General Howard's Reply to Generals Fullerton and Steedman.

[From the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1866.—The following is the reply of General O. O. Howard to Generals Fullerton and Steedman, who made a tour of the South recently, and reported against the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau:

LETTER REFERRED TO BY COMMISSIONER IN CONCLUDING REMARKS OF REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1866.—*Sir:* The following statements are respectfully submitted for your consideration:

The last report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton of an inspection of the bureau under my charge contains so many statements differing from those I have received from other inspecting officers and assistant commissioners, and furnishes deductions so widely varying from those I have formed and offered, that I deem it my duty to review the main points of this report; and more especially is this course necessary for me that I have been assigned to duty by yourself, and have administered the bureau in accordance with your instructions, verbal and written, keeping constantly in view a thorough and practical execution of the law by which my officers and myself have been bound.

The ostensible object of the inspection is to detect and correct abuses of administration and furnish yourself with information of the actual state of things. Had the inspectors made a thorough examination and report to yourself or to the Secretary of War, in accordance with their written instructions, so that I could have corrected the wrong-doings of individual agents, or modified any policy that was faulty, I would not complain, but be grateful for the aid and encouragement thus afforded. This method of inspection and report is the one that has always been pursued in the departments of the service with which I have been connected.

The inspectors have pursued an extraordinary course. I understood they took as clerks several newspaper reporters, who gave to the press the substance of their reports, and sometimes the reports themselves, before you had time to give them consideration. The effect of this course has been to concentrate the attention of the public upon certain individual acts of officers and agents, or accusations against them carelessly drawn, in such a way as to keep the faults committed, and not the good done, prominently in view.

Some things they have held up as criminal which are not so in reality. Erroneous conclusions have been drawn from a state of affairs now existing in many places, for which the bureau is not responsible; *e. g.*, they charge to the account of the bureau all the evils of the labor system they find, while they attribute to the State governments and citizens, in great part, the good accomplished. Certainly this is the impression received from reeding the reports.

In what I have to say I have no desire to screen any officer from just charges, in fact, have taken instant measures to bring to trial any officer against which there seemed to be any well-founded accusation. It is a fact well worth considering here, that of thirteen assistant commissioners there has been but one whom the inspectors were able to condemn, viz: the assistant commissioner of North Carolina; and he, though held up to the country as a liar and a dishonest speculator, has been, I believe, acquitted by the decision of a fair and honorable court, so far as the charges were concerned.

Again, in the departments of Virginia and North Carolina, of over two hundred agents accusations were brought against ten only, seven officers and three civilians. The majority of them have been honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against them. The Rev. Mr. Fitz, of such terrible notoriety, who was having his case investigated on the arrival of the inspectors, proves to be not a reverend, but a young man of eighteen years, a quartermaster's clerk during the war, and personally guiltless of the cruelties imputed to his charge. All these cases will soon be officially reported. I need not refer to them further.

I may say, however, that the charge against an officer of putting men in a chain-gang had no foundation in fact, but in another part of the same State an officer specially selected by the inspectors for unqualified commendation had issued an order to place delinquents as vagrants in a chain-gang.

They give the number of officers in each State without command. I would say that I have made great efforts to reduce the number of military officers. I was partially influenced by this motive when I advocated the consolidation of the offices of assistant commissioner and military commander, deeming it worth a trial, as the business could be easily conducted by one head, provided the right kind of man could be placed in charge. The inspectors have endorsed this plan and given their testimony to the benefit derived from its operation.

Their final objection is to citizen agents, and in order to reduce expenses, they recommend that all such agents be discharged in the following language—"A great reduction in the expenses of the bureau, and a reform which would render it far less objectionable than it is now, would be effected by the discontinuance of all paid employes not in the military service of the Government."

I assent to this principle, though the inspectors do not seem to do so, as they have given unqualified praise to the administration of the bureau in Georgia, where the greatest number of citizen agents are employed. Could I obtain details from the army I should certainly do so, but the smallness of the military force in most of the States has rendered it impossible.

They next speak of Georgia saying "that the amended laws of the State are fully as liberal as those of any Northern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with the white man as to his civil rights," conveying the impression that the freedmen are thoroughly protected under the execution of these laws.

