OF PENNSYLVANIA,

THECITY.

BWbyW.SWbyW.SWbyW Sby E....Sby W....SW The Sheriff Difficulty Finally Settled. JOHN THOMPSON TO TAKE HIS SEAT TO-DAY. Yesterday morning the Supreme Court at Pittsburg delivered an opinion quashing the writ of certierari, remitting the record and dissolving the injunction which had been granted to restrain Mr. Thompson from interfering with Mr. Ewing in the occupancy of the office. The effect of this decision is to give Mr. Thompson the office, from which he has for so long time been deprived. As soon as the news reached the city that the Supreme Court had decided in favor of Sheriff Thompson, there was considerable of a flutter and anxiety around Mr. Ewing's office, although there was no undue ex stement. TAt an early hour, however, the following despatch was

received by F. Carroll Brewster, Esq., counsel for Mr. PITTSBURG, Nov. 25, 1862. To F. Carroll Brewster : To F. Carroll Brewster:
Certiorari quashed and record ramitted. Injunction dissolved. Opinion by Chief Justice Lowrie.
Thos J Krenan,
Prothonotary of Supreme Court.
Mr. Brewster, upon receiving this despatch, immediate-

ly prepared the following communication, which he forwarded to Mr. Ewing, through John A. Wolbert, E.d.: PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1862.

Ewing vs. Filley et al. Subreme Court, Certiorari to Querter Searlons of Philadelphia county.

To Robert Ewing, Esq:

Dhar Sin: We beg to inform you that, by telegram received from the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of the State, dated. at Pittiburg this morning, we are sedised that the writ of Certiorari, learned in the above case, has been quagand, and the reissued in the above case, has been quashed, and the re-cord remitted. We are further informed that the writ of

tion, in the case of Ewing vs. Thompson, has been The original telegram is subject to your inspection, and you will, no doubt, immediately take measures to satisfy yourself of its truth We have to request that you will do so, and that you will advise us, at your earliest convenience, of the hour at which it would be agreeable to you for Mr. Thompson resume, at the sheriff's office, the discharge of his duties. We are, very resprofairy, ours,
FOARROLL BREWSTER,
OBARUSE GIUPIN,
Attorneys for John Thompson.

Mr. Ewing, upon receiving this document, immediate ly consulted with his legal advisors, and, in a short time afterward, the following reply was elicited : Mesers Brewster and Gilpin: Gentlemen: Mr. Ewing has just handed me your note of to day. As to night's mail will no doubt bring the decision and decree of the Supreme Court, it would, perhaps, be advisable to wait their arrival before 'taking any action in the matters to which you refer.

Yours respectfully.

JAMES E GOWEN,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1862. Shortly after this, however, Mr. Smith, principal dennty of Mr. Ewing, made an arrangement with Sherif Thomrson, so that the latter can take possession of the office this evening. This arrangement is supposed to be final, and thus this long-contested difficulty is at last

Mr. Ewing has been in possession of the sheriff's office since the first of December, 1861. He entered his seculities on the 30th of November, Sheriff Kern, on account of the dispute about the army vote, having retained the office about one month over his time. Now that the citizens of Philadelphia have at last the satisfaction of know ing who is sheriff, the receipts of the office, for some time, will necessarily be large. The business transacted by Sheriff Ewing during the past month, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, has been comparatively nothing. In justice to the outgoing deputies of Mr Ewing, it may be stated that those having business with the office have seldom, it ever, had cause to complain. In most particulars, they have given the most perfect satisfaction to the legal community. Mr. Thempson's officers, who have all been appointed, will at once assume the duties of their

THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE CITY.—The City Commissioners have completed their assessment of the valuation of property in the various wards of the city. Their statement has been submitted to the Finance Committee of Councils, who will, on this statement es a basis, recommend, at the regular meeting, this afternoon, the tax rate for 1863 to be \$2 on the \$100. This has been the rate during the present year. Counclis are required by law to fix the tax rate before the 15th of December, otherwise the rate for the previous year

The Finance Committee of last year estimated that the tion for 1862, and their calculation was that, at \$2 upon the \$100, the sum of \$3,097.863 05 would be realized, leaving a surplus of \$160,486 for contingencies and special appropriations. During the present year special appropriations have been made, to the awount of \$273,922.-85, being \$113,456.85 more than the estimated surplus. In addition to this, Councils have to provide for the payment of interest on \$1,500,000 of lown for the safety and defence of the city, and for the families of volunteers. We have prepared the following table of the property valuation for 1862, 1861, and 1860, in the various wards. It is interesting as it is useful, showing the steady growth of the city in manufactures, wealth and prosperity. It should be borne in mind that the assessors, whenever a miscalculation is made in respect to valuation, are always sure to make a lower rather than a higher estimate of the

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT FOR THREE YEARS

1862. WARDS. \$5,507.020 3,310 862 \$5,190,507 3,264 069 3 550 786 \$5.954.958 2,664 f39 2 947,866 2 982,556 13.198.5 5 12,735 21 12,722 186 11.247 070 13 689,309 8. (68 06 4.651.57 4.507 258 5.149,09 5 143-180 5 066.101 6,798 600 3,173 084 2 050,768 2,772,561 3 128 975 3 173 783 2,035 761 2 872 815 5.445 585 4 126 331 4.034 350 5.923,209 4 689 855 3,449 965 4 961 32 8,655 443 5,517,847 \$154 635,406 \$152.684,600 \$151,326,005 The first column is made up as follows:

\$154 631,408 Last year the return of moneys at interest amounted to \$12,005,879; on furniture, \$1,784,130; on horses, \$467,323; on curriages, \$281,486 The personal or poll tax amounted to \$27,549.50. Number of taxables in 1861, 116.197.

A LARGE SALE OF PRIZE GOODS .-The cargo of the prize-steamer Lodona was sold pesterday, by order of the United States Marshal. The sale attracted a very large concourse of retail and wholesale merchants, and the bidding was spirited and lively The catalogue embraced a long list of paints, salt, pepper, dry goods, shoes, clothing, stationery, tin, &c 83,805 ibs bar iron brought \$67 per ton; 64 bundles of bags, 74 dozen, sold at \$3 25; 1 case India gauze under shirts. and white cotton shirts, at \$2.45. A case containing 240 dezen spool cotton, 10 dozen crochet cotton, together case of ladies' drawers sold at \$5 20; I case of petticoats and night-gowns brought \$4.40; 2 cases braces at \$4.50; 1 bale chemites at \$5 75; 1 bale of night gowns at \$4 50; 3 cases printed cotton shirts at 95c and \$1; 1 case stand log and lay-down collars, \$52 50 : 1 case neckties. \$2.30: 1 case 25 dozen white potton shirts, \$160; 1 case 25 do., \$170; 1 bale 50 drzen print calico shirts, \$245; 1 bale 56 de., \$255; 1 bale 25 dezen twilled cotton shirts, \$225; I bale 25 dezen do. \$230 : 1 bale 120 Union flannel (spot ted) sack coats, 54 grass-cloth coats, \$275; I case 50 spotted alpaca coats, 15 grass-cloth coass, 63 check cotton sack coats. \$95 : 1 case 50 black alpaca coats. 155 colored alpaca sack coats, \$255; 1 case 50 croton cloth costs, 59 cotton tweed cassimeres, \$250; 1 bale 72 suits Union tweed cassimeres, \$515; 1 case 72 mind, and have the persons arrested who attempt to pracsuits white cotton drilling, \$200; 1 case 71 do . \$140; 2 cases cotton drilling, \$105@115; 1 case needles, \$380; 1 case 424,500 needles, \$320; 1 case 348 packs English pins, \$205; 1 case of pins, \$95; 1 case knitting cotton, \$880; 1 case sewing silk, \$500; 1 case spotted buttons \$170 : I case white cotton tane. \$265 : I case ivory sack fans, \$65: 1 bale flannel and muslin, \$415: 1 bale table. cloths, \$210; 1 do. dress patterns, \$650; 1 bale Donet white fiannel, 2,760 yards, \$27; 1 do, 2,760 yards, \$38 50; 1 case 6 bundles drawing paper, each 54 pounds,

324 pounds, \$125; 1 case 40 reams of foolscap, \$115; 1 do., 40 do. do . \$120 : 1 do. 40 do. blue letter. \$110 : 1 do. 16 reams note paper, \$205; 1 do. 160 do. do., \$220; 1 do. 144 do. do., \$170; 1 do. blue 8, \$190. In addition to the above, there were large quantities of envelopes, thread, &c., &c., all of which brought very

FUNERAL OF GENERAL PATTERSON. The remains of the late Brigadier General Francis E. body will lie in state at the dwelling of his father, Major General Robert Patterson. The funeral will then take | ment. place, and will be attended by the Beserve Brigade, of which the deceased was brigadier general. The 1st Regiment is detailed for excort duty. The Washington Grave Company and the First City Troop have been invited to join the escort. Brigadier General A. J Pleasonton, commanding Home Guard, has been invited to detail a battery of two guns. The tender of two companies of infantry, 157th Begiment P. V., Colonel William A. Gray, has been accepted. Colonel Alfred Day, 2d Regiment of Infantry, R. B., will take command. The troops will report to him at one o'clock P. M , at Broad and Chestnut streets. The escort will parade on the north side of Locust street, facing south, left resting on Thirteenth street, at half past one o'clock P. M. The officers of the United States Army and Navy, the Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, and the Philadelphia Home Guard, are invited to participate in the funeral ceremonies. The route of the procession will be down Locust street, up Twelfch street. up Spring Garden street, up Broad street, up Girard avenue to Ridge avenue, where the troops will be dismissed The religious exercises upon the occasion will be conducted by Dr N. Boardman. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.-

Mesers M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, the following stocks and real 154 hares Cleveland and Mahoping Bail-

where the subject to a yearly ground rent of \$42 of.

Teo story frame dwelling, No. 221 Quarry 840 00 Frame dwelling, No. 2014 Arch street

The large amount of stocks and real estate by order of assignee, were withdrawn without being offered. THE NEW IRON CLAD .- The keel of the new iron-clad vessel, Tonawanda, has been laid at the navy yard. The vessel will be 1,534 tons burden, and will carry four heavy pieces of ordnance.

THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL ON THE LOGAN ESTATE. -The contract for the building of the new military hospital, on the Logan Estate, on Germantown avenue, corner of Twentieth street, is expected to be given out next Friday. The structure will be eliptical in form, the whole length being eight hundred and eighty feet, and the whole breadth five hundred and thirty-five feet. There will be two fronts, one on the Germantown pike, and the other on the Germantown Railroad The building of the Hospital will be conducted upon the same plan as that used in the building of the Chestnut Hill Hospital. It will consist essentially of a centre building and a corridor with eighteen radiating wards. The corridor is a closed one, eleven hundred and eighteen feet long, and sixteen wide, and will be used as dining-room. The wards will hold sixty patients each, and the whole building, consequently, ten hundred and eighty patients. Each ward is furnished with a bath room, water-closets, and ward master's rocms, and is one hundred and seventy five feet lorg, and twenty wide. An extra ward contains the kitchen, wash, and ironing rooms, etc. This ward is two stories high, the others being only one, and is one hundred and seventy-five feet long and thirty wide.

The second story consists of sleeping-rooms for the servants. There are also two other buildings, ninety-four feet long and twenty-four wide. These are likewise twostory buildings, and consist of the stewards' apartment, and the knapsack and post-mortem rooms, and barracks. The centre building is only one-story in height, and is intended for the occupation of officers, the cadets' and officers' mest-rooms, and spothecary-shop, occupying this building, which is one hundred and twenty-five feet long and twenty faur feet wide. The officers' quarters are two stories, and are thirty four by forty five feet. The upper story consists of sleeping spartments. An open corridor connects the officers' quarters with the main corridor, the centre building, and the kitchen. This open corridor is three hundred feet in leugth by ten in width. The various corridors are supplied with gas, and the bath rooms are supplied with both hot and cold water. The room containing the steam pump, in the vicinity of the kitchen, is twenty feet by forty. The whole structure is traversed by four deuble fire-mains, by means of which the main corridor and its several wards, may be considered secure, both within and withcut. A tremway is laid throughout the main corridor,

connecting with each ward from the kitchen, and running het-water care. By the use of these the food may always be presented hot to all the patients. The arrangements throughout the building are very complete, and the hospital promises to be satisfactory in every detail. POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Wm. Spear

was before Alderman Beitler yesterday morning, charged with passing counterteit 2s on the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county. Spear was arrested by Sergeant Shocker, of the Seventh district, for passing off the counterfeit upon H. H. Diehl, 416 North Third street. When taken in charge by the police, nine other notes of a similar description were found upon his person. He was committed in default of \$2,000 ball Mrs. Eliza Jackson, the keeper of a restaurant at No. 1417 Brown street, was before the same magistrate on a similar charge. She was arrested in the morning, by Detectives Lamon, Bartholomew, Carlin, and Henderson, and Sergeant Edward K. Tryen. These officers stated to Mrs. Jackson the object of their visit. She appeared to be utterly oblivious to any thade of crime ever having been committed within her precincts. The officers searched the house, and finally found in the kitchen an old carpet bag This was cpened, and the following contents were emptied: Counterfeit silver coin \$20 50

\$213 00

\$1,826 00 Mrs. Jackson, on being interrogated by the Alderman stated that she knew nothing of their being hid in her house. "Somebody else must have left them in my bouse," she said. The Alderman did not see it in that light, and he committed her in default of \$3,000 bail: James Torbert, William Force, Thomas Lodge, and Frederick Osterhelt, judges of the election in the Twentyfourth ward, were arrested on Monday, upon the charge of misdemeanor, in issuing certificates of election to Isaac Leech and Philip Lowry, for Select and Common Council, when the count of the votes showed that other parties had been elected. The accused were taken before Alderman Miller, and held to bail for a further hearing before Alderman Beitler to-day.

Austein Stewart, the wife of Charles Stewart, the boarding-housekeeper, charged with the larceny of \$200, the property of a sailor who had been boarding with him. as already published, was arrested on Monday, and yesrday morning was committed by Alderman McMullen upon the charge of being an accomplice in the robbery. Yesterday morning, Edward Crossin, the keeper of a email tavern, in Seventh street, above Baker, was committed by Alderman McMullen, to answer the charge of robbing a soldier of \$76.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS. - Among the many elequent divines who will hold forth on Thanksgiving Day we observe the name of Rev. Daniel C. Eddy. D. D., who will preach at 11 o'clock at the First Baptist church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which he is the pastor, uniting with that church in observing the day set apart by the Governor for thanksgiving and prayer. The Bey. Henry Darling, D. D., (formerly of the Clinton street Presbyterian Church,) will also preach a Thanksgiving discourse to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in the church on Arch street, above Tenth, late Sev. Dr. Wadsworth's. An impressive and edifying service may be expected from this highly-respected clergyman, so

well known and appreciated in this community. NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN ARMY HOSPITALS.—The following table exhibits the number of patients at present in the Army Hospitals of Phila-

 Catbarine Street.
 88

 Front and Lehigh
 326

 Master Street.
 304

 Fourth and George
 225

 Sixteenth and Ghard Avenue.
 89

 Broad and Prime.
 200

 Christian Street.
 200

 Feventeenth and Filbert
 347

 389
 389
 dmmit House.....

RELEASED FROM THE DRAFT.—The following named Pennsylvanians who were drafted have

just been released by the authorities at Washington on the ground of alienage: Thomas Needham, Andrew Bryden, Jacob Boning. William Green, Peter Hart, John Holstead, Anthony Kelly, Patrick McClean, John Orr, William Smith, Luzerne county; Christian Deitz, Henry Wagner, Dennis Wisler, Somerset county; William Dreisijacker, Erie county; Christian Schach, Schuylkill county; John Bathgeber, Snyder county; Dennis Bustin, Bradford county; John Murphy, Jacob W. Wagner, Henry Nau-

man, Wayne county; John Sellheimer, Berks county. A RISE AND A FALL.—The recent sudden infiation in the prices of refined crude coal oil, and the enormous advance in prices, has been suddenly checked, and the decline is likely to be correspondingly rapid. The refined article, at one time, sold as low as 25 cents. It gradually advanced to fifty cents, after which it suddenly sprang up to 80 cents, 90 cents, and \$1, and, in small lots, to \$1.10 per gallon. Yesterday it sold at 75@80 cents, and only 60 cents were offered for lots to arrive. Within the past two weeks some petroleum speculators have become millionaires, as others, in good

financial standing, have as far receded in the opposite NEW KIND OF ROGUERY -A gang of rogues, in New York city, have commenced defrauding the citizens by reporting themselves as tax collectors under the internal revenue law, and have collected from citizens various sums of money. Taxes are payable at the cellector's office, and not upon the call of the collector, except in instances where a call upon the collector is neglected. No doubt this fraud will be tried in other placer, and it will be well for citizens to bear the fact in

NORTH PPINNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following statement shows the amount of coal and lumber transported over the North Pennsyl. vania Bailroad, for the first nine months of this year:

| Prunds, In Cars. | January. | 1,896 496 | 274 | February. | 2,396,688 | 216 | March | 2,224,752 | 201 | April | 2,000,772 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | | 881,420 | July | 1,220 308 | August | 2,280 784 | Beptember | 2,280 784 |

Patterson will to-day be conveyed to their last resting and water. The soldiers of this institution, as well as treatment they receive from the hands of the manage-

Hardinge having offered her serv and wounded soldiers, we understand that the committee of the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital have requested her to lecture, on Ancient and Modern Republics, at the Academy of Music, this evening. We have no doubt, from the interest manifested, that she will have a full house. the proceeds being entirely devoted to the hospital.

ATTRACTIVE FAIR.—The fair to take place, under the anspices of the School Directors of the Ninth Section, opens to day, at Concert Hall, in aid of the Soldiers' Library and Reading Boom Birgfield's band will be present this evening, and, with the addition of vocal music by a number of the pupils of the Zane stree School, it is expected that is very pleasant time will

SAILED YESTERDAY .- The British ship Zered left Pine-street wharf yesterday afternoon a four o'clock, for Londonderry, with a cargo consisting of 37,013 bushels corn, 3,107 bushels wheat, 40 barrels lour, 6 cases cranberry sauce, 30 barrels apples, and 11 packages merchandise, and three cabin and eight steerage rassengers.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Timothy Murphy, employed at the engine house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at West Philadelphia, had his leg crushed in a shocking manner on Monday evening. He was about to get on the locomotive, when he slipped and cell with his leg under the wheel CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL.

The managers of the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Prime, intend giving a Thanksgiving dinner to the coldiers in their institution. Donations of poultry, vegetables, pies, &c , will be acceptable. PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE. The annual meeting of the stackholders of the Philadelphia In-

stitute, to elect a Board of Managers, was held last evening at their hall, Eighteenth and Chestnut streets. DEATH AT ARMY HOSPITAL-The only death reported yesterday was that of Tenent B. Spencer, Co. D, 4th Michigan, at the West Philadelphia

Letter from Robert Dale Owen to Secretary Chase. To the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Trea-Sury;
SIR: In briefest terms I state the propositions which, as the subject of a recent conversation, I promised to reduce in writing.
What are the reasonable hopes of peace?
Not, that within the next fifty days the South, available the residents. ng herself of the term of grace offered in the President' clamation, may, to save her favorite institution, re proclamation, may, to save her favorite institution, return to her allegiance. Let us not deceive ourselves. There are no conditions, no guaranties—no, not if we proffer her a blank sheet on which to set them down, with unrestricted pen in her own hand—under which she will concent to reunion, except in one contingency—conquest, moreor less complete, by force of arms.

Are we likely to obtain peace by conquest?

In search of an answer, let us look closely at a few statistical facts.

distical facts.

By the census of 1860 the number of white males between the ages of 18 and 45 is, in the loyal States, about lion three hundred thousand; a little upwards of three to one. The disproportion seems overwhelmingly great. But this calculation, as a basis of military strength, is whelly fallacious, for it includes persons of one color only. Out of the above four millions the North has to provide soldiers and (with inconsiderable exceptions, not usually extending to field labor) laborers also.

But of the three millions and a half of slaves owned in the rebel States, about two millions may be estimated as laborers. Allow three hundred thousand of these as amployed in domestic strylers and other occurations for as isborers. Allow three nundred thousand of these as employed in domestic strvices and other occupations fol-lowed by women among us, and we have seventeen hun-died thousand plantation hands, male and female, each one of which counts against a Northern laborer on farm or in workshop.

Then, of that portion of population whence seldiers and out door laborers and mechanics must chiefly be taken, the Northern States have four millions and the Southern States three millions.
Fupposing the negroes all loyal to their masters, it fol-

Fupposing the negroes all loyal to their masters, it follows that the true proportion of strength available in this war—that is, of soldiers to fight and laborers to support the nation while fighting—may fairly enough be taken at three in the South to four in the North.

Under this supposition of a South united, without regard to color, in an effort for recognition, shall we obtain peace by subduing her? If history teach truth, we shall not. Never, since the world began, did nine millions of peeple banded together, resolutely inspired by the one idea of achieving their independence, yet fail to obtain it. It is not a century since one-third of the number successfully defied Great Britain.

But let us suppose the negroes of the South loyal to the Union instead of to their masters, how stands the matter then? raps The skeletons of regiments reduced to one-tenth their original number, attest the despera o valor with which they confronted death. Not with the rank and file In that case, it is not to a united psople, but to a confederacy divided against itself, that we are opposed; the mesters on one side, the laborers, exceeding them in number, on the other.

Suppose the services of these laborers transferred to us, what will then be the proportion on either side of forces available, directly and indirectly, for military

urposes?
As about five and three-fourths to one and a third: As about five and three-fourths to one and a third: in other words, nearly as nine to two.

Suon a wholesale transfer is of course impossible in practice. But in so far as the transfer is possible, and shall occur, we approach the above results.

How much wisdom, under these ofreumstances, is there in the advice that we should pur down the rebellion first and settle the negro question afterwards? What shall we say of their statesmanship who, in a war like this, would leave out of view the practical effects of emancipation?

On the other hand, however, it is to be as mitted that African loyalty in this war will little avail us, if we have not good sense and good feeling enough properly to govern the regrees who may enter our lines.

To render their aid available, in the first place we must treat them humanely, a duty we have yet to learn;

must treat them humanely, a duty we have yet to learn; and secondly, both for their sakes and for our own, we must not support them in idleness. Doubtless they are most efficient as laborers, as domestics in camp, as tramped to the contract of the contra most efficient as isoperes, as undestos in oamp, as transters, or employed on entrenchments and fortifications, or in smbulance corps, or as sappers and miners; or, as fast as Scuthern plantations shall fell into our possession, as field hands. But if all these posts become overfilled, better do away with the necessity for further draft in the better do away with the necessity for further draft in the North by putting muskets in the hands of able-bodied men, colored differently from ourselves, than to delude their ignerance into the opinion that among the privileges of freedom is food without work.

Bave we philanthropy and discretion enough wisely to administer such a change of system? Possibly not. Administrative capacity in public affairs is not our strong point. We would do well to bear in mind, however, that without such capacity not this war only, but our entired

without such capacity not this war only, but our entire without such capacity not this war only, but our entire Government experiment, will prove a failure at last.

Do other objections hold against the plan? Does humanity forbid us to accept the aid of an enslaved race? In so far as hun anity can ever enjois war at all, she enjoins the employment, by us, of the African in this inst, because his employment may shorten, by years, the fratricidal struggle; and then, because if he is not permitted to assist in civilized warfare under us, and if, without his aid, we fail to effect his liberation and thus disappoint his hones, he may be overtaken by the temptalisappoint his hopes, he may be overtaken by the tempta-ion to seek freedom and revenge in his own wild way. the scepting the liverated slave as a soldier we may prevent his rising as an assassin. By the creation of negro brigades we may avert the indiscriminate massacres of Or is there an insuperable difference of caste in the way? In a contest likely to eventuate in securing to another race than ours the greatest of temporal blessings, are we determined to shut out that race from all share in is own liberation? Are we so enamored of the Moloch

wer, that we will suffer none but our sons to pass through the fire? Terrible penalty to pay, with life and death at stake, for a national prejudice against the Southern Paading to what principle of ethics a Anvernment the land, has the right, in the hour of its utmost need, to the land, has the right, in the hour of its utmost need, to scorn a vast element of strength within its reach and at its disposal; nor why, if it refuses to avail itself of such an element, it should not be held responsible for the lives it sacrifices and the hopes it blights.

But we need emancipation for less for the materiat aid t affords—great, even indispensable, though it be—than scause of other paramount considerations.

We have tried the experiment of a Federal Union, with a free labor system in one portion of it and a slave-system in another, for eighty years, and no one familiar with our affairs for a quarter of a century past is ignoyear by year in ever accelerated ratio—of dissensions, of sectional jesicusies, of national heart-burnings. When, eighteen months since, these culminated in war, it was but he issue which our ablest statesmen, looking sorrowfully

ant that the result has been an increase-embittere the issue which our ablest statesmen, looking sorrowfully into the future, had long since foretold. But if, while yet at pesce, and with all the influence of revolutionary reminiscences pleading the cause of Union, this diversity of labor systems, producing variance of character and alienation of feeling, proved stronger to divide than all past memories and present interests to unite, what chance is there that its baneful power for evil should cease now, when to thoughts of fancied injuries in other years are acced the recollections of the terrible realities enacted on a hundred bloody battle-fields from which the smoke has gearcely passed away? carcely passed away?

None—the remotest.

A suspension of hostilities we can purchase; a few years' respite, prebably, in which to return to our money-getting before the storm bursts forth anew with gathered force; but if we look beyond self-stness and the present—if our children are in our thoughts—if we are suffering and expending now, that they, in a land of prosperity, may live and cie in peace, then must we act so that the result shall endure. We must not be content to put off the evil day. The root of the evil—the pregulant cause of the war—that must be eradicated.

Report has it that a Western politician recently proposed, as the best solution of our difficulties, the recognition of slavery in all the States. Such an idea has a basis of truth—namely, that a state of war is, among us, the necessary result of conflicting labor systems. Such an idea might even be carried out and lead to peace but for that progressive spirit of Ohristian civilization which we dare not openly outrage, how imperfectly soever we obey ite humane behests. There are a thousand reasons—geographical, commer-

There are a thousand reasons—geographical, commercial, rolitical, international—why we should not consent to a separation into two Confederacies; it is a contingancy not to be thought of or entertained; but if we look merely to the conditions of clasting peace, the chance of maintaining it would be far better if the independence of the South were to be recognized with her negroes emancipated, than if she were to return to her allegiance retaining her slave avetem. siving her slave system. For, in the former case, the cause of dissension being uprooted, the tendency would be to reunite, and a few years might see us a single nation again; while in the latter, a constantly active source of irritation still exist-ing, three years of breathing time would not elapse with-

ing, three years of breathing time would not elapse without bringing endless quarrels and a second rebellion.

Onceive reunion with slavery still in existence; imagine Southern sympathizers in power among us offering compromises. Suppose the South, exhausted with military reverses, and desiring a few years' armistice to recruit, decides to accept it under the guise of peace and reconstruction? What next? Thousands of slaves, their excited hopes of emanolyation crushed, fleeing across the border. A fugitive slave law, revived by peace, demanding their rendition. Popular opinion in the North opposed to the law and refusing the demand. Renewed war the certain contiquence. Or take, even, the alternative of recognition—recogni-tion of an independent Confederacy, still slaveholding. Are we, then—becoming the sole exception among the nations of the earli—to make ourselves aiders and abetnations of the earth—to make ourselves aiders and abettors of the slave system of a foreign nation, by agreeing to return to her reard refugees seeking liberty and an asylum among us? National self respect imperatively forbics this. Public sentiment would compel the rejection, as a base humiliation, of any proposed treaty stipulation providing for rendition of runaway slaves. It the South would regard such rejection in no other light than as a standing menace—a threat to deprive her of what she regards as her most valuable property. Coterminous as for hundreds—possibly thousands—of miles our boundaries would be, must not the South in common prudence, maintain all along that endless bor-

miles our boundaries would be, must not the South, in common prudence, maintain all along that endless border-line an armed slave police? Are we to consent to this? And if we do, shall we escape the border radis after fleeing fugitives? No same man will expect it. An ewe to suffer these? We are digraced. Are we to resent them? It is a renewal of borillities. State elections may go as they will. Their results compare themselves the fact that any marks obtaining the connever change the fact that any party obtaining the control of the Government, and adopting the policy that the actilement of the emancipation question is to be postponed till the war shall be closed, will never, while it pursues that policy, see this war permanently closedeven by accepting a shameful disruption of our country. But, if emancipation is to avail us as a peace measure, we must adopt it boilty, resolutely, effectually. It must be general, not partial; extending not to the slaves of rebels only, but to every slave on this continent. Even by accepting a shameful disruption of our country. rebels only, but to every slave on this continent. Even if it were practicable, which it is not, with slavery non-existent in the Northern States, and abolished in those which persist in rebellion, to maintain it in the carrow bonder strip, it is precisely there, where negro fugitives can the most readily escaps, that its maintenance would the most certainly lead to war.

Can this great pages measure be constitutionally an-Cap this great peace measure be constitutionally en-

is menaced with destruction.

The truth of the presmbte suggested has become, in my judgment, incontrovertible. It will receive the assent of an overwhelming majority of the people of the loyal states. The public sentiment of Europe will admit its

buth.

Let us confess that such a preamble, as preface to act Let us confess that such a preamble, as preface to act or procianiation, could not have commanded the assent of more than a small fraction of our people only two short years ago—two years, as we reckon time, a generation, if we circulate by the stirring events and far-reaching up heavals that have been crowded into the eventful months. In such days as these abuses ripen rapidly. Their consequences mature. Their ultimate tendencies become sparent. We are reminded of their transitory character. We are reminded of their transitory character. We are reminded that although for the time, and in a certain stage of human progress, some abuses may have their temporary uses, and for this, under God's economy, may have been suffered to continue; yet all may have their temporary uses, and for this, under God's economy, may have been suffered to continue; yet all abuses have but a limited life. The Bight only is eternal. The rebellion, teacher and creator, as well as scourge and destroyer, by sternly laying bare the imminent danger of slavery, has created the constitutionality of emancipation. It has done more. It has made emancipation a bounder political duty, as well as a strictly constitutional right.

tional right.

Can we, in declaring emancipation, legally avoid the payment, say of two hundred millions, in the shape of payment, say of two innured minions, in the same of compensation to loyal slaveholders.

Not if a slaveholder's right to service and labor frem his slaves, when not forfeited by treason, is legal. On humanitarian grounds the legality of that right has been denied. But a construction of the Constitution adverse to such denial, and acquiesced in by the nation throughto such denial, and acquiesced in by the nation through-cut more than two generations, is held by most men to be reason sufficient why the right in question should be regarded as private property. It it be private property, then, except by violating the fifth article of the amend-nents to the Constitution, it cannot be taken for public use without just compensation. To violate any article of the Constitution is a revolutionary act; but such acts cost a nation more than a few hundred millions of dollars. The risk that a future decision of the Supreme Court might declare emancipation without compensation to be unconstitutional, is, of itself, sufficient justification of the President's policy, corresponding to the above sucunco stitutional, is, of itself, sufficient justification of the President's policy, corresponding to the above suggestions, in this matter.

Such compensation will be unpopular with many. Wise and just acts, when they involve sacrifices, frequently are. A wrong long tolerated commonly entails a penalty, which is selden cheerfully paid. Yet, even en other grounds, we ought not, in this case, to begrudge the money. Who deserve better of their country than those brave men who, in the border and other slave States, have clung to their loyalty through all the dark hours of peril, even to life?

Precautions naturally suggest themselves against false

pretences of loyalty. It reems expedient that he who shall have proved that he is the legal owner of certain slaves, and also that he has ever been loyal to the Union, should receive a certificate of indebtedness by the Government, not transferable, to be said at some fixed time subsequent to the termination of the war; payment being made contingent on the fact that the claimant shall not, meanwhile, have lapsed from his loyalty.

Every such claimant, once recognized, would feel himself to be, by his own sot, the citizen of a free State one of us, detached forever from the Southern league, A Government stockholder, he would become pecuviarily interested in the support of the Gevernment and the retoration of peace.

Even if the Legislatures of the border States should not initiate such a policy, the loyal men of these States

Such a measure does not involve expense in conveying

the liberated negro to other countries. It has hitherto, indeed, been the usual policy in clave States to discourage,

will accept it.

as dangerous, the residence there of free blacks; and hence an idea that colonization should be the concomitant of emancipation. Of general emancipation, there is no need whatever that it should be. Those who take up such an idea forget that the jealousy with which slaves bolders regard the presence of free negroes springs out of the dread that these may infect with a desire for freedom the slaves around them, thus rendering them insubordi-nate. But when all are free there will be no slaves to in-cite, nor any chains to be broken by resort to insurrec-It is no business of ours either to decide for the liberated negro where he shall dwell, or to furnish his travelling expenses. Freemen, black or white, should select their own dwelling place and pay their own way. As to the fears of competition in labor sought to be excited in the minds of the Rorthern working man, they have foundation only in case emancipation be refused for such refusal would flood the North with rugitives. If for such refusal would fixed the North with tugitives: If, on the contrary, emancipation be carried out, the strong local attachments of the negro will induce him, with rarest exceptions, to remain as a hired laborer where he worked as a slave. Thus, humane masters will not lack rufficient working hands, of which colonization would deprive them. And if, notwithstanding the probable rise of Southern staples, profits at first should be less, the security of the planter will be greater. He will no longer lie down at night uncertain whether the morning's news may not be that his slaves have risen against them.
This is the proper view of the question. But will edicat, This is the proper view of the question. But all sliots, all proclamations, how wise and righteous soever, are but toll announcements now, if we lack courage and Courage we have. Raw levies have behaved like vete-

the blame! The leading! There has been the secret With all the advantages of a just cause over our enemies, we have suffered them to outdo us in extrestucis.
We lack the enthusiasm which made irresistible the
charge of Oromwell's Ironsides. We need the invincible my ulse of a sentiment. We want, above all, leaders who know and feel what they are fighting for. This is a war in which mercenaries avail not. There must be a higher motive than the pay of a Swiss—a helter duty urging on then the professional pride or the blind obedience of a than the professional pride or the blind obedience of a sidier. By parliamentary usage a proposed measure is entrusted, for fostering care, to its friends. So should this war be. Its conduct should be confided to mon whose hearts and souls are in it.

Again. It has long been one of our national sins that we pass by, with scarcely a jebuke, the gravest public offences. We utterly fail in holding to a strict accountability our public men. The result of such failure, in peace, had almost escaped our notice. It war, we have now beheld its effects, flagrant and terrible.

It was not to be expected that among so many thousands of officers suddenly appointed there should not be some hundreds of incompetents. Such things must be

same or officers studienly appointed there saturate not be some hundreds of incompetents. Such things must be. No one is to blame if, in field or garden, weeds spring up. The blame rests with him who leaves them there to choke the crop and causher the ground.

Accountability—that should be the watchword—accountability, stern, unrelenting! Office has its emolu-ments; let it have its responsibilities also. Let us de-mand, as Napoleon demanded, su cess from our leaders. The rule may work harshir. War need, harsh rules. one are not to be measured in war by the standard of peace. The sentinel, worn by extreme fatigus, who sleeps at his post incurs the penalty of death. There is mercy in courts martial—drum head courts martial. A dozen efficers shot, whenever the gravity of the offence cemands it, may be the saving of the to tens of thousands of brave men.

Eighteen months have passed. Eight hundred millions have been spent. We have a million of armed mea in the field More than a hundred thousand rest in soldiers' graves. And for all this what result? Is it strange if sometimes the heart sinks and resolution fails, at the thought that, from sheer administrative infirmity, the vast sacrifice may have been all in vain?

But let the past go! Its fatal faults (difficult, perhaps, to avoid under an effort so avoiden and so wast loan naver. to avoid under an effort so sudden and so vast) can never be receiled. Doubtless they had their use. It needed the grievous incapacity we have witnessed, the stinging reverses we have suffered, the invasion even of free

reverses we have suffered, the invasion even of free States we have lived to see commenced; it needed the hecstombs of dead piled up unavailingly on battle field siter battle field, the desolate hearths, the broken hearted survivors; it needed all this, to pave the way for that emencipation which is the only harbinger of peace.

The future! that is still ours to 1 aprove. Nor, if rome clouds yet rest upon it, is it without bright promise. Signs of nascent activity, energy, and a resolution to hold accountable for the issue the leaders of our armies are daily apparent. Better than all, the initiative in a true line of policy has been taken. The 23d of September has had its effect. The path of safety is before us: steep and rugged, indeed, but no longer doubtful nor obscure. A lamp has been lit to guide our stepps—a lamp that may burn more brightly before a new year dawns upon us. The noble preyer of Ajax has been vouchsafed tish!

Are to the duty of our rulers in the premises. I cannot in our case. At last we have light to fight by. We shall reach a qu we shall reach a quell last in we strong with the fully and perceveringly that goi ling light.

here is, at this moment, in the hearts of all good men throughout the length and breadth of the land, no deeper feeling, no more earnest longing, than for peace—peace not for the day, not to last for a few years; but peace, after us. May the hearts of our rulers be opened to the conviction that they can purchase only a shambling counterfeit except at one cost! God give them to see, ere it se too late, that THE PRIOR OF ENDURING PRACE

S GENERAL EMANCIPATION! I am, sir, your obedient servant, ROSERT DALE OWEN. NEW YORK, November 10, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. IERAEL MORBIS, JOJEPH C. GRUBB, COMMITTEE OF THE MOSTE. EDMUND A. SOUDER, LETTER BAGS At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. Ella Reed, Jarman Havana, soon Continental, (Br. Ross Barbadoes, soon rig Eliza M Strong, Strong...... Clenfuegos, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1862. SUN BISES...... 6 59—SUN SETS............ 4 30 HIGH WATES....... 6 31

ARRIVED Fohr E H Atwood, Bich, 5 days from Provincetown, with mose to Geo B Kerfoot. Sohr E Moore, Gandy, 5 days from Norfolk, with ordnance to Navy Yard. Schr Iowa, Hilyard, 1 day from Newport, Del, with Schr Essex, Post, from Norwich.

Schr Assex, Fost, from Norwich Schr Andre Ames, Ames, from Washington.
Schr J Frambes, Frimbes, from New London.
Steamer H Burden, Loper, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer J Edgar Thomson, Powell, 1 day from Brandywne, Del, with corn meal to R M Lea. Brig Thomas Walter, Hewitt, Martinique, Jauretohe Envergne.
Brig 8 Duncan, Tyler, Cardenas, 8 & W Welsh.
ichr Æssex, Post, Norwich, John Milnes & Co.
Schr J Frambes, Frambes, New Haven, Noble, Cald-

well & Co.
Sohr L S Stevens, Studley, Charlestown navy vard, unter, Norton & Co. Schr A Ames, Ames, Boston, BY THLEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Nov. 25, 10 A. M.

The ship Tuscarora, from Liverpoo, bark Tacony, from
Port Royal, and a bark said to be from the Mediterranean, passed up at 9 o'clock this morning. Wind 8.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

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

A B Sherk, grain to Solomen Brubaker; Union, do to J & H Gabel; H E D Crawford and John A Lemon, do to A G Cattell & Co; Elias Fidler, do Mr Geiger; Young Henry, lumber to Jas Haley; 1 raft timber to Foos & Bingaman.

Steamship Norman, Baker, hence, arrived at Boston Ath inst.

Ship Carolina, Lefaver, at Buenos Ayres 25th Sept, for New York.

Ship Tamerlane, Holmes, from Liverpeol for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 23d inst.

Bark Chase, for Philadelphia, was at Läguayra 9tb inst. Brig Conquest. (Br) from Horton, NS, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 23d inst.

Schr Carthagens. Kelly, and Sarah, Benson, hence, arrived at New Bedford 23d inst. arrived at New Hedford 23d inst.

Schr George Fales, Fickerson, sailed from Fall River
22d inst for Philadelphia.

Schr Mail; Kelly, sailed from Providence 22d inst. for Schr Governor, Freethey, hence, arrived at Boston Schr Target, Scott, hence 29th July, at Buenos Ayres Schr Sophia Godfrey, Russell, cleared at New York 24th

inst. for Philadelphia. NOTICE TO MARINES. WRECK AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HUMBER Trinity House, London, Oct 31, 1862, Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy marked with the work "wreck" has been laid 20 fathoms seat of a vessel sunk off Donna Nook Beacen, at the entrance of the Biver Humber.

The Buoy lies in 5 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:

Spurn Low Light just open to the southward of the High Light, NW. by N.

Spurn Light Vessel N & E. distant about 2% miles.

Donna Nock Beacon WSW.

By order.

P. A. BERTHON, Secretary.

WRECK OFF BAWDSEY CLIFF Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy marked with the word "wreck" has been laid 20 fathoms SW ¼ W of a versel sunk off Bawdsey Oliff The Bucy lies in five fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:
The Second and Third Martello Tewers below Bawdsey
Cliff, in line, NNE X E
Cork Light Vessel W by S X S.
By moder.
P. H. B EPTHON, Secretary.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, is connection with their extensive Cabinet Busine tow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES.

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS which are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-acturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the iness, where a correct and durable Scales is required.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, General Agents anio-if MASONIO HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST. DOWEN & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS
AND PRINT COLORISTS, southwest corner of
OHESTNUT and BLEVENTH Streets, are prepared to
execute any description of Portrait, Landscape, Natural
History, Architectural, Autograph, Map, or other Litthography, in the most superior manner, and the most
reasonable terms. reasonable terms.
Photographs, Portraits, Natural History, and Medical Plates, Mape, and any other description of Plates, colored in the best style, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention to Coloring Photographs.

TNITED STATES. EASTERN DI3-THE PROJUBIT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MAKSHAL OF THE HASPERN DISTRICT

WHEEDER, The DESTRICT COURT OF the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvanity, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libbel, filld in the mame of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who involve, or pressud to heave, any right, title, or interest in the steamer CAEOLEND, whereof homes Forbes is master, her tackle, apparel, and functures and the goods, wares, and merchandise, laden on board thereof, taken and serized off Fernac'la, Florid, by the of, taken and seized off Pensacia. Floridi, by the United States steamer or vessel-of-war, salled MONT-GOMERY, under command of prought into the port of Philadelphia, to be minished, 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 Philadelphie, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be montshed and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said steamer CABOLINE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchaudise, laden on board thereof, to appear before the Honerable JOHN OAD. WALADER the Judge of the sald 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 thege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excurse, if any they have, why the said steamer CaBOLINE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise, laden on board thereof, 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 otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and furfilm eshall 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 capture, and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and my pronounce that the said steamer OABOLINE, her tackle, apparel, and oited States steamer or vessel-of-war, palled MONT.

GREETIEG: WHEBEAS, The District Court of the Uzsted States in

District Court doth intend, and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the seid steamer CAROLINE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandles, laden on board thereof, did belong, at 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 confiscation 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 premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honerable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-first day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the said United States. States. no25 St G. B. FOX, Clerk District Court. TINITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:
WHEREAP, 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 presend to have, any right, title. or
interet in ONE BUNDRED AND TWENTY BALES
OF OUT ONT ONE BURDRED AND TWENTY BALES Interest in ONE BUNDRED AND TWENTY SALES OF COTTON, the cargo of the schooner EMMA, whereof William Baker is master, captured off the port of Velesco, Texas, by the United States gundeat or vessel-of-war called the Kittatining," under command of Charles W. Lamson, and brought to this port per the brig "Julia Ford," 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 enioined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the delily newspapers pricated 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 was have, or pretend to have, any right title, or interest in the said ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BALES OF OOT. or pretend to have, any right thick, or interest in the said ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BALES OF OOTTON, the cargo of the said schooner EMMA, to appear before the Honorable JOHN OADWALADER, the Judge of the said Jourt, at the District Court roem, 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 ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BALES OF COTTON, the cargo of the said schooner EMMA, 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 otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation. to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizas; and further, to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall apportain. 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 casture, and may pronounce that the said ONE HUNDRED thre, and may pronounce that the said ONE BUNDRED AND TWENTY BALES OF COTTON, the cargo of AND TWENTY BALES OF COTTON, the cargo of the said schooner EMMA, did belong, at the time of the capture or the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy 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, together with these presents.
Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-first day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty-

MARSHAL'S SALES. MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Lovari Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Ponnsylvania, in the Third Circuit, to me directed, will be sold on MONDAY, December 1, 1862, 2 o'clock P. M., at the MEBCHANTS' EXCHANGE: in the oity of Phiadelphia, the following described property, to wit: All that certain saw mill and tract or parcel of land and the coal mines thereon, situate in Nor wegian township, in Schu, Ikili county and fitted of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a stone corner, thence by land formerly of Thomas Reed, south sixty degrees, west one hundred and forty purches to a post. Thence by land which was surveyed on the same warrant as the premises now-granted, namely, a warrant to Daniel Williams, dated the eleventh day of Angust, one thousand seven hundred and intetyfour, north thirty degrees, west (crossing the west branches of the river Schuylkill, and crossing the west branches of the river schuylaill, and crossing the West branches of the river schuylaill, and crossing the Mine-bill and Schuylaill Haven Bailroad,) two hundred and twelve perches to a post thence by land formerly of May and Lightfoot, now Kieln and others, north sixty degrees, and Lightion, now Kiein and others, north sixty degrees, east, (sgain crossing the west branch of the river Schuylkill, and again crossing the Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad,) one hundred andforty perches to a post, and thence by land of schell and Rapp south thirty degrees, east two hundred and twelve perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, and allowance, with the improvements, consisting of the coal mines onened thereon, one large dwalling acres, and allowance, with the improvements, consisting of the coal mines opened thereon, one large dwelling house, four or five tenant heuses for miners, a saw mal, grain house, stables, and a blecksmith shop, and all other the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertations; being the same premises which the said the President, Directors, and the Gompany of the Bank of Keniucky, by indenture bearing date the let of July, 1862, for the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, did grant and convey unto the said Benjamin Ballock in fee.

N. B.—On the above premises there are created a large first class Coal Bresker, a Slope House, Boiler and Engine House, two connected Steam Plumping and Hoisting Engines and Hoisting and Pumping marchiaery.

gines and Hoisting and Pumping Marchinery. United States marshal.
PHYLADELPHIA, November 19, 1862. no20,26 lel 3t NARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, JVR. Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States. in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MIOHENER'S Store, No. 142 North FRONT Street, on MUNDAY, December 8, 1862, at 12 e'clock M, the Cargo of the Schooner EMMA, consisting of 120 bales of COTTON. Samples can be had and the cotton examined two days previous to the sale.

WILLIAM MILLYARD,

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

U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, November 24, 1862. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of ARBHAL'S SALIE.—By VITUE Of a Writ of Sale by the Honorable JOHN OAD-WALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at DERBY-SHIER'S Store, No. 107 North WATER Street, on TDESDAY, December 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., 30 bales of COTTON, brought into port per prize scheoner Caroline Virginia. Samples can be had and the cutton examined two days mytor to the day of sale.

mined two days prior to the day of sale.
WILLIAM MILLWARD.
U. S. Mershal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, November 24, 1862. no25-66 MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of ARSHAL'S SALE. — Dy VIFULE OF a Writ of Sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHILL-RTREET WHARF, on MONDAY, Pecember 1st, 1862, at 12 M.. the cargo of the schooner David CROCKETT, consisting of 162 barrels of Turpentine and 10 barrels of Rosin.

IL S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania. U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
Phm.Adelphia, November 20, 1862. no21 6t

EDUCATIONAL. DROF. MASSE, A M., is now form-Ing a CLASS on Franuctation, Grammar, Conversation, and Reading, on the Oral plan. Lessons VERY DAY—\$5 a month. 1342 SPRUCE street.

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 last session, with full collegiste powers.

In its capacious buildings, which were erected and further thousand dollars, are are 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 cadets.

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 Engineering. the Mathematics and Engineering. The moral training of cadets will be carefully attended to. For circulars, apply to JAE. H. ORNE, Esq., No. 628 OHESTNUT St., or at the Bock Stand of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, or to Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President Penn-TILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—

Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English studies, &c.

Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book keeping. Surveying, and Civil Er gineering. Pupils taken of all ages, and are received at any time.

Boarding per week, \$2.25 Tuition per quarter, \$6.00.

For catalogues or information address Rev. J. HER-VEY BARTON, A. M., Village Green, Pa. oc10-tf T INDEN HALL MORAVIAN FE-Penna, founded 1794, affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished Female education. For circulars and information; apply to Messrs. JORDAN & BROTHERS, 209 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or to Bev. W. C. BEIOHEL, Principal. b Bev. W. C. BEICHEL, Principal. TOOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT—A P Forty-Dollar Scholarship in BRYANT & STRAT-TON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Address "Dis-count," at this office. no21-tf

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

Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW. mbl-# PERMATORRHEA CAN BE
OUBED. DE BAND'S SPECIFIC curse Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power,

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Office Indias Affains.
November 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPESALS, endersed "Propesals for Indian Goods, '(Oler's 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the sity of New York, will be received at the office of Indian Affairs until trades o'clock M. cas Wednesday, the 101E day of December next, for furnish-

ing the following named articles:

CLASS No. 1. MACKINAC BLANKETS, CLOTES, AND DRY GOODS. • 3 600 pairs 3 point white Mackinao blankets, to measure
60 by 72 inches, end weigh 8 pounds.
3,990 pairs 2 point white Mackinao blankets, to measure
52 point 2 point white Mackinao blankets, to measure
42 by 56 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
600 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
500 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
500 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
500 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
500 pairs 2 inches, and weigh 3 pounds.
1 100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure
60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure
42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure
42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure
52 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 pounds. 3 500 pairs 3 point white Muckinso blankets, to measure

100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac biankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½; pounds.

100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac biankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 3 pounds.

100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac biankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

1,000 pairs 3 point indigo bine Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

500 pairs 2½ point indigo bine Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 1 peut indigo bine Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

500 pairs 1 peut indigo bine Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

500 pairs 3 point gentinella bine Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

100 pairs 1½ point gentinella bine Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 66 inches, and weigh 60 pairs 1½ point gentinella bine Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½; pounds. pounds.

100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinso blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3% pounds.

3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.

4,000 do gray list blue cloth,
200 do do black cloth,
1,000 do saved list black cloth,
4,000 do do blue cloth,
5,000 do do sonriet cloth. 200 do co sorret ciota.
200 dozon 8 d wocllen shawls.
600 pounds linen thread. No. 40.
1,200 do cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75 000 yards calice 75 000 yards calics
5 000 do Merrimac calico.
8,000 do Turkey red calico.
25,000 do biue drilling.
20,000 do brown drilling. do bed ticking. 3 000 3 000 do satners. 25,000 do plaid linseys. 2,500 do bleached domestic sheeting. 2,500 do bleached sheeting. 10,000 do checks, stripes, and plaids. 10,000 do flarnels, assorted.

500 dezen bickory shirts. 300 cozen Canadian belts. CLASS No. 2. BEADY-MADE CLOTHING. 200 blue satinet pantalcons. 250 do do pentalcons. 175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadclot 100 pantaloons, do do. 330 casinet coats, trimmed with red.

2 500 pounds brown gilling twine. No. 80

CLASS No. 3. HABDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, & 2,700 pounds brass kettles. 40 Lests japanned kettles. (8 in a nest.) 500 camp kettles (3 sizes.) 200 dezen 2 quart in pans. 300 do 4 quart tin pans. 60 do 6 quart tin pans. 700 do tin cups. 700 do figurar tia pa 700 do tin cups. 1,200 do requewawis. 1,500 do fish hooks. 750 do fish lines. 250 do coarse tooth or

do coarse tooth combs. do fine tooth combs. do scissors. 600 do shears. 160 do weeding hoes. 250 do handsaw files, 4% inches. 50 do spaces.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,500 do table spoons, (fron.) do exes, to weigh 4% to 5% pounds, do half exes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with da zino mirrors. 50 do fire steels. 500 pounds brass wire. 150 do best Chinese seed beads. 100 dozen butcher knives. 100 do scelping knives.

CLASS No. 4. GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c. 600 rifies, cap lock, (half ounce ball.) 300 that guns, (double barrel.) 150 kegs powder. 000.000 water proof caps. 800 bags Traid belts. 200 flasks. 200 bolts. 500 powder horns.

3,000 flints. 292 donen gun nipples. 260 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th it stant. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples, by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days: or, if that be not done, they will tre within three days: or, if that be not done, they will be bound to turnish others of the required what of quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on involces thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quentity of any of the articles named than the profifed in the above schedule; and all bids greater or less land, by of the articles named than the specified in the above schedule; and all bids or furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesele dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals nust embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices anceved to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and fected up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the ferms of its advertisements thereof, dated November 17th, 1862, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable id the city of New York by the lat day of April nort, or at such time or times during the year, 1863 as may be

ble id the city of New York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words, "in whole or in part. if more than one class be proposed, for;) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form. be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form. be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficience and to be sufficience and the certified to by a United States judge or district attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder (or biddera), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods dated 17th November, 1862; and, in the avent of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby pocals for Indian goods dated 17th November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent, on the amount of said bid or proposal. Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States judge or district attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all narticulars to the terms and directions of this adver-

all particulars to the terms and dire CEALED PROPOSALS ARE INvited till the 2d day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock M, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with TWENTY THOUSAND BARRELS OF FLOUR. Bills will be received for what is known as No. I, No Bilis will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels. Bids for the different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The quantity of Flour required will be about 500 barrels daily delivered either at the Government Warehouses in Georgetown or at the Railroad Depot at Washington, D. C. ngton, D. C.
The usual Government inspection will be made just be

The usual Governments inspection for the Flour is received.

The barrels to be head lined.

Bids will be accompanied with an oath of allegiance, and be directed to Col. A. Beckwith, A. D. C. and C. S., U. B. A. Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals no21-9t" NTAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

the 1st December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Two Hundred and Ten Thousand (210 000) Yards of WHITE OARTRIDGE OLOTH, in width and proportions as fol-10,000 yards, 19 inches wide. 10,000 yards, 22 inches wide. 20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide. 10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide. 10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide. 90,000 yards, 30 inches wide. 10,000 yards, 31 inches wide. 50,000 yards, 35 inches wide

210,000 To be delivered at the Navy Yard in this city, free of

ost to the Government for freight or transportation. no17-13t S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent. DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GE-PROPOJALS will be received at this Office until PROPOSALS will be received at this United unit TRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erec-tion and completion of a MILITARY HOSPITAL, for the use of the United States, upon a lot of ground, known as the "Logan Estate," on GERMANTO WN Avenue, corner of Twentieth street. Each Proposal must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, and also the names of competent securities to the whole also the names of competent securities to the whole smount of the contract for its prompt and faithful performance. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN McABTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 229 South SIX FH Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., every day, until the bids are closed The proposed securities must endorse the proposals and guarantee the work. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

Objust Q. M. General, U. S. A. Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A. VEALED PROPOSALS ARE INvited until the 5th of December, 1862, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF HAY in bales.

The first delivery to be commenced on or about the 12th of December, and the whole quantity put in before the end of said month. the end of said month.

The Hay to be shipped by water and delivered on the wharves at Sixth street, and weighed in Washington, D. C.

Bidders must state in their bids the price per 100 pounds at which they will furnish the Hay.

Firms making bids must state the names of all the par-Payments to be made in Treasury notes, or such funds as Government may have for distribution.

Bids to be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C.
and C. S., U. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals for Hay."

no22-11t DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GE-NERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 18th No. ven ber, 1862.

PROPOSALIS will be received at 'this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, at any point that may be required, of Five Hundred Army Transportation Wagous, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this Office, and subject to inspection. All to be completed and ready for oblivery, on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed teo high.

Capt and A. Q. M. U. S. A. OUBBD.—DE BARD'S Francisco.

torrhoes, Seminal Weakness, Impotency. Loss of Power,
&c. *preedily and effectually. A trial of the SPECIFIC
will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price \$1
a box. Sent post-paid to any address by S. O. UPHAM,
NO. 403 OHESTNUT Street. Descriptive Circulars sent
free. G. W. BLAKISTON, NO. 22
On. South WATER Street, Philadelphia, Commission
Dealer in Ohio and Illinois BROOM CORN. U. N.
OLES, WIRE, TWINE, &c. coll. Sm

SALES BY AUSTION. TOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUC TIONEEES, Nos. 282 and 284 MARKET Owest. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS. November 28 at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue

About 775 packages and loss of British, German, French, and American dry goods, embraches starge acceptable and sacortment of staple and fancy articles, in woodens, worsteds, lines and cottons, and silks. BALE OF CABPETS, MATTING, &c., -ALSO—FORS FURS.

ALSO—FORS FURS.

ON FRIDAY MORNING,

November 28, at 10 o'clock, on 5 months' oredit—

pieces velvet, Brussols, ingrain, and list carpois cocea matting, &c.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH PRY OF HONDAY MORNING.

December I. at 10 o'clock, will Se sold by catalogues:
11 4 months' credit. en 4 mosths' creation.

About 750 packages and lots of Franch, German, India, and British dry goods, comprising a general essortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsted, woolen, and LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOWS, &c ON TUESDAY MORNING. **
December 2: at 10 o'clock, will be pold without re

erve, on 4-months' oredit—
About 1,000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, cavalry
poots, &c., &c.; embracing a general assortment of prime goods, of City and Rastern manufacture. LIURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., SALE OF PERSON GOODS.

ON FRIDAY MORNING.
Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four menths' oredit.
400 lots of fancy staple French dress goods. SIWARE ON FRIDAY MORNING. All-wool long shawis.
 do square do.
 Vienna broche long and square shawis.
 DBESS-GOOD 1. - British and Saxony dress goods.

TIONEERS. No. 213 MARKET Street. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IM PORTED DEN GOODS, IMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c., by catalogue.

THIS MOBNING.

November 26, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

Comprising about 750 lots of seasonable goods for present and approaching sales.

IMPORTED FLOWERS AND BUJHES.
Included in sale on Wednesday, 200 cartons French artificial flowers, choice new goods, now landing from SUCCE. SHE BALL COLOR IN PROPERTY STATES, PRAINT FARCY, From medium to very high cost goods

EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, VEILS.

Aninvoice of new styles embroidered jaconet coseis, bands, fit uncing, edgings, infants' waist.

DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC-

Also, Pauls black sulk lace veits.
Also, Ladies' and Gent's % and % linen cambric hdafs, Also, Ladies' and Gent's % and % linen cambric hasts, shirt fronts.

MILLINEBY GOODS.

Also, Bonnet ribbons. black and colored velvets, volvet and trimming ribbons. &c.

HOSIEB'S GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, Wove and Cotton Hosiery, a full line of isdies', misses', and children's wool, merino, silk and Lisle gloves Gent's heavy plain and blue mixed shirts and drawers.

HOOP SKIRTS—NOTIONS. Also, 200 dozen ladies', misses', and children's hoop skirts, head dresses, notions, stock goods, &c.

BROCHE SHAWLS, VESTINGS. Also, an invoice of broche square shawls.

Fancy and silk vestings, &c. SPECIAL SALE OF GEBMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, HOSINBY GOODS, &c. by catalogue, ON FRIDAY MORNING. November 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely. FIBST SPECIAL SALE OF BIOH FANOY GOODS, BOHEMIAN WARE, TOYS, &c., by catalogue. ON MONDAY MORNING. December 1, commencing at 10 o'clock.

PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-NEERS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE SA BALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, NEC-GANS, &c. THIS MOBNING,

Nov. 26. at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youthe' calf, ktp. grain, and thick boots, calf and kip brogans, Balmorals, &c. Wumen's, misses', and children's calf, kip, goat, kid, and morocco heeled boots and shoes, gatters, Balmorals, &c. Also, a large assortment of city-made goods.

Open for examination, with catalogues, early on the C. J. WOLBERT, AUCTION MART, No. 16 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Between Market and Chestnut.

The subscriber will give his attention to sales of real estate, merchandise, household furniture, fancy goods, paintings, objects of art and virtue, &c. All of which which he solicits the favors of his friends. UNPLATED WARE, FIXTURES, &c. Dec. 1, at 10% o'clock, at No. 304 Chestaut street, fourth story.

All the stock of upplated goods, fixtures, show-counters and side cases, solutions, batteries, acids, &c.,

or silver plating.

May be examined early on the morning of sale. FRENCH CHINA, WHITE GRANITE, GLASS WABE, CONFEITIONER'S FIXTURES, BIOH FANCY GOODS, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING. November 18, at 10 s'clock, at 16 South Sixth street, below Market street.

A large assortment of fresh imported fancy goods, consisting of highly decorated and pencil pointed vases, high cost decorated candlesticks; do. mottoed cups and sau-cers, French china dinner and tea set's; Bohemian and int glessware; white gravite dinner setts, dishes, cups and saucers &c, all of which may be examined early on

ALSO, a lot of confectioner's fixtures FOR SALE AND TO LET. OAK TIMBER LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell in fee (or on stumpage about 1,800 acres of Timber Lard, situate on the nort about 1,800 acres of Timber Las d, situate on the nort side of Muncy mountain, in Beld Eagle Valley, and most of it bounded by the Bald Eagle creek, west of Union-ville, or Fleming. The timber is chiefly white eak, large and tell, and the average distance from the Tyrone and Lock Haven Bellroad (now in use from Tyrone to these lends) will not exceed one fourth of a mile from the best part of the saw timber. This is probably the best lot of oak timber on any reliroad in Pennsylvania.

He will also sell five tracts, in Clinton county, of TIMBER and STONE COAL LANDS, laying on the south side of the Tangascontach creek, beginning about three

WM. A. THOMAS, BELLEFONTE, Pa. For terms apply to POR SALE—Several small GROUND BENTS, averaging from \$600 to \$1,300, principal sums. Also. \$2,000. \$3,000, \$7,000, and larger sums, to LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to E PETTIT, no25

No. 309 WALNUT Street. FOR SALE OR TO LET-A

political plants of the complete stone of the following stone of the fall of the following stone of the fall of the following stone of the fall of the TO RENT—A LILLED BRICK DWELLING, on BACE Street, one door above Twelfth, north side Beat low to a good tenant WETHERILL & BROTHER. TO RENT-A THREE-STORY 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

BOR SALE—CHESTER VAL-LEY FARM, 80 acres, 12 fine timber, the balance in a high state of cultivation, situate half a mile from railroad station, 16 miles from the city First class im-provements; bandsemely shaded lawn; fine fruits, &c. Also, a number of FARMS in Delaware and Che Apply to oc25-tf No. 309 WALNUT Street FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four HOUSES, on the west side of BROAD Street, below Columbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM Streets.

MEDICINAL. MARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. This valuable and popular Medicine has universally re-ceived the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the public as the 1 most Efficient And Agreeable

SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costivene Headache, Nauses, Loss of Appetite, Indiges-tion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE A GENTLE AND COOLING APERIENT OF PUR-GATINE IS REQUIRED.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests. their medicine Unesia.
It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescing beverage. Rumerous testimonials, from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strengly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an extension public.

manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 275 GREENWICH Street, corner of Warren st., NEW YORK, ap21-1y And for sale by Druggists generally. A YER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—
The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect the beauty to man. Innumerable proofs Deen taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excelence 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 stimulate 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 only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. 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 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 exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion 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 names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis

our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following com-Costiveness, Blilous Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from al foul stomaoh, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inactionof the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatnlency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stituulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafasess, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidaeys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

The stow show a profit of the part of the FREDERICK BROWN.

SALES BY AUCTION. M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 189 and 141 South FOURTH Street FOTIOE.—Thorsday being THANK SCIVING DAY our usual Sale at the Store will be held on Fally AT, by 28th inst.

SALES OF STOCKS AND RALL	STATE		
SALES OF STOCKS AND RALL	STATE		
Sales at the Exchange, every TUE	FDAY	Late	
Sales at the Exchange, every TUE	FDAY	Late	
SET Handbills of each property issued - sale	Sales at		
In parallel	Sales	Sales	Sales
Set Handbills of each group	Sales		
Set Handbills of each group	Sales		
Set Handbills of each group			
Set Handbill			

HEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE BALK.

A large amount at Private Sale, including the description of city and country property. Printed limits may be had at the auction store. BEAL ESTATE SALE DECEMBER 2 STONE DWELLING and LOT, over three acres, finds, read, Roxborough, 21st ward.

Orphene' Court Sale—Retate of John B. Koons, de'd.

LOT OF GROUND E street, 21st ward.

Same Estate—TWOLOTS. Eos. (21 and 32 on the clatton, 22 4th ward. Plan of Lots of "West Philedelphia Homestead Augclation," 24th ward.

TWO STORY BBFOK DWELLING, on Jefferth
dwelling in the rear.

Perembfory Sale—NEAT MODE 2H DWELLING,
Perembfory Sale—NEAT MODE 2H DWELLING,
Perembfory Sale—THEER STORY BRICK DWELL
ENG. Cabct street
LARGE LOT, north eide of Queen street, between
Vienna and Wood streets, 32 by 193 leet, on which tags
is a frame dwelling or stable. liebna and Wood streets, 22 of 200, 200, on which takes a frame dwelling or stable.

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The engravings will be ready for inspection to the

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ON MONDAY MORNING.

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