full opportunity.

Oliculars o in be obtained at the effice of Jay Cooke & Oo., bankers. 114 South Third street, or by addressing the Principal. Shoemakertown post office, Monagomery Jonesty, Pa.

2015-27 BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. REMOVAL.

The Sixth Session of the ROARDING SCHOOL FOR GIELS, heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, near Darby, Pa , under the name of "SHABON FEMALE SEMINABY," Will open 10th mo., lst. 1862, at Attlebore, county, Pa., under the name of BELL SVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Every faculty will be afforded whereby a thorough and finished course of instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL Education may be obtained. Circulars, embracing full details of the Institution, may be had on application to the Principals, Attleboro, Bucks county, Pa., or to Edward Parrish, Philadelphia. The charge for tuition in English branches, with board, washing, fuel, and lights, including pens and ink, and the use of the library, is at the rate of \$160 for the ichool-year.

Latin, Greek, French, German, and Drawing, each
extra.

ISBAEL J. GRAHAME, JANE P. GRAHAME.

ME KAR LEGAL. IN THE ORPHANS' COULT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-PHIA. Estate of ISAAC C. FIELD, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and scius; the third account of BENIAMIN SIELD, Adand sojust the third account of BEN AMIN FIGUR, Administrator of its AAU O FIELD deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hards of the accountant, will meet the parties interest of for the purpuse of his applicament, on MONDAY, 36 November, 1862, at 40 clock P. M. at his Office, 708 WALNUT treet, in the City of Philadelphia B. H. BEEWSTER, Auditor. cel7-fmw 5t

IN THE OPPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Betate of ISAAC KLINE, decre ed

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and sojut the account of ABRAHAM KLINE. Administrator of ISAAC. Elife, deceased, and to make distribation of the balance to, the hands of the accountant,
will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his
appointment on WEDN 63DAY, Oct 221, 1862, at fourclock P. M. at his Office, No. 423 WALNUIT straw appointment on WEDN 68DAY, Oct 224, 1862, at fou o'clock. P. M., at his Office, No. 423 WALNUT Stree. n be City of Philadelphia. ocl0-fma5t BENJ R. HAINES, Auditor. DSTATE OF LUDWIG H. SCHOP-The Audito: appointed by the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of Carl C. schottler, administrator with the will annexed of LUDWIGH. SCHOPPLENBERG, Deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested for the curposes of his appointment, on THUS DAY. October 23, 1862, at 4 o'clock P.M., at his office, No. 717 WALNU C Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JNO. CLA 7TON, Auditor.

ESTATE OF EDMUND DING &E,
DEO'D - NOTT'E - Letters of Administration on
the Estate of EDMUND DINGER, late of the Country of
Philadelphia, Brickmaker, deceased, having been granted
to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make payment, and those having claims to
make them known without delay to

JAMES E DINGEE,
No. 984 North SEVENTH Street,
Or 932 North SEVENTH Street. 932 North SEVENTH Screet, Administrators

oc13-m6t* NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas f r the City and County of Philadelphia of September Term, 1862. No. 16 SABAH JANE NEWELL, by her next friend, WIL-TO ABAH JANE NEWELL, by her next friend, WIL-LIAM MERS, us THEODORE NEWELL.

TO THEODORE NEWELL. Bir: Take Notice, That De-positions of Witnesses on behalf of the Lib-liant will be taken in the above case, in answer to the interrogatories flied before JAMES R BUOTH, E.g., Examiner, at his Office, No. 221 South FIFTH Street, in the City of Paila-delphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1862, at 30 clock P. M. oci7-15t EDWIN T. CHASE,

MARSHAL'S SALES. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Mrit of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MIOHENER'S STORE, No. 142 North-FEONT Street, on TUE-BAY October 28. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., the cargo of the schooner LOUSIA, consisting of 10 kaif chests of Tea, 1 case of Shoes, 8 bbls. of Mackerel 14 bbls. of Herring, 54 sacks of Salt. 4 bbls. Kerosene Ol. 20 boxes Soap, 13 boxes Yeast Powders, 5 bags 'Office, 7 bags Pepper, 9 bbls. Copperss, 5 kegs of Soda, and an assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Immediately after the sale of the cargo, at OALLOWHILL-STREET WHARF, will be sold the sald schooner LOUISA, her, tackle, &c. as she now lies TARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a said schooner LOUISA, her tackle, &c. as she now li-at said wharf. WILLIAM MILLWARD, WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, October 14, 1862. oct5-

