The Union—Arch street, above Third.

M Barndollar, Penna
Jas Stewart Wellsville
J H Warner, Pittsburg
John Y Beckhel, Allentown
W H Wolle, Allentown
J D Lavall, Allentown
Mrs J Sparks, Penna
T Hammond, Ohio
Isaac S Holcomb, N Jersey
F P Lafer & la, Sandyville
W B Brown, Chambersburg

States Union—Market street, above Sixth.

G Lewis, Mifflin
J Taylor, Westmoreland co
Capt Young & la, Trenton
J S Earley & la, Norristown
R C Reynolds, Maryland
Mr A Rex, McClure
Geo P Worrall, W Chester
C Jeffries, Cambria co
E McMaster, Clearfield co
John Harris, New York
Alfred Wyson, New York
T H Browne, New York
D Egbert
J Pinke, Delaware
J H Bomgardner, Harrisb'g
Sergt H C Barrett

Commercial—Sixth street, above Chestnut.

E Carswell, Wilm, Del
J A Sharpless, Delaware
Speakman Sacks, Penna
J E Richmond, Kingston
Jas Watson, Chester co
Edw Bodskins, Oxford
Geo Johnson, N Jersey
C W Jones, Maryland
J P Hammon, Chester co
J G Moses, Phœnixville
J Silver, Penna
R P Clayton

National—Race street, above Third.

D M Karnany, Lebanon
R J Henderhott, Wash, DC
A M Ohl & la, Bloomsburg
C Robbins, Bloomsburg
J G Acer, Bloomsburg
C A Sallade, Pottstown
D S Sutzer & la, Harvan
M Hertley, Norristown
W Sallade
Miss Hartless, Bloomsburg
Miss Harriman, Bloomsburg
Thos Hughes
D M Rice, Nashville, Tenn

Mount Vernon Hotel, Second St above Arch.

Mrs M Able, Allentown
M L Werkiser, Allentown
J Knecht, Allentown
S E Stevens, Allentown
J Hibber
F D Gosebalk
A S Zeigler, Pa
S M Alderfer, Pa
Benj V Clark, Baltimore
Albert Thomas, Baltimore

Saxum's Hotel—Third street, above Race.

S Donnell
S C Epley, Penna
Jas McCue, New York
J T Harrington, New York
Chas B Fenwick, Wash, DC
Samuel Orizale, Pottsville
S Orwig
David Brady, Mount Joy

Black Bear—Third St., above Callowhill.

T Addis, Huntington Valley
W Flack, Bucks co
J Flack, Bucks co
W Geist, Long Swamp
G W Shakspear, Penna
D H Snyder, Lehigh co
H Yerkes, Penna

Said Eagle—Third St., above Callowhill.

Peter Hiers, Beaver Mead
Moses Kemp, Lehighton
J J Horn, Easton
Samuel Hayden, Easton
E H Snyder, Lehighton
S W Bennett, Lehigh co
Lieut Geo D Leont, Reading
J C A Hofsedtz, U S A

Miles P Wilson, Delaware
Jos A Clark, U S A
T J Foley, Harrisburg
H A Seyman, Salem, N J
T S Stonacker, Davenport
A P Black
Wm Parks, Easton
W C Good alls, Elwood
J L Anderson & la, Buffalo
N Parkes, Williamsport

Madison-Second street, above Market.

Jas A Bowen, Prov, R I
A G Barbour, Washington
Jesse Heaton, Newtown
Robt Weir, Penna

Geo Chapman, New York
A C Barbour, New York
L T Snyder, Lewistown, Pa

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!!
HOLIDAY GOODS
in COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS, through the Publishers' Agent,
JAMES WEBSTER,
nov3-3t No. 50 NORTH FOURTH Street.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL
Promote the growth of the Hair,
Remove Scurf and Dandruff,
Give the Hair a glossy appearance,
Prevent Baldness,
Cure diseases of the Scalp,
Restore the Bald Heads with new Hair,
Prevent premature Grayness,
AND
being tastefully but up, in new-style-glass stoppered bottles, and delicatelly perfumed is adapted to the toilet-table, and will afford general satisfaction to all who give it a trial.
Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE & SON,
nov19-thsm3t No. 242 CHESTNUT Street.

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.—The above maladies treated with the utmost success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
Oculist and Aurist, graduate of Vienna,
Office, 1037 WALNUT Street.
Where can be examined hundreds of testimonials from the very best known men in the country, among which are several from old and respectable citizens of Philadelphia, who can be personally referred to. n19-2t*

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE *is the Best in the World.* The only *Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye* known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restores the original color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. jel29-1y

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.
Ad12-1y JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

ASTHMA AND ALL BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS cured by a new system of ELECTRICITY, without shocks or pain, by Dr. A. H. STEVENS, 1418 SOUTH PENN SQUARE. oc31-tf

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

MARRIED.

STOKES—SQUIRE.—In this city, on Third-day, the 17th instant, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia, George C. Stokes, of Germantown, Penna., and Sarah Squire, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROBERTS—HAMILTON.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Saml. Durborrow, Earl Penn Roberts to Mary Louise Hamilton, both of this city.

DIED.

BOYLE.—October 28th, at the battle of Lookout Mountain, in the service of his country, Major John A. Boyle, of the 11th Regiment P. V.
Funeral from 519 Union street this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. Ministers of the M. E Church, and the friends of the deceased, belonging to the 12th Army Corps, are particularly invited.

WILCOX.—On Wednesday, 18th instant, William T. Wilcox, in the 58th year of his age.
His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ralston, No. 226 South Fifteenth street.

PALMER.—On Wednesday, the 18th instant, Erwin A. Palmer, aged 64 years.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BEAR.—In the city of Lancaster, on the 17th inst. Evelina P. Bear, wife of Colonel Jacob Bear and daughter of the late Commodore David Porter.

LUKENS.—On the morning of the 19th, of disease contracted in the Pennsylvania campaign, Franklin S., youngest son of Chilion and Sarah Lukens, in the 21st year of his age, late a member of the 3d New Jersey Volunteers.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Coral street, above Huntingdon, (Nineteenth ward) this Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBBINS.—On the 16th instant, Oliver R. Robbins.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Sixteenth street, above Vine street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 12½ o clock, without further notice. Funeral service and interment at St. John's Church.

HARWOOD.—Suddenly, in Newark, on Monday night, Nov. 16, Sarah Ann, wife of Lilburn Harwood, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 26th year of her age.

SMITH.—On the 18th instant, J. Creagh Smith, in the 52d year of his age.

☞ At a meeting of the Officers of the Naval Department of the Custom House held on Tuesday, Nov 17th, the death of MAYBERRY A. BERTOL was announced. On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret that our late associate in this office, MAYBERRY A. BERTOLET, Esq., has departed this life, and that we deem the present a proper occasion to bear testimony to his amiability of disposition, his unswerving friendship, and his official integrity.
Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family on this solemn occasion, and tender them our heartfell condolence.
Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy of the same presented to his family. 1t*

BLACK DRESS GOODS.—CASHMERES, Velours Reps, Tamises, 3-4 and 6-4 Mousselines, Merinoes, Henrietta Cloths or silk-warp Cashmeres, Ottoman Poplins, Irish Poplins, Scotch Poplins, French Bombazines, Alapines, corded Mousselines, Australian Crapes, Baratheas, Turin Cloths, Paramattas, De Laines, Oriental Crapes, Alpacas and Mohairs, Lustres, Reps Anglais, Mourning Silk, Armure, Ponit de Sole and Gros Grain Silks.
GIRARD & SON,
oct7 Mourning Store, No. 918 CHESTNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE, BY steamer, CHILDREN'S BALMORALS.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE popular VELVET CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloaks.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE French Camel's Hair LONG SHAWLS, $150, $125, $100, and $75.

☞ PASSENGER-RAILWAY NOTICE.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF PRESIDENTS, held November 17, 1863, it was
Resolved, That on and after November 23 the price of an exchange ticket on any of the City Passenger Railways shall be EIGHT CENTS.
nov18-3t* HENRY CROSKEY, Secretary.

