Report on the Subject of Removing the Distinctions between the Volunteers and the Regular U. S. Forces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1861.

The Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 77, to abolish the distinction now existing between the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, having had the same under consideration, report, (through Mr. RICE, of Minnesota):

That they have given the subject that careful attention which its great importance seemed to demand at their hands. The object of the bill is clearly set forth in its title. It proposes a radical change in that branch of the public service which, in the present condition of affairs, is almost the sole reliance of the country. A change so sweeping as the abrogation of the line between the regular and the volunteer systems of military service would, even in the most ordinary and peaceful times, have been fraught with the gravest consequences, and would have attracted the attention, if it had not excited the alarm, of the whole country. At this moment, with over half a million of new troops in the field, drawn thither from civil pursuits, and, as a mass, without previous knowledge of the business of arms; a vast body imperfect yet in drill, and greatly wanting in discipline, it seems to your committee the least propitious of all times to attempt the introduction of any radical change affecting the character and organization of the military forces of the Republic.

The committee are free to confess, therefore, that, leaving out of account all considerations touching the constitutional right and power of Congress involved, the mere object of the bill is one which they could not commend at the present juncture, except upon grounds of the most urgent and imminent necessity, and in the opinion of the committee no such necessity now exists, nor is any likely to exist in the future.

Passing, however, from the consideration of the object of the bill to its subject-matter, the committee find serious grounds of objection to it, both in respect to its unconstitutionality and its inexpediency. No fact is more clearly deducible from the Constitution than this—that there should always exist in the country two different and distinct classes of military organization, the one a permanent organization, to be raised, supported, armed, and disciplined by, and belong to, and represent, the whole Union, as a Federal army, the other a temporary organization, to be raised by the respective States whenever the exigencies of public danger in the obstruction of the laws, the raising of insurrections, and the fact of invasions should necessitate the use of a larger force than that possessed by the Federal Government—to be called into being only upon extraordinary occasions—to preserve their distinct character as volunteers or militiamen during the term of their service, and to be disbanded again when the occasion which had called them forth had passed away.

The absolute and continually-existing necessity of an army to maintain the power and dignity of the national constitutional prohibition that "no *State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops*," and the express authority granted by the Constitution to Congress "*to raise and support armies*," are all contingency, beyond question, of the right, power, and duty of the Government to maintain a regular standing army as a federal establishment, while the clauses in the Constitution which provide for "*calling forth* the militia," and for their arming, discipline, and government by Congress, in "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training them, while employed in the service of the United States, mark the latter as a fundamentally separate and distinct organization, and one which cannot, under the Constitution, be amalgamated with, and made a part of, the regular army.

The committee, therefore, are of the opinion that as the volunteers were recruited under State authority, and constitute a part of the militia system of its country, the clause of the bill which provides that the "officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of volunteers shall form, and hereafter be considered, a part of the regular army of the United States," in violation of the Constitution, and cannot become law. The provision of the bill above recited, and which modifies its whole substance, being thus, in the opinion of the committee, a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, they would be justified, perhaps, in closing their report. But they find, on examination, that the details of the bill are as objectionable as its general features.

The sixth section provides that the commissions given by Governors of States to such volunteer officers shall be considered the same as given by the President of the United States, and the officers holding them shall take rank according to the date of such commissions." It is believed that the Constitution of the United States interposes an obstacle against such officers being "considered" officers of the regular army by any such process. The second clause of the second section of article II of the Constitution provides that the "President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, *and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for*, and which *shall be established by law*." It further provided that "Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such *inferior* officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments." No one who considers the subject, will assume that officers of the army belong to the "inferior" class specified in the latter clause, whose appointment can vest safely in the President. On the contrary, a uniform interpretation has been given to this these clauses by Congress, since the foundation of the Government; and according to this interpretation all officers of the rank, dignity, and responsibility of officers of the regular army, have been held to belong to that *higher grade* specified in the first of these clauses, where appointment could only be constitutionally made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The second section of the bill provides "that all vacancies hereafter occurring in said volunteer regiments shall be filed by the President, according to existing laws and regulations for the government of the army of the United States." This section is open to the same objection as the preceding one; for while the Constitution (Sec. 8, Art. 1) gives Congress the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," the right of the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, "is, by the same section, reserved to the States respectively."

