Speech of Morton McMichael, Esq. DELIVERED AT NORRISTOWN. THURSDAY EVENING. OCTOBER 9.

[Specially Reported for The Press] Mr. McMichael, on being introduced to the meeting, was received with loud cheering. After the applause had subsided, he said:

I have come here to-night, my friends, as you may see, laboring under considerable difficulty in speaking, having for a long time past been very severely suffering from influenza of some sort, and I ahould not have come at all if I had felt that at a time like this any man, no matter what might be his position, could refuse the call of his fellow-citizens, if it were in his power to answer it, when they asked him to be present and say a word in behalf of the struggling interests of the country. I have come here to have a little rambling talk with you upon such subjects as present themselves to my mind as I go on, for I have no pre-arrangement of thought; indeed, embaided, he said: and another as pre-arrangement of thought; indeed, I do not know to what topics I shall advert. The difficulty I feel is one which must present itself to every-body: to know where or when to begin in defending the body: to know where or when to begin in detending the Union or in advocating its maintenance. There is something so menatrous in the idea that the Union should ever be attacked—there is something so inexplicable in all that has been done by those who have led in this attack upon it—that, as I have said, we scarcely know how to begin to approach the subject which has led us here to night.

Mr. Hazlehurst (the previous speaker) has most ably Mr. Hazlehurst (the previous speacer) has in Mar any and eloquently gone over, with you, the causes, so far as they were alleged to exist, which are pleaded in excuse of this rebellion; and he has, with equal eloquence and ability, pointed your attention to some of the consequences that have flowed from it. I do not propose to retrace the ground which he has occupied; but there was one thing he said, which I must repeat now at the yeary beginning; and that was that let Congressional

was une time; and that was that let Congressional elections this fall result as they may, let what party may succeed, the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, dociaring that, on the lat day of next January, the slaves of all who are then in rebillion shall be free, will unquestiona-bly stand. [Great applause.] And it will stand, not alone because we have the present Congress, not alone because we have the present Senate, not alone because because we have the present Senate, not alone because we have the present Executive, but because it is the will of God. [Applauce]

You may just as well attempt to stop the hurricane in its mad career, or attempt to beat back the waves as they dash upon the shore, as to resist the progress of that mighty opinion which, for the last few years, has been developing itself in this country, and which, under this rebellion, has been stimulated into the action now contemplated in the proclamation of President Lincoln. The fact that Mr. Hazlehurst is here to-night to say what I shall say the fact that I am here to night to say what I shall say the fact that many of you are what he has said, the fact that I am here to night to say what I thall say, the fact that many of you are here to-night to listen to what he has said and what I shall say, and to approve—that fact, my friends, is significant of changes—changes that cannot be checked nor stayed in their onward progress—because a revolution like this, a moral revolution, a revolution springing out of the purposes of the beneficent Almighty, never goes backward. [Increased enthusiasm] Why, I remember when I came here, some twolve years ago, to address a meeting is, this borough, (a partisan meeting,) there came into that meeting to interrogate me a gentleman—a citizen of the borough, then largely in advance in a citizen of the borough, then largely in advance in epinion on this subject—I mean Mr. Aaron. He came to interregate me as to my opinions, and the apprehen-sion of my triends then was that I might, perhaps, be sion of my triends then was that I might, perhaps, be con mitted to something too positive on the subject of anti-clavery. Is there any body here now to interpose objection? Is there any body here now to interpose objection? Is there anybody here now to say, "Take care, you will endanger; our cause?" If there be such a man, let him; step forward; let me look at him; let me look right in his face, as I sm willing he should look in mine; for I tell you, my friends, from the bottom of my heart, I despise that man who permits himself to hesitate in times like there, because he may be called an Abolitionist. [Others]

[Oheers] The day for that cort of thing has gone by; that kind of bugbear cannot be used any longer. There was a pericd when it was enough to alarm almost any man, particularly any man who desired to succeed in public—enough to alarm him, I say, if it could be charged against him, with the faintest show of truth, that he was an Abolitionist, or sympathized with Abolitionists Now. life—enough to alarm him, I say, if it could be charged against him, with the faintest show of truth, that he was an Abolitionist, or sympathized with Abolitionists Now, I have never been an Abolitionist; my friend, Mr. Haziehurst, has never been; neither one of us, in the ordinary sense of the term. could be so called even now. We have, both of us, belonged to the conservative portion of our party; we were rather charged with lagging in the rear of opinion on this subject when we were Whigs, and also since we joined the People's party. But I was giad to hear his declaration here to night, and I am proud to echo it in the face of Heaven. [Applause] Slavery is doomed—doomed past redemption!—and I thank God for it. And it is doomed, my friends, by no act of ours; it is doomed by no wish of ours; it is doomed by the wicked acts of those to whom it especially belongs.

I have been told, since coming into the town to-night, that a somewhat conspicuous politician of your borough, says he knows but two parties: the party of the white man. I accept his distinction, and I believe in it. There are but two parties: the party of the party of the white man, as I have always. [Great applause] I belong to the party that wants to take care of the interests of these honest workingmen whom I ace sitting here before me. I belong to the party which has always believed, and acted upon the beliof, that it was of infinitely more importance to the interests of which has always believed, and acted upon the belief, the which has always believed, and acted upon the belief, that it was of infinitely more importance to the interests of the country that we should protect the free labor of the North than that we should protect the slavery of the South. [Ube.ring] In the more than thirty years that I have been expaged in public affairs, I defy any man to point to a single phrase I have ever uttered—to was not strictly in keeping with the declaration that I now make; for I am of those, and always have been of those, who desire to see the interests of my own kindred and of my own race, preferred to the interests of the blacks, and the masters of the blacks, south of Mason and Dixon's line. And these Democratic gontlemen, who go about declaring that there are but these two parties—the party of the negro and the party of the white man—speak a truth though they speak it with the spirit of a lie, and though they make the application in the spirit of liars. These are strong words—perhaps coarse words—perhaps coarse words—but the occasion requires them; because these men know—in their heart of hearts they know it—that they, and those with whom they are associated, have been from the beginning and are now engaged in main-taining the interests of slavery as against the interests of But if I rejoice that slavery has met its doom, if I re-ice that that institution must, from this time forward, omiting to wither and fade until it finally disappoars, it

being; I feel for him all proper sympathy and tende ness, but I do not preiend now, and I never have pre-tended, to feel for him the same affection I feel for my white kindred. It is not, I say, on his account that I rejoice that this institution has met its doom, but it is on rejoice that this institution has met its doom, but it is on account of the free white laboring men of the North—the men with whom I have always been associated—because the downfall of the institution of slavery we of you go to the meetings which there were not job go to the meetings which there were always the term Democrat in no invidious party sense. I understand myself to be addressing to night a meeting of oitizens of all parties. I understand I am not here to urge partiesn views or to promote partisan purposes; and I use the term Democrat simply as applying it to the evisting organization of that party. I know that hundreds and they would be that here who have mediated. that hundreds and thousands of those who have heretofore acted with the Democracy, and who, perhaps, when
these troubles have passed away, will again be found
acting with the Democracy, have, for a time, united with
the great body of the loyal people of the country, in order that they may sustain the Administration, and
through the Administration the Government. And,
therefore, I repeat when I was the word is Democracy. through the Auminiariation one Government. And, therefore, I repeat, when I use the word "Democrata," I desire to be understood not as applying it to the party at large, but using it timply as a convenience for designating those men who have obtained control of the machinery of the party; who have got control over the organization, and are using for their own purposes its time honored name) I say to you, my friends, if any of you should be present when stose Democrats are making their institute appeals to the laboring men of the North, by declaiming against the black may of the Bouth, ask them—(and do not be content until you get a direct and cositive answer)—ask them what is the condition of the positive shewer)—as them what is the constition of the laboring white man in the South. Ask them what that condition has always been. Ask them in what enteem are these man held who are obliged to earn their daily bread in the awast of their brow, in those Sauthern States. Ask them—and if they care to tell you the truth, States Ask them—and if they sare to tell you the truth, they will tell you that those laboring men in the South have always been degraded and oppressed, and that this rebellion springs not from them, but from those who have crushed and would still further crush them, depriving them, as they have in the past and auxious as they are of depriving them in the future, of all that belongs to free and equal manhood. Way, if this rebellion could succeed—(Ond be praised there is not the romotest possibility trat it can; whatever may be our temporary reverses, that is entirely out of the question)—but if the reverses, that is entirely out of the question)—but if this rebellion could enceed, the condition of the labering men of the North if they were compelled to assimitate themselves to the people of the Southern Confederacy, would be infinitely, a thousand fold, worse than it ever has been. There Southern traitors propose openly—they

teel for him, I hope, as every man should feel for a hum!

make no concealment of it, they do not hesitate to avo we their purposes, all their logislation is directed in that way, the which course of their movements shows it—they propose to eitablish a Government which shall deshall take from them not only the ordinary comforts they now erjoy, but that great boon which you all hore have constantly exercised—the privilege of free suffrage. I speak that which is patent to every one, which every man know as well as I know, when I say that the great cut and sim of those Southern leaders in reparating from the old Union was that they might ostablish a Government of their own—an oligarchy or a monarchy or an empire, no one could tell exactly what form it would assume—a Government in which the poir white man, the laboring white man, would be as utterly disregarded as the black slave.

Every men who reeds the extracts from the Southern ball take from them not only the ordinary comforts the Every man who reads the extracts from the Synthem papers knows that such is the fact. Every man who reads these extracts knows that not alone of late but for years past, it has been the constant theme of those papers to alone other theme of those papers to alone other theme of the pattern party that the test when the content theme of the pattern party that the test when the content the pattern party that the pattern pattern pattern pattern pattern pattern pattern papers that the pattern papers the pattern papers that the papers that the pattern papers that the papers that those papers to abuse the laboring classes of the North, to bestow upon them epithets of opprobrium, to heap upon them all manner of calumnies and to charge upon them all possible crimes, to sceer at and despite them, and in every way attempt to degrade them. And yet among others of the Democratic leaders, this Dr. Stiles who is saking, for re-election at your hands, by all his voies in Congress, and, so far as I have seen any report of them, by all the speeches he is making in this canvass, a attempting to sustain this rebellion, which has for its as attempting to tustain this rebellion, which has for its open and avowed object the degradation of free white labor. Instead of attempting to crush this rebellion he has the insolence to come among free white laboring man and ask them for their votes; and, I am sorry to-say, too many of them will have the folly to give him their votes. I hope no man who hears me will give his vote for Dr. Stiles, until he has catechized him on these applicits. I hope to working man will be seduced into or these applicits. I hope no working man will be seduced into casting his rote for him, or my other man who is the representative of that part, until he is satisfied of the condition of things in the South, and knowing it, is prepared to justify it. There is not a working man in the State of Pennsylvania who would not be directly damaged, damaged in his own person, damaged in his own interests, damaged in the interests of all who are convected with him the him. nterests of all who are connected with him, if this wich ed rebelifon could, by possibility succeed; for it it did succeed only so far as to make a divison of the Union, its partial success would accessitate the domination of the Pouth over the North, and would compel our submission to their doctrines, and our acceptance of their institutions. Why, what in the name of heaven, my friends, can make people like this Dr. Stiles so tender about slavery? What can make a man, born on the soil of Pennsylvania, reared under this wide arching canopy of heaven.

long future, have to earn his bread by daily toil—how any such man, b, his voice, vote, or influence, however *Xercisco. can maintain and sustain a party whose *im

and object have been to break him down and cruth him

patriotic duty; not alone because if we are true to our patriotic duty; not alone because if we are true to our proper instincts we recognize it as the first duty we owe, a duty above all others, except our duty to God; beyond this patriotic conviction there is a selfish metive which should induce every man here in the North to give all that he has of substance, all that he has of children, all that he has of substance, all that he has of children, all that he has of himself, if all be needed, in order to crash out this robellion; because, if it be not crushed out, every one of us must inevitably suffer. I beg yon to hear in mind that the question is not one of saparation or recognition, or of peace, for there is no possibility of a page; there is no possibility of a permanent recognition; there is ne possibility of final compromise. The question is simply whether the people of the South, who are leading in this rebellion, shall subdue us, or we subdue them. [Applaus] There was a time, probably, when the difficulties between the two sections might have been ar-[Applause] There was a time, probably, when the difficulties between the two sections might have been arranged. There were very many of us (and I confess I was of that number, as was also my friend Mr. Hazlehurst) who, not many years ago joined in whatever movements were then suggested for the purpose of saving this Union; we were ready to concede whatever might, consistent with our self-respect, he conceded, in order to satisfy the South; we were ready to compromise upon whatever hasis might be suggested that did not involve an utter abnegation of our rights. But that time, my friends, has gone, and gone forever; and it can never be recalled! It is as idle to talk or think of recalling it as it would be to arrest the stars in their can never be recalled! It is as idle to talk or think of recalling it as it would be to arrest the stars in their course, or change the tides of the ocean. There can be no such thing hereafter. This country must remain one country; God has so willed it, and man cannot alter His decree. If we were not a people speaking the same language, sprung from the same ancestors, grown up under the same general influences; if we were not in all respects, except so far as this terrible institution of slavery has interfered with us, a homogeneous people; still we occupy

guage, sprung from the same ancestors, grown up under the same general influences; if we were not in all respects, except so far as this terrible institution of slavery has interfered with us, a homogeneous people; still we occupy a territory that is unsusceptible of alvision, we occupy a country that cannot be divided. Nature has set her face against division, and we cannot overcome her if we would. The country must remain one. Those who are not for the Union from a patriotic love of the Union must be for it from compulsion, in view of the impossibility of separation. There does not live the man, however gitted he may be, who can draw any line of demarkation between the Northern and Southern States which can be maintained for a quarter of a century. I grant it is possible for conventions to get legether and agree upon something which, for a time, may be regarded as constituting distinct peoples; but all such peaces, all such arrangements will, in the irresitible march of events, be crumbled, shattered, and shaken into a thousand pieces; and again the men of the country will come together and assert the fact that there must be one bation here, and therefore we cannot recognize if we would. Recognition of the South would amount to nothing. In less than a year there would be fresh wars, and, if that be possible, infinitely more bloody than our present war has been. Does any man believe that if the party now under the leadership of francis W. Hughes could sauceed in offering terms of peace that would be accepted for a time, this great Northern heart would cease to beat, or these great Northern arms lie idle? No. We would rise and overturn albem, just as certain as there is a God above us [Great applause] There can be no permanent recognition, no peace except that which results from these traitors laying down their arms, and smrendering themselves at discretion to the power which they themselvis have outraged, and submitting to such conditions as a merciful Government may feel inclined to impose upon them. That vie

obliged to earn our bread by our daily toil, as I am and all my life have been, and as I know, are many of those who listen to me now, would be obliged to submit ourselves to the diotation and domination of harder taskmasters than we ever imagined it possible could be lifted up over us. We should be obliged to accept all the terms these corquering Southerners might diotate. We would resist, of course; but of what avail would resistance be, if they should be successful and have at their back, in the horth, a great, powerful organization, ready to yield to them in all they require, for that would be the result. I do not mean to say that the tens of thousands of voters who on next Tuesday will vote the Democratic licket, will do so with the impression of that which I now charge, but I do mean to say the inevitable result of their success which will compet them to make what I have stated their party policy, will finally compel us to lie down in abject submission to the traitors of the South, to accept their terms of peace, to make curselves their hewers of wood and drawers of water, to become, in a word, their slaves. Democrate do, not avow these designs, of course; perhaps some of them are not even aware of them; but all of us who know anything of public affairs, know that all these events travel on until they accomplish their own logical results. All of us know that a ball set in motion, if it be on an inclined piane, cannot be stayed except it be by some opposing force, and it will be utterly impossible to avoid the consequences that must result from their own acis if they are successful in obtaining the power which they now seek. [At this point of the speaker's remarks, an interrogato. quences that must result from their own acis it they are successful in obtaining the power which acis it they are [At this point of the speaker's remarks, an interrogatory was addressed to Mr. McMichael. He continued:] I am gratified, indeed, to have a topic suggested to me in the way of an inquiry, which, perhaps, in my earnestin the way of an inquiry, which, perhaps in my consistence with reference to other matters, I might have overlocked. I am asked, If the Proclamation of the President is carried out, whether the North will not be overdent is carried out, whether the hortz with an according run by negroes? It is a very grave question—a question involving grave consequences, and one, therefore, which requires grave deliberation. I answer, that having given the constant and the plane of attention, having that subject a very considerable share of attention, having myself, at one period, entertained very great gapprohensions in that direction, I have arrived at the conclusion, deliberately, that so far from such a result following—finally following, I mean—directly the reverse will happen. I believe that if this rebellion is subdued, as it was the subdued by the average of the Newton at the subdued by the average of the Newton at the subdued by the average of the Newton at the subdued as it. must be subdued, by the power of the North—by the aubstitution of the National Government for the spurious Confederate Government which now seeks to rival and to overthrow it—that, so far from the emancipation of the slaves in the South tending to the increase of their num. ber in the North, a very large portion of the free blacks who now live here will be attracted to the South, and that our black population, instead of being increased, will be very materially diminished. I have had the pleasure of a very large intercourse with some of the ladder and gratteners who have takened. pleasure of a very large intercourse with some of the ladies and gentlemen who have taken and are taking a deep interest in the experiment at Port Boyal; and having, as I just stated, my own fears ex-cited as to the possible result of an exodus of the blacks from the South into the North, I have been blacks from the South into the North, I have been at great pains to inquire, wherever the opportunity was afforded me, as to the probable disposition and conduct of the black in the event of emancipation; and I am satisfied—perfectly satisfied—that wherever it is possible for the negro to remain in the place where he was born and resred, and especially if it be among large numbers of his own class and kind, there he will desire to remain, and there he will desire to remain, and there he will desire to in information that the satisfied in the place that the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the most character than attachment to the satisfied of the satisfi

character than attachment to the concert in informations and it is only under the pressure of the most severe cruelties, under the pressure of the lash wielded by the strong arm of the wicked taskmaster, that the negro is ever induced to abandon his Southern home. In the far South, instances of desertion, even under such circumstances, are rare; and we all know that while contiguous to our own State there are slave States where slaves swarm, it is only in exceptional cases and under the presure of such circumstances as I have adverted to, that the slaves cross the border and seek a home among us. The slave by nature and constitution, is adapted to the South. God Almighty has so prepared him that he is especially adapted to tropical climates. He revels in the hoat; he seeks the sun; his native Africa is to him dearer than the most genial climates of our middle States could be; and with all the changes he has undergo, e, with all the modifications of race through which he has passed since he was brought into this country, that feeling is still parametunt; and wherever the free negro can plant limedif on Southern soil, there you will flud him in as large numbers as the laws permit. In some of the slave States, where there is no positive interdiction in the way of their living, the number of free negroes at this hour, though subject to all, possible degradation, is larger in States, where there is no positive interdiction in the way of their living, the number of free negroes at this hour, though subject to all possible degradation, is larger, in proportion, than those in the Northern States. And if consancipation were once proclaimed and the negro once made free in the land, the negro in his Southern home would not only remain there, but all his brethran would cast their lot along with his. I grant, if these southern men succeed in their purposes, if they can dictate to us here in the North terms of submission, then we shall have an exadus of blacks among us; because, you need not be told, my friends, that if they succeed in maintaining themselves with their institution of slavery unimpaired, every motive of the negro to come North will be inevitably strengthened, for every inducement for him to shee from the lask of the overseer will be more then doubled. Then we shall have cening in among us a large influx of negroes; and, if we are separated, we cannot turn them back; there will not be any finglitive. slave laws for restoring them to their masters; and here they will remain. If there is an influx of negroes among us, it will take place only under such circumstances. What motive could bring the South? What another and the success of the con minute on the success of the con minute on the success of the condition of the success of the success of the condition of the success of the motive could bring the black slave here, if he can enjoy his freedom in the Bouth? What possible motice
could he have in coming here? He could not enter into
competition with our labor—he is not qualified for that;
there is no work here that he could obtain. He only comes

here when he is driven by the fear of his master's cruelty to abandon his master's home.

1 repeat, then, as my deliberate conviction—a conviction to which I have com after very considerable examination of the whole question—that, ultimately, the effects tion to which I have com after very considerable examibasion of the whole question—that, ultimately, the effects
of the emancipation, upon the terms proposed by the
President's proclamation—(of course, while our armies
are in progress, there may and will be a greater or less
1 umber of slaves taken for the temporary purpasss to
which they may be applied); but, ultimately, the effects
of emancipation upon any terms, so far from bringing
slaves here to interfere with the free white labor of the
North, will have precisely the opposite tendency, and
will carry back to the South large numbers of those who
have fied here in former years. (Applause]
beatsitical examinations show the fact that, even
during this rebellion; a very considerable number of negroes have gone back into those portions of the South where they supposed they would
be protected by the armies of the United States; and
there can be no doubt, not the slightest doubt, that whenever we have established peace upon our terms, whenever we have compelled the South to submit to a restoration of the Union upon such conditions as the necessities of the case will compel us to diotate, then the negro
will remain where he is, and never desire to come away.
He never will come, except under the stress of a necessity
that drives him from his home, and that can only exist
while he is there in a state of slavery; and that man is
willfully, grossly ligiprant, or he misstates the fact, who,
in the presence of an intelligent people, asserts the contrary.

I have endeavored to answer the question that was not trary.

I bave endeavored to answer the question that was put I have endeavored to answer the question that was put to me as clearly as in the nature of this burried conversation I could. If there is any other question that any gentleman desires to put to me, provided it be done in good faith, I shall attempt to answer it, for I have no purpose in coming to night—God knows I have not—except a purpose of imparting to others some of the earnestness which I feel in this matter; to try to rimulate others by my own example, and to suit up my fallow sittens to which I feel in this matter; to try to stimulate others by my own example, and to siir up my follow citizens to the cenviction that, unless this rebellion is put down, not only on the field, but by the ballot box, this great country must continue to suffer, as we have seen it suffering, and perhaps our own fair State be degraded by the treat of an invader. It has been, my friends, but a very little time since that was not only a possibility but almost an As. Why, what in the name of measurements of collected with the same of the South, as against the interests of the free laboring people of the North, among whom his lot has been cast, and for whom his sympathies should be exercised? To my mind, I contest this inexplicable; I can find no solution of it. It is true, that looking only at the political aspect in certain cases, I can find this solution:

A feat understand, There was every reason, that inglift, to believe, upon the intelligence received, that political aspect in certain cases, I can find this solution:

A feat understand, There was every reason, that might, to believe, upon the intelligence received, that the enemy, in very large force, was moving rapidly upon our border, and if General McClellan had not come up with his army at the fortunate moment he did, and if there had soo been that grand uprising of the people of cur State which there was, in response to the call of the Governor, we should have been to-night suffering under the lumiliation of laving had these rebel hordes, as their check the disloy of the St. To st.

cur State which there was, in response to the easil of the Governor, we should have been to night suffering under the bumiliation of having had these rebel hordes, as their Congress recently resolved they should do, invading our soil. I tell you, if you do not putdown every treasonable sentiment at home here, if you do not check the disloyal course of such men as Francis W. Hughes and Dr. Stiles, the time will not be far distant when you will have them here sgain. They are anxiously looking, to night, in Richmond, to our elections here, because they have been teld in advance that the Democratic parry in this State and elsewhere has planted itself upon the platform that, this war hould be made upon the Abolitionists; and if that party succeed on next Tuesday, it will be proclaimed that the great ktate of Penns) Ivania is in sympathy with the rebellion, and will aid and abet it whenever the exercises, can mainism and sustain a party whose sim and object have need to break him'down and crush him beneath this car, this Juggernaut of slavery. [Appears I Some of us have labored here in Pennsylvania, for a great many rears, to build up a system by which every man would be secured in a fair day's work with a stantly in the tieth of the worst opposition that could be brought sgainst the movement by the slaveholders of the Fouth and how that be have the reached; now that we have shown, by these eightnen months of separation from the South, that the old cry that we were dependent upon it for support; that without its assistance we must necessarily go down, is a failable; now that we are more prosperous than we have been for years; I low that we live at a period when every man who choeses to work fluds remunerative employment; now, I say, in such a juncture as this, especially when these Southern men are in open rebellion against the Government, that they can find encouragement here, is one of those mysterics, which with the rebellion, and will aid and abet it when opportunity is offered. Mr. Rughes himself makes no conceelent of his opinious. He avows—unbushingly avows—that he was the framer of a resolution intended to be submitted to the Democratic Convention held in March, 1861, which provided that Pennsylvania should join the Southern Confederacy. He has reprinted that resolution within a fortnight, and circulated it throughout the State; and there can be no doubt, not the slightest reachable doubt, that'll his part; should be successful on 1 ext Tuerday, he will claim (whatever the honest men of the paint mas fell that his opinious on this arbits there were the position as for the paint mas fell that his opinious on this arbits there were the honest men of these Southern men are in open rebellion against the Government, that they can find encouragement here, is one of those mervels, one of those mysteries, which cover one use like a summer cloud and excite our special wonder." [Appared].

If the works amen of the North did but see as one day they will ser—it may not be on next Tusafay, it may not be within the rex six months, or twelve months—but just so surely as a revolution has taken place in the public mind in relation to the subject of slavery, so will are velution take piece is the minds of the works from the North as to thield own right and interests—and when the day does come, when they will intelligently examing for themselves into their own condition and determine not to be misled by willy demagogues who destive them for bare partism ends—whenever that day does come, then did these miterable party leaders will go down, down, so low, as was once said, that the hand of resurrection cannot reach them. [Applause]

Now, my friends, every one of us is interested in maintaining the Government; not please because it is

are we to allow this man, of whom we never heard, except in this connection, and others equally damaging to bimself, to make these representations, and induce others to go to the polls and sustain them? The Democratic party having nowhere, so far as I have heard, done anything to contravine his declarations, but having in Philadelphia and elsewhere openly sanctioned his purposes, any vote resulting in favor of that party will be an endorsement of his doctrines, and we, in Pennsylvania, will have to submit to disgrace. Here, in Montgemery county, I hope you will try and avert such a calamity. I hope that every man, no matter what may be his party designation, occupation, or personal relations, will feel that his duty as a citizen, a Pennsylvanian, a patriot, and a friend of the Union, is to vote against all who support his duty as a citizen, a Pennsylvanian, a patriot, and a firlend of the Union, is to vote against all who support this abominable, outrageoue, and monstrous heresy. You have put up as your candidate for Congress a man whom I have known for thirty years. I knew him when he was living in Harrisburg, I have known him during all the interval, and though it has so happened that, our walks in lite being somewhat apart, and the location of our residences being distant from each other, we have not often met, yet I know that Judge Krause is eminently described of your support. I Anniauge. out often met, yet I know that Judge Krause is eminently deserving of your support. [Applause.]

I know that he possesses all the ability required to represent your district faithfully; and I know—what is far more necessary in this crisis; what is far beyond any more question of ability—that he possesses that loyalty, without which no man can taithfully discharge his duties as a member of the National Congress. Of his competitor, personally, I have no knowledge. I am not aware that I ever saw him. But he has made for himself a most outrageous record. He has, by his votes in Congress, shown that he is not a friend of the country; that he is in sympathy with the rebellion; that he is hostile to all the great interests of this district; to all the workingmen of this district, and to all those who live by their labor, whether they be agriculturists, mechanics, or operatives; because he has steadily, consistently, and persistently voted with those who desire to replace upon the necks of Northern men the heal of the South, which so often ground us into the dust.

My friends these are times for serious reflection. Every was whe weeks for Dr. Silves in view of this record is

often ground us into the dust.

My friends these are times for serious reflection. Every
man who votes for Dr. Stiles, in view of this record, is
fairly chargeable with disloyalty, and the charge ought
to be made, because it is one that may be maintained. I
do not know what the result may be; I know that your district is generally largely Democratic, but I do hops and believe that in a great crisis like this, when the country is bleeding at every pore, whon honest men owe it to themselves and to that country that they should raily to its support—I trust that after next Tues-day we shall find that Montgomery has been true to ther interests, faithful the discharge of her duties; and, if she is so, then will Dr. Stiles be allowed to remain at home instead of going to Washington for another term, there, in conjunction with Vallandigham, to plot mis-

chief against the country to which he owes all that he is

chief against the country to which he owes all that he is and all that he has.

And what is true of your members of Congress is not less true of your members of the Legislature; because, remember, if the Democratic party succeeds in electing to the Legislature a sufficient majority of the members of that organization to control an election on joint ballot, then Francis W. Hugbes, in all probability, will be elected Senator to the United States Senate from this State; and we shall be subjected to the perpetual disgrace of having a man standing up on the floor of that body declaring that we are in favor of dividing this great Union, of separating ourselves from that great constellation of States of which we have long been one of the brightest lights, and that we desire to hitch on to this Southern Confederacy.

There are other topics which, perhaps, have escaped my attention. What I have said here sprung from the There are other topics which, perhaps, have escaped my attention. What I have said here sprung from the innermost convictions of my heart. I have uttered no word to night that I do not as firmly believe as I believe in my own existence. I have come here to night, as I said, not desiring to promote any partisan purposes at all. I came, as I was asked, to say a few words to my old friends in Montgomery county. I have come to tell you how I feel in this contest, and how I shall act I have come to beg of you that, for a time at least, forgetting all party distinctions, you will rise above the low level of mere next is analysis of the feel. all party distinctions, you will rise above the low level of mere partisanship; rise up to the full dignity of pariotiem, and to the full stature of statemenship, and in this hour of your country's direct need, when traitors are mour or your country's direst need, when traitors are trying to plant daggers in her heart; when she calls upon you to come to her rescue, I do hope you will be true to yourselves and to your destiny, and that you will nuite with me in praying and working for our blessed Union.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer. THE RIGHT KIND OF RESOLUTIONS. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted at a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth precinct of Twentyfourth ward, on Thursday evening: Resolved, That the candidates presented by the National Union Conventions for the various positions now to be filled are eminently worthy of the support of all true and loyal men, and that the National Union organization is composed of men who are willing, for a time, to forget all pariisan feeling, and to unite together for a common object, burying all minor issues and past differences, and rally to the support of the Administration and the Government in this crisis of our country's history.

aistory.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of this precinct, his immediate neighbors and friends, do most cordially and heartily endorse the renomination of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley as our Representative to the United States Congress. his constituency and upon his native State, for the ability and faithfulness with which the claims and interests of that constituency were represented; but that he has also taken a front rank among the leading statesmen of the times, and achieved a reputation as widely diffused as that enjoyed by some of the great minds who

"Shake her Senates, and from heights sublime Of patriot elequence hurl down fire Upon their country's foes." Upon their country's foes."

It is true he has enemies, bitter and unrelenting. So have other faithful chempions of the right, both in ancient and modern times. But it is also true that those enemies are also the enemies of the best interests of their country, and that the denunciations now heaped upon his head are those of a baffled crew, seeking to stab the Government of the country in its vifal part; and those aiming it deserve the everlasting execution of every patrict. Notwithstanding the machinations of these enemies, and the vile slanders which are every day put forth by them, he will be re-elected to the position which he has filled so. he will be re-elected to the position which he has filled so worthily, and the efforts of his malignant and boastful

THE 88TH REGIMENT .- In conversation with an officer of the 88th Regiment, P. V., a few days ago, we learned some facts in relation to it that may days ago, we learned some facts in relation to it that may possibly interest our readers. The men composing it, as is well known, were mainly recruited in this city. They left here nearly one thousand atrong, about a year since, under the command of our formana, Col. George ?. McLesn. Shortly after their arrival at Workington they were placed in General McDowell's division, and the last of the free placed in General McDowell's division, and the last of the free wear placed in General McDowell's division, and the last of the free McLesn. Profession of the free wear last of the free wear last of the saw Argo's brief severe stryice, and participated in nearly comments and battles of that period at the second battle of Bull Run they were prominently engaged and distinguished themselves by their gallantry and good conduct. In this engagement Lieut, Colonel McLesn, brother of the Colonel, fell mortally wounded while heading a charge, and was captured by the rebels. McLean, brother of the Colonel, feil mortally wounded while heading a charge, and was captured by the rebels. A private in the 75th Ohio Regiment, taken prisoner a little while before, saw him fall, and went immediately to his assistance. The rebels at once ordered him away, and all his entreaties for permission to dress the wounds of the Ohio soldier, as he was forced to loave him, were a message of leve to his wife and children, and "I die the death of a soldier, in defence of my country and her flag!" Heroic words, that will live long in the remembrance of his friends, and be treasured by his relatives to the latest generation. Upon their return to Washington at the close of this unfortunate and disastrous campaign they were at once incorporated into the grand army, which moved under the command of McUlellan, for the expulsion of the refels from Maryland. In all the severe battles which followed they took an active and willing part, and were everywhere noted for their in-

willing part, and were everywhere noted for their indomitable bravery and reckless determination. As a consequence their loss in kided and wounded was very
heavy, and they can muster for duty only about \$50
men. Notwithstanding their ranks have been thus fearfully thinned, and notwithstanding the work yet before
them—the magnitude of which they follow the state of the properties of which they called the state of them—the magnitude of which they fully app them—the magnitude of which they fully appreciate—they are as ready as ever to do battle for the Union, and, if need be, to offer themselves a sacrifice for the cause in which they are engaged. The regiment is at present under the command of the major, Col. McLean being temporarily absent on account of ill health. All honor to them and to all our gallant Pennsylvania soldiers! They have berne themselves nobly on many a hard-lought field, and a generous people will not soon forget their devotion and glorious achievements.

ECARCITY OF OYSTERS .- At the pre-ECARCITY OF OYSTERS.—At the present time oysters are much higher than for many years, and the supply is far short of the demand. Those engaged in the trade have endeavored to remedy the deficiency as far as possible, but thus far there appears no probability that the difficulty will be overcome. In the first place the principal oyster fields of Virginia are still closed, and those of Maryland were se completely dredged last year that they cannot afford a half supply. Another difficulty would be, if plenty of oysters were in the field, there are not vessels to bring them into the market. It is estimated that fully five hundred vessels engaged in this trade have been destreyed, or seized and confiscated, since the war began, besides which nearly all the small boats usually employed in catching oysters have disappeared from the shores, and those formerly employed in taking the oysters from the water have sought other employment. Thus, a most important branch of business has been considerably curtailed since the breaking out of the war.

INTERESTING FLAG HAISING AND INTERESTING FLAG MAISING AND DEDIGATION.—The new hospital for the relief of sick and wounded solders will be dedicated to its intended purpose by the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital Association, Broad and Washington, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. Invitations to address the meeting have hindly been accepted by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Rev. Kingston Goddard, Rev. J. W. Jackson, Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., Daniel Dougherty, Esq., Judge Hore, and others. The Thirteenth street Paesenger Railway 'Cara will stop at the hospital. When the fing is raised a battery will salute it, and Birgfeld's Band will attend.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN. THE BRRIVAL OF GEN. MCULELLAN.

The news of the arrival of Gen. McOllellan in the city on Thursday night created no little sensation throughout the town vesterday. The General came here on urgent private business, and was accompanied by his father-in-law, Brigadier General Marcy. Mrs. McOllellae, her infant daughter, and Mrs. Marcy, also arrived on Thursday night from New York. The party remained at the Continental until yesterday morning, when they went, for the sake of privacy, to the house of Dr. McOllellan. They left at 11 35 yesterday for Baltimore and the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, where they should have arrived last evening. have arrived last evening.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE .- Reuben Lake, a member of Company K, 118th Pennsylvania Loke, a member of Company K, 118th Pennsylvania regiment (Corn Exchange), who was severely wounded in the battle at Blackford's Ford, died at the hospital at Sharpsburg, on Tuesday morting last. His remains were brought to this city resterday, and removed to his late residence, in Roxborough. His Iuneral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at I o'clock, and will be actually a sunday afternoon, at I o'clock, and will be actually afternoon of the Relation of drivers of the Ridge-avenue Personger Railway, and his military friends. Mr. Lake was widely known and universally estermed in that section of the city where he resided. He has three brothers in the Union army, one of whom has just returned seriously wounded.

OPENING OF THE COLLEGES .- The VPENING OF THE COLLEGES.—1116
various Medical Colleges will open on Monday, when the
usual introductory address will be delivered. For the
last few weeks students from the North and West and
frem the Bilish Provincas have been pouring into town.
The introductory lecture at the Jeffer on College will
be delivered by Prof. Mitchel, and at the Homosopathic
College by Prof. E. R. Strakey. At the University, a
large host of students have registered their names. The large host of students have registered their names. The Eclectic, Female, and Dental Colleges also, open with bright prospects absed. We are greatly in need of good physicians, and, judging from those who are about to commence lectures, the want will soon be supplied.

MASS MEETING IN TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A mass meeting of the loyal citizens of Twenty-fourth ward, in favor of sustaining the present Administration in its efforts to put down treason and bring the war to a successful and glorious termination, will be held to night, in Market street, above Forty-second. Judge Keiley, Hon. W. B. Mann. Hon. Goo. A. Coffey, E. Spercer Miller. Rev. James Miller. Rev. and several Super Reley, 1001. W. B. Mann. Hon. Geo. A. Ooffey, E. Spelcer Miller, Req. Jimes Miller, Req., and several other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting, and Birgfeld's colebrated band will discours's some excellent muete. As this is the grand rally of the ward, latters be an outpouring of the true friends of the country, worthy of the meetics and table. worthy of the great issues at stake.

FALSE REPORT. - A report has been FALSE REPORT.—A PEPORE DAS DUE!! circulated that Mayor Henry has refused to sign the ordinance appropriating \$55,000 for repairs to sewers and bridges injured some time ago by the freested. Bills have been posted certifying this rumor as a fact. I a bearing upon politics is the soler-reason for this idle report. The truth is this: the Mayor vetced, some weeks ago; a bill then passed, in which there were tome objective the features. Another was than presered, and ressed by City Councils, with the inadmission parts left cut. This was immediately rigned by the Mayor, on its recoption by him, on the 1st inst.

TEATHS AT THE ARMY HOSPITALS .-The following were the deaths reported yesterday at the

West Philadelphia.—David Klay, A, 7th Virginia; Janes Burra, D, 2d U. & Artillory. Bread and Cherry.—J. B. Marshell, B, 49th N. Y.

EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION. The present year is the eighty-seventh of the independence of the United States. 1863 will be the first year of the independence of the Southern slaves. The proclamation of the President could not have been made at a more acceptable time, under more acceptable circumstances. The year of jubice is come, and each rescomed servitor will now inherit the birthright of the rencomed servitor will now inherit the birthright of the free. In this city, the feeling in regard to emanoin tion is evident and the actions of several societies prove the interest felt. Some interesting statisties will probably soon be forthcoming, and time will develop the agency now at work. The Colonization Society is active in its duties and in its sympathy with the Freedent's endeavors. It is noticeable that our colored population do not give evidence of any great anxiety to quit the temperate for more torrid regions; to exchange America for Liberta

It is noticeable that our colored population do not give evidence of any great anxiety to quit the temperate for more torrid regions; to exchange America for Liberia. Their meetings and their resolutions evince a different sort of interest from that entertained by the whires. Liberia, however, is not a residence to be depised. Liberia is situated on the grain coast of Guines, and though the measured limits may amount to but some sixty thousand sonare miles, yet her facilities for indefinite extension are very great, the natives everywhere being only too glad to have their territories embring only too glad to have their territories embraced within her dominion. The original settlers landed in Liberia on the 25th April, 1822, Cape Meaurado. The capital, Monrovia, was here established On the 24th August, 1841, they were declared independent, and instituted the Republic of Liberia. The deportation of those previously free, and of thousands of emancipated slaves, whose benevolent masters and mistressas were glad to grant the freedom which is the natural heritage of all, swelled the population of this new democracy. In 1841, upon the death of Bucharan, the last of the white Governors, the elevation of the colored class to office was resolved upon, a circumstance at once congenial to their tastes, and exalting to them as a race. The intrinsic virtues of Liberia; her advantages of fertility of soil, of variety of production and of climate, are the natural causes which should make her a rich and 'powerful nation. Nearly every variety of tropical produce seems to be indigenous to the country. A valuable export can be found in cotton and the soil on which it thrives may vie with that of other regions in wielding time supremacy so long usurped by the States of the South, whence its outivalors are to be gathered. The rainy and dry seasons, the middle of May and the middle of November, divide the year into two portions, and the warm though equable climate would seem to offer, at least, as accept. the year into two portions, and the warm though equable climate would seem to offer, at least, as accept. able a temperature for the slave, and for the colored race generally, as the latitudes of America. The fifth Pre-sident of the United States, Mr. Monroe, also Jofferson, sident of the United States, Mr. Monroe, also Jefferson, Webster, Madison, and Olay, attrauously advocated the direct settlement of our colored population in the land of their ancestors. The feeling throughout Philadelphia, though its direct expression has not been as strongly argued as the most devoted upholders of the emucipation act and colonization scheme could desire, is yet very strong, and the future meetings of the Colonization Society will doubless be of interest. A vessel is expected to sail for Liberia about the first of November.

Why should not Philadelphia take the load in this affair, as she ever has in other actions, in the history of her country, connected with the truest national glory? To our colored race particularly, a still desper consideration, a more thorough appreciation of the subject, would seem necessary. Freedom from certain prejudicts, which still attach to them as a class in certain quarters; a clitzenship and nationality, which cannot attach themselves to him here; surely these are objects to

quarters; a citizenship and nationality, which cannot attach themselves to him here; surely these are objects to be desired. The man of dusky blood, be he bond or free, has hopes, ambitions, aspirations, in common with his fair faced brethren, and though forced deportation is not to be advecated, yet the advantages of volustary action in this respect are fairly and impartially to be set forth. Liberia has maintained her independence since 1847, and ten loading Powers have welcomed her into the family of nations, and, with few exceptions, formed commercial treaties with her. Her strength and resources have successfully stood sovere tests, and intellect and religion are advancing hand in hand. The school houses and the churches, the several seminaries and the college, yield ample proof of this. Worthy colored people emigrating are provided with a comfortable passage and anundant ample proof of this. Worthy colored people emigrating are provided with a comfortable passage and abundant food on the voyage, and with medical attendance, and a habitation for six months after arrival. To every adult five acres of land are given, and an additional quantity according to the rumber of the family.

To presume, however, that our Philadelphia colored population are indifferent to the subject is a mistake. They think and talk of it in the family, and in conventions. Many motives for this interest animate their bosoms—ambition for themselves, and the still nobler emotion of ambition for their children.

The Government of Liberia heing like our own, and would seem an irresistible inducement to the colored race. In a word, this Republic has proved a success,

whilst other regions, to which emigration has been made for a similar object, have proved failures. Other lands, h. wever, may be made to co operate successfully with this, and the numerous homes at present offered to the frican race are earnests of the awakening sense of true reedom pervading the universe. In Town.—After severe exposures in the Peninsula, Anticiam, and the Rappanannock, Ool. M. Gregg, Major Huly, and Dr. Egan, of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, are at length in the city. No cavalry regiment in the Army of the Potomac has seen more service than this. one, and the exertions it has put forthain defence of the Union and the Constitution can never be too highly appreciated. All the regiments in Maryland have the fever, and the officers named above are also efflicted with it. It is our sincers wish that they may speedily be enabled once more to resume their petriotic labors.

SWORD PRESENTATION. - Capt. John Orr Finnie, provost marsbal, has been presented with two handrome swords by his friends in this city. The presentation took place at Burns' Cottage, Sixth and Minor streets. Mr Daniel McIntyre presided in the presentation assembly, and an eloquent speech delivered by Wm. J. Young, Esq. Captsin F. commanded a Scotch rifie company in the three months' campaign. He has since distinguished himself in many battle fields, and was wounded before Richmond white gallantly in the discharge of his duty.

BECRUITING.—Since the first call of the President for 300,000 more troops, there have been 2,800 recruits received for old regiments, of whom nearly 1,000 men were recruited at Jones' Hotel by Captain Scheets. The average number of recruits daily received

THE CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. The construction of the new Chestnut-street theatre is progressing steadily. Mr. Cochrane, the owner of the lot on which the edifice is to be erected, is superintending the work. It is understood that Mrs. D. P. Bowers will be the lessee of the theatre when it is completed.

BASE BALL.—The second game of the series between the Athletics and Olympics will not take place to-day, as was expected—the Olympics not being ready. The Athletics were eager for the fray. PERSONAL. The only child, a daughter, of Major Adam T. Slemmer, the heroic defender of Fort Pickens, and a raside at Dulladelphia, died at Dulladelphia, died at

DREEMAN EXPENSES .- The military renses during the past week, paid out under the fordi-nance for aiding military organizations, amounted to SAD ACCIDENT.—A boy, named Wm.

McCann, was yesterday morning run over by a wagon at Second and German streets. He had his foot crusted. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. ALGERNON'S ROBERTS, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTE.

A. J. DERBYSHIBE,

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Northampton, Morse... Liverpeel, soon
Ship Wyoming, Burton... Liverpool, soon
Bark F Chipman, Jones... Liverpool, soon
Brig Amezone, Rogemans... Bramen, soon
Erig John Chrystal. Veacock... Matanzas, soon
Schr Isnao Morse. Parsons... Barbadges, soon S.br Issao Morro, Parsons Barbadoes, soon Schr Pilot's Bride, Coker Port Spain, Trin, soon Schr Lion, Greighten Havann, soon Fon Havana—The spiendid steamship Bahia Honda. Captain Cust, will leave Philadelphia. 20th inst. for Havena. On the 19th inst, at 7 P. M., her mail will close.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1862. ARRIVED.

Brig Daniel Malony, Steelman, 15 days from New Orleans, with sugar and molaises to captain.

Brig Losngo, Evans, 12 days from Matanzas, in ballast to Geo W Bernadou & Bro,
Schr D S Siner, May, 4 days from Fortress Monros, in ballast to captain Schr Cora, Masten, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with flour to B M Lea.

Schr Lucy, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn meal to B M Lea. Schr Selena Helen, Taylor, 5 days from Harwichport, with muse to Orowell & Collins.

Schr Sarah Hammond, Paine, 6 days from Harwichport, with muse to Orowell & Oollins.

Schr L & R Smith, Smith, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Thos E Cabill. nce to Thos E Ushill.

Schr Delaware, Connor, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with wheat to Jss Barratt & Jon.

Schr Wm George, Boustick, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grin to Jss L Bewley & Co.

Schr Pearl, Norman, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with grain to Jss L Bewley & Co.

Secamer Hops, Bowen, 24 hours from New York with pe, Bowen, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W P Clyde.

OLEARED.

Brig Elmira, Hall, Sagua la Grande, D S Sletson & Go.
Scir Christina, Knight, Portland, R R Corson.
Schr Minerva, Jefferson, Baltimore, Castner. Slick-Schr J N Bitting, Potter, Newtown, Md, captain.
Schr Garnet, Quillin, St Martin, Md, do
Schr John J Botter, Wast ington; DC, Penn Gas Coal Co. J Porter, Burroughs, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, Schr S Applegate, Steelman, Providence, do Schr A Blackman, Gandy, Washington, De, L Auden-Schr A Blackman, Grandy, Washington, D., captain.
ried & Co.
Schr Regulator, Letts, Washington, D.D., captain.
Schr H May, Hoover, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr J B MoFee, Milton, Chindeteague, captain.
Str C C Alger, Fenton, Washington, T Webster, Jr.
Str R Willing, Claypoole, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVEE DE GRACE. Oct 9.

HAVEE DE GRACE. Oct 9.

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

Julia & Charles, wheat to J Barratt & Son, and pig metal to Cabeen & Co.; Susan, coin to Tatnall & Lee; Three Brothers and Little Bob, bark to F J Hinkson, J W Enswiler, and Wide Awake, oak lumber to D B Taylor; Concord, do to W O Lloyd; Capt Porter, do to John Graig; Tonawanda, coal to N P Hillis; Worthy Chief, do to Delaware City; O P Ent, do to John Street; Planet, Buena Vista, Little Oliver, and Com Stockton, light to Philadelphia. (Correspondence of the Press. Philadelphia.

MEMOBANDA. Ship Crescent City, Elwell, cleared at London 27th ult. for Philadelphia
Ship Frank Boult, Morse, for Philadelphia, cloared at Liverpool 26th nit.
Ship Constitution, Higgins, sailed from Liverpool 25th bip Emily Augusta, Strickland, sailed from Liverpool Ship Turcarora, Dunlevy, hence, arrived at Liverpool 26th ult. Ships Westmortland, Decan, and Western Ocean, Barslew, were loading at Liverpool 27th ult. for Philad.

Bark Bernhard, Norcenholz, from Bremen for Philadelphia, passed Dest 27th ult

Big New Bra, Usher, cleared at New York 3th inst.

for Philadelphia. for Philadelphia.

Brig Celestina, Fickett, from Boston for Philadelphia, remained at Newport 8 P'M 8th list.

Brigs Lucy Ann, Morse, F Nelson, Wiley, N Stevens, Baskell, Edwin, Webber, and Forest State, Grant, hence, excited at Reston (the transfer of the control of the cont arrived at Boston 9th ins Brig Iza, Thom; son, at New York 8th inst. from Car-Brig 128, Incinfson, at New Lora can hist. How debas

Schr Eliza & Rebecca, Price, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 3th inst,

Schr Wm & Baker. Hamilton, sailed from Gibraltar

17th pit for Philadelphia.

Schra J Grierson, Harding, Leonesa, Barter, Reddington. Clark, and Jas Satterthwaite, Maloy, honce, arrived at Boston 9th inst. Schr J Anderson, Finch, hence, arrived at Hartford Schrs W A Orocker, Endicatt, J B Bleecker, Edwards, Scirs W A Orocker, Endicett, J B Bleecker, Edwards, Colova, Fullerton, and Minerva, Brooks, hence, arrived at Previdence 8th inst—the latter for Pawtucket Schrs Panttea. Clark, S. J. Bright, Smith, F. C Smith, Anderson, and J. H. Burthett, Bockbill, for Philadelphia, sai ed from Providence 8th inst.

CAMDEN AND AT-CHARGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, Pl. 184, 1662,
Right Train leaves Vine-street Forry at 7.30 A. M.
Express " " 3.45 P. M.
Accommodation train, for Absecom only, 4.40 P. M.
Beturning, leaves Atlantic—Mall, 4 P. M.; Express,
184 A. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic—Mall, 4 P. M.; Express, 6.05 A. M.
Accommodation leaves Absecont at 3 45 A. M.
FARE \$1.80. Round-Trip Tickets, good only for the Day and Train for which they are issued, \$2 50. Macuralon Tickets, good for three days, \$5. Hotels sto now open.

5028-tf JOHN G. ERYANT, Agert.

FOR THE SEA SHORE.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States

GREETING:

WHEBEAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the bark FANNY LAURE, whereof Arcene Lemieux is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchaudise laten thereon, captured by the United States sloop SHEPHERD KNAPP, under command of Acting Volunteer Lieut.

H. S. Ey tings, said sloop being one of the Atlantic Naval Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (justice so requiring.) You are, therefore, charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cau e to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said bark FANNY LAURE, her takle, apparel, and furniture, and the said goods, wares, and merchandise, to appear before the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the TWENTI. ETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, when and furniture, and the said goods, wares, and merchandise, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid generally, to when the the said turber of the said turber to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid generally, (to whom, by the tenor of these presents, it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said contrary and may propagate that trict Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudi-cation on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said bark FANNY LAURE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said goods, wares, and merchan-dise, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enomies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and sub-ject to conflacation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contunacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in any-wise notwithstanding; and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, to-gether with these presents. gether with these presents.
Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said court, at Philadelphia, this seventh da of OCTOBER, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty-sevent year of the Independence of the said United States. ocg-St G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court. TYNITED STATES. EASTERN DIS-TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightl and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of th United States of America, hath decreed all persons i general who have, or pretend to have, any right, titl or interest in the schooler DEFIANCE, whereof V

or interest in the schooler DEFIANOE, whereof W. H Gladding is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, warts, and merchandise laden on board thereof, captured by United States berk BBAZILERA, under command of W. T. Gillespie, to be monished, cited, and cailed to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (justice so requiring.) You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said schooner DEFIANOE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said

in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said schooner DEFIANCE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said goods, wares, and mrchandise, to appear before the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court-room, in the City of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said schooner DEFIANCE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise lades thereon, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or other wise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said schooner DE-FIANUE, her tackie, apparel, and furniture, and the said goods, wares, and merchandise did belong, as the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confuscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding; and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the certify to the said District Court what you shall do

premises, together with these presents.
Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER,
Judge of the said court, at Philadelphia, this seventh
day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1862, and in the eightyseventh year of the Independence of the said United oc9-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court. IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-PHIA:

ROBERT W. PECHIN vs. CHARLES BAKER. Joine

Term, 1862. No. 476. Venditioni Exponse.

The undersigned has been appointed by said Court Auditor to distribute the fund srising from the Sharin's sale, under said writ, of the following properties:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the state of the following the distribute on the contract of the following properties: All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Front street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet from Poplar street, containing, in front forty feet, and in depth one hundred and seventy-two feet, as follows:

No. 1. All that certain three story Brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Front street, No. 1. All that certain street, as and twenty five feet from Poplar street, containing, in front, twenty five and in depth, eastward, geventy feet.

No. 2. All that certain three story Brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Front street. No. 917. at the distance of one hundred and forty-five feet from Poplar street, containing, in front, twenty feet.

No. 917, at the distance of one hundred and torty-live feet from Poplar street, containing, in front, twenty feet, and in depth, castward, seventy two feet.

No. 3 All that frame Factory or Tannery (one of the buildings two story, theolher of them four-tory) and Lot or rices of Ground situate on the west side of Cohocksink creek, at the distance of one hundred and fifteen feet from Poplar street containing, in front, forty feet, and in doubt wastward about one kundred feet more or less.
Notice is hereby given, that the Auditor will meet the parties interested in said fund on MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 109 North: IXTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties having claims upon the said fund, or any part thereof, are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Oct 10t Ollfford P. MACJALLA, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHARS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL PHIA. Estate of BARAH KLETT. Deceased. Estate of SARAH KLETT. Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Jacob Abright, Executor, of SARAH KLETT, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountent, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY. October 20th, 1862, at 4 c'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. office, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, 1 the city of Philadelphia.

Oct. Tuthe 5t D. W. O'BRIEN, Auditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHICADEL. PHIA.

Estate of HENRY MARTIN, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and acjust the account of Peter Martin, Administrator C. T. A. of HENRY MARTIN, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the account-ant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of bis appointment, on TUESDAY, October 21st, 1802 at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. ec7. tuth s6t D. W. O'BRIEN, Auditor. T ETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON the Last Will and Testament of ELIZABETH ELLA GRASBY, late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate of the said docedent are required to meke pai ment, and those having claims or demands, against the same to make them known without delay to GEO. L. HAR 3180 N. Executor, 04 s8t.

At an Orphans' Court held and kept at West Chester, for said County, on the eighth day of Septem-[L.S.] her, A. D. 1862, before the Honorable WM. BUTLER, President, and his Associates, Judges of the said Upon the pelition of ELMA H. MARSHALL, Upon the petition of ELMA H. MARSHALL, one of the heirs and legal representatives of ABRAHAM JAMES, late of the township of Westtown in said county, deceased, a rule is granted upon all the heirs and legal representatives, and all persons interested in the estate of said decedent, requiring them to be and appear at an Orphane Court, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of West Chester, in said county, on the twenty seventh day of October next, then and there to accept or refuse the estate of said decedent at the valuation thereof; and in case the heirs and Legal Representatives and and in case the heirs and Legal Representatives, and all persons interested in the estate of the said decodent, neglect or refuse to take the same, then to show cause, it any they have, why the same should not be sold according to law. By the Court: se27-s3t THOMAS P. EVANS, Clerk. ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF RPHANS? COURT SALE OF
BEAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of
the Orphaus' Court of Delaware County, Pa., will be
sold on the premises, on MONDAY, October 27, 1862,
the following described property, belonging to the estate
of BEULAH DAVIS, deceased, late of the township
of MARPLE, and county aforesaid:
All that Messuage or Tract of Land, containing 127,
AORES, 3 ROODS, and 33 PEROHES, about 20 acres
of which is woodland. The farming land is conveniently
divided into fields, with good fencing, and in a good state
of cultivation, being well watered by never failing
springs and running streams. The improvements consist
of a substantial STONE DWELLING, two and a half
stories high, with portice in front, containing 7 rooms,

of a substantial ETURE DWELLING, two and a nau stories high, with portice in front, containing 7 rooms, 3 rooms and half on the first floor; kitchen, with pump in the same, attached. A MODERN BUILT STONE AND FRAME BARN, 65 by 48 feet, with Stabling for 30 cows and 6 horses; Overshot and Wagon House at-tached. A STONE SPRING HOUSE, two stories high, fached. A STONE SPRING HOUSE, two stories high, over a nover failing spring of excellent water, situated about 100 feet from the dwelling. There is a YOUNG APPLE OROHARD, in thrifty bearing, and a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

The property is pleasantly situated on the Springfield and Darby roads, adjoining lands of Joseph Rhoads, George Allen, and others, about 10 miles west from Philadelphia, within 2 miles of Olitton Station, on the Philadelphia and West Chester (direct) Railroad, and. 2½ miles cest of Media, the county seat of Delaware county, within ½ mile of Springfield Friends' Meeting House, and convenient to other places of worship, schools, mills, &c.

The above deteribed property is worthy the attention of farmers and persons desiring a pleasant home of easy of farmers and persons desiring a pleasant home of easy or namers and persons desiring a pleasant nome of easy acress to the city.

Those wishing further information may call on PETER H. HILL, residing on the premises, or on the undersigned, at his residence, No. 543 North SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Street, Philadelpaia.

Eals to commence at l'o'clock P. M., when conditions will be made known by WM. H. VOGDES, co 9 ws51*

Trustes to Make Sale. will be made known by PIANOS.

A SEVEN - OCTAVE \$400

TO TE BOSEWOOD PIANO FOR \$200—Payable in easy sums of Three Dollars per month.

The public will please take notice that the books of the PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL BAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY are now open to receive subscribers to a Fourth Series. The first distribution of Seven-octave Borewood Pianos for this series will take place at the Office, No. 1021 CHESTNUT Street, on TUESDAY, October 7th, 1862, at 3 o'clock. Circulars, giving the full plan of operations of this highly beneficial institution, can be had by applying to the Secretary of the Scotety.

Office, 1021 CHESTNUT Street.

THE FINEST ASSORTANCE MENT of new, modern, and durable PI-ANOS from \$150 to \$400.

Also, PEINCE'S World renowned MELOUEONS and HARMONIUMS, for cash, at a great reduction, or in small monthly installments. JAMES SELLIAK, 379 and 281 South FIFTH Street, above Sprace. se2-8m² PINE APPLE SAPSAGO CHEESE, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, oc2 of 107 South WATER Street.

EDUCATIONAL. DROBESSOR HIRAM CORSON'S PROFESSOR HIRAM CORSON'S
SECOND ANNUAL COURSE OF STUDIES IN
ENGLISH POETRY, LITERARY ABI, AND ORLTICISM—PROF. HIRAM CORSON will commence
on TUESDAY, October 14th 1862, at Leppold's Foreign
Reading Rooms, No. 1328 CHESTNUT Street, his Second Annual Course of Lectures on Literature and Art.
The Course will embrace a general review of English
Literature, from Chaucer to 'the present time, and the
leading and representative authors of each period will be
separately treated. Of the Poetry of the Nineteenth
Century, that of Byrou, Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge,
Tennyeon, and the Brownings, will receive special attention. The following Lectures will be distributed through
the Course.

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY. AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, will commence the winter term of five calendar months on the 1st of November next. The course of instruction is thorough and votes, designed and arranged to prepare boys and young men for business or college. The Principal, who devotes all his time to the interests of his school and its pupils, is assisted by eight gentiemen of ability and experience. The German, French, and Spanish languages are taught by native resident teachers, an advantage which will be readily appreciated by the patrons of the Institution.

ion.
The Military Department is under the charge of Major G. Eckendorff, of Philadelphia, whose qualifications for the position are extensively known. Its duties and requirements do not, in any way, interfere with the Literature of the position of the po left optional.
For catalogue, &c., apply to
WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
Princip

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY. A select Foarding School, near MEDIA, Pa Phorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English studies, &c.
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Tuition per quarter, \$6 00.
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DRIVATE TUITION GIVEN IN L LATIN, GBEEK, AND MATHEMATICS, TO STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY, who, on account of insufficient previous preparation, need such aid for the successful pursuit of their present studies. Also, in English Literature, Literary Analysis, and the higher branches of a liberal culture to Ladies who have finished their course of school education, but are desirous of continuing their study in other than the ordinary scho-

Address "S M. C.," at this office. OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD, CHESTER COUNTY, PA - Tho next session of this Institution will open on WEDNESDAY For Circulars, address oct-1m MISS BAKER, Principal.

MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ludies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 8. A BACHMANN, TEACHER OF
A the Piano, Organ, Melodeon, and Violin, 624
North ELEVENTH Street. At home 12 to 1, noon, 6
to 7 P. M. se25·1m* CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—DEAN Street, above SPBUCE. The Classical Institute will BE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 1st.

au26-2m* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. CELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1030 BPRING GAEDEN street. For circulars, apply to B. T. BUCKMAN, Principal. se20-12t* QT. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACA-DEMY, LOUIST Street, west of Sixteenth, hes reopened for the Eleventh Session. J. ANDREWS HARRIS, A. M., Principal. MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No.

1015 SPEUCE Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, TINGLISH, FRENCH, AND LATIN

This institution of the step and instituted attendings of pearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to an 22-2m JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y. MME. MASSE AND MLLE. MO-BIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has re-moved to 1342 SPBUCE Street. For Circulars, apply at the above number. TINDEN HALL MORAVIAN FE-

MALE SEMINARY, at LITIZ, Lancaster county, Penna, founded 1794, affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished Female education. For circulars and information, apply to Hesses. JOEDAN & BROTHERS, 209 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or to Rev. W. C. REICHEL, Principal au29-3m HOLMESBURG SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, located on the Briefol Turn-YOUNG LADIES, located on the Bristol Turnpike, 8 miles from Philadelphia and 2 from Tacony. The first term of the scholastic year begins the first MOS-A circular, contenting terms, references, &c., oan be obtained by application to the jv14.2m* Misses CHAPMAN, Principals. MHEGARAY INSTITUTE. BOARDING AND DAY SOHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadel

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French Languages and Literatures—Latin it required—and all the branches which constitute a thorough English Education; especial attention being paid to the latter by the Principal, assisted by the best Professors.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

The Scholestic year commences September 15th, and closes July 1st. The Scholestic year commences September 15th, and closes July les.

For circulars and particulars, apply to ault-2m* MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

TRENCH LANGUAGE. - PROF. MASSE is now forming a class, of between twelve and twenty boys, to receive instruction in FRENCH, by the oral method. The course will consist of eixteen lessons, of an hour and a half each, four lessons a week, and in the afternoon. Terme, 34 00 for the course. He will constantly converse with his classes, and affor every facility for attaining a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language. Prof. M. has matured his new system by which those having a slight knowledge of the French language may make rapid improvement, without deveting to the study any other time than the hour passed with the teacher. References: Rov. Bishop W. B. Stevens, D. D., Prof. H. Ooppee, of Penna. University, Charles Short, Esq. Apply at his residence, 111 South THIRTRENTH street. TRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY-

BOHOOL FOR BOYS, Prof. E. MASSE, A. M.

Principal.—This new Institute receives Boys between eight and fourteen years of age. While French is the language of the Institute, the greatest attention will be paid to the English studies. Competent teachers are engaged for all the ordinary branches of a good English aducation. Leath taught without extra charges. The academical year begins on the 17th of September, and ends on the 28th of June,

Further blormation can be obtained at the residence of the Pinicipal, No. 111 South THIRTENTH Street.

Beferences.—Bishop W. B. Stevens. Prof. H. Coppés of Penn'a University, Prof. O. D. Cleveland, Hon. W. H. Beward. T INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTON Avenue, York Road Station, N. P. B. B., seven miles from Philadelphia. the Third Term of Miss GARR'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at the above beautiful and healthy location, will commence on the second MONDAY heatiny location, win comments on the second modular of Soptember.

The number of pupils being limited to lifteen, the satablishment has as much of the freedom of a home as consistent with mental improvement. Exercises in the Gymnasium and open air are promoted, for which the extensive grounds afford full opportunity.

Oirculars can be obtained at the effice of Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, 114 South Third street, or by addressing the Principal Shownskeriawn nost office. Montgonery

the Principal, Shoemakertown post office, Mor county, Pa. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY

ACADEMY, at West Chester, (for boarders only.)
This Academy will be opened on Thursday, September
4th, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, at its
isst session, with full collegiate powers.

In its capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements of the highest order for the comfortable
quartering and subsisting of one hundred and fitty cadeta.

A corps of competent and experienced teachers will
give their undivided attention to the educational department, and aim to make their instructions thorough and
practical. The department of studies embraces the following courses:—Primary, Commercial, and Scientific,
Collegiate and Military. A graduate of the United States
Military Academy, of high standing in his class, and of
experience in the field, devotes his exclusive attention to
the Mathematics and Rugineering. The moral training
of calets will be carefully attended to. For circulars,
apply to JAMES H. ORDE, Esq., No. 628 Chestaut
street, or at the Book Stand of Continental Hotel, Pulladelphia, or to Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President

delphia, or to Colonel THEODORE HYATT, Presiden Pennsylvania Military Academy. sel9-lm BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. BEMOVAL.

The Sixth Session of the BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, near Darby, Pa, under the name of

"SHABON FEMALE SEMINARY." Will open 10th mo., 1st, 1862, at Attleboro, Bucks county, Pa., under the name of BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Every facility will be afforded whereby a thorough and finished course of instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL Education may be obtained.

Oirculars, embracing full details of the Institution, may be had on application to the Principals, Attleboro, Bucks county, Pa., or to Edward Parrish, Philadelphis.

TEBMS.

The charge for tuition in English branches, with board, washing, fuel, and lights, including pens and ink, and the use of the library, is at the rate of \$160 for the school-year.

Latin, Greek, French, Gorman, and Drawing, each extra.

JANE P. GRAHAME,

Best-3m

me8-8m HERMETICALLY Sealed Goods, for Sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, No. 107 South WATER Street, consisting of Fresh Blackberries Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Quinces, Pears, " Pine Apple,
" Apple,
Meats of all kinds,

"Strawberries, Sardines,
Also, Orosee & Blackwell's Pickles, American Pickles
and Sauces, Catsups, Jellies, Fruit Syrups, French Mustards, English Mustards. IQUEURS .- 50 cases assorted Liquenre, just received per ship Vandalia, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

JAURETOHE & LAVERGNE,

202,& 204 South FRONT Street. PNGLISH DAIRY CHEESE. 350
Boxes Choice English Dairy CHEESE, just received and for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, oc2-if No. 107 South WATER Street.

OZ IN.—Just received, per Brigantine
NIVA, from Rotterdam, an invoice of Treble Anchor Gin. For sale from the Wharf, or from Customohor Gin. For sale from the Wharf, or from Oustom-house Store, by OHAS S. OARSTAIRS, Sole Agent, Nos. 126 WALRUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. sel7 T ATOUR OIL.—492 baskets Latour Olive Oil, just received per ship Vandalis, from Sordeaux, for sale by

JAUBETOHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Sh

SALES BY AUCTION. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUC-TIONEERS, Nos 232 and 254 MARKET Street.

SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. October 13, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on 4 months A general assortment of staple and fancy articles. SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. ON WEDNESDAY,
October 15, on four months' credit—
1,000 packages Boots and Shoes, &c.

SALE OF DRY GOODS. ON FRIDAY MOBNING. October 17, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on a month SATE OF CARPETINGS

ON FRIDAY MORNING. October 17, at 10 % o'clook, on 4 mounts' aradit - 800 pieces Veivet, Brassels, Ingrain, and Verstian ourreting, cooos maitings, &c. TUBNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., No. 429 MARKET STREET. SALE OF IMPORTED DRY GOODS.
ON TUESDAY MOBNING,
October 14, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on 4 months

credit—
400 lots of fancy staple imported and domestic dry Bamples and catalogues ready on the morning o DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC-TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE
SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DEY
GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS
&c. by catalogue.
ON WEDNESDAY. On WEDNESDAY.
October 16, commencing at 10 o'ciock, precisely.
Comprising a large general assortment of goods adapted to present sales.

DHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-I NEERS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE Sta BALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND REC-BALE OF 1,000 CASES BECTS, SHOES, AND ERUGANS.

CANS.

ON MONDAY MORNING.

October 13, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youbs' caif, hip, and grain cots, calfend hip brogans, gaiters, Balmorals, &c. Women's, misses, and children's calf, hip, goat, kid, and morocco, heeled boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c. Included in sale, a large and desirable assortment of first class city-made goods.

EF Goods open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale.

BALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHORE, BEC-GANS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING, On THURSDAY MORNING,
October 16, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youths' caif, kip, and grain boots; calf and kip brogans, gaiters, Balmorals, &c.; we men's, misses', and children's calf, kip, goat, kid, and morocco, heeled boots and snoes, gaiters, slippers, &c. Including in sale, a large and desirable assortment of first class city made goods.

Topen for examination, with catalogues, caris as the morning of sale.

C. J. WOLBERT, AUCTION MART. No. 16 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Between Market and Chestnut.

FOR SALE AND TO LET. TO EXCHANGE. - Twenty Farms, of different number of acres, within twenty-five miles of the city, near railroad stations. Also, for sale and exchange a large number in the States of Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. Apply to E. PETLIT, o 4 No. 309 WALNUT Street. FOR SALE-CHESTER COUNTY

FARM, 80 acres, divided into convenient encloses, near Kennett Square; railroad station on the place; se stone improvements, in good order; hydrant and I water, bath, fine fruit. &c. Also, a nice Farm 32 acres, two miles from Neshamany Station, niceteen miles from the city, and two miles from steamboat landing. Apply to E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

A DENTAL PRACTICE FOR SALE

To a Dentist who wishes a good location, car
hear of one by addressing "Dentist," Press Office. se16 1m* FOR SALE—A Desummer TAGE, and six acres of Ground, in the interior of Pennsylvania, desirably situated and arranged for an accedenty or first-class school, near a thriving village accedenty of 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 properties, for sale or exchange.

B. F. GLENN, 123 South FOURTH Street, auls and S. W. cor. SEVENTEENTH and GREEN. TO RENT-A THREE-STORY BRIOK DWELLING, on BACE Street, one door above Twelfth, north side Rent low to a good tenant.

Apply to WETHERILL & BROTHER,

BRICK DWELLING, on PINE Street, near TO RENT-A THREE-STORY Seventeenth, 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 KINTH and SANSOM Streets. mh23-ti

PROPOSALS. DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TEUESDAY. Inith instant, at 12 octock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the ANTHRACITE STRAMER COAL required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports: lowing ports: Fortress Monroe, Va.

Washington, D. O.
Alexardria. Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, N. C. Port Royal, S. O.
Hitton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New Orleans. La.
Key Wost, Fla. New York. Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until 30th September, 1883. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments, as acon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department or its proper agent, from time to time, as required. Lay days, at the rate of forty tens per day, will be required for unloading; if detained longer, by proper authority (which in all cases must be endorsed on the bills of lading), the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage per ton per day. Coal to be unloaded at the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c, necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The War Department reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high. Captain and Asst. Q M. U. S. A.

MOAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED DOAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED

beg leave to inform their friends and the public
that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOS
from NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, is
their Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW
Broots, 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.

Mbl-if

TRUSSES.

MRS. JAMES BETTS' OELEBRAMRS. JAMES BETTS' OELEBRAsolv Supportors under eminent medical patronage. Ladiss and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on filtre. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, (te avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
lavalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
applicance. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supportars, with testimonials. and fainthand also on the Supporters, with testimonials, solf-tuther SHIPPING.

BOSTON AND PHILA-DEPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE—Sailing from each port on SATURDAYS. From Pine street Wharf SATURDAY, October 4.

The steamship NOBMAN (new), Capt Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock; and steamship SAXON, Captain Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, October 11, at 4 P. M. surance one-half that by sail vessels. Freight taken Shippers will please send their bills of Lading with For freight or passage, having fire accommodations, upply to HENRY WINSOR & CO, 332 SOUTH WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK—THIS
DAY—DESPATOH AND SWIFTSURE
LINES—VIA DELAWARE AND BARITAN GANAL. Steamers of the above Lines will leave DAILY, at 10 For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WM. M. BAIRD & OO., my21-tf 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK. Raitan Canal.

Raitan Canal.

Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company receive freight and leave daily at 2 P. M., delivering their cargoes in New York the following day. noy receive in New York the second of their cargoes in New York the second of the seco

JAMES HAND, Agent, aul-if Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVER, New York. EXPRESS COMPANIES.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Office 226
OHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchendise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own Unes or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towns and Cities of the United States.

R. S SANDFORD,

General Superintendent. TO THE DISEASED OF ALL OLARSES.—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 prac-Professor BULLIES, the journer of this new pros-tice, will superintend the treatment of all cases him-self. A pamphlet containing a multitude of certifi-cates, 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, men and others who desire a knowledge of my discovery, in applying Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent. Consultation free.

NEW MACKEREL. 150 Bbls New Large No. 8 Mackersl. 150 Half Bbls 150 Half Bois
In store and and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
WHARY iels-if No. 146 North WHARVER. NOTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awaing Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awaings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

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

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., mys-tf 102 JONES Alley. 102 JONES Alley.

Superior quality, For eale by

JAMES YOUM, JR.,

OITY BRASS FOUNDRY, DRINKER'S ALLEY,

Between Front and Second, Race and Arch ats.

aul5: 2m* For sale by BLIND AND DEAF—Consult Dr.
JAMES LEWIS, whose unremitting success is
meeting with the entire approbation of his patients in
Philadelphia, Office 337 North SIXTH St. se801m*

A NTI-FRICTION METAL,

SALES BY AUCTION. THOMAS & CONS. M. Ros. 189 and 141 South FOURTH Strag FALL SALES—STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
Tuesday, 14 h October, being election day, nother large amount of velocible preparty, including Street, and Section for the large amount of velocible preparty, including Street, being Street, and Section for the large amount of velocible preparty, including Street, being Street, and Section Section

wainable Estate of George Ester (the eiler,) 49
Bidge Boad, to be sold peremptorily. BEAL RETAIN AT PRIVATE SAGE BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE A.C.

REPA large amount at Private Sale, invested that description of city and country property. Private that may be had at the another store.

Rull descriptions in handbills now ready. Private that catalogues on Saturday next.

PEREMPTORY SALE FOR ACCOUNT DES SUPERIOR TENT COTION SEWING TWISE WOCL, COLTON, AND LEATHING CUITING, to Ctiober II. at 10 o'cli cr. at the Auction Roma, we out reserve, for account United States, 10 390 for tent cotton sewing twine, Nos 6 7, 8, and 10 Also, **xx cotton, and sole leather cuttings, baing, paper, **xx Also, a quantity of hoop-iron.

Samples may be seen any time prior to sale.

Sale No 1820 Chestrat Street.

ELEGAN FUBNITULE, P14 NO. MIRRORE First CARPETS, CURTAINS. CHANDELIERS, &c.

ON MONDAY MORNING.

October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1820 Chestrat Street, the entire elegant furniture, including parter furnitural grand piano by Chickering, large and elegant married and coval mirrors, alegant carved Chinese furnished and grand piano by Chickering, large and elevant missions oval mirrors elegant carved Chinese farming, and Ningpootables, Japanese and Chinose ornaning and Chicker farming the curicisties, fine oil paintings by Sully, Peale, and observations china and glass ware, superior diaington oil cloths, china and glass ware, superior diaington and chamber furniture, &c.

Also, at 12 o'cloch, a superior close carriage, male by Watson; a light trotting wagon, by Rogers Watson; a light trotting wagon, by Rogers and the furnitures. Sale No. 1705 Arch etreet.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE. PIANO, MIREORS, GAI
PETS, CHANDELIEBS, BRONZES, &c.,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

On Wednesday morning.

Ocober 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1705 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. including superior record plane made by Schomacker & Co., &c

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the manby. Sa'e German Flower Roots.
ON TUESDAY MORNING.
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, one casesuprix
German Flower Roots, compressing the usual association of Hyscietts. Jonquils, Tulips. Crocus, &c.

MEDICINAL. COMMUNICATED [Extract from a letter on the Battle field]

*** ** ** ** ** This battle (Antietam) has been the most saugular, of the war, and the only one fought with decided at upon military principles. The arrangement of on one the overlooking position of the Commanding General the sending into action the right and the ist dosing up of the centre and final success—exclusion wildering admiration, and carries the mind to the The fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, Lught by Naping. Of all this have I spoken. The heart-history of sair conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty the sand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has in glories-but it has its ten thousand demons in there has non tortures, that make the eyeballs ache—the h bleed—the lips palsy—and the brain reel. The digital at first positively unendurable. The life-blocd of the is still trickling away in silent colunners, while the disc ered limbs and maniac brain f others give rise to and God grant I may not again witness. But, re mothers who now seek a son-or wile a ha and—or sister a brother—or sons a father—story be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is m_0 ful, and better care is bestowed upon your lovel to than might at first seem possible. It was in the being where rested the gallant Hooker that I learned the h

tory of those my thical words so often seeu and an its inderstood, "S T.—1860—X." Anything allevistic the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers is an tional blessing. I witnessed some astonishis rema from this article. It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and at. oitement is thirst, which, added to the less of blocking wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimular In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowtheir patients to drink Plantation Ditters, otherwarded S. T.—1869—X, and although the wounded to most numerous here—this division having openal c fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly some posed, and there was but very little fainting. The st cle acts many the stomech and narre prehensible manner, superior to brandy, and with a subsequent stupofying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, containing calleage bark, winter steel la vender, anise, clove buds, orange, snake rost, it. 75 served in St. Oroix Bum—the S. T.—1880—X being a cret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public his principally recommended for went of appetits, discless iver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficults in [understand it was somewhat known in the Suite States previous to the war, and it appears as send

Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietation privilege to make it for hospital purposes during there, o which they made the following reply: NEW YORK, Jan. 18th, 18th Agent of, etc.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the us "Fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and that a make the Plantation Bitters for hospital purpose from the war," we beg to any your price is a liberal one considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and the otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, sir, mry thritise to our Comment and the otherwise wo can derive no revenue from see count of States; but, sir, our unities to our Government and of ideas of consistency, would not allow us to entertain a although it neight please us to assuage the suffering if your misguided followers.

We remain,

Very respectfully jours. P. H DRAKE in There gentlemen give the history of certainingsin of their article for over two hundred years-inthat through all changes of the medical profession and practitioners, strength, composure, and cheerinassin Washington Hospitals, informed me that he balks unable to produce an hour seleep in one patient in ly two weeks, and he was fast sinking and crain in the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, von ? day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was not is ecovering. I am surprised our Government luix equalled Jefferson Davis in energy, and adopted the valuable article in all our hospitals. As a lay meet can bear witness it is "good to take," and affiliate energy and life than anything I ever tried. Some to the Plantation Bitters!

But I have digressed. In my next I shall realize gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, in its HEALING POWERS OF ELECTION TRICTY DEMONSTRATED, at 125 WILLIAM St., Philadelphia, where Prof. BOLLES Latters sated nearly three years testing his newdiscorn therapeutic agent, on over four thousend inviting of whom had been pronounced incurable by the eminent medical men in this and other cities, this wards were cured with a few applications of Elect by Professor BOLLES. TWO MORE OBSTINATE CASES CURED

TWO MORE OBSTINATE CASES CURE.

PHILADELIPIAL SERVED. 131
Abort five years not, my general halith began is although at first I did not feel much alarmed, has sufferings at times were severe. I gradually as emaciated, and at times nearly lost my specific aff. I ste produced great distress, and the physicial treated me did not seem to understand my discover pathological symptoms. At times, I had great for it is not provided in the many company. At times, wery glocury; great instance collect my thoughts vigors usly on any substitute mumory at times; suffered much from lucbage, in ming of the head; suffered much from appeals in sanity, as my physicians told me that less contains in the sum of the last in the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals in sanity, as my physicians told me that less contains and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals in sanity, as my physicians told me that less contains and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals in sanity, as my physicians told me that less contains the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from the sum of the head; suffered much from the sum of the head; suffered much from appeals and the sum of the head; suffered much from the sum of the head; suffered much from the sum of the head; suffered much from the sum of the head; su insuity, as my physicians told me that held of fits. However, after trying the old-study for many years, and being informed that lost cured; I was induced, by reading several terms of Press and other papers, to convers with some cured, and after I had received good evidence of the breather of the head of the papers. investigations of this kind, I immediate? Since the content of the kind, I immediate? Since the processor Bolles, 1220 Walnut street Profession after I entered his office. He frankly informed the could cure me of all my difficulties in the desired. I am willing to schowledge that I was perfection seven treatments of about ten minutes extended in seven treatments of about ten minutes extended in the seven treatment of the seven tening any better. In any convictions of duty to suffering humanity made the above statement of facts in relation to wonderful cure, and I believe it permanent, for time the glossed for a relation to the seven tense that the seven tense tense tense that the seven tense t

wonderful the disperse of the permanent in the has chapsed for a return; therefore, it is a shall take pleasure in being referred to by all persons who may be apflering as I was.

WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 401 Sports PHILADRIPHIA, Sect I have been severely afflicted with 61876 disease of my throat and lungs for more than the and at times was mable to attend to business. the whole time, I have suffered from obstinations, and my efforts with medical agents policings. I have not neglected to employ the bost cal skill in this city, and have attended to the scriptions faithfully for the past three years and have attended to the scriptions faithfully for the past three years and had all failed to do me any permanent good. It when I had nearly abandoned all hopes of being the was induced to call on Professor Bolles, at 1216 street, and place myrelf under his treatment, ashort time I was perfectly cured. I have seen what I personally know of Professor B.'s discipling Magnetism, and other modifications of tricity. I can cheerfully recommend his mids it ment to all invalids. I have sent some performance have been cured, and, therefore, I speak complete. the whole time, I have suffered from obstication have been cured, and, therefore, I speak from ledge of the treatment. OHARLES H. GRIG have been cured, was OHABLES ledge of the treatment. OHABLES 1818 Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, 814 South street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. Z. Churchpepsia of long standing, Laryngitis and Lumbay.

Helmuth street.

Alexander Adairs, Infiammatory Rheumatiss. bago, long standing, 1312 Savery street, Eighteen Kensington.

Kensington.
William H. Shaine, Paralysis of the lower limits raplegy) and Epilopey, publisher of the National stant, 126 South Second street.
Thomas Owens, Congestion of the Brain sales Hemorrhage of the Lungs and Diabetis, American Philadelphia.
Oharles L. Jones, Dyspepsia and Lumbago, 3215 Charles L. Jones, Dyspepsia and Lumbago, butteet,
James Nugent, Dealness for six years, and rightly roaring in the head, Fifteenth and Bedford streets, George C. Presbury, Chronic Bronchitis and Commity proprietor of the Girard House.
Thomas Harroy, severe Diabetis, Bose Mills. George Grant, Bheumatic Gout, long standing. George Grant, Bheumatic Gout, long standing. Chestnut street.
H. T. De Silver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflament. Bheumatism, 1736 Chestnut street.
O. H. Carmich, Chronic Dyspepsia and Indiament. Chestnut Street. George W. Freed, Epilepsy, 1492 North Tarres. Benjamin F. Kirkbride, Epilepsy, No. 1020 I Benjamin F. Kirkbride, Epilepsy, No.

street.

James P. Greves, M. D., long standing and several sever J. S. Ritter, Catarrhal Consumption, 533 bi

Please take notice that Prof. B. does not salve! Please take notice that Prof. B. access in the certificates of cures, except those cured in his the has established himself for life in this chairs as the claims nothing the sick is a sufficient that he claims nothing but soleutific facts the very in the use of Electricity as a reliable her very in the use of Electricity as a reliable her very in the use of Electricity as a reliable her very in the use of Electricity as a reliable her very in the use of Electricity as a reliable her very in the use of Electricity as a reliable her very in the use of Electricity at his discovery. This cention may seem savered his discovery. This cention may seem savered using Electricity at hazard, but it is the truth, and designed for the good of humanity. wartisement in another column. Consultation Free. 1920 WALNET Such PROF. O. H.