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Samuel C. Cook's Auction Store, No. 124 South FRONT Street, on MONLAY, Oct. 27, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., the residue of the cargo of the schooner ACTIVE, consisting of 14 bags of Coff-e, 20 boxes of Admination Candles 2 boxes Borax, 10 boxes Song. 2 pieces white Francel, 2 cheets and 2 half chests of Tea, 20 half-barrels Corb. Soda, and other strictes of Dry Goods and Medicines. Catalogues will be issued prior to the day of sale. WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PRILADELPHIA, October 14, 1862. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of

A ANDITATION DAME.—Dy VITSUE Of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and Dest bidder, for cash, at QUEEN, 37REET WHABF, on WEDNESDAY, October 29th, 1882, at 12 o'clock Mr., the steamer EMILIE, her tackle, apparel; and furniture, as she now lies at sald wharf. o'clock M., the steamer EMILIE, her rackie, apparer and furpiture, as she now lice at said wharf. WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal Eastern District of Ponta. PHILAPELPHIA, October 14, 1862. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of wirts of Sale by the Hon JOHN CADWALA-DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Bastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiratry, to me directed, will be sold at paolite sale, the bighest and best bidder, for cash, at QUESS-STREET. WHARF, on WEDNESDAY, October 29th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., the cargo of the steamer FIORIDA consisting of 211 bags of Cotton. The Opton and the state three days reviews to the day of sale.

U.S. Marshal Eastern Pistrict of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, October 14, 1862.

THOSE LOST AND FOUND. SET OST-A Certificate, for 18 shares in the Capital Stock of the Hazleton Coal Company, the name of T. Frank Walter, dated March 28, 1862, Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Company for a renewal of said certificate.

T. FRANK WALTER,

Penn Haven, September, 1862. se22 m3m* COST-A Certificate for 15 shares in The Capital Stock of the Beaver Meadow Bailroad and Coal Company, in the name of T. Frank Walter, dated April 22, 1862, No. 5.633.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Company for a renewal of said certifica e.

T. FRANK WALTER.

Penn Haven, September, 1862.

COAL. COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED

beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPORT From NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully selicited.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

Tard, EIGHTH and WILLOW. TO THE DISEASED OF ALL

cured, by special guarantee, at 1220 Wainut street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure no charge is Philisdelphia, and in case of a land in made.

made.

made.

Professor BOLLES, the founder of this new pracestice, will superintend the treatment of all cases himself. A pamphlet containing a multitude of certificates, of those cured, also letters and complimentary resolutions from medical mea and others, will be given to any person free.

Lectures are constantly given, at 1220, to medical men and others who desire a knowledge of my discovery in applying Electricity at a reliable thorapentic agent. Consultation free.

THE PROPERTY AS THE TOTAL PARTY.

SALES BY AUCTION. IOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUC-TIONEERS, Nos 232 and 234 MARKET Street SALE OF FRENCH DEV GOODS.
THIS MORNING, Cotober 20, at 10 o'clook, by catalogue_ou 4 m

A general assortment of staple and fancy articles. ON TUESDAY MORNING. SALE OF DRY SCODE.
ON THURSDAY MORNING.
Cotober 23, et 29 o'clock, by catelogue. ac

SALE OF CARPETING ON FESSAY MOBAINS,
October 24, at 10% of clock, on 4 months, credit.
300 places Velvel, Brisbels, Ingrain, and Vanetian conpeting, cooks mattings, &c. TURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., ATTRACTIVE AND IMPOSPANT SPECIAL SALE

Will sell through Funness, Bringer, & CO., No 429 Market etreet.

6N TUESDAY MCBNING.

9cober 21, as 18 o'clock, as 4 snorthy credit,
2500 PIEOBS SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS, 25:800 PIECES: STATINI WOVER THEORY OF THE O SALE OF VIENNA BROOHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS OF THE IMPORTATION OF MESSES.

OF SAXONY WOVER DRESS GOODS.

Memora, C. P. SCHMTHDER & CO.

LUDEWIG & HAYDYEE.
ON-TUESDAY MORNINGS
October 21, at 10 o'cbox.
A large assortment of Vienna broche long and square wis. Consisting of— 600 all-wool Vienna broshe square shawles.
300 do do do long shawls.
160 Vienna chaine laine long shawls.
Among which will be found some of the fiftest goods moorted for lest city trade.
310 broche race equare and long shawls.

