The Catholic Church in its Relation to Slavery.

[For The Press.]

On the question of "Human Slavery," the Catholics of the United States, as a mass, by some strange mischance, have been heretofore acting in direct antagonism to the policy, the teaching, and the canons of their Church.

For many long years, political affiliation, party rulers, the drill and discipline of politics, the corrupting influence of place-hunting, and the hostility of the masses of the American people to the infusion of Catholic ideas into questions of national politics, have conspired against the impulse of the Catholics of the land, and thus unwittingly arraying them on the side of the slave power, and in antagonism to the glorious policy of the Catholics, which, for eighteen hundred years, has never, never ceased to combat and testify against the "Unholy Institution of Slavery."

But now, when party ties are rent, and new political combinations are inchoate, and religious differences are buried, it is meet and right that the Catholic doctrine as regards human slavery should be boldly spoken, and its adoption as a rule of future political conduct firmly insisted upon.

It is one of the commonly received opinions even with the Catholics, that the Church looks with a tolerant, if not an approving eye, upon slavery. Party managers in the North, doing the bidding of their leaders, encouraged this idea. "The eloquence of the stump" propagated it; but nothing can be more false. The historic past, resplendent with glorious labors, rises up and belies this popular delusion.

To be in harmony with the spirit of the Church upon this question, we, Catholics, must act as she acted through every vicissitude of her existence. "never to cease combatting human slavery by all lawful means."

So that we may thoroughly understand this subject, we will briefly epitomize the legislation of the Church as regards slavery, first drawing a picture of the condition of the slaves in the ancient world. Thinking men will, no doubt, recognize the source from which spring many of the current ideas of our day as regards this institution, and the similitude of the systems of slavery in ancient and modern times.

The identity of the Catholic Church with the Christianity of the earlier centuries will be objected to by some zealots, and thus the entire argument invalidated; but such objection is worthless, inasmuch as the Church became aggressive as regards slavery, coincident with the period *so facetiously* fixed upon as her apostacy. It must strike any *student of history as self-evident*, that no system of sects, such as now exist under the generic term of Protestant—deficient in unity, having no cohesion save the affinity of a common negation—could have rescued Europe from the barbarism and slavery that overspread it at the coming of Christ. It required the potency, the momentum of an organized, united, centralized, in fact, a Catholic system of religion, to grapple with and overthrow that monster evil of human society.

When Christianity appeared in the world as the regenerative system, slavery existed in every civilized and in every barbaric land. It was universal. Turn our eyes *in whatsoever direction*, the same black cloud of misery and woe presented itself to our view. No voice was upraised for the poor human bondsman. In vain do we search the fiery appeals of the ancient orators for one sentence in his favor. The philosophers of the Grecian and Roman worlds; the Magi and soothsayers of the far Orient; the Druid priest of Western Europe, from whom one would expect humanity at least, were all linked against him in an unholy band of oppression.

The idea of the world, before the advent of Christianity, were in their tendency, in so far as they related to domestic slavery, barbarous and inhuman. And this barbarity and inhumanity, like a foul infection, overspread every other domestic institution. Slavery reigned everywhere—nowhere was the natural dignity of man acknowledged. Woman was debased and dishonored by the corruption of manners—the feelings of humanity were trampled upon—infants were abandoned, the sick and infirm were neglected—barbarity and cruelty were carried to the highest pitch of atrocity in the prevailing laws of war. Brute force held the weak in subjection, and scorned with contempt the fettered slaves that craved mercy. If there were occasional traits of humanity and fraternity, manifested like the phosphorescent flashes emitted from a putrid mass, they only served to heighten our disgust.

According to the opinion of the ancient world, the slaves were a mean race, far below the dignity of freemen—degraded by the gods, marked by a stamp of humiliation, and predestined to their state of abjection and debasement; in a word, they were chattels, as slaves are to-day—a detestable doctrine, "and one contradicted by the very nature of man, by history and by experience, but which, nevertheless, reckoned then as now distinguished men among its defenders." Homer speaks of slaves, as being deprived by Zupiter of half their mind. Plato says "that in the mind of the slave there is nothing sound or complete." But it is in the politics of Aristotle that we find this vile doctrine, now so commonly believed in, in all its deformity; "Nature," says Aristotle "has taken care to create the bodies of free men different from those of slaves; the bodies of the latter are strong and proper for labor. * * * * This it cannot be doubted that there are some men born for liberty, as others are for slavery—a slavery which is not only useful to the slaves themselves, but is moreover just." We cannot fail to discover the exact similarity of the arguments of the pro-slavery advocates now, and two thousand years ago, and we are forced irresistibly to conclude that the arguments of inferiority do not arise from accident of color or nation, but is a consequence of the system itself, as in the cases above quoted. Homer, Plato, and Aristotle advocated the natural inferiority of men of their own race, blood, and color.