The committee are not able to reconcile the proposition of the bill, that the President shall fill all vacancies occurring in the volunteer regiments, with the counter requirement of the Constitution.

The eighth section repeals all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill before under consideration. Repealing thus the law or laws under which the volunteers enlisted and were mustered into the service, this section would, in the opinion of your committee, disband every volunteer regiment now in the field.

The committee believe that the distinction which the Constitution has drawn between the regular and the militia service is too plain to need further elucidation, and too well grounded to be abrogated by a simple act of Congress, even in these revolutionary times. It is not doubted that Congress have power to increase the regular army to the number contemplated by the bill under consideration, or to any larger number deemed necessary for the protection and vindication of the Union and its laws; but it is limited that Congress possesses the power, in defiance of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to transmute volunteers into regulars, and regulars into volunteers. The two systems are made different and distinct, in their whole object and organization, by the Constitution itself; and they must be kept so by law.

Had your committee felt no distrust of the present as the proper time for effecting radical changes in our military system, nor found any constitutional embarrassments in the way of recommending the passage of the bill by the Senate, there exist other substantial objections, which would alone impel them to withhold such recommendation.

Our people are not a military people. Practising the gentler arts of peace, we have been bullers, not destroyers; and the instruments by which we have reclaimed a land from barbarism to civilization have not been the gun, the sabre, and the lance, but the plough, the loom, and the anvil. The genius of our people has thus been averse to war.

Our people are jealous of their personal liberty, and are impatient of restraint. Enjoying in a larger degree than the people of any other country freedom of action and of speech, they do not willingly yield such enjoyment except in the presence of some great public danger, which requires the sacrifice of individual comfort to the general good. It is thus that the dispositions of our people have harmonized with the true interests of our country. A large military establishment is the bane of any nation, exhausting its resources, and endangering its liberties. Happily for us, the unerring instincts of our virtuous, intelligent masses have uniformly thwarted all the attempts of ambitious men to create great standing armies; and the saving of our wealth, which has made us strong, and the preservation of our institutions, which has left us free, is owing, more than to all other causes, to the peaceful temper of our people, and to their jealous love of personal freedom.

The deep-seated prejudice against the profession of arms as an employment has been amply illustrated since the beginning of this rebellion. When the President called upon the country for volunteers, more than a million of citizens tendered themselves for this branch of the military service. When, on the other hand, the Congress, by the act of 29th July last, authorized the addition of eleven regiments to the regular army, the people made comparatively no response.

It is true that the officers of these new regiments were quickly applied for and appointed, but their ranks remain unfilled to this day. No fact could demonstrate more fully than this the repugnance of the great mass of the people against entering the regular army as common soldiers.

The Congress recognized this popular repugnance in the act above referred to; for in the fifth section the term of enlistments made during the years 1861 and 1862 is reduced from five years to the volunteer term of three years, and in all respects as to bounties already allowed or to be allowed, the regular recruit is placed upon the same footing as the volunteer.

In spite of all this, the fact remains that the volunteer enlistments have been as fifty to one over the enlistments in the regular service; and this is a fact, the significance of which your committee do not feel at liberty to disregard. It shows that the people consider service in the ranks of the regular army as a personal degradation. They have, in following their instincts and prejudices, unconsciously voted upon the proposition of the bill under review, that the "volunteers shall form, and be hereafter considered, a part of the regular army of the United States" and their verdict is before the country, protesting, hundreds of voices to one, against its adoption.

If, therefore, there were no objections against the measure proposed, either in respect of the time when it is to go into effect, or of the constitutional barriers which stand in its way, the fact here demonstrated that, with the vast bulk of the grand army now enlisted for the defence of the Union, the measure will be regarded as one of degradation, and as an invasion of their rights and character, would, of itself, determine the committee to report against its passage. If, however, it shall be considered that your committee have misconceived the whole subject under consideration, and that they have been in error in regarding the regular as the least popular branch of the military service, they would yet be inclined to doubt the expediency of the change proposed.