General Tilson, who is highly commended by the inspectors, and is known to be a man of integrity and good judgment, in a late report to me says: "There are many instances where, through the prejudice of the people, or the incompetency of the magistrates, the freedmen are denied the protection of the law, and where the interference of the bureau is absolutely essential to secure justice. When this influence has been wisely directed, and the authority of the bureau brought to bear firmly but kindly, the happiest consequences have followed, not only protecting the freedmen in individual cases, but changing the tone and temper of the people, so as to prevent the recurrence of acts of injustice and oppression. The continuance and agency of the bureau is still a necessity."

The case of maladministration of Captain Louis J. Lambert is the only one mentioned among two hundred and seventy-three (273) agents. This will be thoroughly investigated by General Tilson. I am thankful for so great purity of administration in Georgia. I may say here with reference to legal justice, that the policy pursued constantly has been to transfer jurisdiction to civil tribunals whenever there was a prospect of its impartial exercise under just laws; in fact it has been the practice in most bureau courts to use the State laws when no distinction exists on account of color.

No fault is found with Alabama, except that a few officers are reported as engaged in planting.

The inspectors must mean that these officers have invested some of their private funds in planting. All I can say is that a great many—in fact nearly all—the officers of the Government have invested their funds in planting or something else. If they have not prostituted their official position for private gain, I cannot complain, though I have lately forbidden such investments within the limits of official jurisdiction, in order to avoid even the appearance of evil.

General Wood, assistant commissioner of Mississippi, is commended for improving upon the administration of Colonel Samuel Thomas. The policy of the latter is declared not calculated to produce harmony between the races.

In this statement the inspectors have doubtless been misinformed, for I have testimony from General Wood and from inspectors that the policy pursued by Colonel Thomas has not been changed.

They next admit a state of affairs in Mississippi that demands some other remedy than the removal of the military force—that is, if freedmen and peaceable citizens are to be protected. The murder of a United States officer, and the firing upon others without cause are admitted, and there is evidently a reign of terror in portions of the State.

The agent at Columbus, Major Smith, cannot be defended for telling large stories to the inspector.

The case of Chaplain Livermore is cited, but the fact that he was relieved and placed under arrest for his crimes as long ago as last February is creditable to the administration of the assistant commissioner.

The agents at Columbus, long ago discharged, are suspected by the inspectors of robbing. If they had taken pains to send me a single receipt from any man who had paid fees or fines, I could tell them at once whether these gentlemen were robbed or not.

LOUISIANA.

The inspectors complain of expenses, and recommend reduction. They allege that the main part of the money has been expended for schools. Had they inquired of General Baird he would have told them that as soon as the taxes were suspended by your order, the schools were closed, or continued as private enterprises, or by employers of freedmen under their contract stipulations.

The admirable system of education in New Orleans was established by military commanders long prior to the existence of the bureau. No facts have been presented to me to prove the statement that the money under Mr. Conway, the late assistant commissioner, was squandered, as charged.

The corruption of a few officers under his administration may possibly be true but whether so or not, it does not affect the present administration of the bureau in that State.

It is a little singular that the officers long ago relieved from duty should be chosen as exponents of the present management of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The report with reference to Texas rather commends than censures the administration in that State.

One officer, Captain Sloan, is condemned for perjury and for his conduct in office. A subsequent examination of his case has furnished a more favorable report. The case will have a thorough investigation.

Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee were not visited by the inspectors, and it is fair to suppose that the administration of the bureau in those States is as it has been represented by the assistant commissioners and other officers and reliable citizens.

It should be noticed with regard to expenses, that aside from commissary, quartermaster and medical issues, the entire expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau have been defrayed from its organization up to July last, without an appropriation, and without incurring a debt. The quartermaster, commissary and medical issues were being mede by the army proper when I took charge of the bureau and have been reduced as much as possible, consistent with the pressing necessities of the people, whites and blacks.

I now come to by far the most important part of what the inspectors have to say—the summing up of their conclusions after four months' inspection of the bureau, in which they assert that "there is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution." They have never asked me for a word of information with reference to records, reports and orders.

They have made no examination of my office, and asked no reason for any action taken. The records or information they desired that could not be found in the offices of the South may be here. What would be the result if they should make a general inspection of the quarter-master, commissary, or other departments in the same way? Those officers who had been relieved, or were beyond their reach, are supposed to have made improper dispositions of all records or papers connected with their offices.

