(Continued from first page.) they were committed. No logislation was consummated at the extra session towards filling up the school to its full complement, in consequence of disagree near between the two houses as to the method of appointment, although each branch expressed an opinion that the deficiency ought to be supplied.

I would respectfully renew the recommendations and suggestions made in my former report, not only that the deficiency should be largely increased, but that, for a period at least, the number should be largely increased. In regard to the selection of students when Representatives neglect of Pefuse to Bidle the nominations, or when a district omits to elect a Representative, it is suggested that the President or the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to perform that duty.

The institution is one of too great national importance to be neglected. It is there that the youth are to be educated who in the future are to malistain and devatis the character of the navy. I have deemed it important that the accomplished superintendent, whose ficielity to his trust was exhibited under trying circumstances, should be continued in the position he has filled so acceptably until the school shall be again permanently established. But, even under the disadvantage of a temporary location, the country should avail itself of the opportunity to educate, for a period at least, double the number now authorized by law.

EMPLOYMENT OF FIGURINES,

In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy, it they were committed. No legislation was consummated

IMPLOYMENT OF FUGITIVES.

In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy, it has been not unfrequent that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instructions as to the disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary part.cipation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve in our public vessels or in our entry yards, receiving wages for their labor. If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and in oc employment could be found for them in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed, freely and penceably, without restraint, to seek a livelihood in any loyal pertion of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required duty, in the premises, of our naval officers.

EXECUTED 1. NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.

There has been but one vessel seized by the African squadron for being engaged in the stave trade since those mentioned in the last report of this department, the American brig Triton, by the United States slip Constellation, in the Congo River, on the 20th of May last. She arrived at New York on the 10th of July, in charge of Midshipman G. A. Borchert, and was turned over to the United States marshal. THE BUREAUS.

THE BUREAUS.

The reports of the chiefs of the respective bureaus attached to this department present the condition of affairs coming under their cognizance in detail. Their labors and responsibilities have been greatly increased by the events that have occurred during the present year, but their duties have been discharged with ability and indelity to the Government, and that, too, in many respects, under peculiar disadvantages.

The navy yards at Norfolk and Pensacola being in the hands of the immugents, the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has not had them under his supervision but for a small portion of the year. His labors, however, have not been diminished or less arduons in consequence. quence.

At no period since its establishment has the Bureau of Construction had so great an amount of labor devolved upon it as during the current year. Not only the design and construction of the large number of vessels ordered to be built, but the repair and equipment of all that have been put in commission, with other attending duties, have come under the cognizance of the chief of that have a not received his upremitting attention. ing diffies, have come under the cognizance of the chief of that bureau and received his unremitting attention.

The emergency has put in requisition the energy and adent attached to the Ordinance Bureau, which, under many embarrassments, has met the demand upon it, and it, at the commencement of our difficulties, the wants of the Government could not, in all instances, be supplied with the rified cannon and the Dahlgren heavy ordnance, that branch of the service is now furnishing guns and munitions with a rapidity and of a description unsurraged in any service. that branch of the service is now furnishing guns and munitions with a rapidity and of a description unsurpassed in any service. The occasion is such as to stimulate into greater activity the inventive faculties and powers of the distinguished commandant of the Washington yard, whose services are as valuable to the country, and entitled to as high regard, as those of the most successful flag officer who commands a squadron. For more specific details I would field you it that report of the Ordnance Bureau.

Most of the contracts in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing were made on the basis of a force not exceeding \$,000 men in actual service, but the greatly increased numbers and the enhanced prices of many articles have been attended with serious consequences to the contractors, some of whom have been unable to fulfil their engagements. I am happy to say, however, that the vigiliant chief of that bureau has permitted none of our squadrous to be deficient in consequence of those failures. The affairs of the Bureau of Whellehe and Surgery have been further systematized and improved under the judicious management of its intelligent chief. Like every other branch of service, the medical staff has been largely increased, not only in the regular corps but by setting appointments.

The action of the several bureaus has been eminently satisfactory, under the circumstances of the period. That he organization of the department might be modified.

ane action of the several bureaus has been eminently satisfactory, under the circumstances of the period. That the organization of the department might be modified, and an improved distribution and classification of the duties that kgitimately belong to it be made, I have no doubt. Some of these have been heretofore suggested by my predecessors, and are referred to by me with deference, but with a sincere conviction that more sytematic efficiency might thereby be produced. ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIÁTIONS. The amount appropriated at the last regular session of

Signess of the layar strict, in the current year, was significant plant as \$33,165,555 86. To this was added, at the special session in July last, \$30,446,875 91.—making for the fiscal year ending June 30.1862, an aggregate of \$43,615,551 77. This sum will not be sufficient, however, for the purpose, and therefore additional appropriations will be necessary. There will be required to pay for vessels purchased, and for necessary alterations incurred in fitting them for naval purposes, the sum of \$2,530,000; for the purchase of additional vessels, \$2,000,000; and for the purchase of additional vessels, \$2,000,000; and for the construction and completion of twenty iron-clad vessels, \$12,000,000—making a total of \$16,530,000. This sum is indopendent of the estimates submitted for the next fiscal year, and being required for current expenses, as well as for objects of immediate in portance, it is desirable should receive early attention from Congress.

The estimates submitted by this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, amount to \$44,625,665.02, viz.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to ac-hnowledge the important aid I have received in the ad-ministration of the department from the zealous and very efficient co-operation of the Assistant Secretary and the clerical force of the department proper, and from the chiefs of the several bureaus, and thuse performing pub-lic duty under their immediate su jerintendence and di-rection. ant service with which they have been intrusted. I state with all confider ce that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy has been elevated and augmented. In this convulsive crisis of our country the duties of this department have been new and heavy, and its responsibilities great. I have met them all with entire honesty of purpose, and have labored assiduously and inithiully to discharge them. The result of my labors I respectfully submit to you, and through you to the nucleance of Congress and the country.

CIDENY WELLEN, Souly of the Navy GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF

Sur: The report of the operations of this Department during the fireal year ending June 30, 1861, will exhibit a diminished amount of business in some of the most important bureaus connected with the Department. This is attributable mainly to the insurrection which has sud-GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The decline of business has very sensibly affected the operations of the General Land Office. Official inter-course has been entirely suspended with all the Southern States which contain any portion of the public lands, and, consequently, no sales have been made in any of those States. settlers upon the public lands have realized the means of purchasing have been greatly diminished.

On the 50th September, 1861, there were 55,555,595.25 acres of the public lands which had been surveyed but not proclaimed for public sale. The lands surveyed and offered at public sale previous to that time, and then subject to private entry, amounted to 78,662,735.64 acres, making an aggregate of public lands surveyed and ready for sale of 103,218,320.89 acres.

Sincs the last annual report of this Department, no proclamation for a public sale of lands has been made, as the quantity already surject to private entry is now the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, and the first quarter of the current year, ending 30th September, 1861, 5,289,522.31 acres have been disposed of. Of this amount, 1,021,493.77 acres have been certified to the States of Minnesotta, Michigan, and Louisiana, under railroad grants made by Congress; 600,094.47 acres have been certified to States as swamp lands; 2,153.940 acres have been located with bounty-land warrants, and 1,568,004.07 acres have been sold for eash, producing \$925,-299.42.

004.07 acres have been sold for eash, producing \$925,-299.42.

It will be seen from this statement that the public lands have ceased substantially, for the present, at least, to be a source of revenue to the Government. The liberal manner is which the acts of Congress, granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States, have been constructe and executed, the grant of large quantities to aid in the construction of railroads, and the quantity remained to locate bounty-land warrants for military services, have combined to reduce the cash sales to an amount but little more than sufficient to meet the expenses of our land system. The net income from sales during the last fiscal year will hardly reach the sum of \$200,000. During the last fiscal year there were certified to the States for railroad construction, under the several acts of Congress making grants for such purposes: To Minnesota, 308,871.90 acres; to Michigan, 636,061.42 acres; and to Louisiana, 70,560.45 acres. The whole amount certified to all the States, under such grants, is 9,098,491.71 acres.

The grants of swamp and overflowed lands to the States have absorbed a large amount of valuable lands, and have caused a heavy drain upon the treasury. The chims of the several States cover an aggregate of 51,599,617.40 acres.

The United States have also paid to the States, in cash, under the indennity act of March 2, 1855, on account of lands claimed as swamp lands, and which were sold by the United States subsequent to the date of the grant, \$275,128.50

them for settlement. If additional compensation to the volunteers, beyond the amount row authorized by law, shall be deemed just and proper, it will be botter both for the Government and the volunteers to make such compensation by a direct appropriation of money, or of Government securities. This would give them the full hencift of the appropriations made, while the Government would, by keeping the lands until they shall be demanded for settlement, realize their full value.