They can realize that, if the regular branch of the army be considered the most desirable, its core and character, and that of the volunteer branch, may be improved by keeping the two organizations separate and distinct, as they now are. In such a view, the transfer from an inferior to a superior branch of the service would be an ever-present object of ambition, stimulating the volunteer to a higher valor and to a more faithful discharge of his duties, while its beneficial effects would soon be shown upon the regular branch, in improving its material and tone, and making it in all respects the picked army of the world.

The committee do not feel authorized to propose any measure of this character in connection with this report, but they respectfully refer the suggestion to the consideration of the Senate.

It is not deemed necessary by your committee to enter at further length upon the reasons for the changes proposed in the bill submitted for their examination. The arguments against it, which might be drawn from its tendency to a dangerous centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Government; the manifold injuries which would be done to the efficiency of the regular service, whose education and pursuits have been of a character to fit them peculiarly for the intelligent practice of the profession of arms, by reducing them to a level with volunteer officers, lacking both in professional skill and experience; the injustice, also, on the other hand, of forcing the untaught volunteer officers into direct competition with the practised regular, by placing him on the same footing, and thus requiring of him the same knowledge and proficiency—these, and other arguments, which might be brought forward, your committee have not thought proper to advance.

It is believed that enough has already been said to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Senate, that the bill is wanting in every essential quality which would justify its enactment into a law.

The committee, in conclusion, recommend that the military service of the country shall be permitted to remain, undisturbed, upon the basis where it was placed by the Constitution. Upon that basis the military affairs of the Government have been successfully managed ever since the Government itself has had existence; and regulars and volunteers, in following the instincts of their patriotism, and in pursuing the generous rivalry which springs from the distinct character of their organizations, have been at once the defence and the glory of the Republic.

The committee report the bill back to the Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CAMDEN.—An Ecclesiastical Council met in Morgan's Hall, Camden, on the 10th of December, to consider the propriety of recognizing the Tabernacle Church. Rev. E. M. Barker was chosen moderator, and C. W. Turnley, Jr., clerk. After an anxious discussion, the Council, by resolution, expressed its conviction of the validity of the letters of the newly formed community, its approval of their "Articles of Faith and Covenant," and its formal recognition of the youthful but vigorous community as a regular Baptist Church.

The public services of the Recognition will be held in Morgan's Hall, December 26th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. E. M. Barker, of Marlton, will preach the sermon; Rev. Jas. Perry, of Philadelphia, to deliver the charge; Rev. Mr. Glover, of Stockton, will give the hand of fellowship, and Rev. T. P. Conison, of Philadelphia, will pronounce the benediction.

Court Martial in the Case of Colonel James E. Kerrigan.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1861.

The court met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, and after the roll had been called, the following testimony was elicited:

Sergeant McMoran, Company I, sworn.—A muster-roll signed by Captain Wm. C. Gover, Company I, was produced, containing upon it the names and amounts due the members of Company I from 26th June to July 31. Under the name of Patrick Gaffney was marked the word "deserted." The witness could not say positively that the signature attached to the muster-roll, "Wm. C. Gover, captain," was genuine, not being familiar with his handwriting.

Major Savage recalled.—I think it is the signature of Captain Gover, the same as I have seen on passes.

Captain Ferguson recalled.—Could not swear that it was the signature of Capt. Gover; never saw him write his name; I have his signature in my possession, although not with me at the present time; Capt. Gover has resigned his position as an officer of the Twenty-fifth Regiment New York volunteers.

The muster roll of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment, signed by Col. Kerrigan, was offered in evidence. This was dated 27th August. The signature was acknowledged by the accused. On this roll was written the following: "No. 61, Patrick Gaffney, second corporal, aged 20, deserted July 5th, 1861."

Major J. L. Hodge, United States army, sworn.—The original document of this muster roll is on file in the adjutant's department; Patrick Gaffney is entered on the roll No. 61, under the head of desertions; it is signed by Col. Kerrigan.

The judge advocate also offered in evidence the pay roll of Capt. Gover, Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York volunteers, upon which Patrick Gaffney was marked "deserter."