The condition of the slave in ancient Rome was, if possible, worse than in Greece. While holding to the Greek idea of the natural inferiority of the slave, the Romans far exceeded the Greeks in cruelty and barbarity. The Roman master held the power of life and death. History relates several notable instances in which it was exercised. A Senator of Rome, Quintius Flaminius, put a slave to death through caprice in the midst of a festival.

Vedius Pollio, in the reign of Tiberius, caused one of his slaves to be thrown into a fish-pond, because he accidentally broke a glass of crystal. At Rome, whenever a master was assassinated, all of his slaves, guilty and innocent, were condemned to die. Tacitus relates: When Pedamis Secundus was assassinated by one of his slaves, not less than four hundred, according to custom, were crucified. Such was the condition of the ancient world when Christianity began its mission of freedom, civilization, and emancipation.

The Very Rev. Father McHugh, V. G.

[For The Press.]

To inscribe the name upon a cold slab, and to record in the columns of a public journal the death of a dear friend, form a part of the sad duties which the living owe to the virtuous dead. To extol departed sanctity, and to keep in memory piety that is gone by, seems to be but the result of the high estimation in which it was held; and the glorious tribute of that grateful recollection will never fail to transmit to posterity, for the imitation of the virtuous, the good works of charity and love which have been wrought by those whom God, in his mercy, has called to their reward.

We might enter largely into a detail of the private and public life of the Very Reverend Father McHugh, Vicar General of the diocese of Kilmore, Ireland, and P. P. of Knocknincy, the subject of this notice, but we prefer to leave the matter in the hands of a more competent person. It will be done, no doubt, by one of his parishioners or friends who knew him better, but could not esteem more than the writer of this simple paragraph, whose design is rather to sympathize with the relatives and friends of the lamented deceased, and to bear testimony to his zeal, charity, and love, while living, for the church which he faithfully served, and the poor whom he so benevolently assisted, than to cram the columns of a newspaper even with well-merited eulogiums.

To tell the surviving mourners of the Very Reverend deceased that the *higher* duty which the church owes to the memory of the faithful priest was promptly attended to at the Church of St. Joaskim, Frankford, of which the Rev. John McGovern (*cousin german to the deceased*) is pastor, is the chief object which the writer has in view. The solemn requiem mass was offered up on the morning of the 9th inst., Rev. Mr. McGrane being celebrant, Rev. Messrs. Reilly and Dougherty acting as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Mr. Kierans master of ceremonies. We noticed in the sanctuary, besides, Rev. Messrs. Cantwell, St. Philip's Lane, St. Theresa's; Hugh McLaughlin, St. Anne's, Richmond; O'Haran, St. Paul's; McAninney, Blacker, Daly, Moran, Brady, Kelly, &c. The Rev. John McGovern, pastor, made a very appropriate address, and spoke with great warmth upon the virtues of the deceased.

Thus it will be seen that in a land far distant, and in a church far remote from the scene of the Very Reverend gentleman's life and labors, his demise did not pass unnoticed, nor was his soul left to wend its way to the throne of the Judge unaccompanied by the prayers and petitions of pious hearts, keeping up that communion of souls which forms such a beautiful feature in the Catholic Church. Let us imitate his virtues while we laud his piety, and aspire to enjoy, as he did, the grace of a happy death. B. T. H.

FRANKFORD, October 9, 1861.

The Truth Regarding the Offer Made to Garibaldi.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of September 27, says:

We have at length arrived at the truth in regard to the Garibaldi affair. In the first place, friends of Garibaldi intimated to the Government at Washington long ago that the General took a deep interest in the struggle between the Union and Slavery, and that, without doubt, he could be induced to lend his powerful aid to the National arms. The fact was stated in such a way that the Government regarded it as an offer of services, and feeling deeply sensible for such a mark of confidence and good-will on the part of the great Italian leader, ordered a negotiation to be commenced in regard to the matter. This negotiation, on account of his personal acquaintance with Garibaldi and his knowledge of European languages, was confided to Mr. Sanford, minister to Belgium. Mr. S. was authorized to make terms with Gen. Garibaldi for the command of a division of the American army, and was charged, at the same time, to convey to the General an expression of the high esteem of the American Government for his eminent patriotism and abilities.