There is not a bureau in Washington with a more complete set of reports, books and records, &c., than can be produced at this office for inspection at any time. They attempt to prove their assertion by the statement that in one State its officers exercised judicial powers; in one adjoining all cases are referred to civil authorities, while in a third State bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to military courts. Their own inspection reports will refute this. In the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alebama, Virginia, Florida and North Carolina, bureau agents do not exercise judicial powers of any kind, and in the other States the powers exercised by the officers of the bureau are modified by the feelings and conduct of the people toward the freedmen. They admit there is great difference in this feeling of whites toward the blacks. What other principle more uniform is it possible to adopt than to regulate the power of agents of the bureau by the disposition and conduct of the people favoring them as they approximate equal justice?

It will be seen, by referring to the regulations from this bureau, Circular 5, series 65, approved by yourself, that a gradual transfer of jurisdiction was implied, and just as soon as practicable we have make trial of the civil courts in every State. I have sought the provost courts as well as the civil, to relieve me of the exercise of judicial powers.

Bureau officers have never attempted to regulate wages, and no order ever existed making any regulations on the subject. Demand and supply controlled this matter. Of course, wages, manner of payment, and all the questions entering into the labor subject differed widely throughout the South, and, from the nature of things, could not be uniform.

Although importuned from all parts of the South to take some action about wages, I steadily refused. The following has been the standing order for all the States: "No fixed rate of wages will be prescribed for a district; but, in order to regulate fair wages in individual cases, agents should have in mind minimum rates for their own guidance."

Assistant commissioners are required to furnish me with copies of all orders and circulars issued by them, and a close examination of all they have written on the subject fails to produce any attempt upon their part, to regulate wages or contracts. The freedmen and employer have been left to manage the matter for themselves.

They say that schools in Louisiana have been supported by the Government. Their report shows, however, that they were supported by a military tax, and perhaps, to some extent, from the income from abandoned property.

They say that agents interfere in an arbitrary manner in favor of freedmen sometimes, and at others in favor of the planters. This is simply a crime according to bureau regulations, and the inspectors should have preferred charges against these officers, that they might have been tried and punished.

It is true that the expenses of the bureau are not the same in all the States, as it is a plain proposition that the expenses must be regulated by the work to be done. As the necessity for bureau agencies differs according to the temper of the people, it is not singular that expenses should be apportioned accordingly. I am not aware that the bureau in any State was supported by funds from the United States treasury till after the late appropriation. In fact no funds had ever been drawn directly for the purpose of supporting the bureau organization till that appropriation was made by Congress.

They say that it was impossible to examine the accounts of bureau quartermasters, as they were compelled to take personal statements, &c., yet admit that they examined the accounts of General H. M. Whittlesey, of Mississippi, and found them all correct and complete. Of course his predecessor was entitled to his retained papers, and one complete set is on file in this office. They can find out how much money was collected from every legitimate and proper source in Mississippi by calling on me and asking for such information.

They say this system of receiving and disbursing money is loose. The same blanks, forms, reports and regulations as used in the quartermaster's department, have been adopted by this bureau as far as possible, and are as complete a check upon bureau officers in the discharge of their duties as is imposed upon officers of the quartermaster's department who originate and disburse funds.

They next refer to the case of Col. Reno's report of the deficit of $7,000 in Louisiana, and Lieutenant Foster, who is said to be a defaulter. It cannot be possible that General Fullerton, who, as one of the bureau officers, assisted in bringing this matter to light, can fail to remember that this subject has been undergoing an investigation for the last six months. The whole matter originated before the bureau was in existence, and has been brought to light and prosecuted by the assistant commissioner, in order to fix the guilt upon the proper persons and secure their punishment.

It is not justice to the officers of the bureau to charge them with crimes that were committed against the freedmen in time prior to its organization, and to suppress dates and the location of grave charges so as to shift the responsibility upon those not guilty.

The inspectors next admit the necessity of the bureau last year, and acknowledge that it did much good for all classes. If this be true, it is bad logic to condemn the workings of the bureau for mistakes and errors that were committed last year, and more particularly for the year before its organization. Nearly every charge made against officers in this final report is for acts of last year, and upon which these officers have already been called to account by the bureau or the War Department.

I cannot agree with the inspectors altogether as to a complete revolution in the sentiment of the Southern people, which insures protection sufficient to the freedmen, when United States officers and freedmen are murdered, and the freedmen abused and mutilated, as is reported, by the inspectors themselves.

They say the good feelings of the whites towards the blacks are owing to their interest in securing their labor. This I regard as insufficient security when trusted to absolutely, without some other principle, *e. g.* the guarantee of equal laws. For years slaveholders have deemed compulsory measures the best security of labor.

The inspectors declare that "the bureau has been in the aggregate productive of more harm than good," and give as their reasons, substantially, the reliance upon it of the negroes, and their consequent distrust of the property-holders, and the *provocation* of espionage creating mutual suspicion and bitterness.

I deny the whole statement. It is not founded upon fact, but upon theories constantly put forth by the enemies of good order. A few bad agents have been sent, and have doubtless done much harm, yet this bureau agency has been mediatorial and pacific as a whole. It has relieved this very suspicion and bitterness that existed when it was first organized. Riots, murders, and wicked deeds have recently sprung up, but these are in no way initiated or recognized by the officers of the Government.

The inspectors charge the bureau with being responsible for the low wages paid freedmen under contracts and on plantations I shall refer to contracts again, but will take up wages first. This bureau never regulated wages, but did urge all freedmen to labor on plantations and elsewhere, in order to relieve the Government of their support, and to demonstrate to the country that they were not to become a shiftless, dependent race. The people, North and South, as well as an evident necessity demanded that the freedmen should go to work at the beginning of the year. My officers entered the field and urged the freedmen to take this course—providing for themselves. You are fully awake that at this time planters in different parts of the South formed combinations against high wages, some counties fixing as low a rate as five dollars per month for the able-bodied. The bureau officers urged that the standard be placed as high as possible, yet they could not compel a higher compensation. What were the freedmen to do? If they failed to contract they incurred the odium of being a "lazy, idle, and worthless race," besides running the risk of starving. They went to work on plantations at the highest wages they could get. As soon as planters began to find that labor would be scarce, that the freedmen were going to work, they saw that their interest was to secure laborers for their cotton fields before it was too late, and offered higher rates. Nothing could be more natural. Yet it is not difficult to see that the planters of the South who represented the capital were associated against labor, and compelled low wages. Bureau officers did all in their power to get the highest wages possible for the freedmen; but as the Georgia railroads and Mississippi steamboats would not and could not give $1 50 per day for all the plantation laborers last January and February, when they were compelled to seek employment, the freedmen were forced to go to work at the planters' rates. Yet we find these inspectors complaining about the present wages, and advising a transfer of the interests of laborers to the men who, by firmly resisting an advance, kept wages where they now are. They say: "In all the large towns of Mississippi planters were offering one dollar per day in May and June, while under the sanction of the government thousands of freedmen were working for $10 per month." I do not doubt this. Yet the planters and the other employers, not the officers of the bureau, are responsible for compelling laborers to accept the ten-dollar terms last January or starve. Now that the planters' crop is near gathering, and the cotton fields need severe and unremitting labor, no doubt they are willing to give one dollar per diem for a few laborers to finish up the work. They say their contracts were sanctioned by bureau officers. This may be so. Bureau officers could not have done otherwise. If they had they would have been accused of defeating the objects of the bureau law, and would have introduced a principle which impairs the very nature of a contract. All the arguments of the inspectors fall to the ground unless they can prove that the freedmen could have obtained from property holders without compulsion $1 50 per day last January, when necessity compelled them to go to work.

The principles that apply to wages induced the present contract system. I would have been glad to have adopted precisely the same methods of regulating labor as obtained in the Northern States, but neither the planters nor the freedmen were yet prepared for this.

Planters complained that freedmen, under a free system of labor, would not work till the crop was saved, but would remain only till they obtained money to keep them for a short time, and then desert the crops at a most critical period. Nearly every Southern State has provided laws by which the freedmen are to be contracted with for one year. Planters refused to employ freedmen at all unless they would agree to remain one year. Of course freedmen were driven into those obligations by the same force that compelled them to work for low wages. Any one who will remember the current news of the day, as reported during the months of last January and February, will remember that all the power that capital can exercise was brought to bear upon the laborers of the South to make them contract.