The witness testified that the original document of that roll was also filed. It showed that Patrick Gaffney had received from Major Berry, paymaster, the sum of $25.66, being his compensation from the 26th of June to the 31st of August, 1861.

Question by the accused. Whose name appears on the pay roll opposite the name of Patrick Gaffney?

Witness. The name of Alexander Shaw; Gaffney's name has a mark over it; Alexander Shaw is signed at the foot of the pay roll as second lieutenant of the company.

Second Lieutenant Charles Halpin was sworn, and examined on the sixth charge, "Drunkenness on duty." I remember the march of the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers from Morton's farm to Upton's hill, on or about the 27th of September, 1861; the colonel overtook the regiment on the march, at Ball's Cross Roads; he rode up rapidly to the regiment; he had not his full uniform on, including his sword; he rode up to the head of the regiment and came back again; I had a sword that he made me a present of—taken from one of the enemy's pickets; he asked for it—I gave it to him; he said he forgot his own; he wore a blouse—*something similar to a soldier's blouse*; I believe he had no shoulder straps; I did not see them; he wore a round top military hat; his pants were uniform; he was mounted on a horse—not a mule; he appeared as if he might have been drinking some; I have seen people under the influence of liquor, and think I know when a man is intoxicated; I think Colonel Kerrigan had taken some liquor at that time.

Cross-examined.—I don't know that I am an expert as to what constitutes drunkenness, or as to when a person is under the influence of liquor; I cannot swear that the accused was drunk on the day referred to.

To the Court. I do not think the accused was so much under the influence of intoxicating liquors as to incapacitate him from the proper performance of his military duties; he rode his horse, and kept his saddle well.

Lieut. C. P. Moore, Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, sworn.—I was with our regiment in its march on the 27th of September, 1861; I saw Colonel Kerrigan at that time; I think he was under the influence of liquor to a small extent—just so you could perceive it; I could not perceive it in his language; he seemed to be very lively, and I judged from that that he had been drinking.

Q. If the accused had given a strange or irregular command at the time, to what would you have attributed it?

Objected to by accused. Overruled by the court.

A. I would not have attributed it to drunkenness, but have thought he did not know any better; the accused was not so much under the influence of liquor as to be incapacitated from a proper performance of his military duties.

Sergeant George T. Silsby, Company E, Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, sworn.—I knew Private Patrick Gaffney; he entered our company about the first of September; Colonel James E. Kerrigan was in command of the regiment at that time; Gaffney has been doing service in our company regularly since about the first of September; he has not been tried by a court martial, or placed in confinement, on the charge of desertion, since he has been in our company; I would have known of it if such a circumstance had occurred.

The judge advocate, at this stage of the proceedings, moved a discontinuance of the case of Colonel Kerrigan until Thursday morning, in order to allow the accused to be represented by his additional counsel, Hon. Reverdy Johnson. This motion was agreed to.

Important from the Gulf.

The steamship *Connecticut* arrived at New York yesterday, from the Gulf. By this arrival we have news from the following different places: From Galveston, Nov. 29; Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, Dec. 1; Ship Island, Dec 2; Mobile Bar and Fort Pickens, Dec. 3; Key West, Dec 10; and Savannah, Dec. 12. The *Connecticut* touched at Fortress Monroe on the 16th.

The Gulfport was taken at Key West, the United States steamer *Richmond* towing and refitting.

The *Connecticut* brought home as prisoners the crew of the privateer schooner *Royal Yacht*, captured by a boat expedition from the United States frigate *Santee*, off Galveston.

The following are the names of the prisoners: Thomas Chubb, Captain (formerly a notorious negro kidnapper); Geo. Hall, Ambrose Snow, J. E. Davidson, J. Greenough, Thos. Sanders, Geo. Baker, J. Kelly, H. Dubull, James Hughes, and Fra Rogers.