In the first correspondence which took place, only general terms were used, there being nothing more definite than an offer of service in the army of the United States. But, in connection with this fact, the impression all at once grew general in Europe—proceeding partly from the affair of Bull Run—that the National army was in great straits for a commander, and that this offer to Gen. Garibaldi meant the chief command. Garibaldi's generals, Bixio, Turr, Sirtori, and others, at once gathered around him, and offered to accompany him to America, where they supposed a great field was to be opened for their loved chief in the emancipation of slavery and the salvation of the destinies of the great American Republic. All this was highly honorable in both Garibaldi and his generals, and they thereby earned the gratitude of the loyal American people, for their motive was not pure adventure, as might be supposed; their hearts were in the contest, and they felt that there, as well as in Italy, they would be fighting the universal battle of civilization and humanity.

But Mr. Sanford was not authorized to offer Gen. Garibaldi the chief command of the National army—a fact which Garibaldi did not comprehend till he saw Mr. S. at Caprera. In the meantime the word had got out that Garibaldi had been offered the chief command, and all the harm had been done. When Mr. Sanford offered him a division of the army he was still disposed to accept, but then his friends, *the King of Italy in the number, advised him not to*, and thus the negotiation came to a end.

In all the discussions, Garibaldi, who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, constantly spoke of the deep interest he felt in the welfare of his adopted country, which stood next in his heart and affections to his native Italy, and if it had not been for the pressure of his friends at the last moment, and especially the urgent letter of the King, he would have gone to take command in any position the *President would* have placed him. His whole soul is in the cause of the Union. He shed tears when speaking of the probable rupture of the great Republic, and said that if it were shown to him that his services were essential to the North, nothing would restrain him but the prospect of immediate service in Italy. It must not be believed, however, that the King and the advisers of Garibaldi objected to his going from any want of sympathy in the cause of the American Union; *it was solely because they could not spare him at this important epoch in the history of Italy, for a service so far removed from home, and so full of dangers.* It was not that they loved America less, but Garibaldi more.

Letter from Pottsville.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

POTTSVILLE, Pa., October 14, 1861.

In your issue of yesterday it is erroneously stated that C. M. Donevan was to have the position of lieutenant colonel in Col. Cake's regiment. I desire to say his appointment to any position in this regiment has never been thought of by those concerned in its organization.

Schuylkill county has all the military education, talent, and experience necessary to the command of the soldiers she is so abundantly furnishing for the war.

The duties of the lieutenant colonelcy have been, and are now being, performed by Mr. F. G. Frick, of this place. Mr. F. served with credit in the Mexican war, and is an educated and estimable gentleman. L.

How the Army of the Potomac is Supplied with Bread.

The great army bakery, carried on in the exterior vaults of the Capitol, is an establishment of considerable interest. It is under the control of Lieutenant Thomas Cate, Twelfth Infantry, United States army, who served three months in the Massachusetts Sixth regiment, which was, for a time, quartered in the Capitol. When the necessity of a bakery was apparent, the lieutenant promptly offered his services to build the ovens; and so well did he execute his trust that the War Department thought proper to retain him as the superintendent, with the rank of First Lieutenant in the regular army.

He has employed about one hundred and seventy hands—a day squad and a night squad. They nearly all sleep in the building, and are furnished their meals from an ample kitchen. Immediately adjoining the kitchen are the dining-rooms, and the shining tables and clean floors bear testimony to the propriety of the arrangements generally. By this bakery the defenders of our common country are supplied with pure, wholesome, fresh bread, the same as is obtained from the city bakers; and any one who has endeavored to masticate the hard ship biscuit, formerly served out to the soldiers, will, in an instant, see the benefits derived from this army bakery. In its employ are twelve wagons, which are constantly going forth loaded with fresh bread for the soldiers this side the Potomac, carrying daily some 58,000 loaves. Each loaf, when delivered to the soldier, weighs twenty-two ounces, amply sufficient for a day's ration.

The bakery consumes one hundred and forty barrels of flour per day, and it is such flour as our citizens usually purchase for home consumption. Attached to the bakery is a yeast room, where are kept constantly employed, eight men, who furnish yeast sufficient (obtained principally from twenty-four bushels of Irish potatoes) for the immense amount of dough daily made up and distributed. The internal arrangements of this bakery must be seen to be appreciated. The workmen are quiet, courteous, and industrious, and a visitor to the Capitol would be unaware of the unceasing industry carried on beneath him if his attention were not called to the fact.