I claim, and the facts will prove it, that the bureau has labored successfully to elevate wages, and defended the interests of the freedmen in their contracts; being constantly resisted by the inertia of the peculiar opinions of Southern property-holders. The evils in the contracts will disappear just as soon as free labor shall have a permanent foothold under its necessary protection of equal laws properly executed.

From the course pursued by the inspectors, I suspect the object of the inspection, as they understood it, was to bring the Freedmen's Bureau into contempt before the country, and, to do this, they have endeavored to prove mal-administration.

On the contrary, I am prepared to prove to yourself or any other candid mind that I have fulfilled the trust you committed to me with care, conscientiousness and faithfulness; I have obeyed your orders and instructions, making no other objections than those I have made to yourself and the Secretary of War; that my system has been a thorough one, and as complete and uniform as was possible in an institution intended to be temporary and to meet a transient necessity. Could the Freedmen's Bureau be now administered with your full and hearty sanction, and with the co-operation of the other branches of the Government, it would fulfil the objects of its creation in a short time, and be made, while it existed, to conduce to industry, enlightenment and justice for all classes of the people. The work committed to it may doubtless be done by the army, without a bureau, but not with much less expense. Yet, if the Government would keep good faith with its new made citizens, some sort of a United States agency must be maintained in the Southern States until society shall have become more settled than it now is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1866.—*Sir*—Having received a copy of Governor Patton's letter to the President dated September 13, 1866, soliciting a suspension of Circular No. 10 from this bureau, and representing that the actual sufferers in Alabama, from the want of food, are from "seventy to eighty thousand, the larger portion of whom are widows and orphans," and that "three-fourths of this number are absolutely dependent upon Government or charitable contributions for subsistence," and representing, further, a depleted State treasury and an embarrassed credit, and having in addition to these representations received several earnest recommendations from Major-General Swayne, assistant commissioner, to the same effect, I recommend that special relief be furnished from the appropriation for that purpose, not to exceed forty thousand dollars per month, for the period of three months.

It is proper to notice that in Alabama, according to the last report, there were more than two whites aided with rations to one colored person.

Very respectfully, O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1866.—In view of the foregoing statements the order of 23d August, stopping the issue of supplies, is modified, so as to allow the issue of corn and bacon, as requested by Governor Patton, for the period and quantities above mentioned, in the State of Alabama.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS—Brig R B Gove, Harkness—56 bbls molasses D S Stetson & Co; 571 bales cotton R Patterson & Co; 43 do H Sloan & Sons; 6 pkgs mdse A A Jarvis; 2600 bbls flour Hoffman & Kennedy.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
City of Manchester	Liverp'l	New York	Nov. 24
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 28
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Dec 1
City of New York	Liverp'l	New York	Dec. 5
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5
Deutchland	Southampton	New York	Dec. 5
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5
Java	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Atalanta	London	New York	Dec. 8
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 12
England	Liverpool	New York	Dec 12
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Dec. 12
Fulton	Havre	New York	Dec. 19

TO DEPART.

Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Wm Penn	New York	London	Dec. 19
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Santiago de Cuba	N York	Greytown, Nic	Dec. 20
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
City of New York	N York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Dec 22
Moravian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 22
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 22
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 22
Arago	New York	Havre	Dec. 22
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 29
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
St. Laurel	New York	Havre	Dec. 29
Deutchland	New York	Bremen	Dec. 29
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 31
Cornica	New York	Nassau & Hav'a	Dec. 31

BOARD OF TRADE.

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MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—DECEMBER 17.

SUN RISES, 7 16 | SUN SETS, 4 33 | HIGH WATER, 10 8

ARRIVED ON SATURDAY.

Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ruggles, Chase, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Schr Nanticoke, Hitchins, 3 days from Nanticoke River, with lumber to I B Philips.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with 7 barges to W P Clyde & Co.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Steamer Whirlwind, Fargo, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, Wm P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, N York, W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer X Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Wickersham & Co.

Steamer Clayton, Allen, Richmond, W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Biggin, Baltimore, captain.

Brig Porto Plata (Brem), Meyer, Montevideo, Harjes Bros.

Schr Geo Fales, Nickerson, Providence, J R White.

Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Minnie Klunie, Parsons, Providence, Preston Coal Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, with 4 barges for Baltimore, W P Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Norman, Crowell, cleared at Boston 15th inst. for this port.