N. B.—The above shawle are all fresh goods: of this seasons importations, and excellent assortments, eaper tally sapred for Philadelphic trade, to which the attention of desiers is requested. 1000 Parris black and colored thibet shawin silk DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC-

TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Su LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND RM-PORTED DEV GOODS, WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. by catalogue.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
October 22, c mmencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
Comprising about 750 lots of desirable goods for present and approach ig sales.
Included will be found, viz: CLOTHS, DRESS GUODS, SHAWLS, &c.
A line of French black and cloaking cloths, plain and
ancy antinets and cassio eres, Paing and shirting, flan-eir, de laines, plaids, alpacas.

eer, de isines, pianas, alpacas.
Also, broche, stellas, nod wool long and square shawls.
LIBBONS AND MELLENERP GOODS
Also, new and desirable styles Paris bonnet ribbons, elvet ribbon materials
A full line of Marceline silk, black and silk velvet, &c.
Also, an invoice of Paris artificial flowers
EMBROIDERIES AND WRITE GOODS. PERFUMERY, FRENCH FANOY GOODS, NOTIONS Also, a line of Puris fanor head-dresses, fancy goods, notions, brushes, porte monnaise, bags. &c.
Also, an invoice of French extracts, colognes, pomaies, &c. 600 doz spool cottons. Also, 600 doz Phillips' Wil-ismatic white and colored spool cotton, MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Southeast corner of SIXTH and BACE Streets.

GREAT BARGAINS WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PRIVATE SALE.
Fire gold and silver lever, legine, English, Swies and
French watches for less than half the usual selling
price. Watches from one differ to one hundred dollars
each Gold chains from 40 to 50 cents per dwt. Planes TAKE NOTICE.

The highest possible price is leaned on goods at Nathans' Prinsipal Establishment, southeast corner of Sixth and Bace streets. At least one-third more than at any other establishment in this city.

NATHANS' PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISH-MONEY TO LOAN, on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, ewelry, merchandise, olothing, furniture, bedding, places, and goods of every description. LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET BATES. This establishment has large fire and thief-proof safes for the safety of valuable goods, together with a private watchman on the premises.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAST THIRTY YEARS.

AF All large loans made at this the Principal Establishment * Charges greatly reduced.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

One superior brilliant toned plano-forts, with metallic plate, soft and loud pedala. Price only \$90.

One very fine toned plano-forte, price only \$50. FOR SALE AND TO LET. MELLAR TO LET - LEVANT

Street: above Spruce Inquire of B. L. KNIGHT, 262 South SECOND Street. 0017-31* FOR SALE—A splendid, large Chestnut Hill COTTAGE, with every possible convenience and eight acres of ground, carriage house, &c., complete. On very easy terms BF GLESN, ox18 No. 123 South FOUETH Street. FOR SALE, A GREAT BARGAIN.—Fine Third street STORE PROPERTY,
No. 21 North Third street, above Market, four stories,
with an L 14 by 16. Let 16% by 80. Apply to
E PETETT,
col8 No. 309 WALBUT Street.

FOR SALE—A good Jersey, half nile from Delanco, twelve miles from Camden. Twenty acres excellent Mesdow, a great abundance of Fruit, good Buildings, &c., or will Exchange for good City Property.

B. F. GGESN, cc.18.

No. 123 South FOURTH Street. TO BENT—The splendid UPPER

BOOMS of Store No. 207 UHURUH Alley, suitable for a Package Dry Goods House, having superior light. Apply on the premises. Oct4-12:* FUR SALE—The neat and convenient cottage built DWELLING. 8 W. corner of BIGHTEENTH and NORTH Streets, with lot 75 by 80 feet hardsomely decorated with thrubbery, and brick Stable and Carriage house, complete; splendid stuation. Also, a large variety of BUILDING LO73 and Improved Properties, both city and country.

B. F. GLENN, 123 South FOURTH Street,
oc14 and S. W cor. SEVENTEENTH and GREEN. TO RENT—A THREE-STORY
BRICK DWELLING, on B.CE St.eet, one door
shove Twelfth, north eide Bent low to a good tenant.
Apply to WETHERILL & BROTHAR, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

TO REST—A THREE-STORY
BRICK DWELLING, on PINE Street, near
Seventeenth, north side. Apply to
WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street. FOR SALE OR TO LAT—Four HOUSES, on the west side of BROAD Street, below

Columbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of BINTH and SANSOM Streets. mh23.tf FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY improved Farm of 800 acres, on the mastern shore of Maryland, right on navisation. 350 acres of heavy oak and pine timber, price \$18 per acre. The best investments ever offered. For particulars, apply to 8. TOWNEL NO. 18 North THIRO Street. octl 12t*

PROPOSATS. DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 16th Oc-GENESAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 16th October, 1862

"ROPOS LS will be received at this office until THUBSDAY next, 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery in this city of Two Hundred sets of two-horse AMBULANOE HABNESS complete Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Harness to be made according to sample. To be seen at this office.