The ovens are large and well built, and are each capable of baking about 4,300 loaves of bread every twenty-four hours. From personal observation of the manner in which the dough is worked we can safely recommend it as being equal to any bread made in the district. With such food our volunteers are well satisfied, and, thus invigorated, each man feels himself prepared for all the perils of the campaign, and for the victory in prospect.—*National Intelligencer.*

If New Orleans has fallen into the hands of the United States, its condition, we have no doubt, will be very speedily improved. Certainly improvement is very desirable.

We have seen no very late New Orleans papers, but the last that we did see were quite subdued in their tone. They exhibited no enthusiasm in the Southern cause. They had nothing of the bullying and blustering style that characterized them last winter. What they see all around them has had the effect to sober them.

The reports contained in the papers we have referred to show that King Cotton is not only a dethroned, but a dead monarch. One of them says "*thirteen* bales sold on Saturday, *nineteen* on Monday, and *seventeen* yesterday." Another says "117 bales against 23,014 bales during the corresponding period last year. There were 10,000 bales in store, and the export is put down at 4 000."

With no sales of cotton, pork at forty dollars a barrel, hay at fifty dollars a ton, and all things else at monstrous prices, the banks in a state of suspension, and all the operations of Government conducted on treasury notes, with no ascertainable basis, the people of New Orleans, it is easy to see, could hardly change their condition without finding it improved.—*Louisville Journal.*

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ABRAHAM J. LEWIS, BENJ'N MARSHALL, WM. B. THOMAS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAY.
Karnak	New York	Nassau	Oct 14
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct 16
Congress	New York	Havre & Antwerp	Oct 16
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct 19
Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	Oct 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct 19
Saladin	New York	Kingston, Ja	Oct 21
Asia	New York	Bremen	Oct 23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct 26
C Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct 30
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Nov 6
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov 9
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov 13

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAY.
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Oct 2
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Oct 2
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct 5
C of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct 10
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Oct 12
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct 19
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Oct 23
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Oct 23
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Nov 6
Fulton	Southampton	New York	Nov 12

*** The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, New York, James Alderdice.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Wyoming, Burton	Liverpool	Oct 25
Ship John Leslie, Given	Liverpool	soon
Ship Zone, Fullerton	London	soon
Brig Nairn, (Br) Ness	Cork, Ireland	soon
Schr Fanny, Vance	Havana	soon
Schr S J Sterritt, Sterritt	Kingston, Ja	soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1861.

SUN RISES.....6 34 | SUN SETS.....5 26
HIGH WATER.....12 19

ARRIVED.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse, &c. to Henry Winsor.
Schr Eli Townsend, Williams, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Delaware Packet, Tatem, 4 days from Washington, DC, in ballast to captain.
Schr Fanny Keating, Snow, from New York.
Schr Spray, Price, from Boston.
Schr Black Bird, Weaver, Jersey City, do
Schr Vashti Sharp, Haley, from Boston.
Schr Blackbird, Weaver, from Salem.
Steamer J Jerome, Jerome, 36 hours from Washington, with mdse to W P Clyde.
Steamer Fanny, Garnier, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

CLEARED.

Schr V Sharp, Haley, Boston, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr Spray, Price, Boston, John R Blakiston.
Schr Adelaide, Young, Boston, do
Schr J E Mather, Nickerson, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Eli Townsend, Williams, East Cambridge, B Miles & Co.
Schr F Keating, Snow, Rockland, R Have Powell.
Schr Black Bird, Weaver, Jersey City, do
Schr Electric Light, Haskell, Portland, L Audenried & Co.
Schr R H Shannon, Hinson, Boston, D Cooper.
Schr D L Sturgis, Norris, Boston, Cain, Hacker & Co.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

CAPE ISLAND, NJ, Oct 15, P. M.

A ship and barm brig are off this place, bearing in. The steamers Eagle and Curlew, and brigs C H Frost, for Belfast, Ireland, and Charlena, for Portland, went out this morning at 9 o'clock. Wind Strong from NW.

Yours, &c. THOMAS B. HUGHES.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Oct 14.

The steamer left here this morning with 5 boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Wm King, with wheat, and Crisis, wheat, flour, and blooms to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; T Glentworth, grain and staves to Perot & Bro; Honduras, bark to Chester; Dr B G Stewart, anthracite coal to St Georges.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, Oct 14.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Merchant, grain to Perot & Bro; Golden Step, do to Bodd & Comly; Constitution, do to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; Jersey, charcoal to Wm Kaufman; Young America, lumber to Norcross & Sheets; Prairie Flower, do to G W Lundis, American Eagle, bark, &c. to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Decan, for Philadelphia 30th, was adv at Liverpool 28th ult.
Brig Rillow, Hodgdon, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Picton.
Brig Roscoe, Roscoe, cleared at Fall River 12th inst. for Philadelphia.
Brig Olive, Mansfield, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Bighton 13th inst.
Schr S B Bailey, Hart, hence, arrived at Newburyport 12th inst.
Schr Hannah Warwick, Shropshire, at New Bedford 12th inst. from New Brunswick, NJ.
Schrs Emma Amelia, Harding, Eugene, Parker, and Isaac Rich, Crowell, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Gov Burton, Winsmore, hence, arrived at Salem 12th inst.
Schrs Montevue, Falkenburg, Joseph Porter, Yates, and Leonesa, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 12th instant.
Schrs A Cordery, Grace, and Vesta, Haupt, sailed from Salem 13th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Tennessee, Webster, hence for Halifax, and Rosanna Rose, Sturges, hence for Rockport, sailed from Newport 12th inst.
Schr Wm Bennett, Parker, hence, arrived at New Haven 13th inst.
Schrs A M Aldridge, Snow, and E Pharo, Jones, hence, arrived at Providence 12th inst.
Schr Empire, Adams, sailed from Providence 12th inst for Philadelphia.
Schrs Wm H Rowe, Harris, S L Simmons, Gandy, Ann S Brown, Brown, A Hammond, Paine, and F Williams, Taylor, hence, arrived at Providence 12th inst.
Schr Sea Witch, Hull, hence, arrived at Boston 14th instant.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, Indianapolis, Ind., September 20, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1861, for furnishing the following army supplies, deliverable at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Indianapolis, Indiana, in quantities, as required, viz:

36,000 Forage Caps and Covers.
1,660 Uniform Coats, Musicians, Infantry—dark blue Kersey.
120 Uniform Jackets, Musicians, Cavalry—dark blue Kersey.
26 Uniform Jackets, Musicians, Artillery—dark blue Kersey.
34,750 Uniform Coats, Privates, Infantry—dark blue Kersey.
2,580 Uniform Jackets, Privates, Cavalry—dark blue Kersey.
1,350 Uniform Jackets, Privates, Artillery—dark blue Kersey.
120 Chevrons N. C. S. pairs of Infantry.
20 do do pairs of Cavalry.
370 do 1st Sergeants, pairs of Infantry.
40 do do pairs of Cavalry.
10 do do pairs of Artillery.
1,450 do Sergeants, pairs of Infantry.
130 do do pairs of Cavalry.
60 do do pairs of Artillery.
2,900 do Corporals, pairs of Infantry.
260 do do pairs of Cavalry.
110 do do pairs of Artillery.
40 do Hospital Stewards, pairs of.
1,970 Trowsers, Sergeants, Infantry—sky-blue Kersey.
180 do do Cavalry do do
80 do do Artillery do do
2,900 do Corporals, Infantry do do
260 do do Cavalry do do
110 do do Artillery do do
31,600 do Privates Infantry do do
2,250 do do Cavalry do do
1,180 do do Artillery do do
910 Sashes.
10,000 Blue Flannel Sack Coats—lined.
80,850 Flannel Shirts.
50,850 Drawers.
72,750 Booties, pairs of—sewed.
4,050 Boots, pairs of.
80,850 Stockings, pairs of.
10,000 Great Coats, Infantry.
10,000 Great Coat Straps, sets.
25,000 Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 6 pounds each.
5,400 Stable Frocks.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined and additional information received concerning them.

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' places of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guaranty that a contract shall be entered within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of each kind of the articles advertised for.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposals that may be deemed extravagant.

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-third of the quantity contracted for must be delivered within one month from said date of acceptance, and the remainder within two months of said date of acceptance, or sooner if practicable. Bidders will nevertheless state in their proposals the shortest possible time in which the quantities bid for can be delivered by them.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

Payment shall be made upon each delivery, provided Congress shall have made an appropriation to meet it, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of failure on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Form of proposal and guaranty will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing army supplies." A. MONTGOMERY,

oc9-1oc28 Maj. and Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS, till the 21st of October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburg, Harrisburg, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes or other United States obligations, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The Cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight; and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. S., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF BID.

I, A B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the hoof for ——— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburg, Harrisburg, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the contract advertised for. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861. se30-to21

OFFICE OF A R M Y CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited, and will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1861, for furnishing, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, WAX TIPER LEATHER, in such quantities as may be required during the month of November next.

About 1,500 sides per week will be needed, and all deliveries must be made subject to inspection.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Leather," and be addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,

oc4-t21 Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SC:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Greeting:

Whereas, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the Barque "MEACO," whereof A. T. DE PASS is Master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden in said bark, captured as a Prize by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, under command of Lieutenant BOGGS, said steamer being one of the Atlantic Naval Squadron under command of Flag Officer STRINGHAM, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring.) You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said Barque "MEACO," her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden thereon, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the DISTRICT COURT ROOM, in the City of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH DAY after publication of these presents, if it be a Court day, or else on the next Court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said Barque MEACO, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden thereon should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said Barque her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden thereon, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise liable and subject to confiscation; and that they will be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this TWELFTH day of October, A. D. 1861, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the said United States.

G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—MARCH TERM, 1861.

William Denny, Trustee, &c., vs. Lacey & Fleming. Fieri facias, $2,000.

Margaret Brown vs. same, do. do. 191.
Same vs. same, do. do. 192.
John W. Berry, Jr., vs. same, do. do. 197.
Samuel Sines vs. same, do. do. 198.
Andrew Keenan et al. vs. same, do. do. 199.
Sharpless & Siter vs. same, do. do. 200.
Charles Ryan vs. same, do. do. 364.
William Denny vs. same, do. do. 390.

The Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in Court arising from the sale by the Sheriff of the personal property of the defendants, under the above writs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 114 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 22, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in upon the same. WALTER J. BUDD,

oc11-10t Auditor.

ESTATE OF THOMAS M. HAMPTON, deceased.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Thomas M. Hampton, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills of Philadelphia county to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present the same to

RUDOLPH S. WALTON, Administrator,
No. 1024 MARKET Street,
Or to his Attorney, H. C. TOWNSEND,
se25-w6t* No. 811 ARCH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Will be sold, at public sale, on THURSDAY, October 24, 1861, on the premises, in Marple township, Delaware county, Pa., the Real Estate of BEULAH DAVIS, late of said township, deceased; containing 127 Acres. Pleasantly situated half a mile from Springfield Friends' Meeting House, 10 miles from Philadelphia, and 2½ miles from Media, the county seat of Delaware county.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a substantial Stone Dwelling, 2½ stories, 4 rooms on a floor; portico in front, and kitchen back. Modern-built barn, stone stable, —stories high, 65 by 48 feet; wagon-house and corn-shoot, with stabling for thirty cows and six horses. Two-story stone *spring house, within thirty yards of the* kitchen door, over a never-failing spring. A young apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, in good bearing. About 20 acres of woodland. The farming-land, in good cultivation, is divided into convenient fields by good fencing, and well watered.

This is worthy of the attention of farmers or those desiring a pleasant country residence of easy access to the city.

Persons wishing further information may call upon PETER H. HILL, on the premises, or on the under signed, at his residence, No. 543 North SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, when conditions will be made known by WM. H. VOGDES,

oc12-s&w 4t* Trustee to make sale.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3,000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herrings, of choice qualities.
5,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
3,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by

MURPHY & KOONS,

no6 No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

MEDICINAL.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF!

STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the Voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the Breath.
They are delightful to the Taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections. They will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings, for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE No. 305 WALNUT STREET.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in town or country.

CASH CAPITAL, $231,110.05—ASSETS $317,142.04.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgage on city property, worth double the amount	$162,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, (free of State tax)	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent, second mortgage loan, ($30,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,462 50
Collateral loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent loan	50,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,135 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,812 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	25,336 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Deleware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	390 00
Bills receivable	14,302 74
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c	7,104 65
Cash on hand	11,544 64
	$317,142 04

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the PROFITS of the Company, without liability for LOSSES. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Clem Tingley,	Samuel Bispham,
William R. Thompson,	Robert Steen,
Frederick Brown,	William Musser,
William Stevenson,	Benj. W. Tingley,
John R. Worrell,	Marshall Hill,
E. L. Carson,	J. Johnson Brown,
Robert Toland,	Charles Leland,
G. D. Rosengarten,	Jacob T. Bunting,
Charles S. Wood,	Smith Bowen,
James S. Woodward,	John Bissell, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
February 16, 1861. fe22

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
INCORPORATED PERPETUAL.
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life; grant Annuities and Endowments; purchase Life Interests in Real Estate, and make all contracts depending on the contingencies of life.

They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees, and Guardians.

ASSETS