The expense of surveying private land claims in the territory acquired from Mexico, bused upon grants of the Mexican Government, have herefolore been paid by the United States. These surveys have cost the Government large sums. The dest of surveying one claim amounted to twenty-two hundred dollars. The aggregate cost of surveying them has taken from the treasury a large amount of the public funds. No valid reason exists, in my opinion, for taxing the Government with the cost of these surveys. There is no obligation resting upon the United States to ascertain and define the boundaries of grants made by Mexico to individuals previous to the cession of the territory. The claimant realizes all the benefit, and should be charged with the expenses of defining the boundary of his claim. The surveys should be male under the authority of the United States, b it the cost of the survey should be paid by the claimants, and patents for the land should be withheld until the expenses of the survey are paid.

The rainable and extensive mineral lands owned by

survey are paid.

The valuable and extensive mineral lands owned by The rainable and extensive mineral lands owned by the Government in California and New Moxtoo have hitherto produced no revenue. All who chose to do so have been permitted to work them without limitation. It is believed that no other Government owning valuable mineral lands has ever refused to avail itself of the opportunity of deriving a revenue from the privilege of mining such lands. They are the property of the whole people, and it would be obviously just and proper to require those who reap the advantages of mining them to puty a reasonable amount as a consideration for the advantages (ship) of the second control of the con pay a reasonable amount as a consideration for the advantages enjoyed.

The Territorial Governments of Colorado, Dakotah, and Nevada have been successfully organized since the adjournment of the last Congress. The surveys of the public lands in those Territories have already been commenced, and the lands are now open for settlement. The productiveness of the soil and the mineral weath of those Territories, with the advantages of legally organized Governments, will doubtless invite a large immigration to them as soon as the termination of the war shall restore to civil employments that portion of our recole now under arms.

Congress, by an act passed May 20, 1880, authorized the appointment by the President of a suitable per-

smar restore to civil employments that portion of our recoble incw under stress.

Congress, by an act passed May 20, 1880, authorized the appointment by the President "of a sintable person or persons" who should, in conjunction with persons to be appointed on behalf of the State of California, "trum and mark the houndary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California." Fifty-five themsand doltars was appropriated for the performance of the work. Sylvester Mowry was appointed a commissioner on the part of the United States, and the State of Sylvester Mowry was appointed a commissioner on the part of the United States, and the sum of Sylvester taking charge of the Department, I ascertained that the whole sum which had been pluzed in the hands of the commissioner had been pluzed in the hands of the commissioner had been pluzed in the hands of the commissioner had been progress had been made upon the work beyond the fixing of one of three initial points, viz: the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude with the Colorado river. The whole appropriation had been squandered, while the work had been only commenced. Under these circumstances I decined it to be my duty to arrest the creation of further claims against the Government without authority of law, and accordingly directed the suspension of the work and a discontinuance of the services of the commissioner. It is believed that the whole work might have been completed for the sum appropriation shall be made for the continuance of the work.

The running of the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of Texas, authorized by the act of Congress, of June 5, 1858, has been completed in the field, and the office details will in a short time be finished. Faw this work 980,000 was appropriated. Of this eum \$73,250.81 had been expended on the 30th September, 1861, leaving an unexpended balance of \$0,749.10. This balance is estimated to be sufficient for the completed on the field.

For more detailed information in regard to the operations of the General Land Office, reference is made to the able and elaborate report of the Commissioner. INDIAN AFFAIRS. Our Indian affairs are in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition.

The spirit of rebellion against the authority of the Government, which has precipitated a large number of States into open revolt, has been instilled into a portion of the Indian tribes by emissaries from the insurrec-The large tribes of Charoleses, Chickenaus, and Charataws, situated in the Southern superintendency, have suspended all intercourse with the agents of the United States.

suspended all intercourse with the agents of the United States.

The superintendent and agents appointed since the 4th of March last have been unable to reach their posts or to held any intercourse with the trives under their change. The superintendent and some, if not all, of the agents of the Southern superintendency, who were in office on the 4th of March, have assumed an attitude of revolt to the United States, and have instigated the Indians to acts of Lostillty. Some of these, who lately held their offices under the United States, now claim to exercise the same anthority by virtue of commissions from the pretended Confederate Government.

Although the Indian Office has not been able to processed definits information of the acadition of affaigs, and of the extent to which the Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, enough has been ascertsined to leave no room for doubt that the influences which have been exerted upon the Indians have been sufficient to induce a portion of them to renounce the authority of the United States and to acknowledge that of the rebel Government.

It has been currently reported through the press that ment.

It has been currently reported through the press that a portion of them have been organized as a military force, and are in arms with the rebels; but the Department has no official information confirming these ru-

The lostile attitude assumed by portions of the tribes referred to, has resulted from their fears, produced by violence and threats of emissaries sent among them, and the withdrawal from their vicinity of the tropp of the United States, whose presence would have afforded a guarantee of protection. It is unfortunate that the War Department has been unable to send to that region such a body of troops as weld be adequate to the protection of those tribes, and revive their confidence in the ability as well as the will of the United States to comply with their treaty stipulations. Cut off from all intercourse with loyal citizens; surrounded by emissaries from the trebt's, who represented that the Government of the United States was destroyed, and who promised that the United States was destroyed, and who promised that the United States was destroyed, and who promised that the United States and pay their annulties; assailed by threats of violence, and seeing around them no evidence of the United States and pay their menuities; assailed by threats of violence, and seeing around them no evidence of the United States. Many white men of far greater intelligence have joined the insurrectionists against their own convictions of right, under much less pressure.

We have reason to believe that as soon as the United States shall re-establish their authority in the Indian country, and shall send there a sufficient force for the protection of the tribes, they will renounce all connection with the rebel Government and resume ther former relations with the United States.

The payment of their annuities has been suspended. The Commissioner of In ina Affairs expresses the opinion, in which I concur, that Congress should make the usual appropriations to comply with the treaty stipulations of the United States, that the means may exist to pay thom, if circumstances and their annuities has been suspended. The Commissioner of In ina Affairs expresses the opinion, in which I concur, that Congress should make the usual appropriations to States.

Much trouble has been experienced in New Mexico

States.

Much trouble has been experienced in New Mexico from depredations committed by some of the tribes in that Territory. The withdrawal of the troops of the United States has enceuraged them to acts of violence, while the active interference of disloyal persons from Texas has induced them to disregard the laws and authority of the Government. The presence of a military force in that Territory is indispensable to preserve the peace, and cause the Indians to respect the laws.

The tribes in Kansas and Nebraska, and in the States of the Northwest, are gradually progressing in the arts of civilization. The plan of allotting portions of their reservations to the individual members of the tribes has been found, by experience, to result beneficially. Many of them have improved their lands, and become quite proficient as farmers. A continuance of this policy, by familiarizing them with the habits of agricultural life, will gradually lead them to depend upon the cultivation of the soil for subsistence.

The report of the Commissions of India Affairs, which is herewith submitted, furnishes full information in regard to the everal tribes, and suggests, in detail, such matters as require the action of Congress.

The practice of licensing traders to traffic with the Indians has been productive of mischievous results. The money received by them in payment of their annuities generally passes immediately into the hands of the traders. The Indians purchase goods of the traders upon a credit, to be paid for upon the receipt of their next annuity. When the payment is due, the whole amount. But, if anything is left after the payment of their debts, it is usually suitieent to absorb the whole amount. But, if anything is left after the payment of their debts, it is usually not be contradicted by any available proof, sufficient to absorb most of the proceeds of their lands. They are left to depend upon their annuities from the Government for subsistence, and these find their way into the hands of the traders, while the Indians r their annuities from the Government for subsistence, and these find their way into the hands of the traders, while the Indians receive from them goods at a profit of from one to three ar four hundred per cent.

It is apparent to all acquainted with Indians, that they are incompetent to manage their own business, or to protect their rights in their intercourse with the white race. It is the duty of the Government to shield them from the arts of designing men, and to see that they realize the full benefit of the annuities to which they are entitled. This can only be accomplished by liveaking up the whole system of Indian trading. The power granted to agents to license persons to trade with the Indians should be revoked. All contracts made with them, and all obligations for goods or other property sold to them, should be declared uitself with I future tradics should provide for the payment of their annuities in goods and agricultural implements, at the lowest prices at which they can be procured by the Government. The Department should be authorized to procure the consent of the fribes with which treaties axist providing for the payment of cash annuities, that it shall furnish them with such goods and agricultural implements as their wants require, at the wholesale prices of such articles in the best markets, in lieu of the cash annuities provided for in the treaties.

Certificates have been issued for location upon any of the public londs subject to entry, to indemnify the States for lands claimed as swamp lands, but which have been located by bounty-land warrants after the date of the grant, amounting to 145,595.92 acres. Additional claims are pending, yet undecided, for cash, \$142,433, and for lands, 501,429 acres.