The crews of two rebel steamers are also prisoners on board the steamer. They were taken from the steamers *Lewis* and *Louisiana*, armed and fitted out by the Federal government, and employed in burning the rebel steamboat *New London*. The *Lewis* was bound from New Orleans to Mobile, with a cargo of molasses, and during the chase by the *New London* threw overboard three hundred bales of cotton. The *Anne* was from the same place, and also bound to Mobile, with a cargo of turpentine. The vessels were seized as prizes, and their crews sent to this port by the *Connecticut*.

A Federal prisoner also comes as a prisoner. He attempted to desert from the United States ship *Mississippi*, for the supposed purpose of giving information to the enemy.

Thirteen men, belonging to Col. Wilson's regiment of Zouaves, return by the *Connecticut*. Several regulars from Fort Pickens also came as passengers.

The *Connecticut* brings a mail from the blockading squadron.

Nothing new has taken place at Fort Pickens since the bombardment.

Destruction of the Rebel Privateer Royal Yacht.

FEDERAL LOSS IN THE ENGAGEMENT TWO KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

[Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.]

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF Galveston Harbor, Texas, Nov. 10, 1861.

At midnight of the 7th November, a volunteer expedition left the ship with the purpose of capturing and destroying the rebel armed schooner *Royal Yacht*, then lying at the entrance of the harbor. The expedition was under command of Lieutenant James E. Jouett, and consisted of the first and second launches, armed with howitzers, with forty men. Lieutenant John G. Mitchell commanded the second launch. The other officers were Mr. William Carter, gunner, and Acting Master's Mate Charles W. Adams.

At three o'clock in the morning the schooner was boarded, and captured after a sharp conflict, in which several of the rebels were killed, though some escaped. She was then set on fire, and her gun, a light 32-pounder, was spiked, and thus effectually rendered useless. The ship schooner was entirely destroyed. A few stand of arms were captured, also thirteen prisoners, (three of them wounded), and her colors.

She was undoubtedly fitted out for a privateer, and intended to escape when a favorable opportunity offered. The officers engaged deserve great credit for their coolness and courage. Henry Garcia, seaman, was killed, and John L. Emerson, coxswain, has since died of his wounds.

Lieutenant Jouett and William Carter, gunner, are wounded; also, five men, Edward Conway, gunner's mate; Geo. Bell, coxswain; Hugh McGregor, ordinary seaman; Francis Drake, ordinary seaman; and Chas. Hawkins, seaman. They are all doing well, and will soon be on duty.

This is an important capture, as the schooner was a large one, with accommodations for thirty persons. Among the prisoners captured are several pilots.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
EDWARD C. BIDDLE,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Holyhead, Cole.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Crimea, Peabody.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Elben Stewart, Coffin.....London, soon
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, Dec. 25
Bark White Wing, Eldridge.....Laguayra, soon
Brig Mary Means, Wilson.....Barbadoes, Dec 29
Brig Loango, Evans.....St Jago de Cuba, soon
Kath Commerso, Barnes.....Mayaguez, PR, soon
Schr Wm Carroll, Chipman.....Mayaguez, PR, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1861.

SUN RISES.....7 25 | SUN SETS.....4 35
HIGH WATER.....3 45

ARRIVED.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Burgess, 12 days from Baltimore, in ballast to J E Ditto.
Schr J G Babcock, Hand, from Boston.
Schr Geo Edwards, Weeks, from Boston.
Schr Antares, Cordery, from Bridgeport.
Schr L P Pierce, Cranmer, from New York.
Schr David Hale, Conklin, from New York.
Schr D B Steelman, Scull, from New Haven.
Schr New Haven, Pickis, from New Haven.
Schr H B Bascom, Williams, from Lynn.

CLEARED.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, Boston, H Winsor.
Bark Return, Crosby, Queenstown, for orders, P A Souder & Co.
Brig Ella Reed, Davis, Havana, G W Bernadou & Bro.
Brig W H Parks, McCleary, Buth, E A Souder & Co.
Schr L A May, Baker, Salem, Stanickson & Glover.
Schr J C Brooks, Godfrey, Portland, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr C A Stetson, Rich, Cambridge, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr G Babcock, Hand, Hatteras Inlet, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr H A Rogers, Pierce, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr Antares, Cordery, Providence, I Audenried & Co.
Schr L P Pharo, Cranmer, New York, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr D B Steelman, Scull, New York, do.
Schr David Hale, Conklin, Staten Island, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr H B Bascom, Williams, Lynn, J R Blakiston.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Dec 16.

The bark Spirit of the Times, from Pernambuco, with sugar and hides, waiting orders; the Fleetwing, from Ceara, with coffee, with orders for New York; the schr G W Bunting, for Key West, and the gunboat Kittanning are at the Breakwater. Wind west.

A. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, Dec 16.

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

8 Logans, lumber to Jonathan Jones Son; J E Carmony, do to Joshua Keeley; Rail Splitter, mill feed to Bechtel & Fedderhoff; A B Sherk, grain, &c. to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Art Union, Tibbetts, from Boston 8th July for Calcutta, at Algoa Bay, CGH, 22d Sept, and sailed Oct 1.

Bark Isaac R Davis, Hand, hence, arrived at Cardenas 7th inst.

Brig San Antonia, Snow, hence, arrived at Aspinwall 6th inst.

Brig New Zealand, (Br) Gunning, hence, at Barbadoes 4th ult, and sailed 13th for Turks Island.

Brig Thos Walter, Anderson, hence, at Barbadoes 12th ult, and remained 16th, disch.

Brig C A White, Irons, hence, arrived at Havana 6th instant.

Brig Corris Ann, Smith, sailed from Cienfuegos 4th inst for Philadelphia.

Schr Jos S Lee, Corson, hence, arrived at Aspinwall 29th ult.

Schr Mary Standish, Atwood, hence, arrived at Cienfuegos 2d inst.

Shrs Havelock, (Br) Poland, Campbell, (Br) Dennis, and Martha Moore, Bennett, sailed from Matanzas 5th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr A Townsend, Spragg, hence, arrived at Aspinwall 6th inst.

Schr H W Godfrey, hence, via Fall River, at Bristol 10th inst.

Schr Panthea, Clark, hence, arrived at New Bedford 16th inst.

Schrs S T Garrison, Grace, S J Hoyt, Cramer, and T Benedict, Goldsmith, hence, arrived at New Haven 16th instant.

Schrs Northern Light, Lake, John Jones, Corson, Village Queen, Hawkins, O F Hawley, Buckley, I Thompson, Corson, Polly Price, Towusend, and J C Runyon, Mathis, hence, arrived at Providence 16th inst.

Ship John Bunyan, Carver, at New York from Montevideo, reports: Had fine weather to Hatteras, and was 10 days north of that point, with heavy west gales; split sails, &c. Nov 24, lat 2 22 S, long 40 03, was boarded by U S ship Ino, papers examined, and found correct. 9th inst, lat 34 37, long 69 55, saw a ship on the weather quarter, which immediately fired a shot, when we hove to. She then boarded us, and proved to be the U S ship Morning Light, on a cruise.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE MILL PROPERTY, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, consisting of Grist, Saw, and Carding Mills, Wheelwright Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Store, &c., comprising a whole village, with about 50 acres of ground; superior water power—no equal in the country; bringing a rental of $1,500 per annum. Apply to J. H. WATERS, 110 South FOURTH Street. de6-tf

FOR SALE—A LARGE FACTORY BUILDING, covering a lot of ground 100 feet by 150 feet, having three fronts, with a large Steam Engine, and all in complete order, situate in the centre of the city. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. No money required. Part can remain on the premises, and the balance will be taken in city property. Apply to J. H. WATERS, 110 South FOURTH Street. de6-tf

FOR SALE.—TWO COTTAGES, built in Italian style, beautifully situated on LEXINGTON Street, near by the Passenger Railroad, West Philadelphia; large lots, &c. Also, two beautifully situated in Maylandville, near the Darby Passenger Railroad. Either of which will be sold very low, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. n23

FOR SALE—WEST LOGAN-SQUARE PROPERTY.—Four-story Brown Stone Dwelling, with extensive back buildings. For further particulars, apply to E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. no23

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM, in excellent state of cultivation, containing fifty-one acres, (nine of which are woodland,) pleasantly situated in Limerick township, Montgomery county, two and a half miles from the Limerick station, on the Reading Railroad, is offered for sale. Price—Five thousand dollars ($5,000). Apply on the premises. SAMUEL H. GRAFF. no16-tf

TO EXCHANGE—Valuable farm of 64 acres of first-rate land, situate near Quakertown Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, good water, well fruited, with good and substantial stone improvements, &c. Apply to E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. d13

TO EXCHANGE—A desirable FARM, situate near West Chester, and one mile from Railroad Station, containing 80 acres of excellent land, with good improvements. Price only $6,500. Also, Farms of every description for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. de13

$2,500.—Old Mortgage for this amount for sale at a discount. For further particulars apply to E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. de13

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM H. J. READ, deceased, (watchmaker and jeweler,) having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to W. MORRIS, Executor. de5-th6t* Old No. 37 South SECOND Street.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON the Will of ELIZABETH CULP, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills to THOMAS STEWARDSON, Jr., to whom all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay; and all persons indebted, to make payment, at the office of the Executor, No. 415 PRUNE Street, Philadelphia. de12-th6t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Assigned Estate of the Mutual Deposit Insurance Association of Philadelphia:

The undersigned, appointed to audit, adjust the second and final account of P. F. MORRIS, Esq., Assignee of the Mutual Deposit Insurance Association of Philadelphia, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet all persons interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 30, 1861, at 4 P. M. at his office, No. 109 LOCUST Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES H. CASTLE, Auditor.
de12-thstu5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

RILEY vs. ROCK.
March Term, 1861. No. 4. In Equity.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. D. LAWRIE, Receiver in the above case, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 23d, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 128 South SIXTH street, in the city of Philadelphia.

H. E. WALLACE, Auditor.
de14-stuth-5t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public Vendue, on MONDAY, December 23, A. D. 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House, in the borough of Norristown, and county aforesaid, the following described REAL ESTATE, situated in the township of Upper Dublin, and county aforesaid, within about two miles of the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

No. 1. All that certain Messuage and tract or piece of Land, bounded by the Limekiln road and a new road called the Twining road, adjoining lands of Charles Unruh, Jesse Homer, Ephraim Tyson, et. al, containing 121 acres of land, more or less.

The improvements are a large two-story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7 rooms and kitchen on the first floor, 5 rooms on the second floor, and 3 on the third floor, cellar under the whole, portico in front and piazza back; large Stone Barn, with frame hay-house attached and stabling under; stone wagon house, pig sty, corn crib, barracks, wood house, bake oven, and smoke house, spring house, and all necessary outbuildings; two wells of water with pumps therein, one at the house, the other at the barn; Orchard and other fruit trees; about 8 acres of Woodland, and several excellent springs of water on the premises.

No. 2. All that certain Messuage and tract or piece of Land, bounded by the new road called the Twining road, adjoining lands of Charles Unruh, Charles Roberts, Jacob Barnett, Jesse Homer, No. 1, et. al., containing 91½ acres of land, more or less.

The improvements are a two-story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7 rooms and hall on the first floor, 3 rooms and entry on the second, cellar under the whole; Frame barn, stone wagon house, wood house, pig sty, 2 barracks, spring house, well of water with pump therein. This property is also well supplied with excellent spring water. A good apple orchard and a variety of fruit trees, and about 5 acres of Woodland.

The above properties are situated about one mile from Fitzwatertown, and two miles from Willow Grove, in a good neighborhood, land is of good quality, in a high state of cultivation, under good fences, and is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase good properties.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Crosdale Twining, and to be sold by

FRANCIS KILE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Norristown, Nov. 29, 1861.
de18-3t

HOTELS.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MY to friends and the public of having taken, and newly fitted out the

ORLEANS HOUSE,
531 CHESTNUT Street,

and will have a grand opening on THURSDAY, Dec. 19th, upon which occasion there will be a fine Lunch served up all day, and I would be happy to meet my numerous friends.

The Restaurant will be kept as heretofore, and also the best kinds of Liquors, Wines, and Lager Beer.

de18-2t* JOSEPH STEPPACHER, Agent.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to thank their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

GREENE, QUEEN, CHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. au23-1y

E. OPPENHEIMER,
AGENT AND MANUFACTURER
Of all kinds of
ARMY GOODS.

A fine line of samples on hand. Advances made. Contracts filled and guaranteed. Terms cash. Office and Sample Room, Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets—Room No. 2, second floor. de18-12t

A. OPPENHEIMER, MERCHANDISE BROKER in all branches of trade, and manufacturer of every description of Army Goods, No. 48 South THIRD Street, west side, second story, Philadelphia. de17-tf

SPRING GARDEN FRUIT AND PRODUCE STORE STILL AHEAD.—The subscriber takes this method to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has removed his Fruit and Produce Store to No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street, where he is now prepared to keep up a full supply of Apples, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Notions of all kinds, Dried Fruits (both Foreign and Domestic), Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., &c. Also, EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, and Corn Meal. All of which he will sell as low as can be bought anywhere in the city.

Being thankful for past favors, to those who have so liberally patronized him heretofore, the subscriber most respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and invites all others to call and see, when they are convinced that there he has superior facilities for supplying all with everything in his line, on the most reasonable terms.

My motto is: "To live and let live; quick sales, and small profits."

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Z. GOTTWALS,
de4-tf 812 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. GERARD having resigned his position at the Central High School, offers his services to Schools and Private Families, as an instructor in the above language.

Schools and Families will be waited upon in the mornings, and Gentlemen may receive lessons at his study No. 517 PRUNE Street.

For further particulars apply at his residence No. 522 WALNUT Street, or at his study No. 517 PRUNE Street.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to conversation in French. de17-3t*

SLEEPER'S LONG ESTABLISHED Manufactory of Light and Serviceable UMBRELLAS, so admirably adapted for presentation, 1002 MARKET street, one door above Tenth street, Philadelphia. de14-6t*

TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invitation 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,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.
oc1-6m

STEAM-SCOURING AND TAILORING done at the shortest notice.

HENRY B. BASCOM,
137 SEVENTH Street, above Walnut.

H. BASCOM'S plan for the times is to recommend Gents to bring their old Clothing to him, and have them made new. Also, their Clothes, and have them fashionably made up. d-10-1y

LAMP SHADE MANUFACTORY OF V. QUARRE,
Southeast 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 Christmas present.
no25-tde31

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, School Apparatus for Class Illustrations, Globes, Drawing Instruments, &c., made and for sale by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 CHESTNUT Street.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues of 88 pages furnished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application. no21-1m

ARDESCO OIL CO.—CARBON OIL—1,000 bbls. to arrive. For sale in lots by sole agents in this city. SHOBER & CO., de12-1m* 26 South DELAWARE Avenue.

CIRCULAR PRINTING, BEST and Cheapest in the City, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 34 South THIRD Street. no20

MEDICINAL.

DR. VERNON PIERPOINT,
MEMBER OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ENGLAND,

Author of "Skin Diseases and their Remedies," and "Diseases of the Rectum." May be consulted at his Residence,

1012 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FROM 10 O'CLOCK A. M. TILL 8 O'CLOCK P. M., OR BY APPOINTMENT.

Dr. PIERPOINT has been especially successful in his treatment of the following diseases: SKIN DISEASES of Every Nature, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, and DISEASES of the RECTUM. no25-tf

GLUTEN CAPSULES OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL.

The repugnance of most patients to COD-LIVER OIL, and the inability of many to take it at all, has induced various forms of disguise for its administration that are familiar to the Medical Profession. Some of them answer in special cases, but more often the vehicle neutralizes the usual effect of the Oil, proving quite as unpalatable and of less therapeutic value. The repugnance, nausea, &c., to invalids, induced by disgust of the Oil, is entirely obviated by the use of our CAPSULES. COD-LIVER OIL CAPSULES have been much used lately in Europe, the experience there of the good results from their use in both hospital and private practice, aside from the naturally suggested advantages, are sufficient to warrant our claiming the virtues we do for them, feeling assured their use will result in benefit and deserved favor. Prepared by

WYETH & BROTHER,
de9-tf 1412 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dimness of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUC