DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Postmaster General's Report.

The fact is prominently set forth that from and after the 1st of July next the mails are to be conveyed between New-Orleans and Washington in 32 days.

The conveyance of the letter mails overland, between the Mississippi and San Francisco, the Department reports the conclusive and triumphant success of the route. The Tehuantepec route service has been commenced under such auspices as, it is believed, promises complete success. The Utah route has been improved; that trips through between St. Joseph and Placerville, are performed once a week in 38 days. Routes have been put in operation from Neosho, Mo., to Albuquerque, N. M., and from Independence, Mo., by Albuquerque to Stockton, California, both monthly.

The Postmaster General says that the expenses of the Department, over and above its resources, have regularly increased since the reduction of postage. It would, however, be obviously erroneous to suppose that the charge upon the Treasury is to progress in a ratio proportionate to what it had been for the last four years. Our postal system is now extended over the whole country, from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connection with California and the other Pacific States and Territories. Except one other route, commonly called the Northern route, from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to Seattle, in Washington Territory, no other is now thought of as being likely to become necessary. The estimate for the transportation of the mails for the next fiscal year, 1859-'60, when completed, over and above the anticipated revenue, may therefore be regarded as the maximum which will probably be required for some time to come.

The Postmaster General proposes, in lieu of the franking privilege now allowed by law to members of Congress, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives, or such other officer as may be designated for the purpose, furnish the members with postage stamps to be used on all letters, public documents, and packets transmitted by them in the mails, and keep an account of the stamps furnished to each member, to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House. It is further proposed that all letters and packets, except newspapers, addressed to members of Congress, shall be prepaid at the mailing office. In this way the department would be compensated for the service rendered, without a resort to the inconvenience of keeping daily minute accounts of the postage chargeable on such mail matter.

To avoid dissatisfaction and the practical inconvenience of having different rates of postage regulated by distances, it is respectfully submitted whether one uniform rate of five cents for all distances would not enlarge the usefulness of the department, and diminish, if it did not entirely prevent, such heavy drafts on the treasury, and best promote the interest and convenience of the people.

The whole number of post offices on the 30th of June last, was 27,977, of which 400 are of the class denominated Presidential; whole number established during the last fiscal year, 2,121; number discontinued, 730; increase, 1,391; number of postmasters appointed, 2,384. Of these 4,595 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, 998 by removals, 278 by death, 292 by change of names and sites, and 2 121 on establishment of new offices. Whole number of offices, Dec. 1, 1858, 28,573. On the 30th of June last, there were in operation 8,296 mail routes. The number of contractors was 7,044. The length of these routes is estimated at 260,603 miles; total amount of transportation 73,765,491 and cost $7,795,418. Compared with the services reported 30th June, 1857, there is an addition of 18 002 miles to the length of routes, and $1,173 272 to the cost. The total estimates for the current year are $10,615,947. The total expenditures of the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $12,722,470. The estimate of receipts and expenditures in 1859: expenditures $14,776,520; means, $11,094,393; deficiency $3,682,127.

On the subject of ocean and foreign mail service, the Postmaster General, among other things, says by this time the Havre line of the Cuff forwarding lines, via Panama and Tehuantepec, expire, on October 1st, 1859, it is probable that the route by Lake Nicaragua will have been reopened and in successful operation. This presents the question whether one, two, or three of these routes shall thereafter be employed for mail purposes. The Tehuantepec route is the shortest and most readily protected against interruptions, but it will be comparatively too new and the line of stages too long to furnish with certainty adequate, and satisfactory communication between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. While it is destined, no doubt, to become a transit of the first importance, and will deserve the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supersede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America. It is of the highest importance that the route by Nicaragua should be reopened; and its undisturbed use for the transportation of the mails, passengers, troops, and munitions of war secured by the solemn guarantee of a public treaty. Without this, in view of the unstable condition of the local Governments of Central America, the safety and security of transportation can hardly be relied on. As calculated to furnish the regular facilities of communication between Europe and the Southern and Southwestern States, the projected lines between Norfolk and England, and between New Orleans and Bordeaux, are among the most important to be established. As regards a line from some suitable port in the United States to Brazil, and the extension of the California line from Panama to the South Pacific coast, which, for commercial as well as for mail purposes, it is so desirable should be established, and the line from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, it is apparent that the postages to be derived therefrom would defray but a trifling portion of the expense of the same. The Postmaster General regards it as highly important that the line to Vera Cruz should be continued.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The authorized strength of the Army as posted is 18,165, but the actual strength, on July 1st, was 17,493. These troops compose the whole numerical force of our army, distributed through the States and Territories of the entire Confederacy, manning all the fortifications occupied by the troops, holding all the posts now garrisoned, defending all our extended frontiers, and protecting as far as possible the different routes extending across the continent from the Mississippi valley to our possessions on the Pacific. The absolute demands for men in the various posts, stations, &c., as well as for what might be termed "the police operations of the army, left only thirteen regiments for actual service in the field. And upon this small force, numbering little over 11,000 men, devolved the arduous duty of prosecuting all the Indian wars, which have extended this year from the British Possessions on the Pacific to the border settlements of Mexico; as well as of overthrow the rebellion in Utah, which, from its vindictive spirit and large numbers, threatened, at its outset, to become, and indeed was, very formidable. It may safely be asserted that no army of the same size ever before performed, in so short a space of time, marches and movements of such extent, surmounting in their progress such formidable obstacles. No disaster has befallen the army throughout its immense ramifications, and the privations, hardships, toils and dangers to which it has been continually subjected, have been borne without a murmur. In speaking of the war with the Indians on the Pacific, the Secretary says that a permanent peace has been established by treaties entered into with them, and the army has been already distributed to points where the presence of a force was greatly needed.

In alluding to the Navajos, he says they probably numbered three thousand mounted warriors, an extremely formidable force, but there shall be no relaxation in prosecuting the war until the savages are brought absolutely under the yoke. The war in Texas may be looked upon as finished, and the probabilities are it will be one of short duration, and may be of considerable duration. Much apprehension for the hostile manifestations of the savages beyond the confines of Iowa and Minnesota has been felt by the frontier settlements of those States. The Secretary regrets to say our force is not sufficient to spare troops in such numbers as will quiet altogether these alarms.

The operations of the army in Utah have in themselves been important, and fraught with momentous results. The people of that Territory, however, still evince a spirit of insubordination and mock independence. The necessity which called for the presence of the troops in Utah will require a strong force to be there. Much praise is bestowed upon Gen. Johnston and the officers and troops under his command.

The disbursements now amount to nearly $10,000,000 in the Quartermaster's Department. Every voucher has been filed with the exception of $280,000. Nothing will be lost.

As to the Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe, so long an object desired among the military men of the country, this, the Secretary says, has been established and bids fair to realize all the benefits to the service which its friends anticipated.

He calls attention to the necessity of providing for the payment of claims brought against the Government by different States and Territories for services heretofore rendered by volunteer forces in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

The Secretary says that he has attempted as far as possible to meet the just wishes of Congress in reducing the expenses, and the estimates of the next fiscal year are less than the appropriations for the last by the sum of $9,160,495. They are less than the estimates laid before Congress at the last session by the sum of $2 736,408. They amount in the aggregate to $18,010,090; and he entertains a strong hope that the expenditure may be still further reduced in the course of another year. It affords him pleasure to say, that notwithstanding the Indian wars in Washington, New Mexico, and Texas, all of which were unforeseen and unexpected, still, unless there shall be further and larger demands for expenditures in suppressing other Indian hostilities, additional to those already incurred in Washington, New Mexico and Texas, there will be no necessity for asking appropriations in the shape of a deficiency bill.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary says that, under the various acts of Congress of 1847, '50, '52, and '55, there have been issued 516,758 bounty land warrants, requiring 55,731,896 acres of the public domain to satisfy them. Of these, 416,632 had been located to the 30th September last on 44,238,030 acres of land, leaving outstanding 100,126 warrants, calling for 11,493,866 acres of land.

It is confidently expected that, during the next calendar year, the receipts from the sales of the public lands, and the quantities sold and located will be greatly increased. It is estimated that without some detrimental change in our system, the income from this source will reach at least $5,000,000.

It is now satisfactorily ascertained that mines of the precious metals are to be found in the Territories of Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, and Kansas, and the time has arrived for the Government of the United States to adopt some definite policy as to its mineral lands. The Secretary therefore submits whether it would not be a wise and sound policy at this time to pass a general law, reserving all auriferous, silver, and cinnabar mines from sale for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, and leaving those lands containing copper, iron, lead and coal subject to the ordinary laws of settlement and sale for their development. The extent of these deposits is unknown, and gives assurance to our people, in the future, of unbounded wealth.

Peace and quiet has been restored to Utah, and some additional legislation will be required to place the inhabitants on an equality with those of the other Territories. In the Territory there are already more than two millions acres withdrawn, surveyed and ready for market. Complaints are made that these lands are not yet subject to entry by homes. He therefore submits whether it would not be an act of justice to the people of Utah to establish in that Territory a land office, and at the same time, to express further, what the policy of the Government is to be in the future in the disposition of the public domain in Utah.

The Secretary says that he has not been able to find any law authorizing the employment of a surveyor in Utah, and yet the public interest demands that the public lands should be surveyed immediately. He therefore recommends that provision be made for the employment of a surveyor in Utah.

The Secretary says that the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, Oregon, New Mexico, and Kansas, are fast disappearing before the advance of the white population, and the time is not far distant when the Government will be called upon to extinguish the Indian title to the lands occupied by them. The Secretary recommends that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner to value the improvements of the Indians, preparatory to their removal from the lands they now occupy.

The Secretary says that the Indian tribes have made great progress in agriculture, and that they should be encouraged in every proper way to pursue the occupation of husbandry. The Indian laws are to be embraced in the laws of the Territories within which the Indians reside.

The graduation law will continue to prove a fruitful source of fraud and annoyance unless some change is made in its terms. Congress should require proof of settlement and cultivation prior to the admission and entry, or should release the purchaser from the conditions now imposed.

The Secretary recommends a portion of our *past* policy with regard to the Indians; says the removal of tribes should be avoided. Separate lands should be assigned to individuals, without the power to alienate or encumber them, and money annuities should be expended for the common good, instead of being divided per capita.

The whole number of army pensioners under the various acts of Congress is 10,732, requiring for their payment the annual sum of $902,700. The whole number of navy pensioners is 892, and the aggregate amount of their payments is $130,501.

It appears that the total disbursement for pensions up to this date is about $90,000,000. If to this sum be added the bounties in lands, (62,730,362 acres,) estimated at $1,25 per acre, the total amount granted for pensions and bounties will be $168,424,202.

On the subject of the next census, the Secretary recommends an adherence to the law of 23d May, 1850, in the belief that a census taken in accordance with its provisions will afford the greatest amount of accurate information, and prove most satisfactory to the country.

The income of the Patent Office for the three quarters ending Sept. 30, 1858, was $150,034. Its expenditures during the same period amounted to $144,433, showing a surplus revenue of $5,550 against an excess of expenditure over the receipts of $2,526 for the corresponding quarters of 1857. From the 1st Jan. to the 30th Sept., 1858, 4,091 applications for patents were received, and 696 caveats filed, against 4,095 applications and 820 caveats for the corresponding quarter of last year. During the same period 3,816 patents were issued, 15 extensions granted, and 1,250 applications rejected. The Secretary recommends the establishment of a board of appeal in addition to the present force in office.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary says that since his last annual report the naval forces have been required in resisting unlawful expeditions against Nicaragua, resisting the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Cuba, and enforcing demands for redress for insults to our flag and for injuries to our citizens by the Government of Paraguay. After explaining this subject, the Secretary says it became necessary to charter a number of vessels. As these vessels would be useful, he recommends their purchase. The sum required for six of these steamers would be $344,000, of which $34,800 must be paid for the use of them for a period of six months, and a proportionate sum for a longer time, if no purchase be made. The sum required for the three side-wheel steamers would be $286,000, of which, if they be not purchased, the sum of $60,000 will be required for the same period. The recent addition of a considerable number of steam vessels to the navy will necessarily require an increased demand for the services of officers at sea, while the greater activity which now prevails in it, and is likely hereafter to prevail, will still further increase that demand. To meet the immediate wants of the service, in addition to twenty to the present number of surgeons, and as many additional assistant surgeons, will suffice. He also recommends the appointment of fifteen or twenty additional pursers, and an increase of the marine corps of privates—to two thousand, with the usual number of officers.

The five steam sloops-of-war authorized by the act of 1857 will soon be completed. The seven steam screw sloops-of-war, under the act of 1858, are in a state of great forwardness. Five of them are to be launched during the present month, and be ready for sea in May next, and the other two screw steamers will be launched early in the spring, and be ready for trial by June. The side-wheel steamer being built in California will be launched in the spring and ready for sea in August.

All past experience evidences a necessity for an increase of the navy. Twenty effective vessels of smaller class can be built and kept at sea for what it would cost to build and keep at sea four or five vessels of a larger class. Let Congress increase the number of heavy armed vessels of light draught, until we can frequently display our flag at every point where American interests shall need its protection, and the work will be already done. The addition of at least ten more vessels of that description is not only a necessary measure, but will be found to be as efficient as any that can be devised requiring so small an expenditure of the public money.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were $13 803 212; appropriations, $14 240,217; expenditures, $13,870,094; there having been some curtailment of expenses by reason of a falling off in the revenue. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14,616,298; appropriations, $14,508,351; these having been largely retrenched, in consequence of a diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating $1,200,000 for eight light draught war steamers, which were not embraced in the estimate. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,500,370, including $674,000 for completing the eight light draught steamers authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of $935,850 for steamship and mail service.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Commissioner states that the whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated at about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty engagements. The number of ratified Indian treaties, since the adoption of the Constitution, is 303, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,183 acres. The entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be $49,816,344. From a part of these lands the Government received no pecuniary advantages, because they were ceded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold the Federal Treasury received not only the whole of the expense incurred for their acquisition, survey, and sale, but a surplus of at least $100,000,000.

The amount applicable for the fulfilment of the treaties, and other objects connected with the Indian bureau for the present fiscal year was $4,352,407, of which sum $104,662 was derived from investments in trust funds. The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account is $10,590,049, of which $3,502,241 has been invested in stocks of various States and the United States; the remainder, $7,088,807, is retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress.

The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, when the national treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of $7,088 407 in like manner with the other Indian trust funds. The Commissioner points out three fatal errors which have marked our policy towards the Indians from the very beginning—1st, their removal from place to place, as our population advances; 2d: The assignment of to a great an extent of territory to be held by them in common; and, 3d, The allowance of large sums of money as annuities. He recommends that the tribes should be permanently located upon reservations embracing not more than is necessary for actual occupancy; to divide the land among them in severalty; to require that they should settle upon and cultivate the land thus assigned; to give them, instead of money annuities, stock, animals, agricultural implements, mechanic shops, manual labor schools, &c.

He recommends the ratification of treaties made in 1855 with the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories, as a means of preventing the recurrence of hostilities. He gives a general statement of the condition of the Indians, and calls attention to the urgent necessity for a complete and thorough revisal of the laws relating to Indian affairs.

Governor Denver, though not having time, since the resumption of his duties, to examine closely the facts stated in the report, concur generally in the recommendations of Mr. Mix, his temporary predecessor.

Report of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

This report covers a period of five quarters, ending September 30, 1858. During that period there were surveyed of the public lands 15,209,376 acres, which, with former surveys, make a quantity of 61,951,046 acres of the public lands surveyed and ready for market on the 30th September, 1858, which had never been offered at public sale. During the same period there were sold for cash 4,804,919 acres, from which $2,534,192 were realized. Located with the military land warrants 6 983,110, and reported under swamp-land grants, 1,401,505; making an aggregate of cash sales, land warrants, locations, and swamp selections of 13,183,594.

The cash realized seems disproportionate to the quantity of lands sold, but this is accounted for by the very large sales, at reduced prices, under the graduation law of August 4th, 1854. Under the acts of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the counties in which they are situated, there have been selected and reported to the General Land Office 55,129,492 acres, upon which warrants having the effect of patents, have issued for 36,096,828 acres.

The Commissioner recommends amendments to the pre-emption laws with a view to uniformity in the system, and to settle disputed rights and to terminate controversy in litigated cases.

Dissolutions and Countersinghs.

THE FIRM OF QUINTIN CAMPBELL, JR., & CO., having been dissolved by the death of QUINTIN CAMPBELL, Jr.—the business of the late firm will be settled by H. A. BLACKELFORD, or his attorney, W. H. INGERSOLL, Philadelphia, or by BLACKELFORD, HAGAN, & ETTLA, No. 17 MURRAY St. est, New York.

H. ALLSTON SHACKELFORD, Surviving Partner.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1858. d1-1m

The Subscribers have this day associated themselves, for the transaction of the Jobbing of FANCY GOODS, at No. 17 MURRAY Street, New York, under the firm of SHACKELFORD, HAGAN, & ETTLA.

H. ALLSTON SHACKELFORD, MATT T. HAGAN, DAVID R. ETTLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1st, 1858. d1-1m

JAMES MONROE this day retires from the firm of WHELAN & CO; the business will be continued, as heretofore, under the same firm, by the subscribers, JOHN G. WHELAN, FREDERICK H. FRENCH.

NOVEMBER 30, 1858. d1-6t*

ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, Have just opened a new and extensive assortment of ENGRAVINGS, Colored and plain, Line, Mezzotints, Lithographs—Also, A very elegant and choice selection of the works of LANDSEER, HERRING, TURNER, FOR OIL OR GRECIAN PAINTING. All the works of LANDSEER, HERRING, TURNER, NEE, DELA ROCHE, HORACE VERNE, COSTUMES, FANCY DRESSES, LANDSCAPES, CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS, Miniatures of Original Drawings, PHOTOGRAPHS from Original Pictures, and effects of Sun and Cloud. LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 816 CHESTNUT Street.

C. SNYDER LEIDY—JAS. M. LEIDY, Philadelphia, LEIDY BROTHERS' ACADEMY, Nos. 145 and 150 SIXTH STREET, near Race, where a knowledge of WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, and ARITHMETIC, may be acquired by any youth that may enter. ACADEMY, open day and evening. n22

MEN'S WAXED AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS, WOMEN'S CALFSKIN BOOTS, with heels, suitable for the Country trade. Best city manufactured, low prices at BUTTON'S, No. 111 North SECOND Street, (east side,) above Arch. BIGGIN OF THE RED BOOT.

Retail Dry Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

L. J. LEVY & CO.

Announce to the public that they have reduced the prices of their Fall Importations and Purchases of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Including all their Auction Purchases,

to less THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION, the sales commenced on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, and will continue throughout the

MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Their object is to sell out as nearly as possible the FALL AND WINTER GOODS which remain in stock, and to accomplish it they offer to the public and their customers the inducement of VERY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES

Are very much reduced in price, many to half their original cost.

FANCY SILKS which have been sold during the Fall at $1 are now 75 cents; $1 60 qualities to $1 and $1.12. All descriptions of WINTER DRESS GOODS are marked down below the cost of importation.

SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MOUSELINE DE LAINES,
CASHMERES,
MERINOES,
PLAIDS,
SATIN DE CHENES,
ENGLISH, and
FRENCH CHINTZES,

Are all reduced in proportion to the Goods enumerated above.

809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street.

d2-tf

PRESENTS FOR LADIES

IN MOURNING.

COLLARS,	SILKS.
SLEEVES,	CHINTZES,
LACE SETS,	MOUS. DE LAINES,
CRAPE SETS,	VALENCIAS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,	PLAIDS,
FANS,	SHAWLS,
HAIR PINS,	CLOAKS,
BRACELETS,	BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BROOCHES,	LACE MITTS.
BEADS,	RED GAUNTLETS,
SCARFS,	HOSIERY,
VEILS,	BLACK DRESS GOODS
GLOVES.	&c.

BESSON & SON,
MOURNING STORE,
No. 808 CHESTNUT Street

d6 tf

CLOAK CLOTHS.

RIBBED AND PLAIN

BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS,

FOR

LADIES' CLOAKS AND RAGLANS.

Just received, and for sale cheap at

SNODGRASS AND STEELMAN'S,

d1-6t No. 52 South SECOND St., above Chestnut.

CLOTHS, BEAVERS, CASSIMERES,

Vestings, Satinetts, and Tailors' Trimmings

LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS.

All of the most reliable makes at reduced prices, at the Cloth Store of

JOS. & WM E. WOOD,

n27-stuth jal No. 8 North SECOND Street.

FINE STOCK OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS AT FAIR PRICES, adapted to FIRST-CLASS SALES, RETAIL.

Irish Poplins,	Flannels,
Fancy Silks	Blankets,
Lupin's Merinoes,	Counterpanes,
Broche Shawls,	Table Linens,
New style Cloaks	Napkins,
Woollen Shawls,	Table Covers,
Cloak Cloths,	Sheetings,
Wool Plaids,	Shirtings,
Valencia Travers,	Droggets,
Figured Merinoes,	Towellings,
Mous de Laines,	Muslins, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

n23 FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

CASTOR BEAVER CLOTHS, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

RIBBED TRICO CLOTHS.
RIBBED BEAVER CLOTHS.
PLAIN BLACK CLOTHS.
CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

n22 FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

NEW CLOAKS

OPENING EVERY DAY

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA AND CLOAK EMPORIUM.

FINER BEAVER CLOAKS.
RICH VELVET CLOAKS
MOURNING CLOAKS
MISSES' CLOAKS.
OPERA CLOAKS.
MIXED BEAVER CLOAKS,
The Largest Assortment in the City.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA & CLOAK EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT STREET,
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

n22

GREAT SALE OF BROCHE SHAWLS AND CLOAKS!!!

Unprecedented Bargains!
We're had a perfect rush!
We're selling an immensity of Goods!
Our trade's increasing!
Our Mode of doing business seems to meet with general approval!! Namely—
"To Have But One Price."
"To sell Cheap for Cash."
"Never to misrepresent Goods in order TO EFFECT SALES."
"To deal fairly and justly, and wait upon all customers with attention and politeness."
"Thus to gain their confidence, and keep it by continuing to do right"

THORNLEY & CHISM.

We have now on hand
Excellent Long Broche Shawls for $5.
Still better quality for $10, $11, $12, $13, $14, $16, $18, $20, $22 and $25.
Square Broche Shawls from $5 up to $7.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls in every variety.
Children's, Misses, and Gents' Scotch Shawls, &c.
Good Black Cloth Cloaks for $3.
Every other quality and Style for $3 up to $18.
A JOB LOT OF CLOAKS FROM LAST SEASON AT HALF PRICE.
Best Black Silks for 50c to $1.50 per yard.
Rich Fancy Silks really beautiful.
Every variety of DRESS GOODS.
CLOTHS! CASSIMERES! SATINETTS, &c.!!!
Heavy Black Beaver Cloths, fine French do., &c., &c.
Blankets Flannels, Linens, and Muslins.
In fact no better stock of general Dry Goods can be found this side of Philadelphia.

THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
Northeast Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN.

n13-tf

CLOAKS, RAGLANS, AND CIRCULARS.—McELROY respectfully invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock, embracing many elegant styles not to be found elsewhere. As there were a number of our customers unable to be suited last week, in consequence of our assortment being diminished, we have put on an extra quantity of hands, and hope that we will be able to supply all who favor us with a call.

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,

of superior styles and fabrics, all shades and colors, at greatly reduced prices.

Long and Square Blanket Shawls, of choice colors, decided bargains.

No. 11 South Ninth street.

125 yards Bayadere Poplins at 25, usual price 40 cts. The cheapest Black Silks in the city. A large assortment of Two Width Silks, from the manufacturers, at 75 c. 2000 yards of figured and plain Merinoes, at 50, 56, 65, and 75 cents.

2 000 yards Cloth, fresh from auction, for Ladies', Gents' and Boys' wear, from 75 cents to $2 50, decidedly the greatest bargains in the city.

500 yards Cashmeres, at 44, cheap at 75 cents.

5 bales of Blankets, from $2.25 to $10.

500 Undershirts and Drawers, at 50 cts; usual price $1. The largest and cheapest assortment of Velvet Ribbons in the city, from 10 cents to $1.75 warranted all silk. Embroideries and Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Fringes, and Linen Cambric Hdfs., a full assortment, at the renowned McELROY'S,

n27-s tu th No. 11 South Ninth street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—B. W. R. HUNTER Has REMOVED from No. 40 to No. 46 South SECOND Street, where he is now prepared to furnish the Ladies with a fresh and well-selected stock of

DRESS GOODS,

To which he invites their attention, being determined to sell at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

N. B.—A large assortment of Broche, Stella, and French Blanket Shawls. Also, a variety of Silk and Cloth Circulars Constantly on hand, at the

"CLOAK EMPORIUM,"
No. 40 South SECOND Street.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

DRILLS & SHEETINGS FOR EXPORT. BROWN, BLEACHED, & BLUE DRILLS. HEAVY & LIGHT SHEETINGS, Suitable for Export, for sale by FROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 24 South FRONT St., & 25 LETITIA St.

oc16-1y

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED

BY THE

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, NOVEMBER, 1858,

TO THE

WEST PHILADELPHIA STARCH-MANUFACTURING COMPANY

FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED

PEARL STARCH

AND CORN FARINA.

THOMPSON, CLARKE, & YOUNG,
130 and 132 South FRONT Street,
Agents for the Company.

n27 tf

TRUSSES!—Genuine French, for Adults.
TRUSSES! Genuine French, for Children.
TRUSSES! do do do. Ladies.
TRUSSES! Approved American Styles.
Supporter Braces; English Abdominal Belts; Syringes, a new and improved self-injecting article, specially adapted to Ladies' use. Also, bath-room or hydrant Douches; French Pessaries; Breast Pumps; Infants' Nursing Pl-ks; Nipple Shields and Shields. For sale by CALEB H. NEEDLES, Pharmaceutist, and Practical adjuster of Mechanical Remedies, S. W. Corner TWELFTH and RACE Sts., Phila. Ladies' rooms—entrance on Twelfth street, next door to store. n015 3m

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, with written descriptions of character, including advice in reference to business, health, self-improvement, &c., are made day and evening at FOWLER, WELLS, & CO.'S. Families visited when requested, and a liberal discount made to clubs. 308 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

New Publications.

JUVENILE CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—For sale at Retail and Wholesale Prices, at PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESTNUT St d6-2t

HOLIDAY BOOKS, ILLUMINATED BOOKS.—For the coming Holidays, at whole le prices. For sale at PETERSON & BROTHERS. d6-2t

PETERSON & BROTHERS are now selling their large stock of Gift Books—Annuals, Poets, Albums Bibles, Prayers, Hymn Books, &c., at retail, at wholesale prices. d6-2t

HUMOROUS PICTURE BOOKS for Children. Over One Thousand different kinds, now for sale at PETERSON'S, at wholesale prices. d6-2t

CHARMING CHRISTMAS BOOKS—For the Young, for Middle-aged and for the Old, now selling at retail at wholesale prices, at PETERSON & BROTHERS'. d6 2t

FROM THE PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

I.

MALGAIZNE'S TREATISE ON FRACTURES, with over One Hundred Illustrations
Translated from the French, with notes and additions by John H. Packard, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

II.

GASSIN'S MAMMALOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY OF the United States Exploring Expedition under Commodore Wilkes.
One vol. quarto, with a Folio Atlas of over Fifty Elegantly colored Steel Engravings, executed under the superintendence of John Cassin, member of the Academy of Natural Sciences Price $50.

III.

GIRARD'S HERPETOLOGY OF THE UNITED States Exploring Expedition under Commodore Wilkes
One vol quarto, with a Folio Atlas of over Thirty Splendid Engravings, colored from nature, prepared under the supervision of Dr. Charles Girard, of the Smithsonian Institution. Price $30.

IV.

BETHLEHEM SEMINARY SOUVENIR A History of the Rise, Progress, and present condition of the Bethlehem Female Seminary, with a catalogue of its pupils from 1785 to 1858; by William C. Reichel. Illustrated by view of the Seminary Buildings and Grounds, and portraits of the Principals. One vol. 8vo. Price in cloth, $3.50; cl.th gilt, $4; Turkey, $5.

IN PRESS

I.

A NEW DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS, from the Greek, Latin and modern languages, translated into English; to which are appended well-known illustrations, historical, poetical, and anecdotical, by the author of "Live and Learn," the "Newspaper and General Reader's Pocket Companion," &c., with an extensive index referring to every important word. 1 vol 12mo.

II.

PHYSICAL MANIPULATIONS; or, Practical Instructions for making experiments in Physics, and the construction of Physical Apparatus with the most limited means by Dr. J. Frick, Director of the High School in Freiburg and Professor of Physics in the Lyceum; translated by John D. Easter, Ph. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Georgia, with a preface by Os. Henry, L.L.D., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Illustrated by over 600 engravings. 1 vol 8vo

III.

THE KORAN; commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English immediately from the original Arabic, with explanatory notes taken from the most approved commentators to which is prefixed a preliminary discourse, by Geo Sale Gent, with a memoir of the translator. 1 vol. 8vo

J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
22 and 24 North Fourth street.

d4 4t

"DOESTICKS"—"DOESTICKS"
NEW HUMOROUS BOOK.
WITCHES OF NEW YORK,
AS ENCOUNTERED BY
Q. K. P. DOESTICKS, P. B.,
12mo, bound in Muslin.
Price $1.

ALSO, FOURTH EDITION OF
MRS. C. H. GLOVER'S NOVEL,
VERNON GROVE;
OR, HEARTS AS THEY ARE.
12mo, beautifully bound in Muslin.
Price $1.

"The best novel yet produced by an American lady."
[Southern Literary Messenger.
"It can scarcely fail to command immediate popularity."
[New York Tribune.
"Not surpassed by any modern novel"
[New York Home Journal.

NEARLY READY:
MR. ALDRICH'S NEW VOLUME,
BABIE BELL,
AND OTHER POEMS
BY T. B. ALDRICH.
12mo, bound in Muslin.
Price 75 cents.

"The most delicate and exquisite book of verses which has ever been published in this country. The mechanical execution, type, paper, and printing are unsurpassed."

*** Sold by all Booksellers and sent by mail, POSTAGE FREE, to any part of the United States upon receipt of the price, by

RUDD & CARLETON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
n018-tu th sat tf No 310 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PRESS OF THE

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,

Published Saturday, September 4th.

COOPER GENT, and other Sketches from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor" 18mo., cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony of God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and poverty, such a record is invaluable; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

Published Saturday, September 11th.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo., cloth.

ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo., cloth.

To be followed on Saturday, September 25th, by

GRACE TURNER. A brief Memoir of John Fleming. By a Teacher. 18mo., cloth.

On Saturday, October 2d.

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the Lives of Frederick Parthen—the Man of Prayer; Jacob Trotzendorf—the Christian Laborer. James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters 12mo., cloth.

On Saturday, October 9th.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo., cloth.

On Saturday, October 16th.

Mrs. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo., cloth.

On Saturday, October 23d.

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo., cloth.

On Saturday, October 30th.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or, The Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

On Saturday, November 6th.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPELS; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday-school Teachers. Part III. LUKE AND JOHN. Edited by Rev. Robert J. Parvin, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, November 13th.

ALLIS FAMILY; or, Scenes of Western Life. 18mo., cloth.

DAISY; or, The Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

On Saturday, November 20th.

THE DRAMA OF DRUNKENNESS; or, Sixteen Scenes in the Drunkard's Home. 18mo., cloth.

On Saturday, November 27th.

OSHTELLE; or, Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo., cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by the

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 1122 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

And for sale by all Booksellers. n24-1t tu-Sat

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE PRICES AFFIXED BY J. SABIN, AT YE ANTIQUE BOOKE STORE, 27 South SIXTH Street

RICHARDS'N'S MANSIONS OF ENGLAND A magnificent collection of plates, many beautifully colored. 4 vols. folio. $25; usual price, $40

THE BUILDER. A complete series of this valuable work from the commencement, with many thousand plates. 18 vols. folio, half calf. $60.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. From the commencement to 1856. Complete and clear copy, newly bound, 28 vols folio. in 14, half calf. $75.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS. A library in itself. Best English edition 16 vols. octavo, half calf; cost $45. $22.50.

GRAY'S BOTANY OF THE UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION. Quarto. The folio atlas of 100 plates. Published at $60. $30

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. A compete set. 58 vols. octavo—10 in half calf, and 40 vols. in numbers as published. The set for $30 00

QUARTERLY REVIEW. A fine set from the commencement. 75 vols Half calf; gilt. $75.

n022-tf

THE LADIES' PHILADELPHIA SHOPPING GUIDE AND HOUSEKEEPERS' COMPANION for 1859. Price, 25 cents. For sale by PARRY & MCMILLAN, HAZARD BROTHERS, WM. S. MARTIEN, WM. S. STEBBER.

At the Book Stand in the Girard House, and by all the railroad news agents n27-2w

IMLAY & BICKNELL'S BANK NOTE REPORTER PHILADELPHIA.

The oldest and ablest on the Continent The cheapest and most reliable in the World. Per ann