☞ LADIES' FAIR—THE FIRST LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF WEST PHILADELPHIA, for the relief of the Widows and Families of our Brave Soldiers who have fallen in battle, and the Families of Soldiers yet in the field or in our hospitals, so far as resident in West Philadelphia, are now holding a Fair, to commence on MONDAY Evening, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the COMMISSIONERS' HALL, corner of THIRTY-SEVENTH and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. nov19-5t

☞ CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 637 CHESTNUT Street, (corner of Seventh.) Day and Evening instruction in BOOKKEEPING, in its various branches, as practised by the best Accountants, Penmanship, Business Forms, Calculations, &c. Students instructed separately, and can enter at any time. nov19-3t*

☞ MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1863.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year:

Joseph B. Mitchell,	Isaac F. Baker,
William R. Thompson,	Ebenezer Maxwell,
John C. Davis,	Robert Steen,
Charles Leland,	Edward C. James,
Louis C. Ingersoll,	Joseph G. Mitchell,
Benjamin W. Tingley,	David Milne.
C. B. Kosengarten,	

J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.
nov17-6t

☞ ST. LUKE'S AUXILIARY TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION earnestly solicits from members of the congregation and others contributions for the benefit of SICK and WOUNDED SOLDIERS. Articles of Diet, Flannels, and other Goods, may be sent to the Society's Room, in the basement of the Church (THIRTEENTH Street, below Spruce,) every FRIDAY, between 3 and 4 o'clock, and Money to the Treasurer, CHS. W. CUSHMAN, No. 138 S. DELAWARE Avenue. sel7-thfsm

☞ SURGEON-ARTIST'S OFFICE. FOR MUTILATED SOLDIERS.—SOLDIERS who have lost an ARM or LEG in the service, and desire the Patent "PALMER Limbs" to be supplied by Government, should return this notice immediately to this office, stating their loss by letter, with name, company, regiment, and residence. E. FRANK PALMER,
oc22-tf 1609 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE BANK,—PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1863.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all Taxes, and payable on demand. J. W. TORREY,
no4-tf Cashier.

☞ MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 North FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1863.
Importers and Dealers in MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, HOSPITAL FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., are invited to submit their Price Lists from time to time to this Office. J. MURRAY,
no13-6tsmtc Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.

☞ APPEAL AND STATEMENT OF the Executive Committee of the Free State General Committee of Louisiana.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Free State General Committee of Louisiana numbers sixty-four members, appointed and elected by the various Union associations of New Orleans and other parishes. The committee has a fixed basis of representation of the numerical strength of the association, and will increase in numbers as associations in parishes not yet represented come forward. The method adopted is the only one, under existing circumstances, by which the people can be effectually reached, their wishes and sentiments made known and carried into practical effect. It is just to all concerned, and entirely safe; by it the true status of the people is easily discovered and prompt action had. No one is admitted to membership in the committee who does not in addition to being a citizen of the United States, bind himself, by his signature to a solemn oath, administered by the president, to do all in his power to aid in bringing about a civil, Free-State Government in Louisiana, loyal to the Government of the United States.

The Committee propose a Convention, fresh from the people, at the earliest practical period, to frame a new Constitution, at once and forever prohibiting and excluding slavery, or forced labor, from Louisiana, except for crime.

The Convention to be convoked as soon as an understanding is had by the people with each other, and may shall demand it. The odious Constitution of 1852, made exclusively by and for slaveholders, designedly depriving the masses from a just and equitable representation, to maintain supreme control over non-slaveholders, is built to be the law of a state, in which equal rights, freedom to all, the greatest good to the largest number, is the recognized basis of organic and all other just laws.

Sooner than submit to the old order of things, under the Constitution of 1852 not made by nor for the people, as an alternative or choice of evils, we prefer keeping the State under a military tutelage for an indefinite period of time.

The Committee has submitted its plans, origin, mode of operation, and end sought to be obtained, to the Government at Washington; to Major General N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, and to his Excellency General GEORGE F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State. From this, it is understood that all authorities having directly or indirectly jurisdiction in Louisiana are properly informed and cognizant of all the movements of the committee in its efforts to restore a civil government, through the people, the only proper channel, in the manner and with such a Constitution as before described.

The more effectually, and as far as possible, to exclude from the ballot-box those who are, by treason, disfranchised, a system of registration is adopted in the parishes and only such as give evidence of undoubted loyalty, exhibiting certificates of registration, will be permitted to vote. By this means it is hoped and believed that an expression of loyal sentiment can be secured, untrammeled by the terror of rebels, and Louisiana re-established her lawful allegiance—a loyal, free state. In the absence of official statistical information as to the comparative proportion between slaveholders and non-slaveholders, resort is had to other apparently reliable data, which place it thus: Total white population prior to the rebellion, three hundred and fifty-seven thousand; slaveholders, sixteen thousand; non-slaveholders, three hundred and forty one thousand. ONE SLAVEHOLDER to a fraction of over TWENTY-TWO NON-SLAVEHOLDERS!!! Notwithstanding the great numerical disparity between the slaveholders and non-slaveholders, all legislation was shaped with direct reference to the interest of the former and discouragement of the latter.

The slaveholding population, numerically so inconsiderable, had, while it remained loyal, the long end of the lever of constitutional power unjustly granted to it by the three-fifth clause. It has thrown off its only protection, and the weapon by which it defended the peculiar institution has fallen from its hands. While the slave power was loyal the country was ruled by and in favor of that minority; now it is justly in the hands of the majority—the effect of their treason. The slave power, not content with the prerogative conferred on it, but aiming to extend its power, threw off its lawful allegiance to the United States, subjugated the people, and involved Louisiana in a vortex of revolution, disordering and deranging all the avenues of industry, commercial and social order, reducing the population of all caste to ruin and starvation. The slaveholder has shown by his acts that he regards the Government of the United States as a mere fortuitous concourse of laws, usharged and binding by some mysterious contingency, existing like a volatile vapor, smoke, or etherial substance that could be made to dissipate and vanish whenever the breath of treason should breathe upon it. The truly loyal man regards it as it is, a solid, vital, organic structure, original by, and derivingall its vitality, strength, support, and endurance from the affections of the loyal multitude.

One of the peculiarities of our Government is, that whereas it may increase its territorial area by new accessions, either by purchase or conquest, or both, it cannot permit one single inch to pass away by treasonable secessions without disturbing the equilibrium, and jeopardizing the whole. The Federal Government is the centre of gravation; the States have rights, but they are local, negative and relative in character, not positive and sovereign, to act without restraint in all things. The States, like individuals, owe primary allegiance to the United States. Our Government (and all others,) like a mill-stone, has a centre; the States form the periphery: one fragment broken off unsettles the equilibrium; endangers the whole machinery, and may reduce it to nonunity.

Slavery being a local institution, and having forfeited its existence, by the treason of its admirers, the free States and Louisiana are determined that it shall never be restored back to power; where individual cases of loyalty are proved, compensation should be made to the owner, but the institution, as such, must and will forever cease. We believe we have the unquestionable right to do so, and being so impressed, will act accordingly.

It should that Congress will finally settle the question for the States. We hope it has the right and power in this case to do so, and will act promptly in the matter, but we are not disposed to await the tedious and uncertain action of Congress. Louisiana is in a suffering condition; delay is suicidal to her; we prefer doing the work, clearly our duty, as soon as practicable, and preventing the State to Congress and the whole loyal people in such a manner as will be sure to be not only be acceptable to them, but advantageous to the Government of the United States and conducive to the best interests of Louisiana.

The Slaveholder, during his career under Confederate rule, was strong, loud, and bitter in his denunciations against the Government, exerted his utmost efforts to destroy it, but now that he has the only alternative between subjugation or annihilation, desires to return back as he was to his old position, negro and all. If he fails in that, his next overture will be gradual emancipation, determined he stick to his institution to the last gasp. "His ruling passion strong in death."

Slave power can never be trusted again.

Gradual emancipation, if wise, humane, or tolerated any where, under any circumstances, would not be so in Louisiana. The negro in his transition from slavery to freedom, has experienced his worst condition, or is now in it. He has suffered, and is now enduring untold misery, and from causes for which he is in no degree to be censured. The negro who is a slave for any period, long or short, is, during the term of that servitude, in all interests and purposes, as much a slave in the eye of the law, as if he was so for life. He has no appeal for redress; he cannot give testimony against his white master; neither can any fellow slave do so for him, and no white man is known to give evidence in favor of the slave against the master. The master knowing that he has but a limited lease on the slave may, if he will, treat him with the lowest possible humanity, and no redresser to force from him as much service for the limited time as he expects to obtain, for the term of his life, and should he survive his service, may be worn out, exhausted, decrepid, old, and unable to make his own support, and be thrown on to the charity of the world.

To force a negro of Louisiana back again into slavery after what he has suffered, and is now suffering, when freed by the treason of his master, would effectually wither, sink, and deservedly damn any State or Nation that would tolerate or countenance such a monstrous act.

The negro is degraded—a necessary consequence of his condition—but he is obedient, kind, easily governed, and capable of just such a degree of elevation as circumstances surrounding him enable, or permit him to arrive at.

As to whether the negro will work when free, is only a question with that class who desire to keep him a slave and be his master.

I am assured by planters who are now working their plantations with free colored labor, that under all the embarrassments incident to war, they do better, and are less trouble than when slaves.

The anomalous condition of Louisiana, renders it vastly more difficult to adjust and set in motion her civil machinery, and place her right, than that of a new State coming into the Union.

A new State comes into the Union with a small population; sometimes just enough to be admitted, with all its interests, industrial, political, social, and commercial; they are congenial in all their parts, no great radical change is effected by the new position.

Louisiana, on the contrary, has a heterogeneous population of seven hundred and eight thousand; nearly one-half of whom have been slaves, but now to assume the status of free men.

A civil, Free-State Government, and wise legislature are indispensable to settle this anomalous condition, to give a manner as to inspire confidence in the community. The policy of the State must be settled and the relation between capital and labor adjusted, or no capital will be established before capital will seek for investment here; the people in the mean time must about famishing, and becoming degraded by indolence.

The principal agricultural productions of Louisiana are cotton, seven hundred and twenty-three thousand bales; of sugar, two hundred and nine-y-eight thousand hogsheads; of molasses, fourteen million six hundred thousand gallons; these items are nearly correct in round numbers; of cereals, there is less in the whole State than is produced here in a single time-and-a-half.

The monied institutions, with few exceptions, are not prosperous. The State is literally bankrupt, made so by the rebellion; much property is under the ban of confiscation, hence State taxes are scarcely collected. The Military Government, however, may be disposed to aid in a civil State movement, is unable to do so to any extent.

There is now a contest for a civil government between the Free-state men on the one side, who ask a new Constitution, made by the people, adopted by the people, and before stated, and on the other a Pro-Slavery faction, contending for the old order of things under the Constitution of sixteen hundred and fifty-two.

The difference between the two is as wide as the interval between freedom and Slavery, right and wrong, darkness from daylight; the former are with the people, the latter, as usual, with a small clique, depending on their wealth and dark, stealthy manœuvring to accomplish their purposes, not willing to trust their cause with the people. The Free State men have committed themselves on the side of the people, in favor of a Free State Government, in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of reaction, accommodation or compromise with treason, and the continuance of Slavery in any guise, shape, or form; they are determined that Louisiana shall return to the Union regenerated, cleansed and purified from the pollution of the blood of slaves.

The policy of Louisiana should be adjusted as soon as practicable. She cannot afford to be a foothill for politicians; she has too much at stake. Tens of thousands of her loyal inhabitants are suffering the consequences of a condition of things which they had no agency in producing. Her status should be settled during the present session of Congress, if possible, but, by all means, during the present Administration.

It would be unwise and unjust to the people, if it were possible, to defer and leave it to the contingencies of a new political combination in a future Administration.

Louisiana has been the bottom of the rebellion; is now the Keystone in the arch on which the entire slave structure rests. The Free State movement there is the fire in the centre of the shell. Place Louisiana right and slavery will be impossible under any circumstances in any other State. Place Louisiana right and other States will soon become so. Place Louisiana right, when she may become the asylum for the contrabands of other States, and find a *self-support* instead of being a burden, and of its being charity to save them from perishing, and prevent them being demoralized by indolence in time. While many are so liberally contributing to alleviate the distress of the destitute and suffering, and save them from perishing, all the effects of the disordered condition of things in the slave States, all others can contribute something to remove the cause, for, after all, the only efficient remedy for those evils lies in settling the internal policy of the States so as to make the negro self-supporting, by making suitable laws for his government and protection.

The Free State movement in Louisiana strikes directly at the root and cause of all the evils, political and privations, now taxing, and likely to continue to tax, the charities of the people for a long time to come, unless speedily arrested.

The Free State General committee is sadly in need of the pecuniary means necessary to enable it to progress as rapidly as it should. Indeed, without assistance from somewhere, a civil Government cannot be established; money is indispensable in numerous ways. The Free State men, as a mass, are poor—the war having made them so; those who are Pro-Slavery men are rich, and hope, by their abundance, to circumvent and frustrate the designs of the Committee.

Any one who will reflect for a moment can understand how arduous must be the duties of the Committee. Obstacles are encountered at every step; but they must be surmounted, and order restored where there is now comparative anarchy, except in so far as military law can do so. No advantage will accrue, no fewer obstacles present themselves, by deferring to a future time their Free-State movements and a Civil Government; on the contrary, they will increase.

The President (the Committee, Thomas J. Durant, Esq., is one of the most accomplished gentlemen and eminent counsellors in the State—so considered by his fellow-citizens,) is a native of Massachusetts.

The Secretary, James Graham, Esq., is United States Marshal of Louisiana; a man of rare talents, generous, and devoted to the Free-State movement.

The Treasurer, Edward Heath, Esq., a merchant of New Orleans, eminently suited to the position.

These three men are well known in Louisiana, and enjoy the confidence of all who know them.

The Free State General Committee is the instrument to bring about a civil Government in Louisiana; its members are familiar with the feelings and wants of the people, and it is the only body of men there entitled to the confidence of people likeminded. Louisiana is suffering for all the horrors of civil war—the Commanding General and Military Governor can only relieve and parallel; they cannot do more—the only permanent efficient remedy for the people is in a civil free State Government. To accomplish this great end the Committee appeal for assistance; their condition compels them to do so; for the demon of distraction, war, and civil strife, has unsettled the people and burst asunder the bonds of social order; the people now float about, like a weed upon the bosom of the deep, drifted by winds and circumstances over which they have no control.

This condition of things may suit the speculating politician, but all right minded people prefer a civil to a military government based on justice and civil law, and the attainment of moral excellence by the people to the acquisition of individual opulence and political fame. It is to place the love of justice and social kindness above personal pre-eminence and usurped advantages of every kind; it is to prefer the welfare of mankind to self elevation; and a life of useful industry and contentment to that of selfish ambition.

ALFRED JERVIS,
(Accredited)
Agent of the Free State General Committee of Louisiana,
Box 1269 P. O., Philadelphia, 1863.

P. S.—Mr. William Struthers has consented to act temporarily as Receiver of Funds for the Free State General Committee of Louisiana. His place of business before 1022 Market street. 1t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 227 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, September 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The following-named persons are entitled to a Dividend on the Common Stock of this Company. The residence of several of them is unknown, and it is, therefore, necessary that the certificates of stock should be presented on calling for the Dividend.

Mrs. Mary Bishop,	S. Lancaster,
Timothy C. Boyle,	Percy M. Lewis,
Clement Biddle,	Penny Mary Mitcherson,
Ann Copeland,	John McIntyre,
A. Emslie and J. Newbold,	John S. Moore,
Trustees,	James McKnight,
Debbie A. Hughes,	Benj. F. Newport,
Saml T. Harrison,	Benj. Pott,
James Hallowell,	W. R. Rodman,
James W. Hallowell,	Sarah Ann Richards,
Catherine C. Koppelin,	Henry B. Sherer,
Daniel Klapp,	Mrs. L. Sadler,
Mary Kuhn,	Andrew Turner,
Chas. Kuhn, Hartman Kuhn, and J. H. Kuhn, Exs. of S. Kuhn,	Mrs. Rebecca Ulrich,
	Asher M. Wright,
	William Young,
E. V. R. Leisse Exrx., and James G. Schaff, Ex. of John S. Leisse, dec'd.	W. H. McVickar,
	Austin Smith,
	Willis & Co. nov-stuth-tf

☞ UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—At its Thirty-second Annual Meeting, held October 20, the following delegates of the Association in the past year were ordered to be published, to wit:

Number of visits made to homes of the suffering	11,018
Number of families under care	4,000
Number of sick ministered to	791
Number of dead ministered to	138
Number of adults found employment	969
Number of children sent to Sunday school	81
Number of persons provided with asylum	62
Cash distributed by visitors	$4,625 45
Cash paid sewing women for the year	2,591 12
Cash for coal distributed (1,224 tons)	4,626 46
Value of coal donated	312 00
Number of garments distributed 1,477—value	1,108 00
Articles of bedding, blankets, &c	375 00
Hoods and shoes—97 pairs	145 00
500 stoves loaned—annual value	750 00

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers and managers to serve the ensuing year:
LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1863-'64.
PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL B. PERKINS.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
RICHARD D. WOOD,
J. FISHER LEAMING,
EDMUND WILCOX.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
L. MONTGOMERY BOND.
RECORDING SECRETARY,
JOHN H. ATWOOD.
MANAGERS

Benjamin Coates,	Joseph H. Dulles,
William M. Collins,	John Ashburst,
Thomas Latimer,	Thomas A. Budd,
John Hinkle,	Charles Ellis,
William Purves,	Richard Wood,
Parkinson Fox,	Charles S. Watts, M. D.,
Benjamin Orne,	E. S. Wood,
John W. Claghorn,	William Evans, Jr.,
Thomas Webster,	James Bayard,
S. Morris Wain,	Joseph A. Clay.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN HICKS was re-elected Agent, and Messrs. COOPER and EVANS Collectors. The Collectors will commence their usual round in the early part of December, and may also be left with the Treasurer, EDWARD WILCOX, 400 CHESTNUT Street, or with the Agent, at the office of the Association, S. W. corner SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets. No other persons are authorized to receive subscriptions. nov19-6t

☞ A UNION MEETING OF THE members and friends of the M E CHURCH in this city will be held in the TRINITY CHURCH, 19th street, above Race, on THURSDAY Evening, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in aid of German Mission Church, Third street, above Twelfth street. Addresses by Bishop SIMPSON, D D., and Dr J P. DURBIN. All friends of this Mission are respectfully invited. n14-ch2t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 15, 1863.
Powers of attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
oct7-tdel THOS. T. FISTER, Treasurer.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
I have of Stock, which by a recent resolution of the Board will have the dues for the balance of this year suspended, may now be purchased at the Library for TEN DOLLARS.
Each share if purchased before January 1, 1864, may be declared at any time during that year.
Great improvements in the building, and large addition of much foreign and domestic works, have recently been made.
A share of this stock would constitute a useful and appropriate Christmas Present.

FINANCIAL.

5-20. U. S. 5-20.

The undersigned, as General Subscription Agent, is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the sale of this popular Loan, and TEN DAYS public notice will be given of discontinuance.

ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS remain unsold, and this amount is scarcely sufficient to furnish a basis for the circulation of the National Banking Associations now being formed in every part of the Country. But a short time must elapse before this loan is wholly absorbed, the demand from Europe, Germany especially, being quite active.

As it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports, internal revenues, and in the issue of interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is nearly certain that it will not be necessary for him for a long time to come to issue further permanent loans, the interest and principal of which are payable in Gold.

These considerations must lead to the prompt conclusion that this loan is not far distant when these "Five-Twenties" will sell at a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-thirty" Loan, when it was all sold, and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

This is a

SIX PER CENT. LOAN,

the interest and principal being payable in coin, thus yielding about eight per cent. per annum at the present premium on gold.

It is called "Five-Twenty," from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for *twenty* years, yet the Government has the right to pay them off in *gold* at par, at any time *after five years*.

The interest is paid half yearly on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds which are payable to bearer and issued for $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, or Registered Bonds of similar denominations, and in addition $5,000 and $10,000.

These "Five-Twenties" cannot be taxed by States cities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income exceeds six hundred dollars per annum. Income from all other investments, such as mortgages, railroad stocks, bonds, &c., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail or otherwise properly attended to.

The Treasury Department having perfected arrangements for the prompt delivery of Bonds, Subscribers will be enabled to receive them at the time of subscribing, or at farthest in FOUR days. This arrangement will be gratifying to parties who want the Bonds on payment of the money, and will greatly increase the sales.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.

VELOUR CLOTHS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
FINE CASSIMERES.
BLANKETS.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
LADIES' CLOAKS.
BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.
JUST RECEIVED.
VERY FINE
SCARLET AND BLUE
OPERA FLANNELS.
Also, a general assortment of
WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS.
Both Twilled and Plain, in all of the most approved makes.
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
no10-tnths6tf 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

REMOVAL,
J. C. FRYER
HAS REMOVED FROM
NO. 113, N. E. CORNER OF CHESTNUT AND LETITIA STREETS.
no17-6t

JOHN H. STOKES,
702 ARCH STREET,
Welsh Flannel, Shaker Flannel.
Plaid and Striped Do Linsey, 31½c.
Plaid Mohair De Laines, 31½c.
Striped and Plaid Alpacas.
Black Alpacas, a good one, something new.
Solid-colored Alpacas for Friends.
Colored Bombazines for Friends.
Lupin's Merino, Royal Purple.
Lupin's Merino, Leather-colored.
Lupin's Merino, Brown.
Lupin's Merino, Blue.
Lupin's Merino, Green.
Plain and Striped Cashmeres.
Double-width Empress Cloths.
Double-width Wool Delaines.
Silk Poplins, choice shades.
Neat Figured Poplins.
BROWN SILKS
Black Silks, from $1 to $2.
Ladies' Cloth Plaid Shawls.
Ladies' Long Blanket Shawls.
Misses' Long Blanket Shawls.
Plain Long Shawls.
Gents' Travelling Shawls.
Gloves, Hosiery, Memo Vests, &c., &c. no19

J. R. CASSELBERRY HAS NOW open from the New York Auction sales of Thinan & Milliard, through Messrs. Van Wyck, Townsend, & Co., and the Philadelphia Auction sales of this week,
1 lot French Crape Glazed Poplins, worth $1.25; 1 lot superior quality Empress Cloth, very rich.
1 lot extra fine Silk and Wool Poplins, beautiful quality.
All-wool Reps, all kinds, from $1.12½ to $1.25, closing on low.
SILKS! SILKS!
Black Silks, closing out from 85 cts. up to $1.
Black Satins, $1.12½, cheap, worth $1.62½, $1.62½.
Plain Poil de Soi Silks, all kinds, low.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!
1 lot plain Merinoes, very fine, $1.12½.
1 lot figured Merinoes, $1.12½, choice style of the season.
Best Merinoes, all wool, $1.12½.
All colors, fine quality, at low prices.
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
The cheapest in the city. All kinds of new styles just opened.
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
A large assortment, from 33 cents up to 50 cents, choice new styles.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
1 lot gray Army blankets, $3 50, slightly imperfect.
White Blankets, choice quality, from $7 to $10.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
The best $2.75 Balmorals in this city, all wool filling.
Balmorals, $2.75 to $7.
Williamsville, White Rock, and all the best makes of Muslins, cheaper.
Three good Kid Gloves for $1 that sell so fast.
Cloths and Cassimeres for boys' and men's wear.
Cheap Mennons.
No. 45 North SECOND Street, Dry Goods House.
P. S.—The run still continues at FOURTH Street, below Arch.
Hoop Skirts continue selling. Closing out at 10 per cent. deduction, not having the room to continue keeping them. Selling out fast. no18-2t

BLANKETS—WE WANT EVERY body to know that we are selling BLANKETS cheaper than any other store. We are asked to do this because many of our Blankets were bought last large sale.
We have Blankets for the price at $4 and $5 per pair. Also, at $6 50, $8, and $7; very heavy all-wool, large size, at $8 50.
The best $10 Blankets in Philadelphia. Also, fine Blankets at $15, $20, and $25 per pair, such as are not kept by any other house.
Honey-Comb Quilts, largest size, $2 50 each; Lancaster Honey-Comb Quilts; Marseilles Quilts; Marseilles Quilts. In these we offer bargains in fine goods at $6, $7, $8, and $9 each.
3-4 Linen Damask, at $1 per yard; 10-4 do., $1.25. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings.
We keep a full stock of House-Furnishing Dry Goods, and sell them at lower prices than these goods are usually sold for. Country merchants and their stock will be shown our goods, and they may compare prices.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
no18-2t 1021 MARKET Street.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESTNUT Street,
have just opened a full assortment of very desirable DRESS GOODS, comprising—
Poplin Rep Italiennes, silk and worsted.
Lupin's extra quality colored Merinoes.
Superfine quality checks colored Reps.
Very heavy Poplin Reps