Steamer Virginia, Vance, sailed from Richmond 15th inst. for this port via Norfolk.

Steamer Manhattan, Deaken, cleared at New York 15th inst, for Vera Cruz and Sisal.

Steamer City of Paris (Br), Kennedy, cleared at New York 16th inst. for Liverpool.

Steamer Oriental, Snow, from New Orleans 6th inst. at Boston 15th.

Steamer Virginia, Prowse, from Liverpool 28th ult. at New York 15th inst.

Steamer St David, for Liverpool, sailed from Portland at 6 PM 15th inst.

Steamer Morning Star, Nelson; Gen Grant, Holmes, and Nightingale, Breaken, cleared at New York 15th inst. for New Orleans.

Ship Indus, Campbell, from Liverpool for this port, which went ashore at Wexford, Ireland, on the 12th instant, has become a total wreck. The ship and cargo are a total loss. All hands are saved.

Ship Eureka, Smith, was up at Liverpool 1st inst. for this port 5th.

Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, for this port 10th, was up at Liverpool 1st inst.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamp, cleared at New York 15th inst. for San Francisco.

Ship Daniel Draper, Brady, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Batavia.

Bark Susan Jane, Webb, from New York for New Zealand, arrived at Pernambuco 10th ult. received supplies and proceeded.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Dickey, from N York, sailed from Buenos Ayres 28th Sept. for Callao.

Brig Lubeck, Scheurmann, cleared at New York 15th inst. for Rio Janeiro.

Brig Jabostao, DeCunha, at Pernambuco 6th ult. from New Bedford.

Schr Edward Lee, Lee, at Newburyport 13th instant from Wilmington.

Schr J M Gillan, Scofield, hence at New Haven 14th instant.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, from Boston for this port, sailed from Newport 13th inst.

Schr W E Alexander, Bowditch, hence at Portland 13th inst.

Schr W M Wilson, Brown, hence at Salem 13th inst.

Schr H P Simmons, Corson, hence at Gloucester 13th inst.

Schr T T Tasker, Allen, cleared at New York 15th inst. for this port.

Schr Rio Grande, Bennett, from Calais for this port, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Gandy, sailed from Providence 14th inst. for this port.

Schr Chas Moore, Ingersoll, sailed from Pawtucket 13th inst. for this port.

Schrs Problem, Owens and Cornelius, Noys, hence, below Richmond 13th inst.

Schr Chilo, Henderson, from Portland for this port, sailed from Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Schrs M H Banks, Haley; S J Vaughn, Vaughn, and G Twibill, Miller, hence at Richmond 14th inst.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

No tidings have been heard from the brig S Thurston, Capt Frederick Clark, which sailed from Searsport Oct 11 for New London, Conn, with a cargo of lumber. She left in company with brig Isaac Carver, Captain A Shute, and both vessels parted at night, off Monhegan. Capt Clark being some distance ahead, stepped upon his quarter deck and waved his hand to Capt Shute as they parted company, and this was the last seen of him or his vessel. Capt Shute states that the wind soon after increased to a gale, and he has no doubt that the S Thurston went on to the Nahtucket South Shoal, and all hands were lost. Captain Shute himself barely escaped the same fate. He lost his deck load, and the vessel sprung a leak, and was nearly filled with water.

REAL ESTATE.

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FOR SALE,
VALUABLE PEACH FARMS
and FARM LAND in Kent County, Delaware. On TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1866, at 2 P. M., will be sold at public auction, by order of the Orphans' Court, of the State of Delaware, at the county building, in the town of Dover, the following property:

No. 1. A Farm, with tenements (nearly new), in Dover Hundred, Kent county, on the road from Dover to Hazlettville, containing 243 acres of land, including a peach orchard of 50 acres of young trees in good condition.

No. 2. A Farm, with tenements (nearly new), adjoining the above, and containing 160 acres of land.

No. 3. A Farm of 31 acres, with tenements, adjoining the above.

No. 4. A Farm of 80 acres, adjacent to the same property.

This property is not surpassed for peach culture by any in the country, no disease ever having attacked the trees in this vicinity. The farms are susceptible of a high degree of improvement, and lie within two miles of the town of Dover and the Delaware Railroad. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale and the residue according to the conditions required by the Orphans' Court.

These farms, of the estate of the late RODNEY FISHER, are well known as including some of the best land in Delaware.

For information apply to
E. ROBINS,
No. 47 S. THIRD street, or to
SAML. M. HARRINGTON,
de15 2t* Trustee, Wilmington, Del.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—EXTRA VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND. THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 138 South THIRD Street, between Walnut and Chestnut Streets.—In pursuance of a Decree of the District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia, In Equity, Andrew S. Wells vs. Samuel Wagner and Tobias Wagner, Executors, &c., et al. Jane Term, 1866, No. 9. On TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, *without reserve*, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Third street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, 154 feet north of Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in front on Third street 20 feet, and in depth 120 feet to a 4 feet alley; together with the right and privilege of said 4 feet alley, in common with the owners and occupiers of the lots of ground adjoining the same, and of water-courses therein.

☞ The improvements on the above are a three-story brick building, with three-story back buildings, now occupied as offices.

The papers can be seen at the office of the Master, No. 416 Walnut street.

CHARLES S. PANCOAST, Master.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
de14,15,17,19,22,24,26,29—189 and 141 S. Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
Premises No. 1615 RACE street.
" No. 1625 WALNUT street.
" No. 1507 SPRUCE street.
" No. 1213 WALNUT street.
" No. 2014 WALNUT street.
de 14-10t C. H. MUIRHEID,
No. 206 South Sixth street.

ARCH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The handsome four-story brick Residence, 22 feet front, situate on the northwest corner of Arch and Twentieth streets. Has parlor, library, dining-room, two kitchens, eight chambers, billiard-room, bath-room, &c. Is well built, and in perfect order. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE.—A handsome, double pointed STONE RESIDENCE, with pointed stone stable and carriage house, and 1½ acres of ground, situate on Wayne street, near Walnut Lane, Germantown, and within ten-minutes' walk from the Railroad Station. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—A handsome four-story brick Residence, with three-story double back buildings. Every convenience, and in perfect order. Situate on the west side of Twentieth street, below Race. Lot 18 feet front by 90 feet deep. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE.—The three-story brick DWELLING with double three-story back buildings, situate No. 227 South Twenteieth street. Has every modern convenience and improvement, and is in good order. Lot 18 feet front by 58 feet deep. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—$4,700 CLEAR.—Immediate possession. A modern nine-roomed DWELLING, No. 1526 VINE street. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. WEEKS, 144 South FOURTH street, or on the premises. de15-3t*

FOR RENT—The four story brick RESIDENCE, with three story back buildings and large lot, situate on the west side of Seventh street, second door below Locust. An excellent business location. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—The handsome brick Residence, lot 240 feet front, with Stable and Carriage house, and Spruce street; has every modern convenience. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

TO RENT.—A four story DWELLING, No. 1721 Vine street. All modern improvements. Immediate possession. Apply to COPPUCK & JORDAN, 433 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—A valuable four story Dwelling and Store, S. E. Corner Tenth and Chant, above Chestnut street. Excellent Business stand. Apply to COPPUCK & JORDAN, 433 Walnut street.

IMPERIAL PRUNES.—10 Cases 7lb. Canisters, high grade, French Imperial Prunes, landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

COTTON AND LINEN SAIL DUCK of every width from one to six feet wide, all numbers. Tent and Awning Duck, Papermakers felting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 Jones's Alley

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE
CHOICE SEATS
To all places of amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. mh3-tf

Ristori. Deborah. Ristori.
The ONLY CHOICE SEATS LEFT are at the BOOK STAND in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
THIS EVENING
RISTORI in the beautiful Play,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

TICKET OFFICE 630 CHESTNUT
REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES,
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
Grand Charitable Fair and Presentation Festival
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

☞ An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our FAIR AND GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, of all who desire with us to see "The Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, 1st Vice President.
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Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.

The FAIR will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, N. Y.

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, December 22d,
Under the Musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS.

In such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York City	12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E., N. Y.	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 " " " in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1 Carriage, Horses and Harness (Complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of N. Y., $1,500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid up policy, of Life insurance, for	5,000
1 "Ellis's Patent Hot-Water-Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies " " @ $125	1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20 Silver plated Tea Setts @ $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @ $6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @ $5	2,500
1000 Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, $3	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies Work Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains,