EXPLORATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Borax Lake and Sulphur Banks in Napa Valley—Letter from Dr. Macgowan.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Post.]

CALISTOGA SPRINGS, Napa Valley, Cal., October, 1866.—The Napa Valley, in California, is about forty miles long from north to south, and averages nearly two miles in breadth. It is one great wheat field; having this year yielded a crop of twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, which is about a third more, I believe, than the average yield of the Genesee country in New York. In some places steam machinery was used in harvesting. I met a farmer in the upper part of the valley yesterday who had just disposed of his farm of three hundred acres at forty dollars per acre. As he was an early settler, the land cost him little or nothing, and as he has received at least a thousand dollars a year from it since California was first settled, he has evidently done better than those who dug directly for gold. All who devoted themselves to agriculture have been successful.

The house and barns here remind one of Western New York. There are two styles of chimney-building, by the observation of which you can tell whether its occupant is an eastern or a western man; the former having the chimney inside, and the other having it on the outside of the house. There is a weed here which gives a homelike appearance to the country—the mullen. A farmer recently sent to the East for its seed, which he planted for medicinal purposes, but whether he will be esteemed a public benefactor, for this experiment in acclimatization, is questionable. It has already spread over this valley, and will soon extend throughout the State.

For the most part, the valley is as umbrageous now as before its cultivation; the beautiful oaks with which it was studded still remaining. The first settlers of California had not before them dense forests nor treeless plains; but a country which, when viewed from the mountains, presents the appearance of an English park.

THE CALIFORNIA SARATOGA.

Napa Valley is a favorite place of resort of the citizens of "Frisco," the abreviated name for their metropolis, when they desire to escape from its dust and fogs. It has become their Saratoga. At the entrance to the valley is a soda spring, the waters of which are bottled and used throughout the country. In the middle, among sequestered and woody hills, there are the White Sulphur Springs, with a hotel and cottages, to which many invalids resort with advantage; and here, in the upper part of the valley are hot and sulphur springs. This is Calistoga, a fancy name for a place which will become magnificent. Mr. Brannan, its public-spirited proprietor, a pioneer among the pioneers of the State, has expended a fabulous sum in planting trees over the shallow, heated soil, beneath which boiling water flows in every direction, some of its streams being highly charged with sulphur. Success is rewarding his efforts, and all that is needed to make Calistoga as Saratoga—shady walks—is being accomplished. Stages leave Calistoga daily for the geysers, which I have just visited.

MOUNT ST. HELENA.

Before beginning the ascent of Mount St. Helena, which bounds this valley on the east, you pass a depot of borax and sulphur, where those commodities, after being transported across the mountains in teams of six mules, carrying six tons, are transferred into teams carrying ten tons, drawn by eight mules, to the railway for shipment in steamers to San Francisco. The excellent road, just completed, which is carried on the steep acclivities of the mountains, by the side of precipices a thousand feet deep in some places, has been constructed purposely for the conveyance of those valuable minerals. Mount St. Helena, whose peak is one of the loftiest of the coast range, having an altitude of three thousand six hundred feet, has been pressed by the feet of the illustrious Humboldt, who left a monumental inscription there which some barbarian—not a Digger Indian—has removed.

A PLACE FOR SPORTSMEN.

Nearly an entirely day is consumed in the journey to the borders of Clear Lake, the road taking you through Cayote to other small valleys, and over an arid country, its two streams being nearly dry. These are the Chaché and the Puta. This region is the paradise of sportsmen, hare and grouse being extremely abundant, the latter being so common that I readily gave credence to the statement of one who had killed seventy at one shot. Since bears, panthers, wild cats, cayotes, foxes and other formidable animals have become scarce small game has greatly multiplied. Deer are still common, and their tracks give the mountain sides a terraced appearance.

VALUABLE SPRINGS.

The most remarkable feature of the country in Cayote Valley is a hill of ochre, through which a creek makes its way. On arriving at Lower (Clear) Lake there was sufficient time for a visit to Sigler's Springs, which lie seven miles distant on the same mountains as the geysers, though on the opposite or western side. The picturesque and secluded valley in which these, the most valuable of the springs of California, are found, has advantage of being well watered, and unlike any other portion of the State, is in perpetual verdure. Besides a natural fountain whose waters cannot be distinguished from Congress water, there are hot sulphur and ferruginous baths supplied by springs whose supply is illimitable. A rude edifice, serving as a rudimentary hotel, has been erected by the proprietor, who personifies Galen and Boniface, and very well too, all things considered. Mounds of tuffa, enormous masses of trachyte and serpentine, with veins of cinnabar, in this hitherto unexplored valley, invite a visit from geologists. Were this place not so difficult of access, it would be thronged with visitors from all parts of the Pacific States.

BORAX LAKE.

Returning to the lower part of Clear Lake—a magnificent sheet of water twenty miles long and from two to ten in breadth—we resumed our journey to its objective point, Borax Lake; not, however, until we had first seen evidence of the volcanic character of the country by traversing hills covered with absidian, and by having a glance at springs from which carburetted hydrogen issues in quantity sufficient for illuminating purposes, if wanted.

Borax Lake is about one hundred miles north of San Francisco. Properly speaking, it is a pond, being only one mile long and half a mile wide. It is situated on a peninsula which juts into Clear Lake, from which it is separated by a mountain. It is in brief, a crater of an extinct volcano, at least presenting that appearance. That my reader may duly appreciate the rarity of the curiosity before him, I would remind him that probably no white man ever saw its like—there being no other of the kind save in Tibet. Before the discovery of Borax Lake in California, there were but two sources of supply of borax to meet the demand of the world—that of Thibet, and that of a firm in Liverpool who manufacture the article by a chemical process.

Iron coffer dams, having chambers about five feet square, are sunk in the lake; the water is bailed out of the dams, the mud in them being pressed by men stamping on boards that cover it, and the concrete mass taken ashore and dried in the sun, the largest borax crystals being picked up during this operation. Crystals are found from the size of a hen's egg to that of a pea. The earth is strongly impregnated with borate of soda—biborate, strickly speaking—is subjected to lixiviation, and the saturated water is slowly evaporated in heated boilers until the cathedral crystals are formed. In the sediment are iodine, silicic acid, silicate of lime and alumina; the first is likely to prove valuable. At the present time about four thousand pounds of borax are obtained daily; ten to fifteen tons will be the daily yield on the completion of the works. The supply may be regarded as illimitable, and sufficient for the demands of the world. It is constantly forming, and soon there will be no borax in use in the arts and in medicine save that which the Golden State will furnish.

SULPHUR BANKS.

A hill about six hundred feet high separates Borax Lake from the sulphur banks. The view from the pass over that hill is one of surprising beauty and grandeur. A lofty mountain, the Uncle Sam, in front, sections of clear lake, like two silvery arms, embracing the borax peninsula, and the tiny mineral lake itself reflecting the landscape more distinctly than could a metallic mirror, are but a few of the attractions of this charming spot. There is no human habitation in sight save the works of the Borax Company, but cattle are browsing on the salt meadows adjacent to the lake, and on its borders are swine feasting on the larvæ of a fly, which is found on the margin, forming an organized belt a yard or more wide, and above a foot in depth. The only other inhabitant of those waters is a leech. It is hardly necessary to add that the specific gravity of the lake renders it impossible that a man should be drowned in its healing waters—healing the ulcers of animals that are driven in for that purpose.

The sulphur banks are on the margin of Clear Lake; an extensive deposit—the deposition being still in progress. Extensive works for sublimating the element have been just completed. Sulphur is poured out from retorts in constant streams into boxes holding two hundred pounds each, affording to the borax company, at a trifling expense, a daily supply of a hundred such boxes, if they see fit to draw on their brimstone bank to that extent.

SODA.

Here we may have an insight into one section of Nature's laboratory. Would you learn how bicarbonate of soda is formed in Borax Lake? Scoop out of this pool some of its water, which is charged with carbonic gas, first quaff some of the delectable fluid, and pour it into yonder pool of boracic acid, a pleasant palatable liquid, and mark the effervescence! The brisk action now going on is due to the fact that boracic acid has a strong appetite for soda, while carbonic acid is only too ready to get rid of that alkali; two portions of boracic acid seize the forsaken soda and form borax, while divorced carbonic acid bubbles up as if rejoicing in its emancipation. That is what causes the commotion in the pool, and that is precisely the operation which is taking place in Borax Lake.

CRYSTALS.

Walk into one of the trenches that have been dug in the bank of sulphur, and you may watch the formation of beautiful circular crystals of sulphur from the condensation of the stifling vapors around you. These crystals fill little crevices, wherein you will discover cinnabar and opal. You are admonished not to stoop, for the carcases of hares and pigeons indicate that streams of carbonic acid are flowing in this trench; and, indeed, turn where you will, you are well-nigh overpowered by sensations as if naught but mephitic vapors could be inhaled in this desolate little bog. The desolation is, however, circumscribed, for beyond the limited sulphur area there is luxuriant vegetation, from the beautiful campana which marks the spots where boracic acid mixes with the waters of Clear Lake to the pine-clad summits of the mountains. The ever-present oak (*Quercus Nindsii*) the Madrona (*Aubertus Menziesii*); the Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*), and other California forest trees, form a grove hard by, among which I recognized, as a sort of old acquaintance, the California nutmeg, that graceful evergreen bearing the honored name of one of my preceptors—the *Torreya Californica*.

QUICKSILVER.

The borax and sulphur works are the property of one company, which has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Professor Oxly, an English chemist, to whom is one the credit of developing these mineral resources of Clear Lake. It is not unlikely that quicksilver will yet be found a paying article in this neighborhood. Already California quicksilver has driven out of the Chinese, Chilean, Peruvian, Mexican and our own market the quicksilver of Spain, and the indications are that innumerable mines remain to be discovered.

LABOR.

But for Chinese labor, neither borax nor sulphur could be obtained. White laborers could not be induced to undertake the labor. However, as Chinamen get what they consider good wages, the needful supply is always on hand. Professor Oxly's experience in mining are highly suggestive as to man's need of a Sabbath. He says he has seen, at Washoe, enough of working seven days in a week on seven days' wages, to demonstrate that only five days' product is the result; and although his Chinese laborers are engaged by the month, and are quite willing to work every day in the month, he, for pure enconomical and physiological considerations, gives them a seventh day rest, the Christian Sabbath.

D. J. MACGOWAN.

PILOT LAWS OF VIRGINIA.—The Alexandria *Gazette* says that an opinion, affecting the Pilot laws of Virginia relative to the Potomac river, has been given in the Circuit Court by Judge Thomas, in the case of the Commonwealth against Scott and Wallace, charged with piloting vessels from Georgetown contrary to the existing Pilot laws of Virginia. The Judge decided that, under the compact between Maryland and Virginia, the Potomac river was a public highway, and that the State of Virginia could pass no law or regulation affecting vessels sailing from the ports of the district, unless they cleared at or touched at some port on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and that the Pilot laws of Virginia could only affect vessels bound to or clearing from a Virginia port, and therefore that Scott and Wallace, although not licensed as pilots under the laws of Virginia, in contracting at Georgetown to pilot vessels bound to any port beyond the State, did not violate the laws. The case was given to the jury, who, acting under the opinion, at once rendered a verdict of not guilty.

SQUATTERS.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* says:—An island has been formed in the Missouri river directly opposite that city, the channel running between the island and the Missouri shore. Although a vast bed of sand, over two miles in length, should it withstand the flood next spring, it may soon be covered with a growth of trees. A immense drift has formed at the upper end, which, it is believed will protect it from the rush of waters and make it permanent. Yesterday (12th), Messrs. M. D. Morgan and Samuel Enneworth passed over to the island, took possession of it and erected a cabin thereon, which they hold will give them the first claim to entry when Government places it in market.

AN ILLINOIS STEAMBOAT CANAL.—The Chicago *Tribune* urges the importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canal. It says that the railroad combinations in the State are now complete, and that monopoly has assumed its worst form. All this, it adds, can be remedied by an expenditure of $12,000,000, which could be raised by a special tax of two mills per annum, and that the building of the steamboat canal would be an efficient remedy, is proved by the experience of the State of Ohio.

TRADE ON THE PLAINS.—A larger amount of goods has been shipped to the territories during the present year than ever before. The fact is undoubtedly due to the rapid increase of population in the mining districts. The public service alone has employed over four thousand wagons. It is estimated, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, that the national treasury will be relieved of the payment of two million dollars per annum, in the way of freights, by the completion of the Pacific railroad.

What One Woman Did.

At the outbreak of the rebellion a northern-born woman of firm Union principles lived in Alabama. Her situation was so critical that her husband sent her to the friends, promising that he would not take up arms against his country. During the whole four years of the war she was unable to hear from him, until on returning to Alabama she learned that he had fallen in the first battle of Bull Run. She then resolved in her desolation to devote herself to the welfare of the freedmen, by becoming their teacher. The *Christian Register* tells the story:

"Often was she hooted at and even stoned in her walks to and from school, by rude boys or the students of an academy in the town, though the sad veil of her widowhood drawn closely around her might have invited pity instead of insult. The good woman who protected and lodged her was persecuted and shunned because she sheltered 'a Yankee schoolmarm.' Insult, danger, complete social isolation and hatred Mrs. —— could bear unmoved, until they threatened her only white friend. Then she took refuge in a black man's home. Finally an order from President Johnson threatened the removal of the Freedmen's Bureau from the town. The officer in charge warned Mrs. —— that her life would not be safe one moment after the slight protection of the Bureau was withdrawn.

With a sad heart she bade her colored friends 'goodby,' packed her trunk, and sat waiting one morning for the stage. The door of her room was suddenly opened. Looking up she recognized Mr. ——, one of the most influential men in the county. He greeted her respectfully, and coming hastily to where she was seated on an old box, earnestly begged her to stay among them. For months he had watched her closely, and observed her great influence for good over the colored people. He would do all in his power to protect her from insult; she should continue her labors henceforth shielded by his authority. A stranger so long to kindness and sympathy from a white man, no wonder she was overpowered, and tears were her only answer to this unlocked-for reward of her patient endurance. She stayed. What a regiment of soldiers could not have accomplished, this one weak woman has done. Through weakness was she made strong. She has revolutionized public sentiment in the whole country. Unflinching courage and steadfast devotion have won the victory."

Spurgeon on Candles.

Spurgeon, the eccentric English preacher, lately delivered a lecture on candles, which expatiated on the following points:

Importance of the candle as a Scripture illustration; candles illustrating different periods of human life; a candle box full of unlighted candles, illustrating useless churches; candles unlighted surrounding a lighted rushlight, which, by shining does more work than all the others; trying to light a candle with an extinguisher upon it sets forth the absurdity of trying to receive truth through prejudice; a dark lantern represents a person who keeps his light to himself; a candle protected from the wind shows the watchful care of God's providence; a lantern with a pane broken shows how flaws in our character will let the wind of temptation blow through, and extinguish their light; a dirty, battered lantern has its filthiness rendered the more conspicuous by the light within; a candle in a lantern with cracks in it illustrates how great gifts may be in a frail body; a candle covered with a band-box, through which the light burns its way, illustrates how temptation and persecution will make Christian character shine the brighter; one candle lighting another shows God's way of working; a small taper lighting a great candle shows how God uses little means to effect great results; a candle blown out while trying to light another, shows how indiscreet zealots are often checked; a night-light portrays the acts of kindness wrought at the bedsides of the sick; a noble wax candle, blackening a reflector when it is held over it, but receiving increased brightness when held at the side, teaches that we should not blacken, but brighten, the character of our brethren; a thief in a candle represents a besetting sin; a sputtering candle represents the persons who are constantly railing; a candle in a guard shows the need of watchfulness; a small piece of candle on the "save all" shows how we should gather up all the fragments and talents of life for God's use; a candle and an hour-glass are a picture of life's use; burning the candle at both ends shows the folly of profligacy; steel filings produce sparklets when dropped upon the candle, so afflictions produce greater grace in the right-hearted; two candles of different heights placed in different positions illustrate that the great and the lowly have each a work, and that one should not think it can do without the other.

THE DIAMOND ROBBERY AT ST. LOUIS—The *Missouri Republican* gives the details of the capture of Seldon and Sanders, who perpetrated the daring robbery at Jaccard's jewelry store on Fourth street, in that city. The robbers left St. Louis on one of the Belleville coal trains. At Belleville they procured a carriage, and drove to a station on the Ohio and Missisippi road, where they then took the cars to Odin, the junction of the Illinois Central railroad. About the same time, Captain Lee of the St. Louis police, and Mr. Walsh, a clerk of Mr. Jaccard, arrived at Odin, and examined the train. In one of the passenger cars were two well dressed men seated opposite each other. As the captain and his companion approached, the latter instantly recognised the well-known features of the diamond stealer, and in another moment Seldon found himself a prisoner. Sanders and Seldon were taken back in irons. The diamonds, worth $12,000, were all recovered.

THE NEW RESERVOIR AT CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati is to have a new reservoir. The plans and estimates have been made, workmen employed, and the foundation stone laid with appropriate ceremonies. The reservoir proper will occupy about fourteen acres, and will be enclosed by a wall thirteen and a half feet wide. The main work, or southern front, will rise two hundred and ten feet from the foundation, which is fifty feet wide, and rising in grades of three to one till the top is reached.

The facade, one hundred and fifty feet long, and turning off at angles to conform to the natural shape of the basin or lake, will be made of pitch-face rock-work, with cut-stone caps and trimmings of a handsome design and imposing style. The lake basin will take the form of the natural ravines which it is to supersede. Its depth will be twenty-five feet, which, over a surface of fourteen acres, will contain 100,000,000 gallons. The reservoir will cost about $1,500,000.

CALIFORNIA SWAMP LANDS.—Transcripts embracing swamp tracts in California, in the aggregate over fifty-five thousand acres, have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, as a step preliminary to the issuing of patents for the same to the State of California. These lands are of the class for which the title is required to be vested in California, by the fourth section of the act of Congress of July 23d, 1866, being shown by the official records to be swamp lands and overflowed. The greater proportion of the selections claimed by the State of California, under the act approved the 23d of July, 1866, however, are of lands in regard to which further preliminary examinations are required at the District offices in California. The necessary instructions were despatched some time ago requiring the results of such examination to be promptly reported, and as rapidly as the returns are received, the cases will be disposed of by the Department by conferring to the State the title to all selections conferred by the Land Act, when found free from conflict.

A Fine Spectacle.

The Boston *Commercial* says: "Our manufacturing towns at this season of the year after "lighting up time," as it is called, present a magnificent spectacle to the traveler as he passes them in the cars after nightfall. The city of Lawrence, in particular, stretched as its huge woolen and cotton mills are in a continuous line along the northern bank of the Merrimack River, looks like some great capital illuminated for a festal occasion. The myriad windows of the huge mills are all aglow from the basement to the eaves, and the motion of the machinery imparts a vibratory movement to the innumerable gas-burners. As we passed Lawrence last evening, just before the bells rang out the operatives, we were reminded of the lines of Tennyson descriptive of the pavilion of the Caliph of Bagdad:

"The four-score windows all alight,
As with the quintessence of flame,
A million lamps flaring bright
From twisted silvers looked to shame
The hollow-vaulted dark, and streamed
Aloud upon the mooned domes,
An inmost Bagdad."

Coal Statement.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 29, 1866:

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	17,609 10
" Port Carbon	4,127 13
" Pottsville	149 10
" Schuylkill Haven	17,928 14
" Auburn	1,924 11
" Fort Clinton	6,469 14
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	71 16
Total Anthracite Coal for week	48,281 08
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin	5 262 00
Total of all kinds	54 543 08
Previously this year	3,649 590 09
Total	3,703,133 17
Same time last year	3,076,631 02
Increase	626,502 05

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CALAIS—Schr Addie Ryerson—4700 hackmatack ship knees W A Levering.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers

TO ARRIVE

SHIPS.	FROM	PORT.	DATE.
Celia	London	New York	Nov. 10
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston & Phila	Nov. 17
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Arago	Havre	New York	Nov. 21
America	Southampton	New York	Nov. 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 21
St. David	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 22
Europe	Havre	New York	Nov. 22
City of Manchester	Liverp'l	New York	Nov. 24
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 24
Wm Penn	London	New York	Nov. 24
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	Nov. 27
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 28
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 28
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28

TO DEPART

SHIPS.	FROM	PORT.	DATE.
Star of the Union	Philad'a	New Orleans	Dec. 1
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington, NC	Dec. 1
Whirlwind	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec. 1
Oneida	New York	Nassau, Hav'a	Dec. 3
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 5
City of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Celia	New York	London	Dec. 8
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 8
H Chauncey	New York	Asphiwall	Dec. 11
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Oneida	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Europe	New York	Havre	Dec. 15
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 15
Wm Penn	New York	London	Dec. 18
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Idaho	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 22

BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMOND A. SOUDER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—DECEMBER 1.

SUN RISES, 7 01 | SUN SETS, 4 33 | HIGH WATER, 9 58

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer George H Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Ruggles, Chase, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.
Bark Bismidon (Br), Owen, from New York, in ballast to Pet r Wright & Sons.
Schr Express, Wallace, from Dorchester, Md. in ballast to J T Justus.
Schr W H Helm, Swain, 6 days from Wilmington, NC with lumber to Dereletson & Co.
Schr Anna Virginia, Lewis, from Dorchester, Md. in ballast to J T Justus.
Schr Caswell, Bennett 2 days from Indian River, Del. corn to Jas Barratt.
Schr Zenave, Williams, 1 day from Milford, Del. with corn to Jas Barratt.
Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian River, Del with corn to Jas Barratt.
Schr S A Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston.
Schr J Stroup, Newill, from Boston.
Schr J D McCarthy, Young, from Boston.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, from Bridgeport Ct
Schr J B Henry, Weaver, from Providence.
Schr Clara Davids, Jeffries from New York.
Schr E Sharp, Walker, from Newport.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Warren, RI.
Schr Reaper, Gallegher, from Salem NJ.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with 11 barges to W P Clyde & Co.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thomas Wattson & Sons.
Steamer G H Stout, Ford, New York, W P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Warren, New York, W P Clyde & Co.
Steamer F Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Schr J H Wainwright, Morris, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr J B Henry, Weaver, Providence, do
Schr D S Mershon, Colson, Boston, J G & G S Repplier
Schr L Pfleger, Dreby, Richmond, J T Justus.
Schr W G Darborn, Scull, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr K J Mercer, Quilin, Boston, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Baker's Foily, Quihtard, Sawyer & Ward.
Schr L Frazier, Steelman, Boston, Buckley.
Schr Viral Mason, Boston, G C Morris.
Schr J D McCarthy, Young, Boston, captain.
Schr Reaper, Gallagher, Salem, captain.
Tug Hudson, Carr, with 12 barges for Baltimore, W P Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA

Ship Enoch Train, hence for Mare Island, undergoing repairs at Portsmouth, Va, is having a new stem piece and some new timbers forward.
Ships Indus, Can pbell, for this port 22d, and Lancaster, Coffin for do 25th, were up at Liverpool 17th ult.
Ship Shirley, Mullin, cleared at New York yesterday for San Francisco.
Ship Melrose, Nichols, cleared at N York yesterday for Hong Kong.
Ship Gatewater, Dwight, sailed from San Francisco 25th ult. for New York.
Steamer Ioneka, Libby, cleared at New York yesterday for Charleston.
Steamer Hibernia, Munroe, cleared at New York yesterday for Glasgow via Halifax.
Steamer Emily B Souder, Lockwood, for N York, cleared at Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Teutonia, Haack, cleared at New York yesterday for Hamburg.
Steamer Bremen, Meynaber, cleared at New York yesterday for Bremen.
Steamer Ville de Paris, Surmount, cleared at N York yesterday for Havre.
Bark Meg Merrilies, (Br), London, cleared at New York yesterday for Sydney, NSW.
Bark Ocean Queen, Jordan, cleared at N York yesterday for Buenos Ayres.
Bark Lord Baltimore, Losberg, 42 days from Rio Janeiro, at New York yesterday, with coffee.
Brig James Devereaux, Clark, was up at Charleston 28th ult. for this port.
Brig Nellie (Br), Taylor, cleared at New York yesterday for St Croix via Brandywine.
Schr J W Vanduzen, Sharp, hence at Barbados 7th ult.
Schr Superior, Smith, cleared at New York yesterday for Perth Amboy.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

Schr Benjamin F Reeves, Armstrong, of and for Philadelphia, from Lynn, in ballast, sprung a leak on Nantucket shoals at 6 o'clock Saturday morning last; steamer Menhansett went to her and towed her to Norton's shoal, where she grounded, in 10 feet water on her beam ends. The vessel will be stripped where she lies. (The B F R was picked up Wednesday morning and towed into Holmes' Hole by steamer Monohasset, etc.)

There were 42 American seagoing craft and 15 foreigners (bound to or from United States ports) reported during the last month as totally lost or missing. They comprise 3 steamers, 1 ship 18 barks, 13 brigs, and 27 schooners—total 57. Of these 31 were wrecked, 4 abandoned, 4 run down, 1 capsized, and 19 are missing. The total value of the domestic craft (exclusive of cargoes) is estimated at $800,000 in specie. Partial losses are not included in the list.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official notice is given that the Bell buoy of the Hen and Chickens Ledge has been removed, its necessity having been superseded by the Light Vessel recently placed to mark this ledge.

A spar buoy, painted black, No 1 has been placed off the most southern point of the Old and Young Cock Ledge, in 3½ fathoms water.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

G S BLAKE, L. H. Inspector, 2d Dist.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1866.

SCHOONER A. ROBERTSON, Merritt, master, from wreck of ship Merrimac will commence discharging under general order, at Shippen street wharf on Saturday December 1st, at 1 P. M. Consignees will please attend to the reception of their goods. PRICE WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street. de1-4t

SIMON GARTLAND—

UNDERTAKER,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRTEENTH STREET,

no17-3m*

CANNED FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &C. 1,000 cases fresh Canned Peaches; 500 cases fresh Canned Pine Apples; 200 cases fresh Pine Apples in glass; 1,000 cases Green Corn and Green Peas; 500 cases fresh Plums; in cans; 200 cases fresh green Gages; 500 cases Cherries in syrup; 500 cases Black berries in syrup; 500 cases Straw berries in syrup; 500 cases fresh Pears in syrup; 2,000 cases Canned Tomatoes; 500 cases Oysters Lobsters and Clams; 500 cases Roast Beef, Mutton, Veal, Soups, &c. For sale by JOSEPH H. BUSSIER & CO., 108 S 4th DELAWARE avenue. oc20

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 3,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, ON FOUR MONTHS CREDIT, about 700 lots of French, India, German and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woolens, linens and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH, SAXON, ITALIAN, AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, &c.
NOTICE—Included in our sale of MONDAY, Dec 3, will be found in part the following, viz:—
DRESS GOODS.
Pieces Paris black, colored and printed Merinos
do Paris Silk Cashmere Poplins and Eolinglines,
do plain and printed Delaines, Skirt logs
do Ecossais Plaids, black and colored Empress Cloth
do plain and twilled Persians, and Poil de Chevres,
do black and colored Alpacas, Mohairs and Reps.
SHAWLS &c
Full lines Paris Broche Long and Square Shawls.
do Plaid Woolen, Lama and Merino Shawls
do Silk and Cloth Cloaks, Paris Broche Scarfs
SILKS.
Pieces solid colors and fancy Lyons Poult de Soie.
do glossy black Gros du Rhin and Taffeta de Lyon
do rich Gros Grains, drap de France, Armures
BALMORALS, HOOP SKIRTS &c
Full lines London silk stripe Balmoral Skirts.
Full lines white and colored Hoop Skirts, all sizes
Full lines Linen Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts, White Goods.
Full lines Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons.
Full lines Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Braids, Buttons.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
9 cases Fancy Goods, Toys, China Sets, Dolls, &c.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
3 cases superior super Rochdale Blankets.
4 bales Scarlet Twilled Flannel.
5 bales Scarlet Plain Flannel.
2 bales Gray Flannel.
3 bales heavy Crash.
3 bales heavy Bucks.
Also, Arkwright and Lonsdale Muslins
Also, 10-4 bleached and brown Monadnock Sheetings
Also, 10-4 bleached Phœnix Sheetings.
Also, Canton Flannels and Bleardvale Domets.
Also Lonsdale Cambrics, Corset Jeans and Russia Diaper.
Full lines Paris Silk Ties and Scarfs, Dress Ornaments, Head Nets, Embroideries, Gloves, Suspenders, Gimps, &c

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1,200 packages Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, &c., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of the class. City and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.
NOTICE—Included in our large sale of Boots, Shoes, &c., ON TUESDAY MORNING,
December 4, will be found in part the following fresh and desirable assortment, viz:
Men's, boys' and youths' calf, double sole, and half wax dress boots; men's, boys' and youths' kip and buff leather boots; men's fine grain, long leg cavalry and Napoleon boots; men's and boys' calf, buff leather buckle and plain Congress boots and balmorals; men's, boys' and youths super kip, buff and polished grain half welt and heavy double sole brogans; ladies' fine kid, goat, morocco, and enameled patent sewed buckle and plain balmorals and Congress gaiters, women's, misses' and children's calf and bff leather balmorals and lace boots; children's fine kid sewed city made lace boots; fancy sewed balmorals and ankle ties; ladies' fine black and colored lasting Congress and side lace gaiters; womens' misses' and children's goat and morocco copper-nailed lace boots; ladies' fine kid slippers; metallic overshoes and rascals; carpet slippers; carpet and enameled leather traveling bags, &c.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a Large Sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
ON THURSDAY MORNING,
December 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in worsted, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons, to which we invite the attention of dealers.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING,
Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1110 CHESTNUT street,
(Rear entrance 1107 Sansom street.)
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT
SALES EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Sales of Furniture at Dwellings attended to on the most Reasonable Terms.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., AT THE EXCHANGE.
THOMAS BIRCH & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to attend to the sale of Real Estate by auction and at private sale.

Sale at No. 119 North Sixteenth st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
At 10 o'clock at No 119 North sixteenth st will be sold—The neat Household Furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising Velvet Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Walnut Parlor Suite, covered with green plush; Mirrors, Dining room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS,
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
December 6, at half past seven o'clock at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will be sold a collection of choice Paintings, oil and water color, embracing fine specimens of the works of

Meyer Von Bremen,	Wainwright,
Von Sabin,	Netterman,
Brochart,	Trayer,
Zimmerman,	Marohn,
Kebbe,	Reizsch,
Lenmen,	Jungblut,
Leipmuller,	Boelcher,
Sell,	And others.

The Paintings are now open for exhibition, free, until the evening of sale.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER,
No. 525 WALNUT street.
SIXTEENTH FALL SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT THE EXCHANGE ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.
This sale, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include the following—
STOCKS.
Particulars to-morrow.
NO. 723 LISLE ST—A two story brick house, above Fairwater, 16 feet 6 inches front. Clear. *Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Mary Robertson, dec'd.*
NO. 531 WASHINGTON ST—A three-story brick house, 16 by 57 feet. $32 ground rent. *Same Estate.*
HOOKER'S COURT—A three-story brick dwelling, Rogers's Court, between Noble, Pegg and New Market sts, 13 by 44 feet. Clear.
NO. 430 MORRIS ST—A two story frame house 18 by 30 feet. $18 ground rent. *Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Bernard J Woods, dec'd.*
NO. 1229 ELLSWORTH ST—A three story brick dwelling, 16 by 60 feet. Clear. *Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Ann McGuigan, dec'd.*
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD—A valuable tract of Land, running from Gray's Ferry road to the Schuylkill, 123 feet 6 inches, 1,183 feet deep. Clear.
FREDERICK AND TWENTY SIXTH STS—A square of ground at the S E corner of Twenty sixth and Federal sts. Clear. ☞ *The facilities for transportation by rail and water, render this portion of the city very desirable for manufactories, machine shops, mills, coal oil works &c.*

THE FRANKLIN SALE ROOMS