The bounty-land warrants and serip issued under different acts of Congress, previous to September 30, 1861, ferrent acts of Congress, previous to September 30, 1861, embrace an aggregate of 11,717,112 acres of land. Of this amount there have been located: For revolutionary services, 3,200,612 agges; for sorvices in the war with Great Britain, 4,850,129 acres; for Canadian volunteers, 72,750 acres; for expression the Mexican war and other services, under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1355, in all 51,133,970 acres; leaving yet to be located on warrants warrants, this drain upon the public lands will soon case.

The promiting of the drawings and specifications of patons, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done under the tonts, in the manner in which it has been done

sgrant, amounting to 145,355,22 acres. Additional claims are pending, yet inhibited (i) for cash; 142,435, and 160 life as well at to all illustrated in its business of life hatton (1) of lines, and should, if possible, be continued. Although the expenses of the Paton (1) of life hat we have the cash of Congress, previous to September 39, 1861, this amount three have been located: For of Land. Of this amount three have been located: For of Land. Of the provided of the printing, a saving of a larger manumt has been effect of the Tensenty. The mechanical reports of the Paton of the Pat

defeated. To secure this object, an amendment of the law is recommended which shall give the sola power of granting copy-rights to the Commissioner of Patents, and require from every applicant the payment of a fee of one dollar, and a deposit in the Patent Office of a copy of the work to be copy-righted.
PENSION OFFICE. PESSION OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions furnishes, in detail, the operations of this bureau during the past year. The number of pensions has diminished, during the year, five hundred and seventy-five, and the amount required to pay them was \$43,246.87 less than the prerequired to pay them was \$45,240.51 less than the previous year.

The whole number of pensioners, of all classes, on the rolls on the 50th of June, 1861, was 10,709, requiring for their payment an aggregate of \$957,772.08.

They were classified as follows: 4,725 invalid pensioners, receiving \$425,256.02; 83 revolutionary pensioners, receiving \$425,256.02; 83 revolutionary pensioners, receiving \$33,600.85; 2,728 wildows of revelutionary soldiers, receiving \$212,600.06; 2,230 wildows and orphaus, halt-pay, receiving \$178,672; 957 navy pensioners, receiving \$137,604.85.

The casualties of the conflict in which the Government

The casualties of the conflict in which the Government is now engaged will increase the list of pensioners very largely. The amount of the inercase cannot be salimated, as it will depend upon the duration of the war. The large amount of business which will necessarily be thrown upon the office from this cause will render an increase of the clerical force employed indispensable.

The Commissioner of Pensions, with the concurrence of the Department, has conscrued the pension I aws now in force as authorizing the granting of pensions to invalids and the widows and children of deceased soldiers who have been killed or wounded in the existing insurrection. If this construction of the laws should be defined improper, the corrective is with Congress.

It has been ascertained that many of those who have been placed upon the pension rolls in the insurrectionary States have attached themselves to the rebel cause, and have taken up arms against the Government. I have desined it my duty in all such cases to direct a suspension of the payment of the pensions awarded to them. I have also directed a suspension of payment to all pensioners in any of the States who have in any manner encouraged the rebela, or manifested a sympathy with their tails. The casualties of the conflict in which the Government CRIBC.
It is respectfully suggested that Congress should an horize this Department to cause the names of all successors to be stricken from the pension rolls. The roturns of the Eighth Census are being condensed

for publication, with all the expedition practicable in a work of such magnitude and varied and comprehensive The report which the Superintendent of that work will The report which the Superintendent of that work will be prepared to make during the present Congress will confirm the general belief, that no previous period of our history has been distinguished by greater pro-perity or evidences of more substantial progress in all the ma-terial interests affecting the welfare and happiness of a recola cople. In this connection I feel constrained to recommend the

concerns of more sustained progress in an the material interests affecting the welfare and happiness of a people.

In this connection I feet constrained to recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, the need whereof is not only realized by the heads of behavior of the partment, but is felt by every intelligent legislator.

The maintenance of such a bureau, on a respectable feeting, by a different strangement of offices, which at present exist on a basis too contracted for extensive usefulness, would be attended with no expense to the Government additional to that incidental to the present organization of the Departments, while the advantages mained to the public service would be incalculable. One of the objects contemplated by Congress in the appropriations for the premotion of agriculture was the "collection of agricultural statistics." Correct reports from every portion of the country exhibiting the peculiarities of the soils and their adaptation to the various crops, with the character and extent of their annual productions, would constitute a fund of information of great practical value. The appropriations made by Congress have not been sufficient to accomplish this object, and at the same time provide for the distribution of seeds and the prangation of naw varieties of plants to the axish which the public expectation appeared to demand.

Annual reports made under the direction of such a bureau, setting forth the condition of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, with well-digested statements relative to similar facts in foreign countries, which the present rapid intercommunication enables us to obtain often in advance of their publication abroad, would prove the most valuable reports rise of interesting and important information, the absence of which often occasions incalculable loss to the material interests of the country. The vigilance of such a bureau would supply timely warning of the failure of crops abrond or at home, and lead to the indicious investment of capital

the necessity been so universary recognized as a compresent.

Upon the Agricultural and Statistical Rureau would naturally devolve the charge of the census, for which timely preparation would be made, and its administration conducted with improved accuracy and case. In fact, the execution of that work collects a mass of valuable details, and roveals innumerable and reliable sources of information of deep interest, heretofore lost to the country, which a permanent bureau would be able to devolve to advantage. velop to advantage.

The extent to which the documents of that office have The extent to which the documents of that office have reached, and the frequent reference made to them for public and private purposes, make it indispensable to maintain a permanent clerical force to have them in charge. Confident that such a bureau will assert its claim to public preservation, and by its utility prove the wiscount of the measure. I recommend its invadiate forms

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. The President, by an order dated the 2d of May last, devolved upon this department the execution of the act of 3d March, 1819, and other laws enacted for the suppression of the African slave trade.

The subject was immediately taken in hand, under a deep sense of our obligation as a nation, to put an end, if possible, to this odious tradic, and with a full conviction that the power of the Government, in the hands of competent, honest, and faithful officers, was adoquate to the purpers. Among other things, I caused the mars shalo of the loyal Atlantic States to assemble at New York for consultation, in order to insure greater concert of action. They were thereby afforded an opportunity of inspecting vesselsfully equipped for the African slave trade, and of seeing the arts and devices employed to disguise and conceal the real objects of their voyage; thus enabling them to detect and provent the clearance of vessels designed for this trade. It is gratifying to know that unprecedented success has crowned the efforts of the past few months. Five vessels have been seized, tried, and condemned by the courts. One slavar has been entired and condemned by the courts. One slavar has been convicted at New York as the captain of a slaver, having on board eight hundred captives, and two others, (mates of a different vessel,) and another one at Boston for fitting out a vessel for the slave trade. In the first-named case the penalty is death; in the others it is fine and imprisonment. Hitherto convictions under the laws prohibiting the African slave trade have been yery rare.

This is probably the targest number ever obtained, and certainly the only ones for many years. It is believed that the first mentioned case is the only one involving capital punishment in which a conviction has been conviction as an action and certainly the only ones for many years. It is believed that we as most salutary influence in deterring others from the commission of like offences.

A number of other indictments have been found which are yet to be The President, by an order dated the 2d of May last

A number of other indictments have been found which are yet to be tried.

Ninch credit is due to the United States attorneys and marshals at New York and Doston for the vigilance and zeal evinced by them, and I avail myself of the first occasion to make them this public acknowledgment.

Within a little more them a year the Government of the United States, under contracts made with the Government of Liberia, through the agency of the American Colmozation Society, have taken into that respliic four thousand five hundred Africans, recaptured on the high seas by vessels of our navy. They are supplied with food, clothing, and shelter, medicluse and medical attendance, for one year from the date of landling, and are thus brought within the civilizing and christianizing influences of a Government founded and administered by intelligent and right-minded persons of their own race.

They are under the special charge and supervision of an agent of the United States, the Rev. John Seys, who has been a devoted missionary in Africa or many years. His report, when received, will no doubt afford abundant evidence of the wisdom and philanthropy of the policy adopted by the United States in regard to these inhappy victims of a cruci and releateless englisity, whose inshortunes have thrown them upon the fostering care and protection of the American people.

Great Britain and the United States have engaged, by the treaty dated at Washington the 9th of August, 1842, that each shall prepare, requip, and midntain in service on the coast of Africa a sufficient and alequate squadron or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade.

It seems to be the opinion of those having most experience on the subject, that two or three fast steam vessels-of-war stationed on the coast of Africa usuality prevail there, and their capacity to go in any direction) to most experience on the slave trade with special reference to their sailing qualities; and it would probab

wints require, at the wholesale prices of stead actions in the best markets, in lieu of the cash annuities provided for in the treaties.

By such a change the Indians would avoid the payment of profits which are now paid to the traders, and would realize a much larger amount in goods for their annuities than they now receive.

PATENT OFFICE.

No branch of the public service connected with this department has been so much affected by the insurrection of the Southern States, as that of the Patent Office.

The receipts of the office from January 1 to September 30, 1861, were \$192,568 18; and the expenditures were receipts of \$82,785 87.

During the corresponding period of the last year the receipts were \$197,348 40, being \$94,820 22 more than the receipts for the same part of this year. During the same period 3,514 applications for patents and 519 cavents have been filed, 2,581 patents have been extended.

The Violed States now own the buildings in which the PATENT OFFICE.

No branch of the public service connected with this department has been so much affected by the insurrection of the Southern States as that of the Patent Office.
The receipts of the office from January 1 to September 50, 1861, were \$102,508 18; and the expenditures were \$185,594 05, showing an excess of expenditures were receipts of \$82,785 87.

During the corresponding period of the last year the receipts were \$197,348 40, being \$94,820 22 more than the receipts for the same part of this year. During the same period 3,514 applications for patents and 519 carrents have been filed, 2,581 patents have been into income of the department, has reduced the elerical and axamining force by the disablance of the remainder in order to lessen their compensation. By this reduction it is believed by the commissioner that the expenses of the office have been intercased during the present year by the printing of the drawings and specifications authorized by the 14th section of the new years and substance by the printing of the drawings and specifications authorized by the 14th section of the reinting in conformity with the law, and the work was executed in a satisfactory manner until the 1-t of November, when, in consequence of the decline in the receipts of the office, it was discontinued.

The printing of the drawings and specifications of patons, in the manner in which it has been done under the force, when, in consequence of the decline in the receipts.

The printing of the commissioner contracted for the printing of the office, it was discontinued.

The printing of the drawings and specifications of patons, in the manner in which it has been done under the office, it was discontinued.

The printing of the drawings and specifications of patons, in the manner in which it has been done under the office, it was discontinued.

atitol, or annoyance to its occuts. The subject of the extension of Capitol grounds has The subject of the extension of Capitol grounds has heretofore occupied the attentior Congress. The private property necessary to make proposed extension has been appraised, in conformitin the directions of an act of Congress, at the sum of 1,504,00.

The propriety of making a purso involving so large an expenditure, at a time when demands upon the Treasury for the support of the player rendered a resert to direct taxation necessary has be determined by Congress. The Commissioner londy advocates an early appropriation for that purpose the reasons which will be found upon reference to history.

The improvements and repairs is heave been made upon the several public buildings where works during the past year will be ascortained, reference to the Commissioner's report.

The Washington Infirmary, lost mon Judiciary squire, was destroyed by five on theorems of the 3d instant. The fire is supposed to be originated from accidental causes, and when first overed could have been readily extinguished by an jeient fire department.

been readily extinguished by an icient fire department.

Cobares, by an act approved Juni, 1814, directed the Commissioner of Public Building allow the mellical faculty of the Columbian Cob to occupy this building (which had before been usus an instanc hospital) "for the purpose of an infirty for medical instruction and for acionific purposen condition that they shall give satisfactory accurite keep the said building in repair, and return it, it the grounds, to the Government, in as good condit as they are now in, whenever required to do so." 1553, Congress appropriated \$20,000 "to aid the digns of the Wallington Infirmary to calarge their ammodations for the benefit of sick transient pangers.

This sum was expended in enlarg and improving the building which has since been ur the control of the medical faculty, under the authoriconferred by the law of 1844.

During the last summer, extensive spital accommodations having become necessary frome large accumus-During the last summer, extensive spital accommodations having become necessary frome large accumulation of troops on the Potomac, an or was male by this department to place the building der the control of the War Department, to be used as army hossital. It was accordingly occupied for that pose up to the time of its destruction. I do not const that any public necessity requires a reconstruction dhe building.

Judiciary Square, upon which it is unted, was designed for other purposes, and if the etfon of an infirmary should be sought. I recommend it provision be made for the removal of the walls of a building yet standing. and the treatment of the walls of a building yet standing.

A street railroad through Pennsylvanivenne is a necossity which should ne longer be disregied. The great advantages of this mode of communition upon important city thoroughfares have been duly demonstrated in all the large cities of the Ural States, that no argument upon the subject will be regred.

The repairs of Pennsylvania avanuages annually cost the Government large suns, and theavy transportation for army purposes which hapassed over it this season will render necessary largeippropriations than those usually made. han those usually made.

It is probable that those who are askin from the Go It is probable that those who are askin from the fin-vernment the privilege of constructing an sing a rail-read from the Navy Yard, through Pansylvania avenue, to Georgetown, would, as a considerion for the privilege, agree to keep the avenue, at best etween the Capitol and President's Square, in goodrepst. If auch an arrangement can be made, the Georgetown would avoid a large annual expense, while the cities and those who visit the District would enjoy are great advan-tages of this most inprotent in processors.

those who visit the District would enjoy ae gret advantages of this most important improvement.

A new jud in the city of Washington is great needed. The old juil is now crowded with morethan suble the number of persons, of different colors and sexestian can be kept there with any regard to cleanlines; r health. It is unfit for the purposes of a jud, and widy fundequate to the demands made upon it. As appropriation for the erection of a new juil should be mad by Conserses. The change in the manner of executing he public printing, adopted by the last Congress, hadeen eminently successful. Under the direction of he present efficient superimendent, the work has been performed with more despatch and at less cost to the Greenment than at any previous time.

The system of executing the public printing an affice owned and controlled by the Government wasommeaced on the 4th of March last. All the public penting and binding has not, since that time, been executed in the Government office, for the reason that unexpired ontracts have controlled a part of it.

The report of the Superintendent will show he cot to the Government of the work afready executed, and that would have been its cost under the prices establishe by the law of 1852. PUBLIC PRINTING. would have been its cost under the prices established in the law of 1852.

It will be seen that there was a saving of \$21,127.5 on so much of the printing of the Thirty-sixth Congres as was done in his office, and \$3,028.66 on that of theirst sossion of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

On the printing for the executive departments the

Sossion of the Thirty-soventh Congress.

On the printing for the executive departments the saving amounts to 50 per cent.

Upon the binding for the executive departments tere has been a saving of about \$1,000 per month; but the binding for the Thirty-sixth Congress having been lone under a contract existing at the time the Government printing office was established, there has been no opertunity to show what might have been saved outhat work.

The expenditures for paper, printing, binding, egraving, and lithographing have havetotave constitued a very large item in the expenses of the Cotenment. The orders of the Thirty-fourth Congress for these objects involved an expenditure of \$1,586,407.53. Of this amount \$390,679.72 was paid for printing, \$317,927.92 for engaving and lithographing, and \$364.90 fel for binding. To this should be added the cost of the Daily and Congressional Globe for the same Congress, which was \$257,904.28, and the printing for the executive departments for the same time \$152,883.04, making the shole expenditures for the two years \$1,996,194.85. The cost of engraving and lithographing, from August, 162, to December, 1838, was \$892,188.59. This work on be done much more economically under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing than by the present contract system. The Superintendent can as wellcontrol and direct this part of the work as the printing and without additional expense. At least fifty per cest, of the present cost of congraving and lithographing can be saved by having it executed in the Government Printing

saved by having it executed in the Government Printing HOSPITAL FOR THE INCLUSE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSAME.

The accompanying reports of the Board of Visiton and Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, furnish full information of the progress and endition of this valuable and beneficent institution. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Dr. C. M. Nichols the superintendent, for the ability and fidelity with which he has executed the important and delicate trust confidel to his charge.

has executed the important and delicate frust cenfidd to his charge.

The appropriations made by Congress for the erection of the fullidings and the improvement of the grounds, bave been expended with judgment and acomony.

The buildings are specious, well ventilated and warmed; admirably arranged with every convenience necessary for the health and comfort of patients, and in every respect err well adapted to the purposes for which they work designed. The grounds are in a fine state of improvement, and with but a small additional appropriation the whole may be completed and rendered an object of just pride to the country.

Since the institution was opened, in 1855, 439 persons have been treated. The number of patients in the house on the 30th June, 1861, was 186, classified as follows: From the army, 25; from the navy, 11; from the revenue cutter service, 1; from civil life, males 71 and females 72.

Of the innates during the last flead marry: 22 stry, revenue cutter service, 1; from civil life, males 71 and females 72.

Of the immates during the last fiscal many: 22 Mr., 22 were discharged, of whom 10 had so far improved that they could be safely removed, and 48 were completely recovered. The large proportion of patients who were discharged as recovered, (which was fifty per centum of the admissions,) furnishes ample evidence of the skill and care of the treatment observed.

The existing insurrection has thrown upon this institution largely increased burdens and responsibilities. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year the admissions from the army and navy have been equal to four-fifths of the whole number of all classes admirted during the previous year. But, in addition to the duties imposed upon him by law, Dr. Nichols has generously, with the appropriated a portion of the building, with the services of himself and his assistants, for the accommodation of the sick and wounded of the Potom a and Chesapeake fleets.

As many as fifty persons of this class have been under treatment at one time. These extraordinary demands upon the resources of the institution will furnish ample reason for the request for slightly increased appropriations by Congress.

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

This institution was organized in 1857. The number of subils at the close of the first year was but seventeen. At the close of the last fleed year the number was thirty-five. The whole resources of the institution amount to but \$8,126.19, of which \$6,425.94 was appropriated by Congress. With such limited means but small results could be expected; but from the great liberality of the Hon. Amos Kendall, president of the Board of Directors, and his watchful care of the interests of the institution, much good has been accomplished.

The means of the institution have not been sufficient for the instruction of the pupils in horticulture, agriculture, and the mechanic arts. Instruction in these branches of industry is important, to prepare them to earn their own subsistence.

Additional appropriations to furnish the institution with the means to supply this deficiency in the instruction of the pupils are asked for by the board of directors, and are recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The buildings now occupied do not afford the necessa-

Congress.

The buildings now occupied do not afford the necessary space and accommodations for the number of pupils who new occupy them. An appropriation is asked for by the board of directors to make some additions which are greatly needed, and which I hope will be favorably considered. The reports of the president of the board of directors and of the superintendent, are referred to for detailed information.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The metropolitan police, authorized by an act of Congress of August 6, 1861, has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The report of the board is herewith presented. They recommend reveral amondments to the law, and an increase of compensation, with an additional number of officers. The organization has been so recently effected that time has not been given to fairly, test the sufficiency of the force employed, or the wisdom of the soveral provisions of the law. The visuas of the Board are fully explained in their report, and the whole subject should be referred to Congress for such action as they may deem proper.

The number of convicts confined in the ponitentiary on the 30th September, 1861, was 158, classified as follows: White males, 96; colored males, 54; white females, 2; colored females, 6.

One hundred and nine were natives of the United States, and forty-nine were of foreign birth.

Seventy-three convicts were received during the past year, and seventy-four discharged—sixty-one by the expiration of the term of sentence, thirteen by pardon of the President

Ninety-six of the convicts are employed in the manufacture of shoes, and twenty-five in that of brooms. The others are employed in various branches of labor necessary to provide for the wants of the convicts and to keep the buildings in a proper condition of repair and cleanliness. cessary to provide for the wants of the convicts and to keep the buildings in a proper condition of ropair and cleanliness.

The expenses of the penitentiary during the flacal year ending June 30, 1861, were \$32,741.26. Of this sum, \$9,987.46 was received from sales of the products of the labor of the convicts, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$22,753.77.

It is evident that a considerable portion of this expense has been occasioned by improper management of the institution. This is shown by the great difference in the amount of the expenditures made by the present warden and those made by his predecessor during a corresponding period. The present warden and those made by his predecessor during a corresponding period. The present warden and those made by his predecessor during a corresponding period. The present warden and hospital stores, \$13,118 50; for the same articles there was expended from April 12 to October 1, 1860, to that time—a period of six and a half months—there was expended from April 12 to October 1, 1861—a period of five and a half months—\$1,563.70.

Under the administration of the present warden, the labor of the convicts has been made productive. In the shoe manufactory, from April 12 to September 30, the receipts were \$1,963.01 more than the cost of material and all other expenses, except the labor of the convicts. In the broom manufactory, for the same period; the receipts were \$1,963.01 more than the cost of material and all other expenses, except the labor of the convicts. In the broom manufactory, for the same period; the receipts were \$1,963.01 more than the cost of material and all other expenses, except the labor of the convicts. In the broom manufactory, who are gontlemen of ability and experience think there are general causes for the inability of the institution to sustain itself, which are not likely to be obviated. Their report explains in detail their views.

The penitentiary buildings are very badly adapted to likely to be obviated. Their report explains in usian their views.

The penitentiary buildings are very badly salapted to the purposes for which they were constructed. Circumscribed in extent, inconveniently arranged, and illy vontilated, they are much inferior to the prisons of most of the States. It can hardly be expected, however, that Congress, in the present condition of the country, will authorize the erection of new buildings; but while the old ones may be used for several years, and until the condition of the treasury will better justify the expenditure management to eract now ones, the health and comfort of ones may be treasury will better justify the expenditure nucessary to erect now ones, the health and comfort of the prisoners, and the convenience of all connected with the institution, require that an expenditure for improvements should be made, at least sufficient to introduce gas and the Potomac water. This can be done at a comparatively small cost, and an appropriation by Congress for that purpose is carriedly recommended.

I desire, in conclusion, to commend to your favorable notice the fidelity and zeal with which the various oflicers of the department have discharged the public trusts committed to them. Their several reports herewith show the extent of their labors, and exhibit a highly satisfactory condition of the business of the different branches of the department.

CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior. PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS. School Apparatus for Class Illustrations, Globes,
Drawing Instruments, &c., made and for sale by
JAMES W. QVEEN & CO.,
924 CHESTNUT Street.
Priced and Illustrated Catalogues of 88 pages furnished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application. no21-1m

epartment.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obe

INSURANCE COMPANIES. DELAWARE MUTUAL 1861. BAFETY INSURANGE COMPANY, PHILADELPAIA. INCORPORATED 1835. The following Statement of the Affairs of the Combed in conformity with a Provision of its PREMIUMS.

Premiums on Policies not marked

off Nov. 1, 1800

\$588,983 27 \$390,075 22 59,222 60 sams pariod..... LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c. LOSSES, EXPENSES, &6.
DURING THE YEAR AS ABOVE.

Marine and Inland Navigation
LOSSES. \$172,631 29
Fire LOSSES. 33,108 71
Return Pronlums. 56,474 39

 Return Premiums
 56,474 39

 Reassurances, Agency Charges, Advertising, &c.
 36,774 72

 Exponses, Salaries, Rent, &c.
 20,497 23

260,322 38

\$319,676 49 \$129,621 23 ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ### NOVEMBER 1, 1501. | Cost. |

\$100,000 United States five per cent. Loan... | \$100,250 00 |

\$100,000 United States six per cent. Treasury Notes. | 49,995 37 |

20,000 United States seven and three-tenths per cent. Treasury Notes. |

100,000 State of Pennsylvania five per cent. Loan. | 54,000 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. |

54,000 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. | 54,151 50 |

\$100,000 United States five per cent. | 54,000 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. |

54,000 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. | 54,151 50 |

\$100,000 United States five per cent. |

\$100,000 United States five per 54.151 50 123,050 Philadelphia City six per cent. 30,000 State of Tennessee five per cent. 20,000 00 46,130 83 14.587 50

5,000 00 90,730 07 Road Estate
Balanceadue at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Interest, and other debts due the Company.

Serip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companys, \$21,643 estimated value, Cash on hand—in Banks. \$61,098 03 4.086 00 4960,126 37

November 13, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 30th instant.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1861, Certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 30th instant.

ET No certificates of profits issued under \$25.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Peniston,
diling.
Honry Slown,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Thomas C. Hand,
Robert Burton,
Faceb F. Jones,
Large R. Welveland Willam Martin, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John B. Penrose, John C. Davis, James Traquair,
William Eyre, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Pr. B. M. Huston. Yilliam C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Dr. B. M. Huston.
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Chavles Kelly.

WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOS. C. HAND, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 138 North SIXTH Street, below Bace, Insure Buildings, Goods, and Merchandise gene-rally, from Loss or Danage by Fire. The Company gua-pany to adjust all Losses women't and thereby have ranty to adjust all Losses promptly, and thereby hepe merit the patronage of the public. DIRECTORS. William Morgan,

TORS.

Robert Flanigan,
Michael McGeor,
Edward McGeoren,
Thomas B. McCormick,
John Bromley,
Francis Falls,
John Cassady,
Bernard H. Hulsemann,
Charles Clare,
Michael Cahill.

CHG GOOGEER President. Francis Cooper, George L. Dougherty, James Martin, James Duross, Matthew McAleer, Bernard Rafferty, Thomas J. Hemphill, Thomas Fisher, Francis McManus, BERNARD RAFFERTY, Secretary. THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

4,000 00 2,462 50 2,500 00 80,000 00 10,000 00 5,135 01 2,812 50 4,000 00 1,000 00 700 00 889 00

The Mutual principle, combined with the scennity of a Stock Capital, entities the insured to participate in the PROFITS of the Company, without liability for LOSSES.

Leases promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Clambel Pingley.

Samuel Directors. TORS.

Samuel Rispham,
Robert Steen,
William Musser,
Benj. W. Tingley,
Marshall Hill,
J. Johnson Brown,
Oharies Leland,
Jacob T. Bunting,
Smith Rowen. E. L. Carson, Bobert Toland, Oharies S. Wood,
James S. Woodward,
John Bissell, Pittsburg
OLEM TINGLEY, President

9. M. Hingunin, Secretary. February 16, 1881. DENN MUTUAL LIFE INSU-RANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia,
CHARTER PERPETUAL,
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life;
grant Annuties 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. of State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia, &c. 263,795 34
Premium notes, loans or collaterals, &c. 267,694 53
Pannsylvania, North Pannsylvania Railroad, and County & per cent. bonds. 105,802 50
Bank, insurance, railroad, eanal stocks, &c. 97,647 49
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c. 33,205 14

DANIEL L. MILLEB, Projident. SAMUKL E. STOKES, Vice President. JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary. PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVEnce Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for thirty-six years, continues to insure against Loss or Da-mage by Fire, on public or private Buildings, either per-manently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, stocks of Goods, or Merchandise generally, on liberal

stocks of Goods, to a second of the control of the Jonathan Patterson,
Quintin Campbell,
Alexander Benson,
William Montelius,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith. Isaac Hazlehurst,
JONATHAN PATTERSON, President
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICE NOS. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WALNUT Street, between DOCK and THIRD Streets, Philadolphia. dolphia.
INCORPORATED in 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY
1, 1861, \$507,094.61.
MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Sherrerd,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Smith,
John B. Budd,
William B. White,
George H. Stuart,
Edward C. Knight:
HENRY D. SHERRERD, President. WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. THE ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. COBNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS. Directors. Henry Wharton,
J. L. Erringer.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, Fresident.
ONABLES W. Coxe, Secretary
[615]

A MERICAN FIRE INSURANCE
A COMPANY. Incorporated 1810. CHARTER
PERPETUAL. No. 810 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philadelphia.

Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus, inregted in sound and available Scaurities, condinues to
insure on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargos, and other Personal Property. All Losses liberally and promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas P. West. Thomas B. Maris, James B. Campbell, Edmund G. Dutith, Charles W. Poultney, Israel Morris. John Weish,
Samuel C. Morton,
Patrick Brady,
John T. Lewis,
ALBERY G. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

102-14

EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
Fire Insurance on Houses, and Merchandise generally,
on favorable terms, either Limited or Ferpatnal.

Jeremiah Bonsall,
John Q. Ginnodo,
Edward B. Roberts,
Banuel P. Smedley,
Bender G. Halo,
John T. Owen,
John J. Grimtha,
JOHN Q. GINNODO, Vice President.

BIGHARD COS, Secretary.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL. No. 429 MARKET STREET.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-PHIA.

In proceedings for the Partition of the Beol Estate of MARTHA BANYORD, deed.

To Edward Kelley, James Kelley, William S. Ketley, Henry McCrea, Gustrifan ad litem of William Seeley, John Keeley, Rebecca Campbell, George W. Shimer, and J. P. Butter, Gustrifan of James Madison Shimer:

Prosuant to an order of publication, mode by the Orbitans Court on the 15th day of Martha A. D. 1861, apon motion of William L. MARSHALL, Esq., Solicitor for the petitioner, you are hereby notified and required to be ano appear before the aforesaid Orphans' Court, to be holden at Philadelphia, on the 20th day of DE-CEMBER, A. D. 1861, at 10 e-tock A. M., and then mod there to accept or refuse the said Brad Estate at the appointed rationline put upon it by the inquest in these proceedings, duly returned, or to show cause, if any you have, why the Real Estate so appeared by the inquest should not be sold, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

T. THE DISTRICT COURT FOR

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE PERSEVERANCE BUILDING ASSOCIATION

S. MICHAEL RELLY.

Junc Term, 1861. No. 812. Vend. Ex.

The Audit-r appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale mode under the writ above entitled, of the property hereinafter described, will attend to the property series of the series of the property sold as appaintment on THURDAY.

December F, 1861, at 4 P. M., at his Office, No. 611
WALNUT Street, Philad-lphia, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said find. The mioperty sold as afpressid is described as follows—to wit:

All that entain lot or piece of ground, with the four-story brick messuage or tenement thereon crueted, situate on the west side of Front street, in the city of Philadelphia, late in the Northern Liberties; beginning at the distance of 110 feet 5 inches northward from Yino street, thence actualing by ground of Elizabeth Gooper westward 143 feet 8 inches to the said alley southward 17 feet 7 inches, thence partly by Page's lot, partly by ground of Joseph R. Jonks and wife, and partly by ground of Mary Bacon, castward 55 feet, thence by the same 15 feet 104 inches to the place of beginning. (Being the same premises which Thomas E. Pryor, by inclenture bearing date the 7th day of March, A. D., 1854, recorded in Deed Book T. H. No. 125, page 554, &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Michael Kelly in fee, reserving thereout the yearly ground rent or sun of \$117, on sabele half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March and September in every year farees.

and September in every year forever.] PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

Ceived at the office of the Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, Philadelphie, until 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of Decomber noxt, for furnishing one hundred four-wheel Ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board.) 3½ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide mode of 2-lock staff, and factsaid on this sills by 3½-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight stude on each side, 1½ inches ayare; sides are solid paneis of g-iach boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 fe t 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head board, 15 inches high, oval, 0 bows 2x½ inches, fastened to nails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front, on each side, there is a wick-t door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is mate to silid in a groove on inside; the eact for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3½ x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the

A middle bar 3%x2% inches is bolted on sills, for the A module but of xxxx inches is bottoo on sains for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber theroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; nanels to be of popular thoroughly sousoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4

Ret # inches long from centre to centre; side springs back

\$ fect 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high without the tire; hubs 7 x x10 inches, spokes 2x1 x inches at the shoulder, felloes 2x inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best tollice and a thou defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1¼ inches x¾ inch.

Whole heunds, 4 feet 4 litches long. 3 eroas have on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds, 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross lor.

this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of combines, as is also the whole running near; the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without de-

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of cinsibuses, as is also the whole running gear: the double frees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects and thoroughly seasoned.

Tengue, 18 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to ½ inches square at back end; at front cnd it tapers to ½ inches square at back end; at front cnd it tapers to 1½ inches square at back end; at front cnd it tapers to 1½ inches square at back end; at front cnd it tapers to 1½ inches square at back end; at front cnd it tapers to 1½ inches square at a doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality and free from defects.

Introduced the same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality and free from defects.

Introduced the same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality carled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and tacked all around; in each transe of litter three were to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The frame work for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each side, and two in the middle; one evess piace on top. on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ½ inch x½-inch ron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flame, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to stip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches hone, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to n staple in the foor, let in so as to be mearly

ter's Department, and genveren as neven again, shall be paid f.r.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN, no25-tdc5

Deputy Quartermaster General. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—All connection in business heretofore existing between JOSEPH NOBLE, BARNABAS HAMMETT, F. A. HALL. SETH CALD WELL, Jr., and E.
R. SAWYER, under the styles of NOBLE, HAMMET,
& CAI DWELL; NOBLE, HAMMETT & HALL, and
E. R. SAWYER & OU., is this day dissolved by mutual
consent, and each party is antiborized to sign in liquidation.

BARNABAS HAMMETT,
F. A. HALL,
F. A. HALL,

E, R. SAWYER. THE COAL BUSINESS will be continued under the style of NOBLE, CALDWELL, & CO., at Phila lelphia and New York; NOBLE, HALL, & CO., Boston; and E. R. SAWYER & CO., at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at the offices formerly of unjet by NOBL; HAMMETT, & GALDWELL, No. 112 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, at 111 BROADWAY, New York, and at MKLIMY Street, Factor. CARD.—B. HAMMETT will continue the Coal business, as heretofore, at 109 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1861. hAMMETT. Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1861. no25-d3t-mth8t

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOTORE existing between JAMES F. WILLCOX and MIGHAEL BOUYLER expired on (this) the 25th day of November, A. D. 1861, by fimitation, A. 274
We, the subscribers, have formed a Limited Partnership agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," passed the 21st day of March, A. D. 1836, and its supplements, and do hereby certify that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is JAMES P. WILLCOX. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the packing of butter and lard for shipping and the manniacture of lard oil, said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania. That the name of the general partner is JAMES F. WILLCOX, residing at No. 528 MARSHALL Street, in the said city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, and the name of the special partner is MICHAEL BOUVIER, residing at No. 1240 North BROAD Street, in Said city 301 State. That the amount of capital contributed by said-MICHAEL BOUVIER, special partner, is Eight Thousand Dollars. That the partnership is to commence on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1861, and is to expire on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1861, and is to expire on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1864.