G. H. CHOSMAN oc17-6t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A. DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER
GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 16th Oc-PROPUSALS will be received at this Office PROPUSALS will be received at this Office until TEURSDAY next, 23d inst, at 13 o'clock M. for the erection and completion of a at 14 17 aBy HO-PITAL, for the use of the United States, upon a lot of ground, the property of the city of Philadelphia, known as the "Hunting Park Course," at the corner of Old York road and Nicetown lane. Each proposal mut state the shortest time required to complete the contract, and also the names of competent securities to the whole amount of the contract for its prompt and faithful performance. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 South Sixth steet, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., every day until the bids are closed

day until the bids are closed

G. H. CROSMAN,

Ool7-6t

Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A. CEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 22d day of October, until 12 M. for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 barrels of Figur.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1. No. 2, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 PIANOS.

Bids for the different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper, No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is iresent to respond to his bid.

The quantity of Flour required will be about 500 barrels daily, delivered either at the G-vernment Warehouse at Georgetown, or at the Rallroad Depot, Washington D C.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

A SEVEN - OCTAVE STRUCTURE STRU nonsee at deorgetown, or at the handout pepos, washington, D. O.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Four is received.

The barrels to be head-lined.

Bids will be accompanied by an oath af allegiance, and

be directed to Col. A. BECK WITH, A. D. O., and C. S., U.S. A. at Washington, D. O., and endorsed "Propoocl4.7t CEALED PROPOSALS ABE IN-VITED until the 28th day of October, 1882, for supplying the United States with 6.000 Beef Cattle on the hoof. The cattle to be delivered at Washington City, the hoof. The cattle to be delivered at Washington City, D. O., in six lots, viz.:

1 000 head on the 10th day of November.
1,000 head on the 16th day of November.
1,000 head on the 8th day of November.
1,000 head on the 8th day of December.
1,000 head on the 1th day of December, and
1 000 head on the 1sth day of December.
Each lof must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight. Heffers and Bulls not wanted.
Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be retained until the contraot is completed.
A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required.

A bond, with good case quired quired Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously falled to comply with their contract, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees.
The names of firms must be stated in full, with the preside address of all the members of the firm
Bids to be directed to Col. A. BECK WITH, A. D. C. Bids to be directed to Col. A. BECK WITH, A. D. C. and C. B. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed, "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

We, —, of the county of —, and State of —, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, do hereby guarantee that — is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should bis proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. o become bis securities
(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)
octives

NEW MACKEREL.

150. Bbis New Large No. 8 Mackarel.
150 Haif Bbis " " " In store and and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, jel4-tf

कर समाराज्ये के प्रकार के पूर्व के प्रिक्रिय किया है जिसके कर के बहुत है है जा है जो कि प्रकार के कि कार के कि असमाराज्ये के बीच के किसी के प्रकार किया कि कि कि कि कार के बीच के कि कार की किया कि कि कार की किया कि कि की क

SALES BY AUCTION. M. THOMAS & ORG THOMAS & OR. STOOKS AND BEAL ESTATE TUESDAY STOCKS AND REAL ENTATE FUESDAY FRESHOLD STRONG TO COMMING CONTROL OF THE STRONG TO SERVICE OF THE STRONG THE SERVICE OF THE SE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALA A large amount at Private Sate, industry and feeription of city and country property. In the many be had at the excellen store.

Full descriptions in handbills now ready, to catalogues on Batterday next.

ON TUEDDAY, October 21
At 12 o'clock, roon, at the Philadephia Ex-Mil be sold—

1260 chares Locust Mountain Sumult Laprore,
100 chares New York Sizidle Coal Cill and Re
Also, 26 shares Oamden and Philadelphia & Also, 20 suates Osmanda II manusiphia Men. \$50 Scrip Uelon Mutual E surance Co. \$100 Scrip Philadelphia Mirrori (neurance Co. 2 shares Philada, and Havre de Grace Steam To.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT PERSMPTORY & OF BEAU EST TE. OUTGREE 21
Peremptory Sale—THE EXTERNITY & AND VI.
APLE SUGGE REFIG ERY leady occupied by me and Third street —real estate machinary, for a few 10 is chest front on Vice street, widesign for the office, and extending through to wife of three fronts. The refinery is ready for imposite the realist. decid—FBAME DWELLLING, UDARS STEEL BEING BUILD AND SECOND STEEL BUILD BUILD STEEL BUILD BU HANDSOME MUDERN RESIDEN E. No like Green street, west of Ninatenth street; has all as modern conveniences, &c.; 35 feet from MO FRN FOUR STORY BRIK RESIDES?
No. 1429 Vine street, west of Broad street; has the as dern conveniences.

NEAT MODERN DWEELING. No. 1625 transtreet, west of Sixteenth street; has the medern over niences, &c.
THREE STORY BRIOK DWELLING. Buttones, street, west of Nineteenth street, with a three E ory & Dwelling in the rear on Earn street.

ORPHANS' COURT PREEMPTORY SALE; 0: 4
Including the Estate of George Ester, Sophis Jour BALE OF MISURLLANE OUS ANA SOHOOL BOOK STATIONERY, &c. ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, October 18th. at 10 o'clock, at the Auction store of mencing at 4 o'clock, will be sold a collection of max ispectus and school books, stationery, &c.

For particulars see catalogues ready on the max of sale. DHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIO NEERS, 525 MARKET and 522 OO MMERUE BALL OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BI GANS.
THIS MORNING October 20, at 10 o'cloce precisely, will be sold, by talogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youthe' calf he grain, and thick cots, calend hip browns, galtern 3 morals, Wellingtons, &c. Women's, mises, and city ron's calf. kip, goat, kid, and moreco, healed points.

shoes. gaiters, slippers. B Imorals. &: Also, a la essentment of city-made goods, from first class marks turers.

Goods open for examination, with catalogua of on the morning of sale. SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOER PA ON THURSDAY MORNING, October 23, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be seld, by so logue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youth' ca'll grain, and thick boots; calf and kip brogan, fem gaiters. Belmorale, &c.; w men's, misses, and ciking call, kip goat, kid, and morocco, hashol boots and a gaiters, slippers. Belmorale, &c. Also, a large same part of first clear item. ment of first class city made goods.

Open for examination, with catalogues, with morning of sale.

C. J. WOLBERT, AUCTION MARK No. 16 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. The subscriber will give his attention to sais of a estate, merchandise, household furniture, fact said paintings objects of art and virtue. &c. All of wide shall have his personal and prompt attention, and a which he solicits the favors of his friends. PURE BRANDIRS. WINES, CLARETS, WHIS-KIES, &c. To private gentlement. ON MONDAY MORNING.

ON MONDAY MORNING,
20th inst., at 11 O'clock precisely, at No 18 South Size
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250 cases and demijohrs pure and manuferstel in
tells imperial and Hembesseys old pale braudies, by in Lorder 3 years since; extraordinary pure est SHIPPING

BOSTON AND PHILE TO BELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE To from each port on SATURDAYS. From Place of Wherf SATURDAY, October 25 The steamship NOBMAN (new), Capt Bate, d 255 irom Philadelphia for Boston on SATHENIA 255 at 4 P M; and steamship SAXON, Capt Must from for Boston Philadelphia, SATUEDAY MOSES Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock. Insurance one-half that by sail vessels. Freight Shippers will please send their bills of Lading goods.
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PHILADELPHU.
BISTOWN PAULPOARD NO. BISTOWN RAILBOAD.
TIME TABLE. On and after Monday, October 20, 1863, until fur OHESTNUT HELL BAILBOAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 13, A M., 2, 4, 4, 4, and 10½, P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.10, 7.35, 9.10, 11 lb. 41
1.40, 3.40, 5½, 6½, 7.40, and 9.50, P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia, 9.10 A. M., 2, 7, P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 64, 6 FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORBISTORS ON SUNDAYS. Lieave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., and 2 K. P. B. Lieave Norristown, 7 K. A. M., and 2 P. B. FOR MANAYUNK FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia. 6. 9 05, 11.05, A. M., 14, 8, 4
6.05, 8.05 ard 11 %, P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6%, 7%, 8.20, 9%, 11%, A. M., 6%, P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½, P. M.
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