The Hostility of the British Press

Unabated. "HUMANITY" DEMANDS INTERVENTION.

PEACE AND WAR BOTH UNPOPULAR TO THE NORTH. "The Federal Cause Breaking Down."

[From the London Times, Aug. 23d.]
Our correspondent at New York, reflecting at this orisis of the American struggle on the sights and sounds around him, asks in his last letter a most significant question "If," says he, "the war be not popular, can it lest three months?" Certainly, the reply seems obvious. If the months?" Certainly, the reply seems obvious. If the people of the North will not support the war, by whose support will it be carried on? If the South is resolved to quit the Union, and the North will not fight to retain it, where are we to find either the means or the motives for prosecuting the contest? These reflections appear condusive, and yet the inference is upset by the actual state of things. At this very moment, if the orders of Government have been punctually executed, the free citizens of the Northern States are coerced into coercing their brethren of the South. The 15th of this month was their last day of liberty. After that date the conscription was to commence, and the work is probably [From the London Times, Aug. 23d.] month was their last day of liberty. After that date the conscription was to commence, and the work is probably row in hand. We may ask, then, whose wisless or decisions Mr. Stanton represents when he thus puts the screw on the whole national constituency. It is clear enough that the conscription is thought abominable, but still it is not resisted, and there is apparently power enough at the command of the Government to enforce the President's decrees in the teeth of the popular will. Here is an example, then, of what may be done in this direction. an example, then, of what may be done in this direction. The Bouth fights to the death against the Union, and the North has not the least desire to fight for it; but, for all this, Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues can drive the North

into the field against the South

The truth is, that the war at this minute is neither popular or unopoular, or rather it is both one and the other, according to the point of view from which it is regarded. The Northerner's have lost their stomach for fighting, but they have not yet got any appetite for peace. They are not prepared to forego the struggle and retire from the contest on the terms of a separation from the South. They cannot make up their minds to a dissolution of the Union, and, therefore, as a necessary consequence, they cannot object to the presecution of the war. In this sense, the war is still popular, because peace on the only terms possible would be unpopular. But, though the people of the Federal states still desire to be belligerents, they have not the least desire, individually, to be soldiers. The war regarded, as a struggle producing demands on their personal services, is unpopular in the extreme. The very people who declare that the Union must be indivisible are prepared to turn their backs on it altogether erners have lost their stomach for figh visible are prepared to turn their backs on it altogether rather than fight for its indivisibility, and are now rush-ing by thousands to the colonies of Britain as preferable ing by Indusards to the colonies of Britain as preferable homes. Mr. Stanton, however, has got his eye upon the fugitives, and is stopping every outlet before he throws his net. The bulk of the class liable to military service will be driven into a corner. They must either fight, or rebel, or find the heart to say what has not been said yet—that the war must cease, and the South may go. yet—that the war must cease, and the South may go.
There is, indeed, one party in the Northern States which has a distinct, and, as it believes, an all-powerful principle atill in view. The Abolitionists assert that if the President would but declare for immediate and unconditional emancipation, the war would at once assume a new and hopeful complexion. The North, they say, convinced by this declaration that compromise and misprision were at an end, would rush enthusiastically into what would have become a holy war, while the liberated slaves would bring to their benefactors the aid of a million arms. The views of this party may be seen in the extravagant pace of declamation on which Mr. Wendell Phillips recently ventured; but, though the Abolition-Phillips recently ventured; but, though the Abolitionists are both sincere and active, their policy could never ists are both sincers and active, their solicy could never be successfully enforced. Their strength lies in their prin-ciples only; and it is by no means certain that even these principles would be carried to the length of personal en-listment. Mr. Phillips assumes that if the war were made an enti-slavery war, volunteers would be forthcoming to the utmost extent of the demend; but that result has yet to be established. Admitting that half of the whole fighting class of the North still remains unexpended, we do not think it follows that a cry of emancipation would bring any great numbers of these men into the field. The bring any great numbers of these men into the field. The bring any great numbers of these men into the field. The Abolitionists are by no means so numerous as the Democrats, and the Democrats would be alienated by the antislayery cry in exactly the same proportion as the Abolitionists might be encouraged. It would not be a hopeful policy to offend three men for the sake of conciliating two. Probably the result of such a step would be to array all the Border States, as well as the Southern States, against a mere fragment of the Union.

President Lincoln sees all this clearly enough, and, though he may allow Mr. Seward to talk of emancipation as an irresistible weapon which the North holds in tion as an irresistible weapon which the North holds in reserve, both President and Secretary both know the reserve, both President and Secretary both know the hopelessness of such a policy. The whole body of Americans inhabiting the recently United States, may be considered, in an estimate of this question as divided into three parties—the Democrats, the Abolitionists, and the Seceders. The first desire the Union as it was, the second desire it as it ought to be (I. e, without slavery), while the third desire no Union at all. Now, the difficulty is to get out of these materials an overpowering combination of force against the particular principle of the Seceders. The Democrats and the Abolitionists both wish to preserve the Union, but on

control, pure and simple, the Adollatonists charge it with political impotency and moral heresy. If, again, the conditions of the Abollatonist party were to be proclaimed at Washington, the Democrats would thunder against the violation of the old Constitution. Mr. Lincoln cannot close with either of these parties, and it is because he cannot, that his speech at the great it Way Masting, was a practice. conditions of the Abolitionist party were to be proclaimed at Washington, the Democrats would thunder against the violation of the old Constitution. Mr. Lincoln cannot close with either of these parties, and it is because he cannot, that his speech at the great "War Meeting" was so meaningless and void. By his own personal convictions he is probably an Abolitionist, but he knows that the Constitution gives him no power to aboliab slavery, and, though he may derive the requisite authority, perhaps from the rights of war, he sees clearly that he would be none the forwarder for the proceeding. He did his best to sound the Border for the real arising out of the war. The war, therefore, was popular, but that period of its popularity is now over. The subjection of the South is seen to be something vory different from the mere suppression of a local insurrection by the forces of the Government. It is a work calling for efforts which nothing but deep convictions can dictate, and which, according to every probability, would be impracticable after all. The Abolitionists entertain these convictions, no doubt, but whether they would show them by actually taking arms in a war of extermination is another question altogether. The Lemocrats have no principle loftier than that of political union for the sake of political strength, and it is deubtful whether they would maintain even this principle on the terms of slave emancipation. So, as the loose population of the States has already been absorbed and expended in the first year's campaigns, as the best half population of the States has already been absorbed and expended in the first year's campaigns, as the best half of the milit a has taken the field already; as the remainder has declined to volunteer, and as no principle is at work to create enthusiasm, Mr. Lincoln is proceeding to coerce the South by the coerced service of the North. This makes the war unpopular; but peace, as yel, is unpopular also, and so the Government can work its will. How long such anomalies can lest is simply the

popular also, and so the Government can work its will. How long such anomalies can last is simply the next question to be decided. INTERVENTION DEMANDED BY "OUR COMMON HU-MANITY," ETC. [From the London Morning Herald, 23d, (Lord Derby's Organ.)

When the American war first began, nothing irritated the Federals more than their being compared to Turks. An innecent historical allusion of our Foreign Socretary to the Greek inaurection, to justify his recognition of the South as a beligerent Power, stirred the tile of the proud Kortherners' almost to a declaration of war. They to be compared to Turks, indeed! They, the most moral, the most virtuous, the most humane, as well as the greatest nation on the face of the earth. It was nothing but the base, envious malignity of the ariswell as the greatest nation on the face of the earth. It was nothing but the base, envious malignity of the aristocracy that ruled the old country, which could have prempted such an insulting comparison. Since that time a year has barely passed away, and already people are beginning to ask themselves whether such a comparison, supposing it ever to have been really made, would be more upjust to the Americans, or to the Turks. The Turks never issued such an order as General Butler did at New Orleans. More sangularly massacres may have in exemplars, who were not restrained, as their Mos-iam exemplars, who were not restrained, as their inita-tors ought to be, by the reflection that their victims were near of the same blood and the same faith with them-selves. From the beginning, this conflict has been unna-tural and monstrous, and it has now entered upon a downward course, where it is rapidly darkening down from military law to unbridled license and spoil—from death in the field to butcheries in cold blood—from war to murder. All we know of this war, every glimpse we obtain of All we know of this war, every glimpse we obtain of the state of affairs in the Border States, shows that men's feelings are boiling over into frenzy, that the restraints of civilization, the charities of domestic life, the strong ties of blood, the gentle influences of religion, are all submerged in the storm of wild passion that the war has conjured up; and the condition of North America is fast approaching that mixture of unhealthy corruption and cruelty that has long been the disgrace of the southern portion of the continent. We expect the Great Powers of Europe seriously to consider their own duty in the light of this state of affairs. They have always, at least of late years, been slow to interfere in civil broils. They have preferred as a rule to stand saide and allow the of late years, been slow to interfere in civil broils. They have preferred as a rule to stand aside and allow the combatants to fight it out. But they have always admitted that this attitude of neutrality has its limits. By their actions they have practically declared that when war degenerates into mere savage butchery, and government into unicensed rapine, the interests of humanity alone call upon them to interfere and stay the useless and prodigal torrent of blood. It was in the name of humanity that the Great Powers pat a stop to the war in Greece. Krance and England withdrew their ambassadors from Naples, and thus paved the way to the revolution that has since taken place there, because they said the Government that then existed was a scandal to civilization. Nay, the recentexpedition to Mexico, which was inaugurated with so much pomp, and which has come to such an inglorious end, was based on the avowed object of putting an end to the anarchy, and oppression, and bloodshedding that existed there under the name of a Government, and to substitute something like settied law and order in its place. On it be said that any of these countries were in a worse condition than the Border States of America are in now?

but to proncuose the Confederate States a nation, and slove become so. The South has from the first passion ately desired it. The North might rave and bluster, but in their hearts they would be glad of the excuse to retreat from what they now feel to be a hopeless enterprise. All recent occurrences te, d to show that the current of popular opinion is steadily setting in that direction. Their constant and vehement disclaimers of an interference which no one offers proclaims the thought that is never absent from their minds. Their attered tone in regard to the was proclaims the same thing. tion. Their constant and vehement disclaimers of an interference which no one offers proclaims the thought that is never absent from their minds. Their attered tone in regard to the war proclaims the same thing. Their want of confidence in their own generals, their distract of the civil authorities, their despensed ferocity towards their opponents—above all, their aversion to sulistment—all tend to show that they are sick of a war undertaken in so much levity, prosecuted with so much arrogance, and resulting only in ignominious and ridiculuos failure. If interference is much longer withheld, we may look for the early disappears a co of the great regular armies from the field, worn down by war and dieesse, and unreconited by fresh levies; and in their place we shall have a reries of guerilla vies; and in their place we shall have a reries of guerilla vies; and in their place we shall have a reries of guerilla bands, acting on no combination, guided by no plan, and restrained by no law, but following only where there is most plunder and least danger to be found—hordes of marauders formidable only to their friends. From this last and worst curse that can befal a nation we trust the Powers of Europe will, in the interests of common humanity, rescue the American States. THE "FRDERAL CAUSE BREAKING DOWN."

[From the Loudon Morning Post, 23d—Ministerial.]

There is no doubt that the Federal cause is breaking down, through the want of that moral aim which is essential to the permanence of any great military struggle. The Northern policy is essentially one in which patria otlem has no place. There is no fighting against a foreigner, and there is no fighting in behalf of independence by the Northern States. It is a more of independence by the Northern States. It is a more of it war, waged for the acqueition of Northern supremacy. This is either a passion, or a vanity, or as ambition; and, in any one of these cases, it must cool down in presence of severe trials and stubborn resistance. The Eouth, fon the contrary, are animated by the strongest patriotic sentiments. They are not only fighting for their own independence, but they are contanding virtually against foreign enemies, for no enemy ever attacked them with greater fercoity than that with which the Northerners have been attacking the Southerners. It is by the mode of warfare that the former have adopted with so much deliberation and so nuch impolicy that the re-union of North and South, on any terms, has been made impossible. It seems certain that the Washington Government must have abandoned the notion of a compromise as chimerical when they allowed Gen. Builer to run his headlong course at New Orleans. Perhaps they abandoned the approaches THE "FEDERAL CAUSE BREAKING DOWN."

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

to conciliation through an expectation of a complete victory which should lay the South at their feet. But at any rate they must be like the lost angels who gathered "resolutions from despair," if they do not now see that the means, both of conquest and compromise have esnaped them.

THECITY. THE EMERGENCY—HOW IT WILL BE MET.—Our people are at last recovering from the deep lethargy into which they have fallen for the past few months, and are beginning to realize the danger surrounding us: The nearer the war is brought to our homes and firesides the more desperate will all become. The rebels, from all accounts, have been driven to desperation, and will now attempt, and execute acts which would by all sane men be laughed to scorn. They may ispossess us of our towns and carry the war North, but at the same time they will occupy a portion of country

of which they know comparatively nothing, and their

own speedy downfall is certain. The crisis of the rebellion is now near at hand, and the next thirty days may perhaps determine whether the supremacy of the Govern ment is to be maintained. Our citizens are no longer blind to the fact that there is danger; and in accordance with the timely preclamaion of Governor Curtin, they have set about to meet that danger. The movements of the loyal people of this city during the last week, in taking speedy measures for home defence, were active and brisk, but the startling news published in our telegraphic columns of to-day will without doubt be sufficient to cause all to rise in their strength and stand together as one man in this our great hour of trial. The plan of closing public places of business at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of drill has thus far met with a hearty response, and by the end of the present week we have no doubt it will be a general thing throughout the city. In a few days we shall have organized and armed a number of regiments composed of the finest material, both mentally and physically, that ver marched the streets of Philadelphia. Among some of the moves in this direction we notice the following:

On Saturday afternoon a meeting of revenue officials was held at the Custom House, for the purpose of forming a company for military drill. Mr. Gillingham, of the weigher's department, presided. Mr. W. B. Thomas, the Collector of the Port, addressed the meeting. He spoke of the recent rapid advance of the rebels towards Washington, of the streng probability of an attempt by them to invade Pennsylvania, and of the necessity of every loyal citizen being prepared for any emergency that may arise. For himself, he was desirous of connecting himself with some military organization, and he would prefer to join where he could be among his immediate associates, all of whom could be found almost at moment's notice; and for that reason he would prefer to join an organization composed of officers in the Oustern House. of the moves in this direction we notice the following:

moment's notice; and for that reason he would prefer to join an organization composed of officers in the Custum House.

It was on motion unanimously resolved that the meeting resolve tiself into a military company, with a view to making it a nucleus for a more extensive organization, and a committee was appointed to arrange for a permanent organization. About sixty persons enrolled their names, and, after the meeting adjourned, a preliminary drill was gone through. Means will be taken to procure muskets for the new corps without delay.

On Saturday evening, a full company of one hundred men was organized at the United States Mint, and Charles Stewart elected captain, and J. Ross Snowden first lieutenant. The worthy example set by the Mint and Custom House should be followed up by the employees of the navy yard and post office.

The President of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth street Railway Company, whose depot, atables, &c., are at Broad and Prime streets, is organizing a Southern Home Guard. The uniform is to be a blue U. S. cap, pants, and blouse, to be furnished by subscription, so that workingmen can join it, free of expense. The intention is to organize a large force for the protection of the lower part of the city, especially the railroad communications.

General Patterson has issued a general order requesting

lower part of the city, especially the railroad communications.

General Patterson has issued a general order requesting commanders of brigades in this division to use their best exertions for "the immediate formation of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858," and to commence a thorough course ogimstruction beginning with the School of the Soldier, drilling every day from 3 o'clock P. M. till dark.

General Pleasonton has also issued a general order urging the filling of the ranks of the Home Guards, and appealing to citizens to come forward and enroll themselves in that organization. The armories of both these and other military organizations will be open day and night for the purpose of drill. It has been urged that the city should assume the gas bills incurred by the nightly drills. These bills have heretofore been paid by those who occupied the different rooms or buildings.

The remaining members of the artillery corps of Washington Grays announce that on and after this afternoon their armory, in Sixth street, below Arch, will be open their armory, in Sixth street, below Arch, will be open for gratuitous instruction in drill, and to all comers.

This afternoon, in accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Henry, all loyal citizens will assemble at the precinct-houses of their respective election districts, precinct-neures of their respective election districts, and adopt such measures as may be expedient for organizing as military comparies.

The army officers at present on recruiting service to fill the ranks of the Pennsylvania regiments now in the field, will meet at Colonel Buff's office, at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day, to complete arrangements for the grand volunteed demonstration to sustain the Union, to be held in Inde

pendence Square, and continued on every afternoon during the present week. Every opportunity is now offered to young men to connect themselves with some onists both wish to preserve the Union, but on

Another great drawback, heretofore, to the members of these home organizations has been that they have been compelled to pay armory rent, gas bills, and armorers' salaries. Whether these expenses will now be met by the city, as they should be, is not known. The want of positive information on these and many similar points tend greatly to weaken our strenth. We hear it stated that an extra meeting of Councils will at once be called to settle these and many other differences. Nothing should be left undone, and no expense spared, to render our home defence as strong as possible.

THE QUOTA OF PHILADELPHIA—MUCH DISSATISFACTION.—Much dissatisfaction exists on Philadelphia with furnishing for the war only 19,228 men. Our citizens do not, by any means, think that the city has furnished too many volunteers, or should not furnish more, but they are dissatisfied on account of not receiving credit for all that has been done. It is not believed that full justice has been done us in the recent enollment. Instances have been brought to our notice i

Reither is any account taken of numerous other regi-ments, parts of regiments, companies, &c., all of which, at the lowest calculation, will foot up as follows: at the lowest calculation, will foot up as tollows:

Becognized regiments: 29,400
Anderson Troop 400
Beserves: 2,500
Segebarth's Battery 350
Captein Wrigly 100
Harlan's Cavairy 500
Averill's Cavairy 500

roster in the Adjutant General's office was examined, would be found nearly correct. Philadelphia, we maintain, has furnished as many troops for the war as any other city, and should not be robbed of credit due her. Give us credit for what we have done, and it will stimu-

Nay, the recens expedition to menico, which was inaugurated with so much pomp, and which has come to such an inglorious end, was based on the avowed object of putting an end to the anarchy, and oppression, and bloodshedding that existed there under the name of a Government, and to substitute something like settied law and order in its place. Can it be said that any of these countries were in a worse condition than the Border States of America are in now? And is there any reason for neutrality now that would not have been equally powerful then? Was there any argument to justify interference in any of these cases that does not speak trumpat tongued in favor of interference in the present crists? especially when it is remembered that the kind of interference now meeded is not ction, but a simple recognition of the Southern States. No army used be sent, not a gun fired. Europe has but to proncuace the Confederate States a nation, and they become so. The South has from the first passionately desired it. The North might rave and bluster, but in their hearts they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the excuse to restreat from what they would be glad of the results of the re Col. J. Buchanan Cross, the adroit good hesith, and does not seem the least crest-fallen over his recent unsuccessful attempt to escape. He no doubt consoles himself with the thought that if he did not succeed it was not because he did not try. Perhaps he will try sgain. The officials at the penitentiary look upon Cross as a mysterious and dangerous man, and all his movements are closely watched. If a bona fide pardon should be obtained, it is doubtful now whether it would be recognized until a delegation had waited on the Governor and satisfied themselves of its truthfulness.

A SINGULAR CASE .- On Saturday morning, a hearing took place before Judge Allison, on a writ of habeas corpus, which developed the fact that, in the month of May last, a little white girl, named Katy the month of May last, a little white girl, named Katy Begins Mitchell, aged feur years, had been bound to a colored man, named John Edwards, as a servant in his family, etc. This was the act of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, the little girl having been sent to the almshouse shortly after the death of her mother. It seems that John O'Byrne, Erq., had the writ issued requiring the Guardians to produce the child. The return made to the writ stated that the child had died. Edwards, the colored man, was before the court to prove the death of the child. He testified that the little orphan was bound to him by the Guardians. The indenture was produced. SERENADE TO THE HON. WM. D. KELLEY.—A few evenings since the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley was tendered a screnade by a number of his warm and personal friends. After the performance of a number of patriotic airs the screnaders were invited into Mr. Kelley's residence, and there treated to a fine collation.

MINISTRRIAL. The Rev. S. W. Crittenden has accepted the call to the First Presbyterian Church of the borough of Darby, and entered upon his

APPOINTMENT BY THE COURT. - Judge Allison has appointed Dennis Mead constable of the Fifth ward, in place of Wm. Gallagher resigned. DEPUTY ASSESSOR. - Jesse Townsend,

an officer in the State Bank of Camden, has been appointed ceputy U. S. Assessor for Camden city. WEST JERSEY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION —This association will convene at the First Baptist. Church in this city, to morrow.

CLOSING OF STORES FOR THE PURPOSE OF DRILLING.—We, the undersigned, believing, in this our hour of National peril, that it behooves each and every member of the community to aid and encourage the Government to the best of his solities, do hereby agree to close our places of business at four o'clock P. M. ou each and every business day, commencing on Monday, September 8th, 1862, for the space of two weeks, or longer, if necessary, so that ourselves and employees may more fully devote our energies to the suppression of this specialists.

robellion.

And we join in recommending his Honor Mayor Henry to issue a proclamation, requesting the citizens to make the movement universal throughout the city, and Alexander G. Cattell, Charles H. Welling, P. Jenks Smith, Thomas R. Tunis, Kirk B. Wells, Jarvis Siade, EdwardD. Stokes, Charles H. Richardson, have been approximated. pointed a committee to lay this before the Mayor of the city, and, if possible, still further carry out the ob-jects of this movement. PHILADELPHIA, September 6th, 1862. Emith, Williams, & Oo. ( A. F. dazard. Bernard A. Hoopes. Frederick Paxson & Co. Dale, Ross, & Co. Chas. E. Morgan & Co Chas. R. Morgan & Co.
Wright, Fmith, & Pearsall.
Atwood; White, & Co.
E. Simpson & Co.
C. T. Holloway.
Howell, Smith, & Co.
James Morroe.
Beubler & Howard. John N. Bauersachs John N. Bauersacas.
E. O. Eby & Co.
Johnes, Berry, & Co.
Stout & Atkinson.
Martin & Wolff.
Riddle, Gill, & Co.
Haddock, Reed, & Co. artannot & Blym. Boker & Bro.
Moss & Co.
Mason & Co.
Graff & Watkin

Hood, Bonbright, & Co. A. H. Franciscus. Young, Bro., & Co. loore, Henszey, & Co. Hazlet, Lathrop, & Lyons Chas: Henderson & Son. Geo W. Beed & Co. Abraham Bitter. White & Pechin. Howell & Bourke. Feldman, Gunsenhauser, Nusbaum. Williams & Arcest. Nusbaum.
Shapleigh, Rue, & Co.
Pearce, Wardin, & Co.
A. W.; Little & Co.
Kemble & Vanhorn.
Fries & Lehman.
Wm. S. Stewart & Co. Wilson, Anderson, Hess, Rogers, & Cham Barcroft & Co J. A. Elliott & Co. Boss, Shott, & Co.
Strauss & Goldman. J.
J. H. Coyle & Co.
Canby, Neville, & Hughes.
R. N. Lee & Co.
Bloomingdale & Rhine.
Wm. K. Andrews. Hildeburn & Bro.

Goldsmith Bros. A. M. Conover. arrett & Carton F. C. Van Horn. A. B. Wilkins. Parker & Toland. M. Jones & Co. A DIVORCE CASE IN COURT.—Before is Honor Judge Allison the case of Fry vs. Fry, being as action for separate maintenance, came up on satur-day last. The case was called some time since, but owing to the absence of the witnesses the investigation was postponed upon application made by Charles W. Brooke, Esq., counsel for the husband Mrs. Fry, through her counsel, C. B. F. O'Neill, Esq., was anxious to have the case proceed. The postponement, however, was agreed to, and Saturday the examination commenced. Mrs. Fry was examined as a wi ness. She testified Mrs. Try was examined as a winess. She testified that between five and six weeks since she found a lotter of Mary Clothier's in her husband's pocket, and also a likeness of Mary. She became indignant, destroyed the letter, and trampled the likeness on the floor. For this trying to appease her outraged feelings, Mr. Fry gave her several blows and kicks, bruiging her face and sams. Besides all this, she once discovered her husband with Mary Clothier in the kitchen of her residence. The The husband bought a handsome lounge, and either presented or sold it to Mary. Words ensued between the husband and wife, and en the day she left him he said she had no spunk or she would leave him. The sister of Mr. Fry testified that she believed it to be the duty of a wife to make her husband's home one of comfort, but her

mir. Fry testing that. Such children it to be the duty of a wife to make her husband's home one of comfort, but her sister in-law made heme very uncomfortable. Her brother is a kind, indulgent man, and nover to her knowledged did he refuse to give her all she wanted; he even indulged her in a visit to New York by herself, and when she had spent all he had given her, sent her on more money. It was only a short time ago that he let her go down to Atlantic City, where she staid as long as it suited her. She hes behaved with gross indecency on some occasions when about to go out; her husband would ask where she was going to; she would reply by telling him in plain lawguage that he might find out. The counsel seked the witness if she knew anything about the letter found in the pockets of Mr. Fry.

The witness replied yes; Mary Clothier has now a husband in the army; she can't read; beforeher husband wont away he made an agreement to get my brother to read his letters to Mary; the letter spoken of was frem him; it centained twenty five dollars in Treasury notes; I believe Mrs. Fry knew the letter in the stove; it was for this that my brother, in a moment of anger, struck his wife. his wife

Mrs. Fry was asked about her visit to Atlantic City,
whom she met with, and what he did there, she said that
she went there with the wile of Mr. Lury, boarded at
the same place, and did pretty much as other people did. sand place, and one pretty much as other people did.
She never made an engagement to meet any man; don't
know Mr. Humbold; have seen him; she once visited a
house in Wood street, kept by a lady friend of hers, whom
she met at a boarding-house at Atlantic City.
Mr. Brooke now called several other witnesses, who
not being present, the case was adjourned until next

THE SHERIFF CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE —This tedious case is now near at an end, it being it to a close this week. On Saturday the following addi-tional testimony was received: tional testimony was received:

Henry Boop sworn.—I live in the Eighth precinct, at it inside; it had the name of Robert Ewing for sheriff:

James Lynch testified that he voted in the Seventh division of the Twentieth ward, for Thompson, and had not psid a tax for four years.

Michael Costello testified that he was return clerk in the First precinct, Ninth ward; recollected Mr. Speakman voting between 9 and 10 o'clock; there were votes polled in that hour; uo scratched tickets in that hour.

The Governor's proclamation of October 2, 1861, referring to the military vote, was next given in evidence.

Also, the returns of votes in two regiments (Thirty-sixib and Thirty seventh Regiments) at Easton, Pa., by which Mr. Ewing received a majority of thirty-six votes.

Mr. Hirst announced, that wilk three withesses to be examined to-day, the case for the respondent would examined to-day, the case for the respondent would In reply to a question from Judge Ludlow, Mr. Thayer stated that the rebuttal would occupy a day or two.

The court then adjourned.

But very few votes were affected by the evidence, and the demaca to the majority claimed by Mr. Thompson is

the damage to the majority claimed by Mr. Thompson is so trilling, that his counsel will probably call no witnesses in his behalf. A VOIDING THE; DRAFT.—In accordance with the notice issued by the United States marshal, calling the attention of the railroad companies to the fact that a number of persons were evading the draft; by taking their departure from the State of country several individuals were stopped on Saturday, and compelled to remain in town until they procured passes. To obtain these documents it was necessary to proceed to the office of Marshal Millward and give security in the sum of \$1,000, and pay the sum of \$2 per man. During the whole day there was a grand stampede to the marshal's office for these papers. Many persons, however, disputed the right of the clerks to charge the sum of \$2. During the afternoon an order came frem Washington abolishing the interdict upon free travel, and passports were no longer necessary. This has long been the source of annoyance to business men, but now the difficulty is ended. Most persons who are able to run away from the draft are equally well able to furnish substitutes in case they are drafted, so that there is but little danger of their absconding, while any who go from one State to snother, to avoid the conscription only walk into the sourse they are endeavoring to eacape, for they will be compelled to render an account of thomselves anywhere within the Union. The only point where this strict surveillance seems to be necessary is upon the Canada lines and at the wharves of the packets which sail to foreign countries.

THE FRAUDULENT ASSESSMENT OF THE FRAUDULENT ASSESSMENT OF THE FIFTH WARD.—This case, alluded to in The Press of Saturday, came up on the same day in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Allison. Mr. David W. Sellers called the attention of the court to the fact that a very incorrect assessment had been made in the Fifth ward. Mr. F. Carroll Biewster, who appeared for Mr. McDowell, one of the assessors, stated that Mr. McDowell had agreed with his fellow-assessor, Mr. Dougherty, to divide their labors. The assessment of real estate was made by Mr. McDowell, and the list of taxables was to be taken by Mr. Dougherty.

In performing his share of the work, it is alleged that Mr. Dougherty added nearly a thousand names to the list! In the Second division of the ward one hundred names had been added of persons alleged to reside at 422 South Front street, twenty sign names at 509 South Front street, twenty sign names at 507 South Front street. The assessors were to have met at the city commissioners' office on Thursday last, to have the books adjuated, but Mr. Dougherty falied to attend.

Mr. Sellers suggested that Mr. Dougherty he required

have the books adjusted, but Mr. Dougherty failed to attend.
Mr. Sellers suggested that Mr. Dougherty be required to produce the list of names he had added. Judge Allison said he would give time for Mr. Dougherty to meet with Mr. McDowell to correct the returns.

It is elleged that the object of this enormous swindle was to increase the apparent number of taxables in the ward, so as to give it an additional Democratic representative in Common Council. To accomplish this the books of a sailor boarding house keeper were copied in one instance, and scores of men were put down as taxables who probably do not know the Fifth ward, Philadelphia, from the most remote corner of the earth.
District Attorney Manu will bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury to-day.

A CASE OF HOMICIDE. - Coroner A CASE OF HOMICIDE. — COPONET. Conrad commenced an investigation on Saturd sy morning in the case of a man named Benard Murphy, who died from injuries received at the hands of another man named Wm: McKimmey. The evidence before the coronner developed the facts, that on last Sunday night Murphy was at Lafferty's tavern, Thirty-first and Market alreets. McKimmey came in the bar-room and said he was going to hit Murphy. He put his threat into execution, and Murphy then ran across the street into the house of Mr. McHamins. McKimmey laid in wait for him, and when he came out he struck him a blow, or blows, from the force of which Murphy fell and became insensible. In this condition he was removed to the Almshouse, where he died at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He never revived after receiving the blow. The jury rendered a verdict, that Bernard Murphy came to his death from compression of the brain, produced by a blow inflicted by Wm McKimmey. This is probably a case of murder in the first degree, as the evidence is clear as to the "lying in wait." McKimmey was committed to prison.

ASSOCIATION OF PRINCIPALS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PRINCIPALS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—The stated annual meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Male Principals of Public tchools was held on Saturday, when the following officers were elected to rerve for the enaming year:

President—Geo. W. Fetter, Mt. Vernon's chool.

Vice President.—Richard Glassen, Zane-street.

Recording Secretary.—Chas. A. Singer, Montgomery.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. M. Thomas, Hestonville.

J reasurer.—Geo. M. Sayre, Mantua.

Business Committee.—Wm H. Parker, Ringgold; Jas.
G. Barnwell; Livingston; H. J. Waterman, Columbia; E.
A. Singer, Franklin; M. Watson' Price.

Committee on Klections.—J. C. Martindale, Oakdale; George Gilbert, Benjamin Rush.

A CASE OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY. A UASE OF ASSAULT AND DATTERY.

—In the criminal court, on Saturday, a man, named Reynolds, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill Colonel Patrick Washington Concy. The evidence was: As Col. Concry was taking an evening stroll, and passing a street corner in the western part of the city, a short time since, the defendant was standing in the shade of a building. He had a big stick in his hand. As the Colonel passed by Reynolds charged him with being an informer, two. The Colonel replied, "If you want to see an informer go into Beach street;" whereupon the man tried to punch out. Beach street;" Hereupon the man tried to punch out, with his stick, one of the eyes of the Colonel. He failed in this, and then struck him on the head, cutting entirely through his beaver. Evidence was heard in mitigation of punishment, and the further investigation of the case was postponed until next Saturday.

COLORED SOLDIERS .- We have already alluded in these columns to the manner in which the colored part of our population look upon this war, and of their anxiety to take part in the strife, provided certain things are guarantied. The following petition relative to this matter is now being circulated in this city for signatures, the design being to transmit it to the President: President:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: Your petitioners, citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully desire to present for your consideration their belief that a white man is of as much consequence as a negro, and that the lives of white men can and ought to be spared by the employment of negroes as oldiers. We, therefore, respectfully petition you to employ black men as soldiers, and thus spare the lives of a proportionate number of white men. a proportionate number of white men.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- Late on Saturday afternoon, an elderly woman was run over by a freight train, on Market street, near Twenty-first, and had one leg badly crushed above the ankie. The sufferer was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.—The new postage currency will, it is thought, be distributed to-day. The rush to the Mint, on Saturday, for this change, REASSEMBLING OF COUNCILS. Both

branches of City Councils will reassemble on Thursday next. The rush of business before our city fathers will be creat.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Beceived on Saturday, September 6, 1862: John J. Bidgeway, of C. H. Grant. ..... \$100 Paris. ..... \$1,000 PROM HITTH WARD. FROM SIXTH WARD.

FROM TENH WARD. 

UNITED STATES, BANITARY, COMMIS-

DRAFTING IN NEW JERSEY .- From present indications there wi be no necessity for drafting outside of Camden coup, New Jersey. Claydrafting outside of Camden cout, New Jersey. Clayton township, Glonees er count was somewhat behind, but the township committee ored a bounty equal, with the pay, to forty-one dolls per month, and the quota was speedily filled. In Jamden county several townships were behindhand, as a draft was ordered, which was to have been made frol, a portion of them confriday fast, at which will be Gloudet sownship alone, of those from which a draft was rived, was in default. The deficiency was five men, and the hour designated, 12 o'clock, Commission: Tatesa ceeded to make the draft, which was done as follows he names of all in the township (309 in number) were iritten on slips and enclosed each in a the cylinder. Theylinders were then placed in a box, shook up, and a penn blindfolded took therefrom five cylinders, which freyerer the names of those drafted. During the afternoonthe Commissioner

those drafted. During the afterworth Gommissioner received biders from the Governor postgone further operations until to morrow. The ally township from which a draft will probably be made; stockton, which is required to furnish forty-three mejand as no bounty is efferted, they will be forthcoming it the above unpleasant process. The following ary theounties paid, viz: Newton township, \$50, full; Dlawe township, \$75; Centre township, \$100, full. HOMEOPATHIC HOPITL. The following named gentlemen have bee appointed by the board of managers of the Honecathic Hospital, to serve as physicians and surgeons | Consulting Physicians.—Constine Hering, M. D.; Walter Williamson, M. D.; Richelle Keichen, M. D.; Charles Neidhard, M. D.; Richelle Cardiner, M. D.; Joseph Berons, M. D. OSEPH BEYERS, M. D.

Attending Physicians.—J. Glaard, M. D.; Chas
G. Baue, M. D.; Horace Hatch L.D.; Walter M. Willlemsen, M.D.; O.B. Gaueg, M.J. Slas S. Brooks, M.D.

Chief Surgeon — Francis Sim M.D.

Attending Surgeons.—D. Jais, M.D.; A. H. Ashton, M. D.; George R. Starkey M. J.; J. B. Rarhart,
M. D.; Alfred Zantzinger, M. L. N. Guernsey, M. D.

F. E. Boericke, M. J. M. S. Guernsey, M. D.

NEARLY COMPLETE—The new R. C. NEARLY COMPLETE—Inc new R. C. church, Trith and Dickerson eets, is fast approaching completion. The scaffolding cted for plastering, has been removed from the inter, and the painters are busily engaged in graining the indow cases. The roof has been entirely completed, penting a next and hand some finish. A number of less have volunteered to assist the pastor in getting up fail in aid of the church, to be held next November, injusted Fund Hall. Donations will be thankfully receded at the pastoral residence, Tenth and Dickerson rese.

THE GALLANT 1XTH. The brave and gallant Massachusetts [xth] which was so brutally attacked at Baltimore on the 18th of April, 1861, and which shed the first blood spit for the Union, is expected to leave Boston to morrow for the sax of war. These gallant men will pass through Plistelphia on their way south, and our citizens shill ince their appreciation of their participit services is nonmanner.

South, and our citizens shill mee their appreciation of their patriotic services it southanner.

FIRES.—About 3 o'ock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the oal-oil factory on York street, above Belgrade, Ninetesh ward. It was caused by the explosion of benzine. It damage done amounts to about two hundred dollars.

Saturday morning the milk A. Campbell & Co., at Manay unk, was slightly damage by fire. THE WAR EXCITEENT—MEETING IN

MIANTUA.—At reven and a sif, o'clock this evening the citizens of Mantha, Twenty-furth ward, intend to hold a meeting on the lot adjuste the armory of Company C, 2d Regiment of Rifles, at Thirt-eighth and Bridge streets. Parson Brownlow, Ex. doverre Pollock; and other speakers of equal eminence, will by resent. PHILADELPHIA AD ERIE RAILROAD.

—In a few days the Philischia and Eric Railroad Company will commence laying their track east of Warren. In the absence of hands dung the progress of the war, it will be impossible to be mre than two miles per week, but the work will progress easily. THE RUSSELL TOOP .- The recruiting office of this organized has been changed, we learn, from 213 Chestmustiest to 219 Dock street. The Troop will be organized in the same plan as the Andersen Troop. Being buly full, the chances for active respectable young of daily decrease. Now is the time to con-

A NEW AMBULNUE.—The Philadelphia Fire Company, local i Seventeenth street, below Chesmut, have procured at an expense of two hundred dollars; an ambulance t tle purpose of carrying sick and wounded soldiers. They whicle is neat and commodious.

LAUNCH OF A TEAMSHIP.—The steamship Continents, sixen kundred tons burden, to be commanded by Capin Marshman, will be launched from the yard of M John W. Lynn, to morroy at 2 P. M. This is the send of the largest steamships ever built in Philadelphia r the mercantile marine. Drowning (ASE About two o'clock on Saturday afterbon. A boy named Stone, twelve years of age fell fin a tree into the Wissahiokon, and was rowned. The ody vas recovered and taken to the residence of the paints of the deceased, at No. 1437 Filbert street.

THE TURE The entries for the fall eting it Point ReezsPark will commence on the 22d A Moonlight Excursion to Atlantic City takes place on Aturday evening next, returning on Monday morning.

PHILADEL HIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAM. W. DE COUSEY,

JAMES C. HANY

J. B. LIPPINOOF,

OMMITTER OF THE MONTE. ETTER BAGS At the Mercants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Shamme, Ohard ... Liverpool, soon
Bark Aspni I Hevey, Miller ... Port Spain, soon
Bark Thomas Debtt ... Lagua ra, soon
Brig Naper, Orenton ... Barbados, soon

PORT OF MILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1862. 

Bark Oak Beer, from Boston, (not cleared) with mase to Twelst Co.
Schr Edwis leed, Goodspeed, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Hamett, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr Georgie Green, Cobb., 6 days from Boston, with ice to Thos Ejahill. Schr L A menhower, Miller, from Boston, with ice Schr L A menhower; Miller, from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr Crisi Renear, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to John B Whit Schr OzelBrown, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Manhart, Peterson, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast t/daptain.
Schr Manhart, Peterson, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast t/daptain.
Schr Bast Morris, Hoover, from Bridgeport.
Schr Gosta, Sweet, from Beverly.
Schr Ghe Hoore, Ingersell, from Balem.
Schr Shrot, Thurlow, from Newburyport.
Schr Meila, Brooks, from Newburyport.
Schr Meila, Broks, from Roston.
Schr Meila, Brown, from Boston.
Schr Hi Bills, Brown, from Boston.
Schr Haris Roxanna, Palmer, from Baton.
Schr laria Roxanna, Palmer, from Buton.
Schr muci H Sharp, Mayhew, from Buton.
Schr muci H Sharp, Mayhew, from Buton.
Schr muci H Sharp, Mayhew, from Boston.
Schr muci H Sharp, Mayhew, from Boston.
Schr Mallace, Scull; from Boston.
Schr Mallace, Boull; from Boston.
Schr Mallace, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mse to Wm M Baird & Co.

OLEARED.
Steaishly Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor.
Schild Morts, Hoover, Providence, B. Milnes & Co.
Schild Morts, Hockhill, Jalem,
Schild Morts, Ingersoll, Salem, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schild Sharch, Thurlow, Newburyport,
do
Schi Voltal Brooks, Providence, John R. White.
Sch Crisis Renear, Lynn,
do
Schr Alert, Unampion, Rast Cambridge, C. A. Heckscher

& Cel
Schr D H Bils, Brown, Quincy, J B Blakiston.
Schr D H Bils, Brown, Quincy, J B Blakiston.
Schr Maria Roxanna, Paimer, Portland, do
Schr O S Edwards, Gandy, Boston, do
Schr S B Fharp, May hew, Boston, do
Schr Wm Wallace, Scull, Boston, Wm H Johns.
Schr Grorga, Sweet, Boston, do
Schr Forga, Sweet, Boston, do
Schr Forgas, Sweet, Boston, Go
Schr B Beld, Goodspeed, Boston, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr E Beld, Goodspeed, Boston, Hammett, Van Dussen & Lechuse. Sebr Morning Stan, Day, Nowbern, NC, do Schr merald, Short, N-schur; port, do (Correspondence of the Philacotania Exchange.)

LEW Res. Del., Sept 5.

The steamship Suwanee, from Philadelphia for New

Orleans, went to sea at 6 A M on the 4th; also, ship Bells Orleans, went to sea at 6 A M on the 4th; also, ship Belle of the Ucean, for Liverpool, in tow of rung America, passed to sea on the 4th. The schooner Fannie, a prize to the steamer Keystone State, loaded with salt, in a leaking condition, left the Broakwater on the 4th inst. for Philadelphia. There are at the harbor four or five schooners, names unknown. The cargo of sutlers' stores saved from the schooner Clifton has been shipped to New York in a damaged condition. Wind SS W.

Yours, to.

(Correspondence of the Passes)

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVER DE GRACE, Sept 5

The steamer Wyoming lett here this morning, with the following coats in tow, laden and consumed as follows:

Frances, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets: Frances E, anthracite coal to St Georges, Del: M. Fife, lumber to J Craig; Lone Star, anthracite coal to Delaware City; Jaz Cook, lime to Bohemis.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, Sept 4.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuplkil Canal to day, bound to Philadelphis, laden at di consigned as follows:

American Bagle, grain; &c. to captain; A & Shark, do to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; D A Albright, lime to Mr Finfruck; Glara Louisa, pig iron to Whitney & Son; W Kalback, coal to Wm McIlvaine & Son; Elias, lumber to J Keeley; two rafts timber to Schuylkili Navigation Co. MEMOBANDA. Steamship Cumbria, Norden, hence, arrived at New

York 6th inst.
Ship Saranak, Rowland, for Philadelphia 10th inst. was adv at 1 ive poel 23d ult.
Ship Philadelphia, Poole, from New York, at Liverpool 22d ut.

Bark A A Drebert, Soudder, cleared at New York 6th,
Inst. for Philadelphia

Bark Carloca, Oliver, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 21st nt.
Brigs Lucy Ann, Watts, and Amos Lawrence, Fuller,
herce, arrived at Boston 5th inst.
Schrs J Frambes, Frambes, D C Hulse, Kempton,
Ocean Herald Cox, Armenia, Ovvalier, and E H Atwood, Bich, hence, arrived at Boston 5th inst.
Schr. Augusts, Tabbut, cleared at Portland 4th inst.
for Philadelphia. Schrs E U Knight; Whirlow, and S, V W Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 4th inst.

Steamer American Union, Gibbs, hence, arrived at Providence 4th inst.

LEGAL.

LSTATE OF JOHN McFARLAN,

DECEASED—Letters of Administration upon the

Estate of John McFarlan, deceased, having been granted
to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said

Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims on the same to present them to or to his Attorney, WILLIAM H. MABTIN, au25-m6t\* 233 South FIFT & Street. The County of Philadelphia.

In proceedings for the partition of the real estate of ROBERT B. AREY, deceased

To John Arey, Samuel Arey, Joseph Arey, Robert Higgs, and Eliza M., his wife, in right of said Eliza, Samuel Bay, Dr. William Bacon, and Mary, his wife, in right of said Mary, George Davis, Eliza Tinker, late Davis, and Horatio G. Davis.

Pursuant to an order of publication, made by the court at their regular sessions in Philadelphia, on FRI-DAY, the third day of July, A. D. 1862, you are hereby notified and informed that a jury of inquest has been awarded by the aforesaid court to make partition of the real estate formerly belonging to said decedent to and ameng the parties interested in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, then to value and appraise the same. And that a meeting of the said jury of inquest will be held for that purpose, at 10 coloher. TN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR and jury of inquest will be held for that purpose, at 10 c'olock A. M., on FRIDAY, the third day of October, A. D. 1862, at the WETHERILL HOUSE, in SANSOM Street, above SEXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

ROBERT.EWING, Sheriff. ARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of wallades, but the Monorable John Cadwalades, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to medirected, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 North FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 22, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the schooner ALERT, consisting of coffee, clagars, brogsins, gaiters, thread, paper, stationery, lead,

gars, brogans, gaiters, thread, paper, stationery, lead soap, linseed oil, steel, sheet iron, and other articles of merchandice.

WILLIAM MILLWARD, merchandize.

WILLIAM MILLWABD,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District of Penna
PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1862.

gef-6 MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a 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 BUTOHEE'S STORE, No. 146 North FRONT Street, on THURSDAY, September 18th, 1862, at 10 o'clock M., the cargo of the schooner ALBION, consisting of coffee, cigars, sugar, tin, coppor, ielly, colives, cloth, bunting, lawns, spool cotton, &c. Catalogues will be issued one day prior to the sale.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1862.

ARSHAL'S SALE.—By Virtue of a Writ of Sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADEB, 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 DERBY-SHIBE'S STORE, No. 107 North WATER Street, on THURSDAY, September 18th, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., the residue of the cargo of the Schooner HAVELOUK, consisting of Coffee, Starch, Guava Jelly, and Ciga s. WILLIAM MILLWARD, U.S. Marshal, Eastern District of Penn. U. S. Marshal, Eastern District of Penn. Philadelphia, September 3, 1862. set-6t

ARSHAL'S SALE. By virtue of Lawring and the United States, in and for the Eastern District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admirelty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and-best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHIEL. STREET WHARF, on SATURDAY, September 20th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the scheoner CHANCE, her isolies Ac., and the cargo laden on board. The cargo tensists of Saltin sacks. WILLIAM MILLWARD, U.S. Marshal Eastern District of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Sept.1, 1862.

PHILADRIPHIA, Sept 1, 1862.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of 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 MIOHENER'S STORE, No. 142 North FRONT Street, on FRIDAY, September 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. 1,791% bushels of rice, being the cargo of the schooner JULIA WARDEN.

WARDEN. U.S. Marshal Eastern District of Penns.
PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1862. se2-6t ARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a with the Hon John Oadwallader, studied on Twenty Third, between RACE and Vine Streets, philadelphia, Capacity 600 bushels for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. in admiralty to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Oash, at MICHENER'S STOBE.

No. 142 North FRONT Street, on FRIDAY, September 19th, 1862, at 12 c'clock M., 1,656% bushels of rice and 16 bushels of Corn. being the cargo of the schooler LYDIA AND MARY.

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

COPARTNERSHIPS.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, September 1, 1803. 862-6 MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Sele, 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 best bidder, for cash, at DERBYSHIEE'S STORE, No. 107 North WATER Street, on THURSDAY, September 18th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the schooner GEUGRE G. BAKER. Compassing of coffee. the schooner GEORGE G. BAKER, consisting of coffee bagging rope, (morquito netting, linen, and cotton, sheeting, cotton yarn, prints, Shaker bonnets, spool coton, crushed sugar, saleratus, rice, &c. Catalogues will be issued one day prior to the sale.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Ponnsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1862. se2.6t

PHILADELPHIA, September I, 1862.

ARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Marshales, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiratly, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at LAFERTY'S STORE, DELAWARE Avenue, below Vine street, on FRIDAY, September 19th, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., 792 bushels salt, 2 bags of coffee, I trunk containing shoes and othermerchandise, being the cargo of the schooner. ARROW The coffee and shoes will be sold at MIOHENER'S STORE, No. 142 North FRONT Street, at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U.S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, September 1, 1892.

OLD B. L. G. B. O. G. WILLE OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

320 OHESTNUT Street, PHILADELERIA, September 20 CHESING AND STORE.

The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY still continue to forward all kinds of Merchandise to CINCINNATI, Obio.

J. BINGHAM, Superintendent.

NOTICE—P. G.

AND N. B. B. CO.—The Wissehickon Bridge being completed, the trains will run regularly as per time table of May 26.

265 8t H. K. SNITH, General Sup't. OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND BEADING BAILBOAD COMPANY. AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1862.
The BATES of FREIGHT and TOLLS on ANTHRA. CITE COAL transported by this Company will bows during the month of SERTEMBER, 1862: ¡To Bichm'd To Philada. Port Carbon Mount Carbon Schnylkill Haven

By order of the Board of Managers. je30.5m W. H. WEBB, Secretary. MO THE DISEASED OF ALL OLASSES.—All acute and chronic diseases cured, by special guarantee, at 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure no charge is made.
Professor BOLLES, the founder of this new practice, will superintend the treatment of all cases himself. A pamphlet containing a multitude of ceitificates, of those cured, also letters and complimentary resolutions from medical men and others, will be given to any person free.

Lectures are constantly given at 1220 to medical Lectures are constantly given, at 1220, to medical men and others who desire a knowledge of my dis-covery, in applying Electricity as a reliable thera-peutic agent. Consultation free. 228 6m

B. FRANK. PALMER, Surgeon Artist to the Government Institutions, Washington. Also, to all of the Medical Colleges and Hospitals.

The "PALMER LIMBS," adopted by the Army and Navy Surgeons. Pamphlets sent gratis. Address,
B. FRANK. PALMER,

192-6m No. 1609 CHESTNUT Street, Philad's. PATER B. MC. 1000 CHESTAUT Surest, rmino a.

PRAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Drain and Water PIPE, from 2 inches bore up, with every variety of Bends, Branches, Traps, &c., warranted equal to any in the market, and at less rates. The undersigned being interested in one of the largest and best beds of Fire Clay in this country for the manufacture of the above and other articles, defles competition, both in quality and price.

PRTER B. MELIOK,

Office and Store 721 OHESTNUT Street.

Manufactory cor. Thompson and Anthracite, streets, Philadelphia. A NTI-FRICTION METAL,

For sale by

JAMES YOUOM, Jr.,

OITY BRASS FOUNDBY, DRINKER'S ALLEY,

Between Front and Second, Bace and Arch stsau8.2m\* MOTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 3 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., my4-tf.

BAY RUM.—AN INVOICE OF very superior BAY RUM, in quarter casks, just cocived and for sale by OHAS. S. OARSTAIRS, 172 128 WALRUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. CLARET. 172 cases St. Julien Me doc Claret for sale by
CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS,
an14 So 128 WALKUT Street DAY RUM.—10 quarter casks Saint D Martin Bay Rum just received per schooner MA-BEL, and for sale by JAURETOHE & LAVERGUE, 202 and 204 South FBONT Street, sel

FOR SALE AND TO LET. TOR SALE—Two Bigh-Pressure Exhauting Condensing ENGINES, (upright beam),
cylinder 18 inches bore, 34 inches troka, connected at
right angles on fly wheel shaft; otherwise entirely independent; each Engine having a strong and heavy box
bed plate cast in one piece, supporting massive square
pedestals on columns carrying beam pillow blocks.

These Engines are modern in style and finish; strong
and substantially built, having only been in use a few
months, will be found an examination equal to any in the
market. Also, two Cylinder Fine BOILERS, 38 feet long, 42

inches diameter, with two 15 inch flues in each, with whole fire front, and other appurtenances used while in operation.
Also, a Friction HOISTING DRUM, with shaft, Also, a Friction HOISTING DRUM, with snatt, driving, and reversing gear complete. Will raise at ordinary speed five tons, with single chain direct acting. Also, the CHAIN belonging thereto.

Also, the CHAIN belonging thereto.

Also, one pair BLOWING CYLINDERS Oylinder 30 inches diameter. 30 inches stroke. Horizontal, with cast iron bed plates, all properly connected, with about 175 feet 10 inch Blast Pipe, in 16 feet lengths. The Cylinders are modern in style, and substantially built.

Also, two pairs CRUSHERS, with goar heavy, used for transhing ores; with Driving Gear, Shafts, Pullers. Hangers, &c leys, Hangers, &c
Also, SHAFTING, from 7 inches diameter down to 2
inches, with Pedestals, Bangers, Wheels, bevel and spur, Pulleys, &c.,
Also, CORNISH PUMP, with necessary connections,
Rod, Shears, Chain and Brucket Sheines, Pulleys, &c.,
Barrel, Shaft, Pedestal, Wheel, &c.
All the above having been used but a sbort time at the
Chattam Cobalt Mines, Middle Haddam, Conn.
'Persons desiring to examine them will please call on
GEORGE H. RISHOP, Middletown, Conn. near the
premises; or apply to
C. H. SHINN,

premises; or apply to C. H. SHINN, 266 if 222 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FOR SALE—The three-story brick Dwelling No. 1621 GBEEN Street; all the modern conveniences. Lot 25 feet front by 121 deep Possession given November 1. Inquire of GRAHAM CALVERT, office of FALLON & SERBILL, 520 WALNUT Street. 863 winds.\* OOMS FOR SALE.—Nine Jacquard Looms, varying from 8 to 16 shuttles and 2% to

Also, several Hand Looms, 4 to 8 shuttles. Apply to CONNAH & NORRI se6-smwf 4t 74 DUANE Street, New York. FOR SALE .- The desirable resience, 1119 GREEN Street. Pleasant location. liate pessession. One half can remain on morrgage.

TO RENT—A three-story Brick Dwelling, with all the modern conveniences, on the N. W. corner of NINTH and OATHERINE Streets.

Apply at 1006 CHRISTIAN Street. 866 31\* TO RENT-A three story Brick TO RENT-House No. 1711 TO RENT—House No. 1711
VINE Street, 14 rooms, with modern conveniences.
Rent low. Apply to W. G BEDFORD, 1913 OALLOW-HILL Street.

se6-3:\* FOR BALL - COUNTY FARM, 98 acres of first-rate land. COUNTY IVARM, 96 acres of irst-rate ianu.

Price only \$9,000. Terms easy.

Also, Bucks-county Farm; good land; 98 acres; only

\$75 per acre. Farm one mile from Media; 96 acres

Delaware ccunty; \$95 per acre. Farm, 89 acres, near

Norristown; Montgomery county; \$95 per acre. For

further particulars, apply to

E. PRTTIT,

se6 No. 309 WALNUT Street.

\$350.—TO RENT—HOUSE No.
2127 ARCH Street; has all the modern improvements and is in complete order.

Apply to W. M. SHEWELL, sc5-61\* No. 40 North FOURTS Street. TO BE SOLD—Large Modern
HOUSES—No. 1825 GREEN Street, four-storled,
21 feet front; and No 1909 GREEN Street, three-storled, TO BE SOLD-Large Modern 21 feetiront; but deep lots.

BONSALL BROTHERS,

BONSALL BROTHERS,

. 116 North NISTH Street. TO RENT-Two handsomely fur-Inithed communicating CHAMBERS, second story, with first class BOARDING, in a private family; location central; reference required. Address "Booms," A STORE AND DWELLING,

LET. Apply to an30-12t\* ELI DILLIN, 1218 Green street. HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Elegant Brown Stone House and handsome Furniture, Walnut street, between Seventeenth some Furniture, Wainut Bergory and Eighteenth streets. Apply to
O. H. MUIRHEID, 203 South SIXTH Street. au26 1m

FOR SALE—A beautiful COT-TAGE, and six acres of Ground, in the interior of Remaylvania, desirably situated and arranged for an accdemy or first-class school, near a thriving village, and in a healthy location.

Also, a desirable DWELLING and Lot, in New Bloom field, Perry county, Penna.

Also, a large number of cottages, lots, and other proportice, for sale or exchange. aul6 and S. W. cor. SEVENTEENTH and GREEN.

The GUN and FISHING TAOKLE Store will be removed to 415 OHESTNUT Street, SEPTEMBER, 1st.
Inquire of PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
1/28-if 482 CHESTNUT Street. TO LET— Dwelling No. 24 South
BEVENTEENTH Street. Apply to
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
1922-tf No. 47 North SECOND Street. TO RENT—A THREE-STORY
BRICK DWELLING, on PINE Street, ness
Beventeenth, north side. Apply to
WETHERILL & BROTHER,

47 and 49 North SECOND Street. FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four Houses, on the west side of BROAD Street, below Columbia avenue. Apply, at the southwest corner of RINTH and SANSOM Streets. TO RENT—A THREE-STORY
BRICK DWELLING, on BACE Street, one door
above Twelith, mortifiede, thent low to a good tenant
Apply to WETHEBILL & BROTHER,
jel2 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

MO DISTILLERS. The DISTILLERY known as the "PHŒNIX." and formerly owned and occupied by SAML, SMYTH,

COPARTNERSHIPS. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WANAMAKER & BROWN is this day dissolved.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NATHAN BROWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-BHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the several laws of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships.

The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is WANAMAKER & BROWN.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing, purchasing, and selling of Clothing. transacted is the manufacturing, purchasing, and selling of Clothing.

That the names of the General and Special Partners, all of whom reside in the City of Philadelphia, are JOHN WANAMAKER, General Partner, residing at 821 Lombard Street; NATHAN BROWN, General Partner, residing at 33 North Fifteenth Street; and THOMAS BROWN, Special Partner, residing at 1219 Spruce Street.

Street.
That the amount of Capital contributed by the said Special Partner, THOMAS BROWN, to the common stock of the said firm, is Six Thousand Dollars, which has been actually paid in cash;
That the said Partnership is to commence at the date hereof, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
NATHAN BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN, Special Partners.

JULY 31st, 1862.

aul.1t m6t July 31st, 1862.

NOTICE.—It is hereby certified that the undersigned have formed a Limited Partner-ship, agreeably to the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the terms bereinsfer set forth, to wit:

1. The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BUSH & KURTZ.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods in the City of Philadelphia. the City of Philadelphia.

3 The general spartners in the said firm are VAN CAMP BUSH and WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ, both residing at No. 1927 VINE Street, in said City of Philadelphia; and the special partner is THEODORE W BAKER, residing at No. 227 North TWENTIETH Street, in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by the said special partner to the common stock is the sum of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash.

5. The said partnership is to commence on the NINE-TEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1862, and will terminate on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1864.

Made and severally signed by the said partners, at the City of Philadelphia, the Nineteenth day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

VAN CAMP BUSH,
WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ, WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ,

THEODOBE W. BAKER, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.  $\mathbf{W}$ hite preserving brandy. PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR. GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEEDS, All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling Purposes.

DEALER IN FINE GRODERIES, se5-tf COBNER ELEVENTH AND VINE. SPLIT PEAS—Of prime quality, for BHODES & WILLIAMS, BHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street. HECKER'S AND FAHNESTOCK'S
FARINA constantly received fresh by
RHODES & WILLIAMS, No. 107 South WATER Street.

ALBERT C ROBERTS.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS—50
bbls choice new and old Zante Currants; also, Valencia Bunch La; ers and Keg Baisins, for sale by
BHODES & WILLIAMS,
auZl 107 South WATER Street NUTS.— Almonds, Gream Nuts, Grenoble Nuts, Bordeaux Walnuts, Pea Nuts, Filberts, Pecan Nuts, in store and for sale by RHODES, & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street. NEW MACKEREL.

150 Bbls New Large No. 81

150 Bbls New Large No. 8 Mackerel.
150 Half Bbls """
In store and and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
jel4-tf No. 146 North WHARVES. ATOUR OIL.—492 baskets Latour Olive Oil, just received per ship Wandalia, from Bordeaux, for sale by

JAURETOHE & LAVERGNE,

au28-if 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,
2,500 Bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 8 Mackerel, latesaught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 Bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfax.
Herring... Herring.

2,500 Boxes Imbec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 Boxes Imbec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 Boxes Herkiner County Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by

MURPHY & KOONS.

[614-17]

No. 146 North WHARVES.

SALES BY AUCTION. TOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUC-TIONEERS, Nos. 282 and 284 MARKET Street. BALE OF BOOTS AND SHOWS, Ac. ON TUESDAY MORNING,

September 9, on four months' credit— 1,000 packages Boots and Shoes, &c, SALE OF DEY GOODS. ON THUBSDAY MORNING. September 11, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on 4 mozilie SALE OF CARPETINGS.
ON FEIDAY MORNING,
September 12th, at 10% o'clook, on 4 months' credit—
300 pieces Veivet, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian carpeting, cocoa mattings, &c.

RURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., No. 429 MARKET STREET. ON TUESDAY MORNING, ON TUESDAY MOBNING.

September 9, at 10 o'clock percisely.

700 1 4-4 fine to extra fine-Paris all-wool Broche Borter black Stella SHAWLS.

300 1 4-4 Printed Border black Stella SHAWLS.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS.

— pieces extra quality black silk YELVETS.

LYONS BLACK LUSTRINIS and GROS DE

RHINES LYONS BLACK LUSTRINIS and GROS DE
RHINES.
26 and 24 inch high lustre black Lustrini.
24 and 38 inch black Gros de Rhines.
DOUBLE-FACE BLACK ARMINES and GR3S DE
ZURIOH, FOR CITY TRADE.
26 and 34-inch very heavy black Gros De Zurich.
24 neat figured double-face Armines.

Silk Neck Ties, Hoop Skirts, Cotton Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c. DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC-A. TIONEERS, Nos. 213 MARKET Street. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, &c., by catalogue, ON WEDNESDAY MOBNING, September 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely.

Comprising a general assortment of desirable and esh goods, worthy the attention of the trade. Included will be found, viz.—
STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS.
An invoice of 100 cases of ladies' dark and white straw bonnets, and anny hats for Fall sales.
Also, 100 cartons late and choice styles bonnet and

trimming ribbons, plain and ascorted colors.

Also, 100 cartons warranted real French artificial lowers, of choice new styles, just lauded, for best city EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC HOKES. Also, a full line of gents Union and pure linen shirt Also, an invoice of ladies' Paris black silk lace veils. SHAWLS.

Also, — lot of black and colored broche and printed processing the shawls.

HOOP SKIRTS. HOOP SKIRTS.

A full assortment of ladies, misses, and children's hoop skirts, ladies' Balmorals, &c

Also, children's woolen hostery, fancy wool knit goods, stock of trimmings, military braid, tassels, cord, gimp,

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR

ARMY CLOTHS. ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1862. Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer PROPOSALS, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with BLANKETS, ABMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMING OF ALL KINDS, Suited to making

UNIFORM CLOTHING. The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the tre), to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide; each blanket to weigh 5 lbs. The CLOTH must be Dark Blue (Indigo Wool-Dyed), army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 10% ounces to yard of 27 inches wide The KEBSEYS must be Sky Blue (Indigo Wool-dyed), army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c. Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee setting forth that if a contract is awarded, to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be G H GROSMAN ne3 9t Deputy Q. M. Gen. U. S. A TO LET—The eligible STORE PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS FOR SHIPS OF-WAR.

> BURBAU OF NAVIGATION, August 30, 1862.
> SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 16th September, 1862, for furnishing at the different Navy Yards, without further cost to the Government, such number of copies as may be required of the several publications supplied to vessels-of-War.
>
> Lists of the Books may be had on application to the Bureau, and the price of each is to be specified.
>
> Each Book is to be guarantied perfect, and to be in substantial binding
>
> J. M. GILLISS, ec4 thm 4t
>
> Acting Chief of the Bureau. DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER
> GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 3d Sep-The deneral of the second of t

> to inspection.
>
> A. BOYD,
> se4-15t Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A. A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUI-PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Uniform Regulation Clothing and usmp and Garrison Equipage for the new levies of volunteers and militia of the Unifed States. The Clothing and Equipage for the different arms of the service to correspond in make and material to that heretofore used, and to conform to the patterns in the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city, where specifications and samples may be inspected. Proposals should state the article which it is proposed to furnish, the quantity which can be supplied weekly, the earliest period at which the delivery will be commenced, the total quantity offered, and the price for each article. All articles delivered by contractors are required, by law, to be legibly marked with the contractor's name. The following list embraces the principal supplies needed:
>
> ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.
>
> Uniform Coats, consisting of Engineers, Ordnance, Ar-

Uniform Costs, consisting of Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, and Infantry.
Uniform Jackets, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Casana and built fantry, Zouave, and knit.
Uniform Trowsers, consisting of foetmen, horsomen, Zonave, and knit.

Conton Trowsers, consisting of Action, Economy, and knit.

Cetton Ducks, Overalls.
Drawers, flannel and knit.
f hirts, flannel and knit.
Great Coats, footmen and horsemen.
Straps for Great Coats.
Blankets, Woolen and Bubber.
Ponchos and Telmas.
Sack Coats, flannel, lined and unlined.
Boots, Bootees, Leggings, Stockings.
Leather Stocks, Wax upper Leather, Sole Leather and Briddle Leather, Uniform Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
Uniform Caps, Light Artillery, Forage Caps, Stable Frocks, Sashes, Haversacks, Knapsacks, Canteens.

ABTICLES OF EQUIPAGE.

Uniform Caps, Light Artillery, Forage Caps, Stable Frocks, Sashes, Haversacks, Knapsachs, Canteens.

ABTICLES OF EQUIPAGE.
Hospital Tents, Wall Tents, Sibley Tents, common tents, D'Abri Tents.
Hospital Tent Fins, large.
Wall Tent Pins, large and small.
Wall Tent Pins, small.
Common Tent Pins.
Mosquito Bars, double and single.
Beginnental Colors. Regimental Colors. Camp National Storm Flags. Garrison do. Becruiting do. Felling Axes and Handles.

spaces. Hatchets and Handles. Mess Pans. Camp Kettles. Pick Axes and handles. Bugles. Trumpets. Company Order.

Olothing Account.
Descriptive.
Morning Report.
Regimental General Order.
Letter.
Descriptive.
Index.
Order.

Post Order.

Morning Report. Letter-Guard. Target Practice.
Consolidated Morning Report. Inspection Report: Security will be required for the fulfilment of every contract.

All proposals, received by noon of the tenth day from the date of this advertisement, will be opened at noon of that day, and the articles immediately needed will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders present.

Contracts for further supplies will be awarded from time to time, as favorable bids are received, always to the lowest responsible bids received, up to the time of making the contract.

Order.

aul6-tf Deputy Quartermaater General. COAL. MOAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW their Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully selicited.

JOS. WALTON & CO., ...
Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

Ward, EIGHTH and WILLOW. mhl-tf

ILLUMINATING OILS. JUCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 bbis "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.
We guarantee the oil: to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without grusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.

CAUTION.

The well-sarned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES
Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer hem as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchases save thereby, in many instances, been subjected to trans and imposition. FAIRBANKS' SUALES are manufa mred only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & OO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required. FAIRBANKS & EWING.

aplo-tr MASONIO HALL, 715 OHESTNUT ST. AUTION.—Having seen a spurious article of Oil branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be produced only from us.

JAREUTOHE & LAYERGNE,
myl8-tf \$92 and 204 South FRONT Street. CHAMPAGNE WINE. An invoice of De Coucy & Co., and Comet Champagne Wine, inst received per ship Georges, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, sull 262 and 204 South FBONT Street. PORT WINE .- Tarragona and Oporto. Port for said, in head, by OHAS. S. CARSTAIRS, and No. 136 WALNUT Street.

BALES BY AUCTION. M. THOMAS & SONS, FALL SALES—STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE Second Fall Sale—September 2th; Third Fall Sal-September 16th; Fourth Fall Sale—September 22d. BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

A large amount at Private Sale, including services the country property. Printed lies may be had at the arction store.

Full descriptions in handbills now ready. Pamphlet catalogues on Saturday next.

STOCKS, LOANS, &c.
ON TUESDAY,
Beptember 9th at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philady,
phia Enchange:
Z bonde, \$500 each, 6 per cent, Logan county Mining
and Manufacturing Co., of Virginia.
Shares Philadelphia and Mercantile Libraries
10 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
par \$600: full paid. par \$100; full paid. BEAL ESTATE SALE—SEPTEMBER 9. HANDSOME MODERN BESIDENCE, No. 561 Mac Bhall street, north of Buttonwood street,

2 THEEE STORY BRIOK DWELLINGS, No.
1307 and 1309 north Fifth street, above Buttonwood streets.
4 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Telev street, south of Master street.

THREE-STORY BEICK DWELDING, No. 723 Beach THREE-STORY BEIOR DWELLING, NO. 723 Beach
street, south of Brown street, 11th ward.
NEAT MODERN FOUR STORY BRICK STORE
AND DWELLING, Vine street, N. W. corner of New
Market street, between Front and Second streets.
2 TWO-STORY BRICK STORES AND DWELL
THE STORY BRICK STORES AND DWELL 2 TWO-STORY BRICK STORES AND DWELL. INGS, Nos. 3929 and 3931 Market street, between 39th and 40th streets, Twenty-fourth ward.
2 THREE STORY BRICK STORES AND DWELL. INGS, Nos. 1705 and 1715 South street, and two three story brick dwellings, Carver street.

NE AT MODERN DWELLING, No. 109 Vins street, was a front street. west of Front street.

BUILDING LOT, N. W. corner, of Wyoming and Pratt streets, 24th ward, three fronts

REAL ESTATE SALE—SEPTEMBER 15. Orphans' Court Sale—Extate of George Bundel, 499'd, and other valuable property. PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION.

REBS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE SM. BALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BRO. THIS MORNING. September 8, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue. 1,000 cases men's; boys', and youthe' caif, kir, and enamelled brogans. Congress gaiters, Oxford tas, Balmorals, Wellingtons, &c.; women's, misses, and children's calf kip, goat, kid, morocco, and enamelled besign boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, buskins, Balmorals, &c. Also, a large and desirable assortment of first class city made goods.

Solo Goods open for examination, with catalogues, exist on the morning of sale. on the morning of sale.

BALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.

GANS, &c.

ON THURSDAY MORNING,
Sept. II, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by cutlogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youther calf, its,
and grain boots; calf and kip brogans, Congress
gatters, Oxford ties, Wellingtons, Balmorals, &c., women's, misses', and children's calf, kip, goat, kid, tamelled and morocco heeled boots and shoes, salter,
slippers, buskins, Balmorals, &c. Also, a large assortment. of first-class city-made goods.

No Open for examination, with catalogues, early on
the morning of sale. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEME AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Souther corner of SIXTH and BACE Streets. GREAT BARGAINS WATCHES AND JEWELEY AT PRIVATE SALE.

Fine gold and silver lever, lepine, English, Swize, me
French watches for less than half the usual selling
prices. Watches from one dollar to one hundred dollars.

Sach. Gold chains from 40 to 50 cents per dws. Plane

TAKE NOTICE. TARE NUTLUE.

The highest possible price is loaned on goods at Rethans? Principal Establishment, southeast corner c.

Bixth and Bace streets. At least one-third more than any other establishment in this city.

NATHANS! PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISH.

MENT. MENT.

MONEY TO LOAN,
In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thousands on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, jeweirs, merchandise, clothing, furniture, bedding, planos, are goods of every description.

LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET BATEL This establishment has large fire and thief-proof sug-for the safety of valuable goods, together with a private watchman on the premises.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAST THIRTY YEARS BY All large loans made at this the Principal Esta-

Charges greatly reduced. AT PRIVATE SALE.

One superior brilliant toned plano-forts, with maching plate, soft and loud pedals. Price only \$90.

One very fine toned plano-forts, price only \$50. SHIPPING.

STEAMER FOR NEW OBLEANS.—The fast-sailing from steamship CUMBBIA. George Sumner, commander, is loading at FIRST WHARF above DOCK Street, and will sail with departs. For feetings with despatch. For freight or passage apply to
EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., DOCK-STREET WHAR Shippers must hurry their goods alongside. set if BOSTON AND PHILA.

BOSTON AND PHILA.

DELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE—Saling
from each port on SATURDAYS From Pine-stress
Wharf, SATURDAY, Saptember 6.

The Steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sell from Philadelphis for Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Saptember 6, at 10 o'clock; and steamship NORMAN, (new.) Capt Baker, from Roston fer Phila lelphia, ce
SATURDAY, September 6, at 4 P. M.
Insurance one-half that by sall vessels. Freight takes
at fair rates. Shippers will please send their bills of Lading with

pous.

For freight or passage, having fine accommodation, pply to

HENRY WINSOR & 00.,

jy30

832 SOUTH WHARVES. FOR NEW YORK—THE DAY—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSUR-LINES—VIA DELAWARE AND BABITAN CARE. Steamers of the above Lines will leave DATLY, at if and 5 P. M. and 5 P. M.
For freight, which will be taken on accommedance, series, apply to WM. M. BAIRD & OQ., my21-tf 182 South DELAWARE Avenue, FOR NEW YORK.

HEW DAILY LINE, VIA Delawara and

Baritan Canal. Baritan Uanal.

Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Occapany receive freight and leave daily at 2 P. M., delivering their cargoes in New York the following day.

Freights taken at reasonable rates.

WH. P. CLYDE, Agent,

No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agost, Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVER, New York. EXPRESS COMPANIES.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Office 328
OHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchendise, Back Notes, and Specie, either by its ewn
lines or in connection with ther Express Companies, to
all the principal Towns and Cities of the United States.

E. S SANDFORD,
fel9 General Superintendent. MEDICINAL.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DIS-

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BEAD THE FCLLOWING CAREFULLY.

The difference between fact and faction, of permanently curing the sick and suffering of their diseases, or edvertising to cure, and showing but little or no evidence of cures, can be well appreciated by the anxious inquirers after health, upon attentively reading the following synopsis of certificates from some of the most reliable grattemen in Philadelphia, who were permanently cured by Prof. BOLLES, 1220 WALNUT street, and after they had been given up as incurable by the most eminent metlemen in Philadelphia; who were permanently cured by Prof. BOLLES, 1220 WALNUT street, and after they had been given up as incurable by the most eminent madical men of this city:

The following is a statement of facts in reference to my condition and astonishing cure of Epilepsy:

For five years previous to my knowledge of Prof. 0.

H. Bolles' discovery of the therapeutic administration of Galvaniam, Magnetism, and other, modifications of Electricity for the cure of all acute and chronic diseases. I had been severely affliceed with Epilep'ic Pris of the most obstinate character, and had abandoned all hope of ever being cured, as I had for years tried the treatment and received the counsel of the most eminent Medical Men of the State, with a view of obtaining relief if any ceuld be found among the Old Schools; but all my efforts were unavailing, and, therefore, all hopes were abandoned, as I then knew of no greater skill for the cure of obstinate cases than in the Old Schools. About six months ago my mind was turned to investigate the new discovery of Prof. C. H. Bolles, 1220 Walnus street, and, after noticing several certificates of cures which were published, and some from persons with whom I was acquainted and knew them to be reliable men, I was induced to call on the Professor and obtain his opinion of my case. After he had examined me about ten minutes, he fraukly informed me that he could cure me, and offered to give me a written warrantee of a complete cure, and, in case of a failure, to charge me nothing. This at first seemed an impossibility; but the frankness and earnestness of the Professor convinced me of his scientific accuracy in the diagnosis of my case. He dis olosed all my sufferings and symptoms for five years past as well as I knew them myself. I will here state, for the good of humanity, and especially those suffering as I was, that I am cured. I shall take pleasure in being referred of at any time by any one suffering as I was, and ary information of my condition previous to my, cure will b ot at any time by any one suffering as I was, and are information of my condition previous to my cure will be freely given to any one at 1542 North Thitteenth system.

CHO W. FRED.

Judah Lavy, Bronchial Consumption, 814 South road Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. ChurchDys-pepsia of long standing, Laryngitis and Lumbagol638 Relmuth street.

Alexander Adaire, Inflammatory Bheumatism, unbago, long standing, 1312 Savery street, Eighteenthard, William H. Shaine, Paralysis of the lower limb(Biraplegy) and Epilepey, publisher of the Nationald-chant, 128 South Second street.

Thomas Owens, Congestion of the Brain and wis Hemerthage of the Lungs and Diabetts, American los, Philadelphia. Charles L. Jones, Dyspepsia and Lumbago, 52 A Charles L. Jones, Dyspepsia and Lumbago, 22 24 street.

James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringig directing in the head, Fifteenth and Bedford streets, George O. Presbury, Ohronic Bronchitis and Obertormerly proprietor of the Girard House.

Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetis, Rose Mills of Philadelphia.

George Grant, Bheumatic Gout, long standing Obertonic street. George Grant, Eheumatic Gout, long standing Obestunt street.

H. T. De Silver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflament Rheumatism, 1736 Chestunt street.

O. H. Carmich, Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamon of the Kidneys, Chestunt and Fortieth streets.

George W. Freed, Epilepsy, 1492 North Thinks attest. street. S. P. M. Tasker, Ohronic Dyspepsia, and Kidnis-B. P. M. Tasser, Unronic Dyspepsia, and Kidn'is-case, 1622 South Fifth street.

James P. Greves, M. D., long standing and severim-bago, 216 Pine street.

Edward McMahon, Consumption, 1227 Front st.
M.: Galloway, Chronic Dyspepsia, Allen's Lancou ty-second ward. ty-second ward.

Oharles D. Oushney, Paralysis of the lowester (Paraplegy) and Dyspepsis, Western Hotel.

J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchist, Constipation, accagestion of the Brain, 518 Callowhill street.

Caleb Lamb, Bronchist Consumption of fivers stauding, 1425 Chestnut street.

Bev. J. Mallory, Aphonia, Philadelphia,
M. M. Lanning, Nerrous Prostration, Cadhnavenue. J. S. Bieter, Catarrhal Consumption, \$33 Bolied

street.
N. B.—In addition to the above cases oured. I.
H. BOLLES has oured two thousand Chronic artest
cases within less than three years in Philadelph of
which cases had resisted the treatment of the ut which cases had resisted the treatment and take an nebt medical men.
Plasse take notice that Prof. B. does not advise an originate of cures, except those cured in this to exist case of cures, except those cured in this ty, and Prof. B. has established him at less life in thirty, and has success in treating the sick is a smillion. It that he claims nothing but scientific facts in heavy the print the use of Electricity as a reliable ther to account. seent.

N.B.—It will be well for the diseased to recoil Prof. B, has given a worded caution in his pamp guard them against trusting their health in the h those in this city claiming to treat diseases accordist discovery. This caution may seem severed using Mactricity at bazard, but it is the severnth, and designed for the good of humanity. Vertisement in another column.

PROF. C. H. BOLLE aul5-tf 1220 WALNUT Street. P TRENCH PEAS.—An invoice Perior "Pois au Beurro" for sale by OP 18. S. CABSTA