J. F. WILLCOX, General Partner.
Philadelphia, November 25, 1861.

11 THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO-THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO-

I fore existing between MARTER & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. M. E. MARTER, H. B. BOYD. de3-3t* DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as EVERETT, HICKS, & CALDWELL, is THIS DAY dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by either of the Partners, at 321 Market Street.

(Signed,)

J. RODMAN HICKS. J. RODMAN HICKS. WM. W. CALDWELL 11. de3-3

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO-

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1861. Kingsford's oswego STARCH. ITS ADVANTAGES!!! It requires only HALF as much as of other Starch It irons best when wet, and does not stick to the iron! ron!
It gives a crisp and glossy finish to the Linen!
It is more economical than "Cheap Starch!"
WF Be sure it is Kingsford's you gel!
It is for sale by all good retailers. ALLEN & NEEDLES. AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 42 South DELAWARE AVENUE

MARD PRINTING, BEST AND Oheapest in the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN S. 84 South THIRD Street.

po23-12t

and 41 South WATER Street.

SALES BY AUCTION. SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS.

On Friday Morning,
December 6, as 10 o'clock, by catalogite, for cash.

400 lois of fancy and staple French dry goods, comprising a general assortment for present sales. 190 PIECES FRENCH COLORED AND BLACK 190 PIECES FRENCH COLORED AND BLACK MERINOES.
OF Friday Morning.
190 pieces 6.4 choice colored and black French mariness, fine to superfine.
Also, 30k square and long word shawls.
— chendle and Bettin wood reversible shawls.
— carton Nos. 12 to 30 all slik black velvet ribbons
PRINTED AND PLAIN 5561-188, REPS, AND MERINGES.
— brocade mobairs, check modairs.
— Magenta and black reps, printed peptins and marinoes, bine, black, and colored colories.

FINE ALLEWOOD SHAWLS,
250 4.4 to 12.4 extra quality all-wood square shawls.

N. F. PANCOAST, AUCTIONEER, Successor to B. Scott, Jr., 491 GHESTNUT St.

SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c., by catalogue.
On Friday Morning,
December 6, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
Included will be found a full assortment of desirable
44 bes and schere fancy word knit heads, Sontage, nubling
searls, coats, circulars, and collars.
Also, ladies' and misses' blue-mixed and white wool
hose, children's fancy hose, &c. POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF CLOTHING, by

Catalogue,
On Saturday Morning,
December 7, connecting at 10 o'clock, consisting, in
part of dress and business coats, overcoats, vests, pants. THILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-L EERS, Nos. 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE LARGE PEREMITORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES,

IARGE PEREMITORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND BUBGGANS, This Morning,

Pec 5, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kep, grain, and thick boots; calf, and kip brogans, Congress gaiters, and Wellington boots, &c.; women's, misses' gaid children's calf, kip, grain, and goat, double-soled theors. Also, a large assortment of first-class city-made gate, and Balmer d boots.

E Open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale. the morning of sale. LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHORS,

DARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES,
AND BROGANS.
On Monday Morning,
Dec 9, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by cstalogue, 1,506 cases mella, Loys, and youths! caff, kits,
grain, and thick boots, brogans, and Wellington boots,
women's, misses', and children's boots and shoes.
Also, city made goods and Balmoral boots LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, to close a concern.

On Wednesday Morning,
December 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, a large and desirable magnitude met of fine and superfine ready-mails clothing, to close the stock of a large whole-sale manufacturing house of this city. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

SHIPPING. WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM BETWEEN NEW
YOUR AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland,) to land and embark passengers and
despatches. qespatches.

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows: RUIDS are intended to SAU AS TOHOWA:

FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MANCHESTER...... Saturday, Dec. 7.

CITY OF RAITHMORE....... Saturday, Dec. 14.

KANGARUO...... Saburday, Dec. 21. AAGABUO Saturday, Dec. 14.
And every Saturday throughout the year, from PIER
No. 44 N. B.

York.
Continuates of passage issued from Queenstown we non York
These stramers have superior accommodations for passengers, are constructed with watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.

For freight, or passage, apply at the office of the Company,

JOHN G. DALES, Agent,

111 Walmut street, Philadelphia,

In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN,

Tower Bulkings. In Liverpoor, to Tower Buildings.
In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN,
13 Dixon street

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passengers before going on board the steamer.

10HN G. DALE, Agent, THE BRITISH AND NORTH
AMERICAN BOYAL MAIL STEAM-BHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have FASSFORMS from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.

ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.

AUSTBALASIAN,

Capt. Cool., EUROPA, Capt. Mcodie.

Capt. Cool., EUROPA, Capt. Mcodie.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

ASIA, Lott,

M. York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

AFRICA, Shannon,

M. York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

AFRICA, Shannon,

M. York, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

EUROPA, Arderson.

Bestin not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Iroight or passage, apply to

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE

Jodge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest
and heat hidder, for Carl, at Putting, Cook, &
CO.N. AUCTION STORE, NO. 124 Sound FRYNT
Street, on IT ESDAT, December 17, 1861, at 12 octock
M., 5,600 bags of coffee, be the same more or less, being
the carge of the bark MEACO. Samples can has seen at
file auction store, and at the stores of BUTCHER &
BRO, Nos. 145 and 145 North FRONT Street,
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania,
PRILADELPHIA, December 3, 1861. det-oft

MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

PRILADELPHIA, December 3, 1861.

MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

Mof a Writ of Salc, by the Hon John Cadwalader,
Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest
and hest bidder, for cash, at MBAD ALLEW WILARI,
on MONDAY, December 16, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., the
carge of the schooner HARMONY, consisting of 300 barrels of fish, be the same more or less.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, December S, 1861.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a

DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in
and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the
highest and best bidder, for cash, at QUEEN-Street
wharf, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock
M., 240 bars of IRON, marked X white (V) n, and 301
but dles of IRON marked X white (V) n, and 301

burdles of IRON marked X white m: part of the cargo of the ship AMELIA.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marsnal E. D. of Penn'a,
Philadelphia, November 29, 1861.

PRILADELPHIA, November 29, 1861. no.30-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a
writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwainder, Judgo
of the District Court of the United States in and for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest publicst
bidder, for Cash, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, at 12 o'clock M,
the one-fourth part of the ship MARATHON, her
tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the interest therein
of WILLIAM KOX, a resident and inhabitant of the
State of Louisiana. The ship is now lying at Racestreet wharf.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U.S. Messhel E. D. of Penylo WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penn'n Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1861. no. 39-6

PRILABELLA. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PEB DAY.

BOARD BEDUCED TO \$2 PEB DAY.

Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient, and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Allantic.

And whatere has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to pravide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern thas invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated. ciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the mest rigid economy, the undersigned

Egned

EAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF SOARD TO

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which
their table has hitherto been supplied.

eo7-3m

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED

TERRAPINS, OUSLERS STEW RD
AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Inviisation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all
parts of the city, with punctuality.
The undersigned is at all times prepared to present; for
the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience in business, he will be able at all times to give, as
heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage.

HENRY JONES, Caterer, their patronage. HENRY JONES, Cateror, No. 250 South TWELETH Street, above SPRUCE. DRAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESSED

STONEWARE DRAIN PIPE.
PRICE LIST. ************

*********** 66 assessment 10 " " 200 "
12 " " 200 "
A liberal discount allowed to Dealers, and to those ordering in large quantities.
FACTORY—SEVENTH and Germantown road.
S. A. HABRISON,
ocli-W Warshouse 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 183 and 141 South FOURTH Street. (Formerly Nos. 57 and 69.) PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS AT THE FACILANCE RYSRY TURSPAY, H 12 o'clock noon, during the business season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

We have singe mount of real osters at private sale, itseluding every description of city and country properly. Printed lists may be heal at the Auction Store. PRIM: Printed lists may be find at the Auction State.

SALE OF SUPPLIOR FUNCTIVE, HOSEWOOD PIANS, FORTER, MIRRORS, WARD BORES. URESS AG BUREACE, OF RTAINS, BOOKGASDS, ELEGANT VELVET CARPETS, &c. CAR P.—One Safe this according at the Auction Store will comprise the superior partor furnities, of Superior word observations and confres, is superior wordrobes, 2 shales and other carpets, beginning, china sind glasswure, for clothing and allowage, beginning, china and glasswure, for clothing an allowage sale, to which we fix it in the minution of ladder and externations of purchasing. purchasing.

FOR Catalogues now ready, and the particles arrange

for examination. On Tuesday. December 10, at 12 o'clock norn, at the Philadelphia Excharges

1 share Academy of the Fina Arts

1 share Point Brown Pack Association.

2 shares Philadelphia and Hayre de Grace-Boam Tow-NINTH FALL SALE-DECEMBER 10. This will include—
Orphand Court Sala Patata & Charles Logic Utmat.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 699 Green treet, west of Marshall.
FIRST-CLASS SUGAR REFINERY. The extensive and valuable Sugar Refinery, No. 221
Vile street, recently occupied by Mrssix Bristish Brothers, with all the machinery, &c.; in perfect order for immediate operations; capable of refining from \$5,000 to 50,000 peanels ter day, and room for storing 500 hids raw magner and 5,000 bits refined sugar. The onestanding notes of Mesers, Eastwick Brothers will be received in payment. See landbills for full particulars.

VALUABLE GROUND-RENT OF SEED A YEAB
(12,000), secured on a lot of ground on which iscretced w VALUABLE GROUND-RENT OF SEED A TRANS (12,000), Secured on a lot of ground on which is erected a five-story brick building. Subsom street, west of Elevanth-NOISTH BRIGAD ST.—The large and valuable lot M. W. corner Broad and Tioga street, 100 by 177 feet, two valuable frants. PEREMPTORY SALE-FRANKLIN ST.-Modern PEREMPTORY SALE—FRANKLIN ST.—Modern RESIDENCE, with side yard, Franklin street, south of Grean elipat. Immediate parameters are presented by Tactory PROPERTY.—The large Stone Linear OB Factory, with two stown engines and other extensive machinery, and large Lot, S. W. corner Willow and Fractory streets, between Spried and Pines street; lot 43% by 25 feet—5 fronts.

Trustens' Peremptory Sale—By order of the Court of Common Pleas.

BUILDING LOT, York street.

BUILDING LOT, York street.

BUILDING LOT, Christian street, west of Twoltth.

THERE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1600
Wood street.

Vood street. BUILDING LOTS, Everett street. THREE BRICK DWELLINGS, No. 1117, 1119, and 121 Division street. BRICK DWELLING AND STABLE, No. 2020 Wood HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1520 Basa treet.

BRICK DWELLING, No. 227 North Sixteenth
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, nor orner of Sixteentii and Peorl streets.

2 THREE STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Sixteenti reet, north of Pearl. THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, 237 Junipu

freet. Driek hwellings and Carpenter Shop. No. 222 and 224 Madison street. Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE BORS, PIANO-FORTES, BEDS AND BEDDING OHINA AND GLASSWABE, BRUSSELS ARE

BORS, PIANO-FORTES, REPS AND REPDING.
OHINA AND GLASSWARE, BRUSSELS AND
OTHER CARPETS, &c

This Merning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, the superior furnifurniture, piano-fertes, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, feat from families declining homoskeeping, removed to the store for convenience of sale.

ST Catalogues ready the day previous to galo.
SUPERIOR PARLOR FURNITURE, FLEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, HANDSOME CURTAINS, AELVET CARPETS, &c.

Also,

This Morning.

In the second-story salesroom of the Auction Store, the superior perior furniture, resewood piano, made by Schomacker, 2 cults reps and window curtains and cornices, elegant velvet carpets, 2 superior wardroba, 2 handsome dressing bureaus, &c., from families declining housekeeping.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS. LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ENGLISH ENGRAPHORS,
Chiefly Proof Impressions, received direct from London,
Also—A large collection of licantiful Chromo Lithagraphs, comprising various interesting subjects.
On Friday Afternoon,
Dec. 6th, commencing at 4 o'clock, at the auction store. Nos. 139 and 144 Bouth Fourth street, (up stairs,) will be sold without receive a constimunant of chaica and beautiful English Engurings, comprising many interesting subjects by the best artists, recently received direct from London. Also, a collection of beautiful Chromo Lithographs.

Chromo Lithographs.

**Created will be ready 2 days previous, and the engravings arranged for inspection. SALE OF GERMAN FLOWER ROOTS, On Saturday Morning, in 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, one case of superior formula flower roots, comprising the usual associated of LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BASSENGERS.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers

AT PRIVATE SALE,

PRIVATE SALE,

PRIVATE THE TIMES.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The following articles will be sold for less than half the usual selling price:

Fine gold bunting-case, double-case, and louble-bot-tom English patent lever watches, of the most approved and best makers; fine gold double-time English vetent lover watches; independent seconds lever watches; fine gold hunting-case and opon-face escapement lever and lepina watches! horizontal and duplex watches, five munting-case, double-case, and double-bottom English patent lever, escapement lever, and lepina watches, of the most approved and best makers; double-case and open-face silver watches; silver quartier and single-pass watches; fine gold yest, nock, fob, and gnant chains; diamond finger-rings and breast-pins; sets of fine gold lewelty; gold breast-pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, brace-lets, percil-cases, pens, and jewelty of every description; guns, pistols, musical instruments, piano-fortes, and eritches generally.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money advanced liberally, for any length of time agreed upon, on gold and silver plate, diamonds, watchies, iswaley, fewling-places, musical instruments, dry goods clothing, groceries, hardware, cutlery, furniture, bed OONSIGNMENTS AND OUT-DOOR SALES SOLI-CITED.

Liberal cash advances made on all articles consign for sale. Personal attention given to all out-door sales. M. FITZPATRICK & BROS., AUCTION ESTA,

SALES EVERY EVENING,
At 7 o'clock, of books, stationery, and fancy goods,
watches, jewelry, clocks, silver-plated ware, suitiery,
paintings, musical instruments, &c.
Also, hosiery, dry goods, boots and shoes, and merchandise of every description.
DAY SALES

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 19 o'clock
A.M.

DOTTAGES SALES A. M PRIVATE SALES.
At private sale, several large consignments of watches and jewelry, books, stationery, silver-plated wars, outlery, fancy goods, &c., to which is solicited the attention of city and country morehants and others.
Consignments solicited of all kinds of merchandiss, for either public or private sales.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
Out-door sales promptly attended to

EXPRESS COMPANIES THE ADAMS EXPRESS
COMPANY, Omce 520 CHESTNUT
Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank
Notes, and Specie, oither by its own lines or in connection
with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towes
and Cities of the United States M. R. RANDFORD

MACHINERY AND IRON. PENN STEAM ENGINE

PENN STEAM ENGINE

AND BOILE BWOBKS.—NEAFIR &
LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEBS, MACHINISTS, BOILER. MAKERS, BLACKBMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having, for many years,
been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Rugines, high and low pressure, Iron Boats, Water Tanks,
Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to
the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Rafines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, havinpols of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of,
Pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and
Low Pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Oylinder Boilors, of
the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings, of all
sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Gastings; of all descriptions, Roll Turning, Strew Cutting, and all other
work connected with the above business.

Drawings and Specifications for all work done at their
establishment, free of charge, and work guarantied.

The substratess have annies whost-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect sufety, and
are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., &c.

Talsing heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIR,
JOHN P. LEVY,

BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRIOK,

JOHN P. LEVY,

J. VAUGHAN MERRICE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS PIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Stoam Engines
for land, river, and marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boals, &c.; Costings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron-Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most
improved construction.

Ectorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Trains, Defections, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c Eole Agents for N. Rilliant's Patent Sigar Polling Apparatus; Nosmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. FREIGHT WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, AND GEORGE-

TOWN,
By Ericsson Line to Baltimore, and from thence by Ballroad to WASHINGTON,

DATLY, AT 3 O'OLOCK P. M.

Freights for the above-named cities will be received at the Office of the Ericsson Line daily, and forwarded with all possible despatch. All freights will be required to be prepaid, and the name and destination marked in full.

Fraight 25 cents per 100 pounds through to Washing-TREADWELL, WHITCOME, & O.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED,
Iste of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have
it ment for a term of years, Wilitards HOTEL, it
Washington. They take this occasion to return to these
o'd friends and customers many thanks for past favors,
and bog to assure them that they will be most happy to
see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & OO,
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

DAILY, AT 3 O'OLOCK P. M.
Freights for the above-named cities will be received
with all possible desputch. All freights will be required
to be prepaid, and the name and destination marked in
Freight 35 cents per 100 pounds through to Washington, when in quantities of 1,000 pounds and over. This
is the cheapest, and as reliable a route as there is between Philadelphia and Washington.

A. GROVES, Jr., Agent, A. GROVES, Jr., Agent, No. 34 South Wharves. no14-tde17*

FOR NEW YORK. NEW DAILY LINE, via Delawis LE
Raritan Canal.
Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company receive freight and leave duity at 2 P. M., delivesing their cargoes in New York the following days.

Freights taken at reasonable rates.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent,
No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
anl-tf Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVER, New York.

FOR NEW YÖRK. The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company will commence their business for the season on Monday. Their steamers are now receiving freight at Secons Pier above Walnut street. Terms accommodating. Apply to W. M. BAIRD & OO., mhlS 224 South Delaware Avenue TAMP SHADE MANUFACTORY OF V. QUARE,
Boutheast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Wholesale Establishment.
Retail Store, opposite, No. 831 ARCH Street.
For convenience of Lady customers, who will find there the most suitable article for a Christman product.