The War and Emancipation. To the Editor of The Press : Sir: As the proclamation of emancipation, re-cently is ued by the President, is assailed as unconstitutional in those quarters where every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war has been impugned and questioned, it may not be uninteresting to the loyal readers of *The Press* to consider the ground on which the authority of the President rests, and which will be found ample for the vindication of the course which he has reluctantly adopted, under the pressure of a duty that could no longer be disregarded. For this purpose, it is not necessary to go further back than the opinion of Judge Cadwalader, of the District Court of the United States, in the case of the ship General Parkhill, which was brought before and decided by him shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion. In that case a ship captured while on a voyage from Liverpool to Charleston, off Charleston harbor, had been brought into the port of Philadelphia for adjudication, and a libel filed against her on behalf of the United States, praying for her condemy stion as a lawful prize, first for an for her condemistion as a lawful prize, first for an attempted breach of the blockade, and next " as the property of insurgents, traitors, and public enemies." A claim of property, with a prayer for restitution, was then made by her owners, who de-

scribed themselves, and were, for the purposes of the decision, conceded to be residents of the city of Charleston, and loyal citizens of the United States The question whether there had been a breach of blockade was dismissed by the court as immaterial and irrelevant under the circumstances, and the only point for decision said to be, "whether a resident of South Carolina could sustain a proprietary claim for restitution in a prize court of the United States?" and the decision was, for reasons which are politically and historically unanswerable, that South Carolina, being hostilely occupied by an armed force, declaring itself independent of and at war with the Government of the United States, and using the territory of the State, and the persons and property found upon and within it, as the means of war against the United States, the Government of the United States had all the rights of war against such persons and property, and might take every messure with regard to either of them, which could be lawfully taken if South Carolina were permanently and of right, as she had become temporarily and in fact, a foreign as well as hostile State or

The claim of the owners of the vessel was, therefore, rejected without being allowed a place in court, or a hearing on its merits, not because they had been guilty of any violation of loyalty or duty, but on the broad ground that, although they might be, and must be, legally presumed to be loyal citi-zens, and not sharers in the guilt of the rebellion, they were yet inhabitants of a rebellions district, whose property might be taken from them by the Government of the United States, acting through its military agents, in the due prosecution of the war, by force, without legal process, whenever the property of other public enemies could, according to the laws of war, be so taken.

The argument of Judge Cadwalader, in support of this conclusion, is so clear and cogent, and so much to the purpose, that it would be unjust to him and to the reader not to give at least a portion of it in this place. I wish it were possible to find room for the whole, but I cite such paragraphs as are most pertinent: "The rule of the common law is that, when the regular

"The rule of the common law is that, when the regular course of justice is interrupted by revolt, rebellion, o. insurection, so that the courts of justice cannot be kept open, civil war exists, and hostilities may be prosecuted on the same fnoting as if those opposing the Government were foreign enemies invading the land. The converse is also regularly true, so that when the courts of a Government are open it is ordinarily a time of peace. But though the courts be open, if they are so obstructed and overnwed that the law counts he peaceably enforced overswed that the laws cannot be peaceably enferced, there night, berhaps, be cases in which this converse application of the rule would not be admitted. (I Knapp, 346, 360, 361; I Hale, P. U., 347; Co. Litt, 249, b.)

"The present case is one in which the courts are, in the strongest sense, closed. That ruch a war as the present should be restricted in the modes of its prosecution, within limits more narrow than foreign wars, would frustrate its purpose, and place the former established Government on an unequal footing with its hostile opponents. The doubt heretofore suggested has been whether the former Government has not, in such a contest, greater beligerent privileges than in a foreign war. By a treaty between England and the States General, their merchant vessels might, when England was at war, carry her enemy's goods without their being liable to capture, In the war of American Independence, it was decided in an English prize court that this tresty did not exempt the ships and goods of rebellious Americans, carried in Dutch merchant vessels, from confiscability. (The Aletta,

\* \* \* \* \* \*

"Here two cases are to be considered—the first, that of property actually lostile from its character or that of its owners, and second, that of property constructively so from the residence of its owner at a place in hostile "The first case is, I suppose, undisputed where the pro-perty is, from its character, directly hostile, as wasre it is contraband of war. There is quite as little reason to disin traitorous bostilities, or their adherents, though it be not contraband of war. Buch propert, is confiscable even in the case of a mere insurrectionary rebellion, or un-organized war. In the distinctions of the English law, between confications for certain specific treasons and for mere felonies, we may perceive the recognition of a principle from which the rule may be deduced. In the Bishop of Durham's case (\*\*. D. 1327), the forfeiture in cases of treason, is called forfeiture of war, (I Hale, P. C., 255, 256); and Sir E. Uoke mentions a decision of Fireux, O. J., in the reign of Henry VII, that if the Chief Justice of the Ring's Bench, who is the sugreene coroner of all Emplayd, in parson, page the property of all Emplayd, in parson, page the property of the code of tainted, (4 Hep. 57 (6), 4 Bl. Cont. 682 goods of the da.

The care actually before the learned judge arose out of the seizure of the property of the inhabitants of a rebellious State, without the limits of the State, and on the ocean; but it is obvious, as he himself says, that the right to do this implies the right to confiscate such property within the limits of a rebellious State where it would be more directly under the grasp of the rebels, and might more readily be used by them as the means of supporting the rebellion; and the general princi-ple deducible from the whole opinion is that where war exists, and has to be prosecuted for the defence or safety of a nation, the mode of prosecuting it must be sought in the laws of war and not in those of peace, nor in the constitutional or other rules of right which would prevail between the parties were they not beiligerent. To know when war may be made for the suppression of a rebellion, whom, and against whom, it may be necessary t look into works on constitutional jurisprudence, and explore the meaning of the organic law of the country in which the rebellion happens; but when once war has been rightfully made, when force has be-come the arbiter and is to decide what shall ultimately be reason, it necessarily supersedes every rule, and is free from every limitation other than that of those general and indestructible principles, by which international law tempers and regulates the shock of conflict between opposing nations. A Constitution which should attempt to prescribe how war shall be prosecuted against either foreign or domestic foes, after it has actually begun, would usurp the place of a work on strategy or tactics, and be guilty of an absurdity which certainly cannot be justly imputed to the memory of the founders of our Republic. The only difference between a foreign and a domestic war in this particula:, is, that when war has done its office in the latter instance, and re-established the sway of constitutional and municipal law over those who have resisted their authowill thenceforth regulate the future rights and duties of all men as though there had been no war. It will not, however, undo the work which war has in its fatal necessity accomplished. It cannot bring the men who have been slain in battle back

to life. It cannot restore to the orphan, the widow, and the bereaved parent the succor and affection which they have lost. It will not rebuild the de-molished mansion, or replace the woods and creps which have been prostrated; nor will it give back property which has been condemned or confiscated, of which the ownership has been changed under and agreeably to the rules and usages of war. If it did, the words prize and confiscation would signify a mere temporary loss instead of a permanent deprivation, and lose their use and efficacy as a means This is, in fact, the conclusion reached in the distinctes, with so much truth and justice, that a Government has all the rights against those of its own subjects who throw off their allegiance and

wage war with it, that it would have in a contest with a fereign enemy; the only doubt being whether it has not more and greater rights; and that the property of persons engaged in revolt, like the South Carolinians, may be confiscated, whether it he are not contrabund of the Carolinians. it be or be not contraband of war. The more residence of the owner at a place hostilely occupied by rebels was held to render all that he owned or sought to bring there constructively hostile, and expose it to confiscation by the supreme authority of the nation against which the rebellion is made, and it is finely and pointedly remarked that if this were not the rule, if a war against revolted subjects had to be carried on within narrower limits than a foreign war its purpose graph to be considered. than a foreign war, its purpose would be frustrated, and a Government seeking to subdue insurrection be placed on an unequal footing with the insurgents. The force of this remark is obvious, and nothing can be plained then its residual to the place of the second of th can be plainer than its application to the war in which we are now engaged. It we are to look into the Constitution for weapons to subdue the rebels, and use none that are not there written down, while they have the whole field of war open to them, and are restrained by no limitations, we must fight in fetters, and can scarcely hope to bring the contest to a successful termination. It must be remembered that the opponents with whom we are contending are not, so far as in them lies, Americans in the proud and national sense in which we are in the habit of using that word, nor, except as Mexicans, Guatemalans, and Peruvians, are Americans; that, having the power to rise in arms under the American flag, they chose to reject it, in order to manufacture and fight under a foreign banner; that their object is not revolution in the ordinary sense of the word—a mere change of them, and are restrained by no limitations, we

Judge Cadwalader must not be understood as denying that so long as a Government can distinguish between its rebellious and loyal ottizens it is bound to do so, and to give the latter every indulgence compatible with the safety of the nation and the suppression of the revolt. All that he meant to say was, that when an insurrection has been so far say was, that when an insurrection has been so far successful as to displace the authority of the Government from any portion of the soil over which it ought, legitimately to extend, and organize a defacto government which assumes, however wrongitally, to have the force of law, and compel those who differ from it to put their persons and property, at its disposal for the furtherance of its designs, the rightful Government can discriminate no longer, and must take every means permitted by the laws of war to obliterate and destroy the sources of wealth and power, which have thus become available for the purposes of the enemy with which it is able for the purposes of the enemy with which it is

able for the purposes of the enemy with which it is contending.

From the judicial opinion which we have been examining, to the proelemation of the President the transition is easy, or rather the one is but an illustration and application of the principles laid down in the other. If the slaves in the revolted States are to be viewed as property, then they are a form of property peculiarly well adapted to be used in the procedution of the war waged against the of property peculiarly well adapted to be used in the prosecution of the war waged against the United States by the insurgents, and may conse-quently be seized and cenfected by the United States as the means and the only means of de-priving the insurgents of a weapon which would otherwise be, as it has been from the outset, turned by them against the nation to which they belong, but which they are most cruelly seeking to destroy.
But if the slaves are property, they are confessedly,
even in Bouthern estimation, not merely property,
but buman beings with souls as well as todies; whose

lives cannot be taken, whose chartity cannot be forcibly violated without incurring the extreme

penalties of the law. They are, moreover, subjects if not citizens, of the United States; owing it the if not citizens, of the United States; owing it the duties of loyalty and obedience, and liable to be punished as traitors if they take part in the revolt. We have obviously, therefore, a right to their services as men against the revolt, and may procure their services by promising them freedom as a reward for service; no warlike measure being more legitary than the construction of the services. for service; no wainte meants of action opponents timate than one which seeks to detach opponents from an unjust cause, by holding out liberty, and protection as an inducement for abandoning it and fighting on the side of truth and justice. This may obviously be done with peculiar propriety, when the contest lies between the supreme and legitimate authority of a nation, and its revolted citizens who are using the right which the law has given them, as masters, to compel other persons, whom they hold as slaves, to violate the law by aiding the rebellion and becoming guilty of treason. Can the Government, which is thus doubly assailed, do less,

Government, which is thus doubly assailed, do less, under such circumstances, than break the bonds by which the slave is forced unwillingly to act against it, if not for the purpose of freeing him, for that of enfeebling the strength, and diminishing the numbers of its enemies? It might, certainly, so far as mere right is cencerned, do more; it might summon the slave to its standard, might furnish him with arms and enrol him as a soldier, never, from the very nature of things, to be returned to the possession and placed within the reach of the revenge of the master, who had endeavored to make him an accomplice in his treasen. But if the Government will no, from policy or humanity, do thus much, if it will not use the slaves of rebels, or the slaves over whom rebels have acquired comthe slaves over whom rebels have acquired com-mand, as a weapon against rebellion, it should not, at all events, suffer them to be used as a weapon by rebellion, should wrest them from rebellious hands, and say that they shall no longer be employed to menace and endanger the life of the nation. The result of the whole matter would, therefore, seem may, among other things, not only seize all proper-ty in the Confederates, possession, although that property should be property in slaves, but may promise freedom and immunity to every man who seeks to escape from the sway and withdraw his

to be that while neither the President nor Congress could have freed a single slave in time of peace, or in the course of their ordinary functions, they have yet, as the heads of a great and imperilled people, and conductors of the war waged for the preserva-tion of its national existence, full authority to take every measure against the usurped Confederate Government and its adherents, which could be taken if that Goverament were legitimate, and person from the service of the rebellion, although that man should be a slave. And as neither of these just and necessary ends could be attained by a mere half-way measure, by allowing or helping the slave to escape now, and returning him to the the lash of an incensed master after the war was over, the only way was that which the President has chosen, the way of unconditional and complete A PENNSYLVANIAN. Some Reasons why a Democrat will Vote the National Union Ticket. To the Editor of The Press: No. 500 WALNUT ST., Oct. 11, 1862.

Sin: Brought up a Democrat, and still a Democrat, in all the general features of party belief, I desire, if you will permit me, so far to use your columns, to say why, on Tuesday next, I shall vote the National Union Ticket. First. I shall do so, because I consider that the Breckinridge faction, who alone assume to represent the Democratic party in the present campaign, are not in heart, sympathy, or intellect, anything but a base counterfeit of the noble party to which I have always belonged.

Secondly. I shall do so because I am an American citizen, and am too proud of the name to aid any organization whose avowed object is to disin-tegrate the nation and sacrifice national honor to sectional interest.

Thirdly. Because I am too sincere a friend of the white working men of Pennsylvania to wish to see them sink under the pressure of negro competition, and because I cannot but perceive that the

involvable consequence of the success of the pre-sent infamous rebellion must be to drive forth from States where even freemen of African descent are, by statutory enactment, liable to be sold as slaves, hordes of colored mechanics and laboring men to underbid our white citizens in the great cities and agricultural districts of the North. I shall vote for Mr. Henry, because men of all parties admit that he is the best Mayor that Philadelphia has had for fifty years; and for Mr. Mann, because, as a lawyer, I have seen him sternly, honestly, and untiringly fulfilling the duties of his onerous position, during his past term of office, and doing it with an ability that, conceding to my friend, Mr. Cassidy (whom no one admires personally more than I do), all his party claims for him still mark him as the only man for the District him, still mark him as the only man for the District
Attorneyship. Finally, I shall vote for the candidates on the National Union ticket, because I deem official ability, but because they represent integrity to the flag under which I was born, for which my ancestors fought in 1776, and in defence of which my relatives are now serving in the Army of the Potomac. I shall vote for them because they represent my country's friends, and not my country's enemies, and because they, in fact, are gathered from the best men of all parties, differing, per haps, on many minor questions of partisan policy, but united in their firm, undeviating determina-tion, instead of sophisticating about party creeds to nerve, as far as possible, the arm of the existing Government to yindicate the outraged law, and by

hair gindication to restore the Union. A Card from Mr. Brightly. GERMANTOWN, 12th October, 1862. The disloyal organs of the Breckinridge Democracy appear to be greatly exercised over that part of my speech delivered at the Union ratification meetng held at the National Hall, on Wednesday last, n which I said that the Constitution " was never designed to be ebligatory upon the citizens of one section of the country whilst a third of it was in rebellion against the constituted au horities."
"This," I added, "was left to be regulated by the military law, which is all-sufficient for the exigencies of the moment." From this they pretend to draw the inference that I hold that the people of the loyal States are not bound to obey the Constithe loyal States are not bound to obey the Constitution, or entitled to its protection! Cannot these Solons perceive that my declaration was, that the people of the North are no longer bound by any constitutional obligations to the Southern rebels who have repudiated its sanctions, and that neither the traitors in arms against the Government, nor their aiders and abettors in the North, who have conspired for the overthrow of the Constitution, are satisfied to incohe its protection. are entitled to invoke its protection.

Suppose the Administration were in possession of evidence that Francis W. Hughes or some one of the disloyal residents of Chestnut Hill had insti-gated and invited the recent rebel raid into the southern counties of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of influencing our election by drawing the volun-

teers from their homes on the election day, would these editors pretend that traitors who were doing their best to overthrow the Government and to subject our own soil to the invasion of a Southern rabble, would have the slightest right to invoke the protection of that constitution which they were seeking to destroy? Or, when this foul rebellion is crushed out, should Jeff Davis be a prisoner in our hands, would they accord to him the constitutional right of being tried for him treasure in the district in the limit in the constitution of the const for his treason in the district in which it was committed, and by a jury composed of the citizens of that district? If these Breckinridge editors would answer these questions in the affirmative, it is my humble opinion that every loyal man would agree with me in saying that the military law is all-sufficient for the exigencies of such a case. A drum-head court-martial and a strong rope are all the constitutional rights I would accord to them.

FREDERICK C. BRIGHTLY. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of The Press. NEW YORK, October 11, 1862. SECESH ON THE "INVASION." Philadelphia could scarcely have been more startled than New York at the news of Stuart's audacious raid to Ohambersburg. Nothing else has been talked of to-day, and Governor Curtin and General McClellan are blamed for it by turns. Our Secession sejourners are in high glee, of course, and take great pleasure in explaining the whole matter. Stuart's men, they say, are only the advance of a large rebel army, which will march immediately to Harrisburg, and from thence to a point where it will be joined by Bragg's force from Kentucky. A Confederate party of occupation being thus comfortably established in the Keystone State, those peace delegates, recently talked about in the Richmond Congress, will take an express train to Washington, there to offer President and vabinet the alternative of a peaceful compromise, or the fall of Philadelphia and several other small places. "Dost thou like the picture?!" As the telegrem this afternoon, however, is that "Stratt's refined" are falling back from Chambersburg, in their usual happy style, it is barely possible that this nice little programme may be out of print with its first issue.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES glee, of course, and take great pleasure in explaining the

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES

For November 4 are working like beavers for their 'sa-cred cause,'' and may manage to draw out a larger, vote then it was at first supposed they could. 'Candidate Horatio Seymour is in town to-day, and will probably address a mass meeting of his friends on Monday. The canvass is prosecuted with unusual bitterness, each party kindly recommending immediate hemp for the other, and all joining in a grand hurran for the Union. Seymour may carry the city and Kings county, but Wadsworth has the great party of the State at his back, and will win the race. You may draw your inferences of the spirit of the contest from the fact that Brooks, of the Express, thinks that he sees in one of its latest episodes a fine chance to start a duel. In the course of the Republican meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening. Gen. Cassius M. Clay was plucky enough to avow that Seymour's speaker, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, said that the Bepublican party was in favor of liberty to the black man and not to the white. Mr. Richard O'Gorman lied! In this evening's Express there is a note to Gen. Clay from one Arthur O'Donnel retorting the lie and suggesting mortal combat to prove it. Mr. O'Donnel is. a distinguished habitud of the aristocratic faubourg-known as Madison street. THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES

In the case of the People et rel, the Commissioners of Assessments, against the Hanover Bank, in this city, to decide as to the liability of United States stocks to taxation by the State, it was decided by the Stareme Court this morning, that such stock is not liable to State assessment if issued after the passage of the exemption act. Of the three judges, one rendered a dissenting opinion. There is no local news to day worth mentioning, beyond what you already have, and the business of OPERA AND THE THEATRES

has not been lively enough for the past few rainy nights to afford much gossip. The only lyrical entertainment now flourishing with us is the Deutsche Oper, at Wallack's old theatre, whire Herr 'Anachutz' and his German artists appear to be making money. Mozart's "Beraglio" was produced there last night, for the first time in America, but the singers were so imperfect in the accre, and the chorus so small and frightfully out of sune, that I forbest to criticise. and the chorus so small and frightfully out of sune, that I forbest to criticise.

Forrest and Booth, at Niblo's and Winter Garden are still drawing the largest audiences in the city—Forrest particularly. The great tragesian never slayed so well as during this ergogomen, and Booth would also be credited with improvement had be a good company to support him. Mr. Wallack adheres to the old comedies, and Miss Laura Keene has made such a hit in "Masks and Faces," that Obarles Boade's new slay, and "Cosetie" are again postponed.

THE STOCK MARKET for the week has shown a triffing full in prices and an increase in the premium or gold and sterling exchanges. There is no positive reaction yet, however, and the general speculative mania is unabated.

STUTYESANT.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY HOSPITALS .-The following are the deaths reported on Saturday at the various army hospitals:

Christian Street. James McAlavey, Co E, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves. Ivania Reserves.

Turner's Lanc.—Patrick Johnson, Co. E, 99th Pennsylvania.

Chester.—fager Bullivan, Co. E., 5th Vermont.

THE CITY. The Thermometer. OCTOBER 11, 1861. OUTOBER 11, 1862. 8 A. M. . . . 12 M. . . . 8 P. M. 58........68......67 6'A. M.....12 M......3 P. M. 67:......57 %.......56 A.M..... 12 M..... 3 P. M. 

MASS MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD. -Agrand mass meeting of the loyal citizens of the First waid, without distinction of party, was held at the Franklin Hose House, Broad street, above Fitzwater, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of endorsing the nominations made by the National Union Convention. The meeting was largely attended by the workingmen and other residents of the First and adjoining wards. and other residents of the First and adjoining wards Afine band of music was in attendence, bondres were kindled in front of the hose house, and great enthus as and
great feeling generally prevailed.

The meeting was organized shortly after eight o'clock,
by-calling to the chair John Dolman, Esq. Mr. Dolman,
upon taking his seat, thanked the meeting for the honor
conferred upon him. It was the residents of the First
ward that gave him the first start in the political world,

and if it ever pleased them to again place him in position he would strive, as he had done in the past, to perform his duty as d faithfully discharge, his duties to the satis faction of his constituents. The speaker next referred to the great issue before the, people, to be decided at the ballot-box on Tuesday next, and concluded by a brief reference to the merits and abilities of each of the canlidates to be elected. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Dolman's remarks, the folwhen meeting:

VICE PRESIDENTS —First precinct, James Davenport;
Id, Charles Wileon; 3d, Stephen V. Trump; 4th, Stephen;
P. Tesker; 5th, William Sharp; 8th, John Milligan; 7th,
William J. Pollock; 8th, William W. Wayne; 9th, Abel
Jeanes; 10th, Henry M. Wetts; 11th, Theodore Apple.

SCORTARIES.—John Savery, John D. Spear, George,
H. Roberts, Samuel Lindaay. Roberts, Samuel Lindsay. Colonel Philip B. White was introduced amidst great Oolone! Philip B. White was introduced annust great-chering. The Colone! related a number of his droll and interesting stories, which created much merriment. In reviewing the merits of the candidates of the National Union party, the speaker said that their candidate for Congress, Mr. Oharles O'Neill, was a man fresh from the

Congress, Mr. Onaries O'Neils was a man from from the ranks of the people, whose past record was pure and unsulied, and, in this respect, much unlike that of his opponent. Of Mr. O'Aeil's election there was no doubt, but the speaker wished that he might have such a majority as would be a deserved rebuke to treasen and aitors. Hon. Wm. B. Mann was the next speaker. He denied Hon. Wm. B. Mann was the next speaker. He denied the false statement, circulated by traitors in our midet, that this was an Abolition war, and that the effect of the President's emancipation proclamation would be to bring black labor in competition with the white man of the North. Mr. Mann said the negro would never cone to that section where there was no demand for him. As a proof of this, he referred to the 80,000 free blacks who have been residing in Maryland since 1850. Why do not they come North? Simply because there is no demand for their labor, and the climate is not suited to them. He also referred to the views of the President in them. He also referred to the views of the President in regard to colonizing the free blacks, and concluded amid great applause.
Charles O'Neill, the loyal candidate for Congress of the

School district, was introduced and received with three rousing cheers. The speaker, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania, and said that they were a cuming set of rascals. They had waited until "Little McClellan" had left for a few hours before making any such attempt. They will soon leave, however, as the surdy farmers of the Old Keystone. leave, however, as the surdy farmers of the Old Keystone. State will rise up in their strength and sweep them from the Cumberland Valley like an avalanche. [Ohears]

Mr. O'Neill, in concluding his few brief remarks, stated that if it was the desire of the people of the Second district that he should represent them at Washington he would endeavor, both in words and actions to perform everything which would sustal the Government towards bringing to a speedy and honorable close this wicked rebelling. rebellion.
George Austin, Esq., was the last speaker. His address was neet and patriotic, and listened to with attention.
The meeting adjourned with loud cheers for the Union and our brave soldiers in the field.

CASH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS BY THE Christian commission—Joseph Pat Curson,

Young Men's Christian Association, Boston. \$500 00 Protestant Association, Lodges Nos. 16, 28, 46, 67, per M. A. Gillen..... O. W. O. Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association 100 00 Workmen of Mergan, Orr, & Co., per James McCord.

Jemes Paul, (a friend in Wheeling, Va.)...
Misses Mulford, Sewell, Lentz, and others,
Ladies of Summerfield M. E. Sabbath rencol.

Dharles Willing, Esq..... Jash N. Ohauncey, Esq. A Young Ladies' School, Philadelphia..... Octoraro Foldiers' Aid Society, Parkesburg, Pa.
Dr. Heacock's Church, Buffalo.
Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo.
First Presbyterian Church Buffalo. Grace Methodist Church, Buffalo 20 00

qua, Pa..... Sundry persons at close of Sansom-street Vest Chester, Pa..... E. G. New York, per W. S. Martien & Co.

Mis E. Wall ce, St. James' Church..... Two friends in West Chester, per Rev. M. Moore.

E B. D., Chestnut Hill
Luke Bliss, Esq., Mitteneague, Mass..... Mrs. Smith. Rev. W. R. Gien, German Valley, N. J..... Cash.
S. A. Lloyd, Esq....
Miss Saltie Horner, Bath, Ps.
A peroled prisoner at Annapolis, Md....
A strenger, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Amount previously acknowledged by Geo. H.
Stragt

8.680 75 \$10,612 95 United States Sanitary Commis-

ION.—Caleb Cope, Treasurer of the United States anitary Commission. No. 503 Market street, acknowedges the receipt of the following contributions since Cash, (M. F. G.).
A. M. Collins.
Edward Cope.
Cash. (F. & Co.).
Henry J. Williams, (additional).
S. A. Mercer, (additional).
Cash. (A. & R.).
Daniel K. Grim.
Smith & Seltzer.
G. B. O., per note postmarked "Mount Holly,"
Evens & Hassall, (additional).
Mustin & Bennett. & Bennett ek & Koons.

D. Bobbins. obn J. Smith..... James Lesley.....

Previously reported..... 37.570 79 \$38.127.79 The Sanitary Commission also acknowledge the receipt of the following donations in hospital supplies since last eport:
Espyvile Soldiers' Aid Society, 2 packages.
Bethlehem Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 packages.
Unionville Soldiers Aid Societ; 11 packages.
New Philadelphia Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 packages.
Oitzens of Northampton co, per G. Henry, 1 package.
J. B. Heyl. Philadelphia, corn starch and liquors.

Bobert J. Wright, jellies. NATURALIZATION PAPERS. - Allegi-NATURALIZATION PAPERS. — Allegiance to the United States Government, as prothonotaries' offices can testify, is quite ready to be sworn to by many who have delayed, until this moment, acquiring the privileges of citizens. "Better late than never." By their judicious action at the present, our country will augment the number of her defenders, and the rebets will appreciate the compliment of meeting enemies in former neutrals. Exemption claimed and received on the ground of alienage, if a man be a citizen at the time the draft be made, will not, in point of law, exempt him, we understand from draft, no matter at what time he obtained the rights of a citizen. There is more than one way of fight. strnd, from draft, no matter at what time he obtained the rights of a citizen. There is more than one way of fighting for one's country. To yote at elections is a mild way of making or receiving a bayonet charge; to command or stand in the ranks is the loyal soldier's me'hod of fighting for right against wrong. Both of these methods our new made citizens will have a chance to try, and will, we doubt not, rejoice in trying. Some men, however, are constitutionally so formed as to prefer the former of these methods to the latter. It is pleasanter to yote than to fight, as it is easier to lose a vice than a leg. It is to be wished, that those who have hitherto withheld their names from the enrollment, but who are exercised upon the subject of Tuesday's election, should at once be added to the list of those liable to the draft—to the category of those who shall immediately protect and claim protection. They would then stand their chance with others in the lottery of the draft, the wheel of war, and compare with the native-born in serving America peacefully at home, valiantly abroad:

home. valiantly abroad. Americans in the proud and national sense in which we are in the habit of using that word, nor, except as Mexicans, Guatemalans, and Peruvians, are Americans; that, having the power to rise in arms under the American flag, they chose to reject it, in order to manufacture and fight under a foreign banner; that their object is not revolution in the ordinary sense of the word—a mere change of principles or Government—but the dismemberment and destruction of all that has hitherto constituted the nation; that they are doubly alien, because alien from choice, and not by the mere accident of birth; and that, if they effect their design, as their thinks else in one of its latest epicodes a fine change of conversation are not always sphecker; Mr. Richard O'Gorman, said that the Republication are not always anbjects of excitement, as the meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening. Gen. Classing a Cooper Institute, last evening, Gen. Classing and converted the tongton of conversation are not always sphecker; Mr. Richard O'Gorman, said that the Republication of conversation are not always ambjects of excitement, as the meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening. Gen. Classing a composition of conversation are not always ambjects of excitement, as the meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening. Gen. Classing a composition of conversation are not always ambjects of excitement, as the meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening. Gen. Classing a composition of conversation are not always ambjects of excitement, as the meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening. Gen. Classing and conversation are not always ambjects of excitement, as the meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening. Gen. Classing and correct the tonger of conversation are not always ambjects of excitement, as the meeting and composition of conversation are not always ambjects of excitement, as the meeting at Cooper Institute the Republication and the Republication are not always ambjects of commoning and conversation are not always ambjects of commoning and conversation THE CHAMBERSBURG RAID -Subjects a more Southern latitude, and the loyal of Philadelphi will equally well provide for those in this. Our politica artillery will be found to do good service, and the vote each patriot will be a bullet in the heart of rebellion.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AT FORT DELA-WARE.—The following is a correct list of all the political prisoners now confined at, Fort, Delaware: A. A. McCullough, of Upper Mariborough, Md; Frederick J. McKewn, (marine engineer.) and J. C. Faber, of Baltimore, Md; Samuel G. Acton, of Anne Arusdel county, Md.; Judge Bichard B. Carmichael of Queen Anne's county, Md.; J. C. W. Howell, and William H. Nabb. of Easton, Md.; Dr. E. S. Nabb. of Easton Md.; Dr. E. S. Nabb. of Easton, Md.; Dr. E. S. Nabb. of Easton, Md.; Dr. E. S. Nabb. of Easton, Md.; Dr. E. S. Sharp, and B. Goaling, of Salem, N. J., William Arthur, of Arthursville, Del.; S. H. Ford, Thomas T. Costello, and Wm. Walton, of Philadelphia, Pa.; J. T. Young, of Martinsburg. Va.; Robert M. Adams, of Berkeley Springs, Va.; John C. Dowell, of Loudoum county, Va.; Justin, O. E. Sowers, of Clarke county, Va.; Bobert Afkinson, of Richmond city, Va.; Thomas O'Keefe, and Patrick Ryan, of Memahis, Tain; George M. E. Shearer, of Scott's Bar, Oalifornia; and Madison Y. Johnson, of Galena, III. POLITICAL PRISONERS AT FORT DELA-

O'Reefe, and Pairick Byan, of Membalis, Tein; George
M. B. Shearer, of Scott's Bar, California; and Madison
Y. Johnson, of Galena, III.

STARBING AFFAIR.—Yesterday morning a man, named Kelly, was severely stabbed in the side at Pennsylvania systems and Costses street, by James Bmith. The latter is in custody. Kelly is not expected to recover.

REVENUE STAMPS.—As the Tevenue and Costse street, by James appointment on WEDNESDAY, Oct 224, 1862, at four o'clock, P. M., at his Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

REVENUE STAMPS.—As the Tevenue as appointment on WEDNESDAY, Oct 224, 1862, at four o'clock, P. M., at his Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

BENNIH, HAINES, Anditor, octoor was a samper for obecks, and sight drafts can new hours.

stamps for checks and eight drafts can now be procured in this city, the banks will require stamps to be placed on all checks and sight drafts drawn in this city after Saturder last opg BODY RECOVERED.—The body of the lad. Washington M. Hood; who was drowned at Pinestreet wharf, on Tuesday last, was recovered on Saturday morning. The deceased was 12 years of age, and resided with his parents at Re. 265 South Fourth street.

OUR MEDICAL HOSPITALS.—The me-OUR MEDICAL HOSPITALS.—The medical hospitals in and around the city of Philadelphia are more ably conducted than those of any other city. The per centage of deaths is less, and the number of soldiers returned to their, regiments is greater than is the case, with those bospitals iccasted elsewhere. The following list will show the different surgeons employed at the army hospitals in this city, and how located:

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.—I. I Hays, Surgeon in charge; W. C. Spencer, assistant surgeon, U.S. A.; E. ward Brannerman, assistant surgeon, U.S. A.; Thomas Stewardson, ecting assistant surgeon, U.S. A.; Thomas Stewardson, ecting assistant surgeon, U.S. A.; H. West, acting assistant surgeon, U.S. A.; L. A. Smith, W. E. Attee, J. L. Packard, W. S. Halsey, A. Steele, C. P. Tutt, R. Penrose, J. Dacosta, J. Hutchinson, H. L. Hodge, E. A. Pege, E. Crowell, D. H. Agnew, J. Leidy, R. E. Rodgers, F. West, C. Wister, J. A. Bu himan, J.-R. Oassell, W. O. Dickson, M. Lampen, C. E. Iddings, N. Hickman, G. H. Dick, M. T. Perry, J. B. Boe, M. B. Bicharason, Broad-street Hospital, — John Neill, Surgeon in Charge, T. I. Vargon acting assistant surgeon.

BROAD-STREET HOSPITAL-John Neill, Surgeon in Christian Street Hospital—John Mein, Surgeon in charge; T. J. Yarrow, acting assistant surgeon.—H. N. Bellows, H. O. Yarrow, Ed. Levezay, B. Hart, R. N. Downs, G. S. Schivoly, O. J. Stees.

CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL—J. J. Reese, Surgeon in charge—F. G. Smith, E. Van Dyke, J. H. B. Mc Mellan, J. J. Lewelby

GERMANTOWN HOSPITAL.—Jas. Darrach, J. M. Leedom, W. B. Dunton. W. B. Dunton.

SOUTH STREET HOSPITAL — J. Hopkinson, W. B. Atkinson, A. B. Gibbs, J. R. Tryon, H. Hart.

FIFTH-STREET HOSPITAL — A. C. BOURDONVIlle, C.

W. King, W. B. Hust, B. J. Levis.

WOOD-STREET HOSPITAL — Caleb W. Horner, W. R. W. B. Dunton. Gorden, O. B. Volgt, L. W. Hixon.
ST. JOSEPH'S GOSPITAL.—W. P. Moore, J. J. Cruisa.
MASTER STREET HOSPIT L.—P. B. Goddard, W. M.
Pancoast. D. Gilbert, Joseph Klapp, S. Murphy, A. H. Pancoast. D. Gilbert, Smith, M. K. Knorr. SMILD, M. B. Khorr.

FOURTH, AND GEORGE STREETS HOSPITAL—L. D.
Herlan, Levi Coales, S. D. G. oss, Henry Hartshorne, F.
J. Buck, J. B. Bowen.

Friscopal Hospital.—R. P. Thomas, R. A. Clo-CATHABINE STREET HOSPITAL.-M. H. Picot John HESTONVILLE HOSPITAL .- D. H. Agnew, O. H. Bonton, J. W. Lodge.

SUMMIT HOUSE.—Winthrop Sargent. D. H. Brinton SIXTEENTH AND FILBERT STREETS HOSPITAL.—W. M. Sreed, A. D. Hail, B. J. Dunglison, E. L. Duer, J. W. Norris, G. B. Moorehouse.

Tunner's Lane Hospital.—E. S. Duuster, W. codell, J. V. Patterson, S. C. King, W. F. Woolsey, J. 6 Herbet RACE-STREET HOSPITAL .- D. P. Burpee, E. Hartshorne, D. S. Gioninger, L. O. Bice, W. L. Wells, J. F. Holt, A. Trau, T. G. Mortan, Surgeon in new hospital, Twelfth and Buttonwood streets. HIGH PRICE OF COAL.—The exorbitant price demanded for coal is causing great inconvenience among housekeepers. Within the past six weeks it has advenced no less than fifty cents on the ton. The in creased demand for coal, we are informed, has induced creased demand for coal, we are informed, has induced come of the large operators to go into the market and buy boats for carrying in the Schuylkill Navigation. Boats heretofore employed in the Cheuspeake and Ohio Canal are being produced, and the quantity of coal to be brought to market for the remainder of the season must

Poisoning Case. — At 530 North Twenty-fourth street, at the house of Mrs. O'Brien, accase of peculiar interest occurred. Four children aged as follows, were suddenly taken sick. William, 9; John, 7; Kate, 2, and Annie, 5. On Saturday noon the children were taken sick with spasms, and the youngest died yesterday at nine in the morning. Foctors were called in, but their efforts were fruitless, and the whole family is in a precarious condition.

Mass Mertings .- At Chestnut Hill. n Saturday evening, there was an immense outpouring on Saturday evening, there was an immense outpouring of the loyal citizens, who turned out in mass meeting for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the National Union party. Eloquent speakers addressed the meeting, and the demonstration was a fine one.

The citizens of the Twenty fourth ward also assembled in mass meeting on Saturday evening, at Forty-second and Market streets. Numerous addresses were delivered.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE ALGEBNON S. BOBERTS, COMMITTER OF THE MONTE.

A. J. DERBYSHIRE,

LETTER BAGS MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1862. SUN RISES ...... 6 10—SUN SETS ...... 5 24 HIGH WATER ...... 6 8 ABBIVED. Brig E Baldwin, Brown, from Fortress Monroe. Schr L S Levering, Corson, 5 days from Boston, with

Schr M. Betts, Endicott, from Fortress Monroe. Schr M Betts, Endicott, from Fortress Monroe, Echr Alex Young, Young, from Fortress Monroe, Schr N E Clark, Clakk, from Fortress Monroe, Schr Biliot, Avis, from Fortress Monroe, Schr Nellie D, Studams, from Fortress Monroe, Schr W Audenried, Rewett, from Fortress Monroe, Schr Union, Chelsey, from Fortress Monroe, Schr P Boice, Adams, from Fortress Monroe, Schr M R Carliele, Byder, from Fortress Monroe, Schr Northern Light, Lake, from Fortress Monroe, Schr Volta, Brooks, from Providence. Schr B English, Hathaway, Irom New Beaton Schr B Anglian, Hadiswoff, Low Washington.
Schr W H. Milliunglish, from Bast Oambridge.
Schr Wm Walace, Scull, from Boston.
Schr Naiad Queen, Hules, from New York.
Schr Mairetta Hand, Terrs, from New York.
Schr Mairetta Hand, Terrs, from New York.
Schr B M Shaddick, Arnold, from Middletown.
Steumer Thomas Jefferson, Schellinger, 53 hours from sattlmore, in ballast to captain.

Bteamsbip Norman, Baker, Boston, H Wingor. Bark Fenelon, Rich, New Orleans, P Wright & Sons. Bark P Cock, Falton. Boston, E A Souder & Uo. Brig Prentissimo, James, Rio de Janeiro, E A Souder 8 Co.

Brig E Baldwin, Brown Boston, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Pilot's Bride. Coker, Port Spain, S & W Welsh.
Schr Ann Garlet, Carlet, Port Spain, J. R. Rue.
Schr J C Henry, Love, New Haven, W. H. Johns. Schr Volta, Brocks, Fall Piver, Castner, Stickney Verlington, Sohr Nellie D, Studams, Washington, Hunter & Norton. Sohr B. English, Hathaway, Cohasset Narrows, E. E. Schr M Hand, Terry, East Greenwich, J R Blakisto

OLEARED.

Schr S M Shaddick, Arnold, Norwich, B R Corson. Bchr P Boice, Adams, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, Ston Co.
Schr M R Carlisle, Byder,
Cor J V Wellington, Chipman, Boston, L Audenried Co. Schr A Hammond, Paine, Boston, Boston, do Schr Lucy Bootnson, Davis, Providence, do Schr Alida, Holt, 00 do Schr Naiad Queen, Hulse, Providence, Bepplier & Bro.

Schr B Frink, English, Providence, J. Milnes & Co. Schr M H Mifflin, Godfrey, Providence, do. Schr M Betts, Endicott, Fluey Point, Hammett, Van Jusen & Lochman. Dusen & Lochman.

Schr No thern Light, Lake, Beston,

Schr A Young, Young, Boston, do

Schr Light, Lake, Beston, do

Schr W. Audenriad, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr W. Audenriad, Hewett, Boston,

do Schr Armenia, Cavaller, Boston, . . . . do Schr Eiliott, Avis, Boston, R Hare Powell. Echr W Wallace, Scull, Boston, C A Hoekscher & Co. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES. Del. Oct 10.

The brig Handy, and schrs John Ponder, Isaac Hinkle,
Ware, E C Jonson, Ann Octier, Rebecca, Convoy, and
several others whose names I could not ascertain, all
bound for the Potomac, loaded with coal, sutiers' stores, and provisions, left the Breakwater yesterday afternoon d SW—weather bazy.
Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL. BY TELEGRAPE.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)
LE WES; Del, Oct. 11.
The bank Frederick Lennig, for Port of Spain, and brig Arab, for Glasgow, went to sea early this morning. A large bark passed up last evening. Wind SW.
Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.).

EELDING, Oct 9.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schujkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, iaden and consigned as follows:

A B Sherk, grain to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; Elias, lumber to Jeshua Keeley; Avalanche, do 10 John Jones; H J Newton, do to H Croskey; Major Anderson, cord wood to William Peacock. cerd wood to William Peacock. (Correspondence of the Press.)
HAVRE DE GRACE, Oct 10.

HAVRE DE GRACE. Oct 10.

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

O J Curtin, bar iron to Parrot & Brother; James Bar, rett. reliroad iron to D Reed & Son; Noith Star, lumber to B Wolverton; F Coleman, do to Samuel Bolton; Frank Burrows, do to H Croskey; D Bhoads, bituminous coal to Wilmington; Cumberland Coal Company, anthracite coal to John Street; Thomas Gorman, Orange, and Little Schurikill. light to Pl iladelphia. Brig Samuel Hall, Haskell, honce, arrived at Boston 10th inst. Sohr E Haley, Haley, from Boston for Philadelphia, in distress, leaking 600 strokes per hour, orrived in Dutch Island Harbot 7th inst. Would proceed to Newport for

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-PHIA.

ROBERT W. PECHIN vs. OHARLES BAKER. June
Term, 1862. No. 47°. Venditioni Exponss.
The undersigned has been appointed by said Court Auditor to distribute the fund arising from the Shariff's sale, under said writ, 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. I. All that certain three story Brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Front streat. No. 1. All that certain three-story Brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Front street, No. 915, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-free feet from Poplar street, containing, in front, twenty feet, and in depth, eastward; seventy-two feet.

No. 2. All that certain three-story Brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Front street. 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, and in depth, eastward seventy two feet.

E. 3. All that frame Factory or Tannery (one of the buildings two story, theother of them four-story) and Lot or piece of Ground situate on the west side of Cohooksink creek, at the distance of one/hundred and fifteen feet from Poplar street containing in front; forty feet, and in depth, westward, about one hundred feet, more or less. Notice is hereby given, that the Auditor will meet the Notice is hereby given, that the Auditor will meet the parties interested in said fund on MUNDAY, the 20th day of October, 1362; at 4 o'clock P.M., at his office, No. 109 North 11XTH Street, Philade phia 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.

OCS 10t OLIFFORD P. MACJALLA, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of, CATHABINE CHENUT.

The Auditor appeinted by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HENRY C. TOWNSEND, Administrator c. t. a. of the setate of CATHABINE CHESNUT, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY, October 14. at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 129% South FOURTH Street, opposite Library, in the city of Philadelphia.

TOWN THE CAPBULANCE COUNTY HAD.

colo-fmwst BENJ. H. HAINES, Anditor. VIRGINIA MCCALVEY, by her v next friend, John Ditmar, vs. JOSEPH McGAL-VEY, Divorce. Septem er, 1861, "No. 49.

To JOSEPH McGALVEY, Respondent.—You will take notice of a rule to show cauge why a Divorce a vin. mat. esbond foot be granted, returnable SATUEDAY, October 18, 1862.

JOSEPH P. LOUGHEAD, occ. min4: \*

Attorney for Libellant.

MEDICINAL. S - T - 1860 - X.

LET our possessions be what they may-marble p aces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of " pre cious stones"-they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landsoapes, the joys of companionship, the richness of literature, or the honors of station and enown, must preserve their health. And yet, how little s it valued, and how carelessly preserved! The stomach s the receptacie of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease, more or less painful, must follow. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxu ious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity f the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen ea and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid, unrefreshed, feverish, low spirited, weak and ncapacitated to perform any mental or physical duty, and dream not this is the beginning of that horrid

discase, DYSPEPSIA. which assumes a thousand shapes, and points towards : miserable life and premature decay? There can be 10 medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poioned drinks into nourishment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and, to a great extent, correct the effects of disease, when the habits are The Medical Faculty has exhausted its research for enerations in creating appetizers and overcoming stoaschic derangements. Certain ingredients were well stablished as possessing beneficial qualities; among

hese were CALISAYA BARK AND ST. CROIX RUM. int still components were wanting, and regularity could not be obtained. An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observed the habits o the natives, and gathered from them the receipt for the final accomplishment of this most important end. Its component parts, largely incorporated in the vegetable diet of that island, produced the effect without a proper knowledge of the cause. The article was first made and used as a private medicine. Its effects were so salutary that it is now being produced and consumed in immense ntities under the name of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, OLD HOMESTEAD TONI). They act with the power of a medicine, and are taken y old or young with the pleasure of a beverage. The ale of these bitters was at first confined to our extreme Southern cities, but they are now becoming well known hroughout the world, and are recommended with the nost unbounded confidence, for all complaints origina. ting from a disorganized or diseased stomach—such a Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhea Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weak-

As a morning Appetizer, and after dinner tonic, they are held in high estimation, and should be found upon the ideboard of every family. They are also much relied upon in the Tropics for Scrofula, Rheumatism, and dropsy. IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

\*\* BOGHESTER, December 28th, 1861.
\*\* Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been a great suffered from Dyspensia for three or four years. I have tried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief, I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I atc. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost imme diately benefited me. I continued their use, and to m great joy, I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and as far as I know, always with signal benefit. I am, very respectfully yours, "Rev. J. S. CATHORN."

S - T - 1860 - X. That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of ese celebrated Bitters, we submit a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed. ST. CROIX RUM. The tonic properties of pure St. Croix Rum are well cians. It is manufactured from the Sugar Cane Plant, and that we use is selected with great care from the

estates of a few planters in the interior of that island. CALISAYA, OB KING'S BARK, was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have been long previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humboldt makes favorable mention of the febrifuge qualities of this article as an antidote to FEVER AND AGUE, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive Bouth American

The Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, having in her own person experienced the beneficial effects of the to have first introduced this remody into Europe: After to nave lies introduction it was distributed and sold by the Jesuits, who are true use obtained for it the enormous sum of its weight in suver. From this circumstance, it was called JESUIT'S POWDER, a title which it steined for many years. In 1658, we are told that an Englishmen by the name of Sir John Talbot employed it with great success in France, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weekness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhosa, &c., &c., under the name of English Pawders; at length, in the pear 1679, he sold the secret of ts origin and preparation to Louis XIV., by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy, and is employed in the preparation of the Plantation Bitters. CASCARILLA BARK

is another important ingredient. It was known in Germany as early as 1790, and much used as a substitute for Peruvian Syrup. It is employed as a gentle stimulant and tonic. in Dyspepsia, Chronis Diarrhos, Colic. Dysentery, and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DANDELION
is used for inflammation of the loins and spicen, in cases

of biliary secretions and dropsical affections, dependent upon obstructions of the abdominal viscers, and derangement of the digestive organs generally. CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. used for enfeebled digestion and want of appetite. WINTERGREEN is a medicinal plant of very great efficiency, and is e pecially valuable in Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Ne-

fretic affections. LAVENDER FLOWERS, an aromatic stimulant and tonic, highly in vigorating in nervous debility, generous to the palate and stomach. ANISE, an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle, an milk. Much used in nursing. 5 — T — 1860 — X Another ingredient, of remarkable and wonderful vir-

tues, used in the preparation of these Bitters, is a native of Brazil, and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer says: \* \* \* \* \* 66. ministered with St. Croix rum, it never fails to relieve Nervous Tremor, Wakefulness, disturbed sleep. &o.; and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilian, Spanish, and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion." We withhold its name from the public for the present. To the above are added Clove Buds, Orange, Carraway Coriander, and Snake Root. The whole is combined by a perfect chemical process, and under the immediat supervision of a skilful and scientific Pharmaceutist.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. OLD HOMESTEAD TONIO, are put up in Patent Bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, and are an ornament to the side board.

SEA STOKERS Travellers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the great change of water is such a prolific cause of in-BILIOUS, INTERMITTENT AGUE, AND CHILL may feel a certain reliance if they protect the with these Bitters. The muddy water of the Western rivers, filled with decayed vegetable and animal matter, is quite sure to produce disease, unless guarded by ar idote, such as is found in the Plantation Bitters. WHAT IS SAID OF THE PLANTATION BITTERS. PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862. "ESTEEMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another case

of thy Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial or agreeable to my invalid wife and myself as the Planta "Tay Friend, N. B.—The secret of the immense sale of the Plants tion Bitternis their tested purity. The St. Croix Rum and every article used is warranted perfectly pure. It is the intention of the Proprietors to sustain the reputation of this article upon its merit. Be careful that every bottle bears the fac-simile signature of the Proprietors, P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York. Drake's PLANTATION BITTERS are sold by all

Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, and Restaurants. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 BROADWAY. A YER'S CATHARTIC PILES.—
The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purastive which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have vitted which puresses. are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary Medicines and that they will in excellence the ordinary Medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties atimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not cally do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human saill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar coated, they are piesaant to powerful elects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Ourse have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exaited position and character as to forbid the supicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that eur Proparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to turnish gratts our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Hesache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Insction of the Bowels and Pain a lelag therefrom. Flatuency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Beafness, Partial Buinda as Neuralsia and Beryous Irritability, Decangements of the Liver and Kidgers, Gout, and other, kindred complaints attails from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Eo not be, and off by ungained dealers with some

arising from a low state of the body or obstructions.

Fo not be, put off by ungrinoipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYEB'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No ether they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYEB, & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Prior 25: Carre Pre Rox. Five Boxes for \$1.

Bedd, by J. Mc MARIS & CO., at whelesale, and by PRE DERIOK, BROWN.

T ATOUR OIL 492 baskets Laton Bordesux, for sale by ADE STORE & LAVERGHE, SUZ and SO4 South FRONT Street.

MEDICINAL. I AS PROF. BOLLES' DISCOVERY
in the application of GALVANIAM, MAGNETISM, and other modifications of ELECTRICITY, received general favor among the most liberal Medical
Men of the Old Schools, and is Prof. B.'s system now men of the Uni Schools, and is 1701 b. 8 8780m now being brought rapidly into public favor? Yes, verily, and if you doubt it, read carefully the following extracts of letters, and also opinions of some of the most eminent Medical Men of this and other States, who have been traveling and lecturing, teaching and applying the different work of the states of the state ent modifications of Electricity, as taught them by Prof.

BEAD THE FOLLOWING FROM EMINENT M D's. The testimony of a Medical Man of the Old Schools, thirty years—fifteen years in the Allopathic School and fifteen in the Homeopathic—and has for two years slace, being qualified by Prof. B., made Electricity a pecialty, being quained by Prof. B., made Electricity a pecialty, bas cured thousands never benefited by medicines:

Some five months ago I was attracted by a cord of Professor Bolles, No 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia, claiming a discovery that he had made in the use and application of the various forms and modifications of Elecplication of the various forms and modifications of Electricity for the cure of all ourable diseases. I called on this gentlemen, and after listening to his theory of the Electrical laws governing life, health and disease, and his discovery in the application of Electricity in accordance with the polarities of the brain and nervous system, I was impressed that he had something new, and at once applied for instructions on the subject. I now speat from experience, as I have remained in his office for two months, watching the result of his operations and having mysel, the charge of one of the treating rooms for nearly the whole time, and treated from twelve to fitteen cases daily, comprising merally every kind and grade of curonic disease. Although my expectations were high, I must daily, comprising nearly every kind and grade of curonic disease. Although my expectations were high. I must contess they have been fully realized. I have seen a great number of patients who had availed themselves of the best medical skill and remedial agents for years—cases I well knew to be incurable by all other known remedies—permanently cured by a few applications of Electricity; and what has surprised me most, was the repid improvement and cure of many cases pronounced pulmonary consumption by their physicians, because I had been instructed by Dr. Paige to avoi all such cases, as the treatment tended to injure. I feel impelled by a sense of duty to caution the public against the indiscriminate use of Electricity, as I have known injury to result from its use, in the hands of the ignorant. I would here remark that I have never in my whole experience, or observation from books, pamphilets, or intercourse

or observation from books, pamphists, or intercourse with men, read or heard of the general or special application of Electricity to the cure of disease, as taught by Professor Bolles, and, therefore, conclude it is original with him.

I would say to those tamporing with this mighty agent of life and death to beware lest you strike a blow at the citadel of life, and never think of applying it to the living organism until you understand its nature, and when when and how to write it. then, where, and how to apply it. I would here take occasion to recommand my professional brethren throughout the country to turn their attention to this important sgent as taught by Professor Boiles, who has certainly, in my opinion, discovered the only reliable mode of its application, and thus rendered an important service to the healing art, and a landing blessing to suffering and diseased humanity.

JAMES P. GREVES, M. D., 206 Pine street, Philadelphia

Since then Dr. Greves has been qualifying his broth Since then Dr. Greves has been qualifying his brethrenin the medical profession, who, to a man, endorse the
discovery of Professor Bolles.

W. B. Wells, M. D., Boffalo, N. Y., after a year's
practice, writes to Prof. B. as follows:
I think my faith fully comprehends the fact that Electricity, correctly applied, according to your discovery, is
abundantly competent to cure all curable diseases. My
experience and success, after extensive practice, fully
warrant this assertion. Were I sick with a fatal disease,
I would far sconner trust my life in the hands of a shiffel far account trust my mainter, on earth besides than all the "pathies" on earth besides W. R. WELLS, M. D. I would far sooner trust my life in the hands of a skilfu BUFFALO, N. Y. PROF. BOLLES: I am fully satisfied that Electricity. when understood according to its polarities and their re-lations to the fixed laws of the vital economy, as taught by you, is the most powerful, manageable, and efficient sgent known to man for the relief of pair and cure of cisease. I would further state that I have for the past few weeks used Ricciricity in my practice, to the excin-tion of nearly all other remedies, and have been emi-neutly encorasful, and consider its universal therapentic DAYTON, Ohio.

D. MCOARTHY, M. D. PROF. BOLLES : For the last nine months I have made Ricorricity a specialty, and my faith is daily increasing in its therapeutic effects, and I believe, when applied ac-cording to your discovery, it will our all curable dis-easer, among which are numerous cases never benefited

Buffalo, N. Y. P. W. MANSFIELD, M. O. PROF BOLLES: What I have now to say is from actual observation, as I have spent most of my time for the last two months with Prof. Bolles, and have witsecond the effects of the Electrical agent on from tifees form of chronic disease; and, as atrange as it may appear, in a mejority of cases, a perfect cure was effected in from five to fitteen days. And I will here remark that most of his patients were affilieted with long standing complaints, considered incurable by sil other known remedies H. G. KIEBY, M. D. CINCINNATI, Obio.

PROF. BOLLES: I believe your discovery to be a re-liable therapeulic agent, and feel it my duty to recom-mend it. Since I have received instruction from you, I have applied it in cases of Aphony, Brenchitte, Cyrea, Amenorthms, Asthma, and Congestion, and find that I have the same success that you had when I was qualer your instruction. I invariably recommend medical men elves of an opportualty of bec Quainted with your new method of applying Electricity
DETROIT, Michigan. DAVID THURSTON, M. D. PROF. BOLLES; A great revolution in my mind and practice has taken place since I became acquainted with your new discovery of applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a curative agent I have found by many experiments that Electricity is a s-fe therapeutic agent in all acuse and chronic cases when applied according to your discovery. I desire that mediately

cal men should become conversant with your discovery CLEVELAND, Ohio. MARVIN GODDARD, M. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 10, 1859. PROF. BOLLES—URAR SIR: Poe more I investigate this system of practice, the more confident I am that it is all powerful to meet the ten thousand diseases to which Toff, who user alscovered Electricity to be a reliable for who has discovered meetricity to be a reliable therapeutic agent, should be considered a great benefactor of the race, for it is the only reliable system of cure for the wors and ills of suffering bumanity. It is strange that physicians have become so wedded to their several systems, brought up from the darkness of past ages, that they will close their eyes against the light now beaming forth through this system of practice. All other systems I regard as the morning star to the rising sun I regard as the morning star to the rising sun

PROF. BOLLES: The nearer I conform to your system of application, the more successful I am, and as I have examined all the guides and works published upon the aubject, and seen nothing in reference to your theory, I do not hesitate to say I believe it to be original with you, and the only reliable system extant for curing disease. TORONTO. CHAS. BANDALL, M. D. The opinion of a medical map, after thirty years practice, fifteen in Allopathy and fifteen in Home-PROF. BOLLES -DEAR SIR: I never have, since gave me instruction in your new discovery of applying Electricity, and God forgive me if I in the future ever do, practice either Homeopathy or Allopathy. I have been stricily governed by the philosophy you laid down, and for the best of reasons—namely: That I am generally successful, and I frankly say to you that I am done with medicine forever.

My success has been great since I have been in Newark, N. J. JAMES P. GREVES, M. D. 205 Pine street, Philadelphia. N B In addition to the above extracts, Prof. B. N. B.—In addition to the above extracts, Prof. B. could furnish over one the usand, fully showing that he is well known to the medical and scientific world as the observer of all that is reliable in the therapeutic administration of Electricity, and that all other operators now in the different cities (except those qualified by him) are using Electricity at hazard, and Prof. B. takes this occasion to csution the community assainst charlatans. Office 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Medical men and others who desire a knowledge of my discovery can enter for a full course of lectures as any time.

tures as any time. MARRANT'S #FFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

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apil-ly And for sale by Druggists generally. WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL is a radical and prompt remedy for Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness. From one to three boxe will effect a cure in the most aggravated cases, whether constitutional or ariting from abuses or excesses. Price \$1 per box, by mail, or six for \$5. Address S. O. UPHAM, 403 OHRSTNUT Street, Agent for Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER. PRILADELPHIA, October 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TBUFSDAY. 16th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the ANTHEAJITE STEAMER COAL required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following morts. Fortress Mouroe, Va. Washington, D. C. Alexas dria, Va. Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

Hatteras iniet, N. O.
Newbern, N. C.
Beautort, N. C.
Port Boyal, S. C.
Hitton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla. New York.

Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Soth September, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments, as soon 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 tous 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 unleaded at the bills of lading), the bidders will state the lowest rate for, demurrage per ton per day. Coal to be unlyaded at the whalves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignes invinshing the tools, &u, 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. 007-9t Captain and Asst. Q M. U. S, A.

FRANK. PALMER, De Burseon Artist to the Government Innitiations, Washington, Also, to vall, of the Medical Colleges and Hossitels.

The "PALETER LIBES," adopted by the Arme and Hevy Surgeons, Pamphlets sent graffs, Address, B. FRARE, PALETER, 1750s.

HOW HOLLS OF THE STRUT Street, Phillips, 1750s. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAR, of all imphors and brands.
Reven's Duck Awaing Twilld, of all descriptions, for
Tents, Awaings, Trank and Wagon Covers.
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We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn as able oil in the lamp with a steady brilliant flame, without rusting the wick, and buf nowly. Barreis, lined with flam enamed. WEIGHT, BMITH, & PEARBALL, fedi-ti Office 618 MARKET Street.

그래[[[기교 역, 기독병 [라. . # . . [요]

SALES BY AUCTION. TOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUC-J TIONEERS, Nos 232 and 234 MARKET Street. BALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. THIS MORNING, October 13, at 10 o'clock, by ontalogue, on 4 months

FALL SALES—STOCKS AND BEAL ESTATE.
Tuesday, 14 h October, being election day, w. eale.
Seventh Fall Sale, 21st October—will comprise a re-Beyond fall Sale, 21st October—will comprise a far-large amount of valuable preperty, including Suzar Re-finery, Ceal Lands, Sc., to be sold peremptority Eighth Fall Sale, 28th October—will include the valuable Estate of George Esher, (the cider,) 43 sergy Bidge Boad, to be sold peremptority. A general assortment of staple and fancy articles. BALE OF BOOTS AND SHOMS, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY,
October 15, on four months' credit.—
1,000 packages Boots and Shoes, &c. BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE

A large amount at Private Sale, including over
description of city and country property. Printing lies
may be had at the action store.

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

SALES BY AUCTION

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BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE

Jack No IS20 Chestaut Sirest.

ELEGANI FURNITULE, PIANO, MIRRORS, Fills
CARPETS, OURTAINS, CHANDELIERS, &c.,
THIS MORNING,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1520 Chestaut Street,
the entire elegant furniture, including parlor furniture,
grand plazo by Ohickering, large and clegant manel sat
grand plazo by Chickering, large and clegant manel sat
Ningpoot tables, Japanese and Chinese Grunning, isad
Curlosities, fine oil patotings by Sully, Peale, and other
artists: satin damask and lace curtains, fine Carpets,

currentee, the off patotings by sully, Peale, and other strikes; eatin damask and lace curtains, fine damask and lace curtains, fine carpets and other control of the superior distance and chamber furniture. &c Also, at 12 o'cloch, a superior close carriage, made in Watson; a light trotting wagon, by Rogers

Watson; a light trotting wagon, by Rogers

Oatalogues will be ready and the furniture against don Saturday from 10 to 2 o clock.

Sale No 1705 Arch street.

SUPERIOR FURRITURE, PLANO. BURGORS, OAR.

PETS, "HANDELLERS, BRONZES, &c.,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Ocober 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1705 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire forniture including superior res.

We may be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning.

Bale.

Sale No 1705 Arch street

Sale German Flower Boots, ON TUESDAY MOBNING,

SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SECRE, SM

ON THURSDAY MORNING.

October 16, at 10 o'clock processly, will be sold, by caplogue, 1,000 cases men's, boye', and youtha'cell, bla, and grain boots; calf and kip brogans, gaiter, Bd. morals. &c.; w. men's, misses', and children's calf, kis, goat, kid, and morocco, heeled boots and aboes, gaiter, Bd. papers, &c. Including in sele, a large and desirable assertment of first class city-made goods.

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THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILIDES
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Western Express
At 12½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accounts

press..... ta Camden and Jersoy Sity, Evening

At 6 K. P. M., via Kensington and Jersey Chr.

Sundays excepted.

For Water Gap, Strondsburg, Scranton, Wilkestern,
Montrose, Great Bend, Binghampton, Syracuse, &,
at 6 A. M. from Walnut street Wharf, via Delevan,
Lackawanna, and Western Railross

For Mauch Chinnk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Berden,
Baston, Lambertville, Flemington, &o., at 6 A. M. M.
23: P. M., from Walnut-street Wharf; (the 6 A. M. M.
connects with train leaving Easton for March Comb

connects with train leaving Easton for Mauch Chuk at 8.20 P. M.)

at 8.20 P. M.)

For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4% P. M.

For Freehold, at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 8 and 11 A. M., 5 and 43
P. M. from Kensington, and 2% P. M. from Websterest where

For Brist I and intermediate stations at 11% A L

pecial contract WM. H. GATZMEE. April 168-ti

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHI

WILL LEAVE, FROM POOT OF CORTLAND STREET, At 10 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M. via Jerey City at Camden. At 7 A. M., and 4 and 11 P. M. via Jerey City and Kensington.

City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. I.
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At 11% P. M., vis Camden and Jersey City. South-

at 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. E.

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the morning of sale.

ON THURSDAY MORNING.

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BALE OF DBY GOODS.
ON FRIDAY MORNING,
October 17, at 10 c'olock, by catalogue, on 4 months SALE OF CARPETINGS ON FRIDAY MORNING October 17, at 10% o'clock, on 4 months' oradit — 800 pieces Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian car-seting, cocca mattings, &c.

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October 14, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on 4 months 400 lots of fancy staple imported and domestic dry Samples and catalogues ready on the morning of DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC

TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street LARGE POSITIVE

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ON WEDNESDAY. October 16, commencing at 10 clock, precisely.

Comprising a large general assortment of goods adapted present sales.

Included will be found

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Etors, one cases upologo German Flower Roots, comprising the usual associated of Hyacintus. Jonquils, Tulips, Orocus, &c. SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, &c A line of wool long and square shawls. Broche border stella and plain stella and broche do. Also, late slyles printed dress goods, wool plaids, al DHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION. Also, late siyles printed gress goous, woot panes, appears, reps, &c.

Also, French 6 4 black and favor cloths.

Super Milton do, favor cassimeres. &c.

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100 cartons late and choice styles plain and fancy bonnet and trimming ribbons, black sik volvet ribbons, bonnet volvets and sike, Paris artificial flowers blondes, &c.

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Also, a full line of embroidered Jacomet collars, setts, NEERS, 525 MARKET and 522 00 M HER)E St SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND REGARDS.
THIS MOBNING. THIS MOBNING.

October 13, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by a talogue. 1,000 cases mon's, boys', and youthe' call his, and grain costs, call and kip brogans, gaiter. Balmine's co. Women's, misses, and children's call, kip, cal, kid, and morocco, heeled boots, shoes, gaiters, slipper, for Included in sale, a large and desirable assortment of first class city-made goods:

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