THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862.

I am fully convinceed that many serious difficulleaving a balance of appropriation, at that date, of \$81,991 72. It is estimated that an additional appropriation of \$200,000 will be necessary for the completion of the work. This will make the aggregate cost \$900,-000, being \$45,000 less than the original estimate. throughout that whole region; and, without the California, Northern district \$13,610 03 PROPOSALS. ATTCTION SALLES. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF I am fully convinceed that many serious difficul-ties grow out of the practice of permitting traders to sell goods and other property. to the Indians on oredit. The profits which are made by the traders-might be saved for the Indians. It seems to me ex-podient for Congress to provide by law for the pur-chase of such goods, agricultural implements, stock, and other articles as the Indians need, to be paid for from the sums provided by treatics to be paid for altorkeeper, under the control of the agent, and should be delivered to the Indians as their necessi-ties may require, charging them only their cost and AUCTION SALES. throughout that whole tegion; and, whilout the presence of a large military force, may entirely de-stroy them. Their proximity to the British posses-sions would enable them to escape pursuit by crossing the line, where our troops could not follow them. The press has announced that the Indian war is -ended. It is true that active warlare, in the field, California, Southern district 1,381 66 19,418 09 A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GINARD STREETS. PHILEDECINIA, NOV. 27, 1852. PROPOSALS will be received until TORSDAY, Decou-ber 2d, at 12 M, to furnish at the Schnylkill Arsenal Le00 SIDES shoe Skirting Leather, suitable for Wolts for Army Boots and Bootces, to be of Oak-tanneed Slaugh-tor Hides, to weigh from 12 to 18 pourdis per wide, original weight, subject to inspection. G. H: CROSMAN, THE INTERIOR. Colorado Territory M. THOMAS & DURTH Street JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTION. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, November 29, 1862. Sin: I have the honor to submit, for your consi-deration, the annual report of this department, with the reports of the several bureaus and institutions which by law are placed under its supervision. It is a source of gratification that, while the social and commercial relations of the people have been greatly deranged by the eivil war which rebellion has forced upon the country, in most of the loyal States the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce have been well sustained, and have re-turned remunerating profits for the capital and labor invested in them. 3,721 70 lumbia, District of, (including expenses EERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street. 67,135 3 STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE-THIS DAY f Supreme Court,) LÁRGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, &c. THIS MORNING, December 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, on 4 months' credit-About 1,000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, cavalry boots, &c. embracing a general assortment of prime goods, of City and Eastern manufacture. The press has abnorated that the Indian War is ended. It is true that active warfarc, in the field, has coased, and the Indians are unable to resist the organized troops of the Government, but they have it in their power to break up all the white settle-ments and depopulate an extensive region of coun-try, unless a large military force shall be kept there. The causes of the Indian hostilities in Minnesota have been a subject of much discussion. After a careful examination of all the data which the In-dian bureau has been able to obtain, bearing upon the causes which produced the immediate outbreak, I am satisfied that the chief cause is to be found in the insurrection of the Southern States. On the 29th of August, 1862, Honorable J. R. Gid-dings, United States consul general in Canada, ad-dressed a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he said : "There is little doubt that the receat out-break of the Chippewa Indians in the Northwesthas resulted from the efforts of Secession agents, opera-ting through Canadian Indians and fur traders. To what extent citizens of Canada are involved I am unable to say." Delaware Florida, Southern district POTOMAC WATER-WORKS. On the 15th of July last the supervision of this work was transferred from the War Department to this department, under the authority of a joint re-solution of Congress. The work was suspended in the spring of 1661, and was not resumed until after its transfer to this department. Since that time the work has been in progress, and it is estimated that it may be completed by the 1st of July, 1863. The supply of water, at present, is obtained from Rock creck, and is found to be entirely inadequate to the demands of the public buildings and the wants of the citizens. During the extreme try weather of the strictest economy in the use of the water, and to suspend the high service supply of Georgetown. A full supply of water cannot be obtained until the connection with the Potomac river shall be com-pleted. When this shall be effected an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water will be fur-nished, sufficient to meet all the demands of the public buildings and the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, with any amount of population these cities are likely to acquire. The agregate amount of appropriations hereto-404 6 POTOMAC WATER-WORKS. Pamphletcalifogues nor ready, containing fail fions of all the property to be sold on this Ty be combered, with a first of safe sub and both is, comprising a large amount and great variety of property, by order of Orphans' Court, evenu 1.616 6 Illinois, Northern district Illinois, Southern district adiana nogan, subject to inspection. G. H. CROSMAN, no28-4t Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A. . . . should be delivered to the Indians as their necessi-tics may require, charging them only their cost and transportation. All contracts with them should be prolibited, and all promises or obligations made by them should be declared void. A radical change in the mode of treatment of the Indians should, in my judgment, be adopted. Instead of being treated as independent nations, they should be regarded as wards of the Government, entitled to its fostering care and protection. Suitable districts of country should be assigned to them for their homes, and the Government should supply them, through its own agents, with such articles as they use, till they can be instructed to care their subsistence by their labor. wa . 10,471 (12,860 81 4,854 05 9,692 58 26,901 67 36,417 87 LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS. ON THURSDAY MOUNING, December 4, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on 4 months' credit— About 775 packages and lots of British, German, French, and American dry goods, embracing a large and general assortment of staple and fancy articles, in woolens, worsleds, linea and cotton, and silks. (ansas REAL ESTATE AT PHIVATE SALE description of city and country preperty. Print and may be had at the Auction Sure. SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED Centucky Duratile of the december, 1983, for furnishing the subsistence Department with FOUR HUNDIED TONS OF HAY in balos. 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 Hay to be klipped by water and delivered on the wharves at SIXTH Street, and weighed in Washington. D. C. Maine Maryland lassachusetts lichigan STOCKS, PEWS, &a: TILIS DAY, December 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by order a 18,256 invested in them. The several reports which are herewith transmit-ted exhibit, in detail, the operations in the several branches of the public service which are placed un-der the charge of this department. GENERAL LAND OFFICE. linnesota Lissouri, Eastern district 6,200 18,684 0 Nebraská Territory New Hampshire 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-the interacted. ew Jersey ew York, Northern district CHENELIAL LAND OFFICE. The demand for the public lands has continued to dreline since my last report. The sales for each have not produced a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of our land system. On the 30th of September, [1861, there were sur-veyed and ready for sale 134,218,330.89 acres. From that date until September 30, 1862, there have been surrough 125.067 di acres. 44,406 New York, Southern district 66,238 4 This indexes you way to be in Treasury notes, or such funds as Government may have for distribution. Bids to be directed to Colonel A. BEGKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., and endorset "Proposals for Bay." Ohio, Northern district 8,949 3 15,912 5 LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH SRY GOODS ON MONDAY MORNING, December 9, at 10 c'clock, will be sold by catalegue, on 4 months' credit— About 750 packages and lots of French, German, India, and British dry goods, comprising a general assoctment of funcy and staple articles in silks, worsted, woelen, and colton fabries. PATENT OFFICE. PATENT OFFICE. The business of this bureau has exhibited increased activity the past year. During the year from Oc-tober 1, 1861, to September 30, 1862, there were ro-ceived 5,302 applications for patents, of which 3,522 were grauted. In the same time 811 caveats were filed, and 29 applications' for extensions were re-ceived, of which 18 were granted. Seven hundred patents remain in the office awaiting the payment of the fce which is due on delivery. The law specifies no time within which patents must be taken from the office. This causes a large accumulation for an indefinite period. The law, should be amended in Ohio, Southern district 20,194 4(16,019 9, 8,871 71 1,298 31 Pennsylvania, Eastern district Pennsylvania, Western district Rhode Island unable to say." This statement is confirmed by information obtained from other sources. As early as the 5th of August last, the Superin-tendent of Indian Affairs in Utah wrote to the Com-missioner of Indian Affairs that several prominent no22-11t The aggregate amount of appropriation these fore made for the work is \$2,900,000. There had been expended, previous to the transfer of the work to this department, \$2,675,832 53, leaving a balance of \$224,167,47. Of this sum there was expended, under the direction of this department, mice to October 1. that date until September 30, 1862, there have been surveyed 3,135,067.41 acres. During the fiscal year onding June 30, 1862, and the first quarter of the current fiscal year, there were sold, for eash, 154,253.65 acres, producing \$137,476.26. During the same period 712,055.77 acres have been located with bounty land warrants; 1,133,898.92 acres have been certified under railroad grants made by Congress; and 24,316.09 acres have been certified to different States as swamp lands. The aggregate amount thus disposed of was 2,022,629.43 acres, leav-ing, of surveyed lands ready for sale on the 30th o September, 1862, 135,328,868.84 acres. Under the bounty land laws of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, there were issued, prior to the 30th of Septem-ber, 1862, 537,471 warrants, covering 58,876,430 acres NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE. *r*ermont Season Tisket Arch-street Theatre. Virginia, Western district Washington Territory Wisconsin 21,991 43 -733 11 6,016 13 WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1982. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MON-DAY, the 1st December next, at 3 o clock P. M., for Two Hundred and Ten Thousand (2D200) Yards of WHITE CARTRIDGE CLOTH, in width and proportious as fol-lows viz. REAL EST MTE SALE-DECIMBER & Orphans' Court Sale-Letate of Patrick Garries, 4 ceased-THIRESTORY BRICK STORE AND bwild, ING.N. E. corner Sinteenth and Thorpson sheet, 20, ward chiefs were endeavoring to effect a general rising of the tribes in that region, to exterminate the white Making a total of FURNESS, BRINLEY; & CO., 523.662 05 On the 26th of August the agent of the Overland 1223,10141. Of this department, prior to October 1, 1862, \$9,216.80. The balance then remaining on hand of \$214,951.67 is estimated to be sufficient to complete the work, so far as to procure a full supply of water from the Potomac, sufficient to meet every requisi-tion Constant Street and Thompson street, 24 Orphans' Court Sate-Ekiate of Samrel Mile, 50, 24 Orphans' Court Sate-Ekiate of Samrel Mile, 50, 24 Orphans' Court Sate-Ekiate of Samrel Mile, 50, 24 STOXE DWELEING and LOT, over three street is a frage of the set No. 429 MARKET STREET. The principal cause of the decrease of expenses is he suspension of the courts in the insurrectionary Mail Company telegraphed the Agent of the Overhald that "general war with nearly all the tribes of In-dians cast of the Missouri river is close at hand." lows, viz 10,000 yards, 19 inches wide. Mail Company telegraphed the Postmaster General that "general war with nearly all the tribes of In-dians east of the Hissouri river is close at hand." The evidence of a general hostile disposition on the part of the Indians was so strong that this de-partment considered it proper to instruct the Com-missioner of Indian Affairs to publish an advertise-ment warning the public of the danger likely to be encountered on the overland route to the Paeifa. Rev. P. J. De Smet, an intelligent Catholic priest, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 5th, stated : "Whilst in the upper plains of the Missouri river, last June and July, at Fort Barthold, among the Gros Ventres, the Rica-rees and Mandans, at Fort Union, among the Assi-maboines, and at Fort Benton, among the Blackfeet Indians, I heard it frequently stated by American traders that the Indians of the plains had been greatly tampered with by the English traders along the boundary line, and expected to assist them in the then expected war between Great Britain and the United States. This excitement took place when the news reached the upper country of the difficulties created between the two countries by the arrest of Slidell and Mason. A great number of In-dians of the various tribes had been induced to come and trade their furs on the British side of the line, and were promised that they would be provided, in due time, with all that was necessary to expel the Americans from their Indian country." It is alleged by persons who were present at the attack upon Fort Ridgely by the Sloux that orders were heard distinetly given in English, and repeated in the Sloux language. The movements and at-tacks of the Indians, it is said, indicated the pre-sence and guidance of persons familiar with the mode of cirilized warfare. Tor some time previous to the commencement of hostilities emissaries were sent through the several tribes, with the wampum, to incide them to a gene-ral attack upon the whithe settlements. It is a sig-nificant fact t SALE THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. A CARD.—The attention of purchasers is requested; to our sale of Dry Goods, this (Tuesday) morning, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, compri-sing a desirable assortment for present sales. NOTICE—TO RETAILERS: THIS MORNING, — extra quality Seotch all-wool black and white long: shawks: 10,000 yards, 21 inches wide. 20,000 yards, 221 inches wide. 20,000 yards, 242 inches wide. 10,000 yards, 242 inches wide. 90,000 yards, 2824 inches wide. 90,000 yards, 31 inches wide. 60,000 yards, 35 inches wide. indefinite period. The law should be amended in States, It has been the practice heretofore in many of the districts to summon a much larger number of jurors than was necessary to transact the busi-ness. Congress has provided the mode of selecting jurors, but has placed no limit upon the number. In order to lessen the unnecessary expenses thus created, an order was issued by this department di-recting the marshals to limit their estimates for ju-rors to cigil tree grand and twonty-four petit invors such manner as to require the applicants to take the patents and pay the fees within a specified time; or, upon failure to do so, to forfeit their right to the patent, as well as the fees paid. It is proposed by the engineer in charge of the work to construct a dam from the Maryland shore to Conn's island, in the middle of, the river, omitting for the present the construction of that part of the dam embraced in the plan of General Meigs, which was designed to connect the island with the Vir-ginia bank of the river. The dam on the Maryland side of the island, it is believed, will supply the con-duit with sufficient water to meet the largest de-mands of the community for many years. Should an additional supply be hereafter required it can be obtained by the construction of the dam on the other side of the island, according to the original plan. All the work, which will be done under the direction of W. R. Hutton, Esq., the present en-gineer, will be in accordance with the plans of General Meigs, which have received the sanction of It is proposed by the engineer in charge of the patent, as woll as the fees paid. The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund on the 1st of October, 1861, was \$16-750.27. From that date until October 1, 1862, there were received in payment of patent fees \$163,405.34; appropriated by Congress, \$50,855.49. During the same period there were expended \$162,853.89, leaving to the credit of the patent fund on the 1st of October, 1862, \$43, 157.21. 1855, there were issued, prior to the 30th of Septem-ber, 1862, 637,471 warhants, covering 58,876,430 acres of land. Of these there were outstanding and un-ratisfied, September 30, 1862, 65,913 warrants, cover-ing 7,123,850 acres. The necessary steps have been taken to carry into extra quality Scotch all-wool black and white long: shawls; extra quality all-wool black and Magenta long: blawls; Weineh Lyons black silk mantilla velvets. 34 a 40-inch black and brown silk plush. French frosted beavers, London blue beavers. high colored Saxony plaids, reps, mohairs. silk check reps, stripe mohairs. black check reps, stripe mohairs. black check reps, stripe mohairs. blac exps, check muslins, gloves, &c. 1.000 large size army blankets. FNONS SILK PLUSH AND FANCYTVELVETS. 10 pieces 34, 36, and 40-inch Lyons black and brown silk plush. 7 pieces 34-inch fancy silk velvets. 210,000 To be delivered at the Navy Yard in this city, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation. no17-13t S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent. fors to ciglifeen grand and twenty-four petit jurors, which are believed to be sufficient for the transaction of the ordinary business of the courts. The marshals in most of the districts have readily PROPOSALS. The necessary steps have been taken to carry into effect the act approved May 20, 1862, "to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and every facility contemplated by the law will be afforded to those who may desire to avail them-selves of its provisions after the 1st of January 1862. \$48,157.21. The large model rooms of the Patent Office hav The large model rooms of the Patent Office have been for some time past occupied as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. They are admirably adapted to the purpose, being very commodious and well ventilated. They contain at this time over 800 patients. The use of these rooms for hospital pur-poses has been the cause of much inconvenience to the Patent Office, and to every other bureau. In the Department. This inconvenience has, however, been cheerfully submitted to, in view of the benefits con-ferred upon the suffering soldiers. The Commissioner has asked for an appropriation for putting up model cases in the north wing, and for additional improvements in the large hall in the south wing. These improvements are demanded by the increasing business of the office, and the applica-tion of the Commissioner is commended to the fa-vorable consideration of Congress. A balance of \$720.04 has been due to Henry S. Davis for the erection of model cases in the west ORDNANCE OFFICE, War Department, Washington, November 24, 1892. War Department, Washington, Novembor 24, 1852. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until 4 o'clock P. M. on the NINTH DAY of Decem-ber next, for the manufacture and delivery of the follow-ing projectiles, viz: 5,000 fitteen-inch Shells, 1,000 fitteen-inch Battering Shot. The projectiles to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Ma-nual, with the exception of the Battering Shot. The projectiles can be seen at the principal arse-nals of the United States, at the Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, New York, and at this office. The projectiles can be seen at the principal arse-nals of the United States, at the Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, New York, and at this office. The projectiles can be seen at the software for transportation, at the United States Arsenal, on Gover-nor's Island. New York harbor, where they will be in-spected, and all such as may be rejected must be re-moved, by the contractor, immediately after the inspec-tion of each delivery. Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity required, not less than 500 of any one kind. Deliveries to be made as follows: One-tenth, of each kind, within thirty days after notification of acceptance of bid, and not less than one-tenth weekly thereafter until all shall be delivered. The estimates for surveys submitted by the Genethe marshals to summon a larger number, than the regulation contemplates: There is a constant tendency to increase the ex-penses of the courts, which can only be checked by vigilance on the part of those upon whom the law-has devolved the duty of auditing the accounts. An unlimited power to summon jurors is subject to abuse, and should not be allowed to exist. To remedy the evil, it is recommended that Congress shall limit the number to be summoned to attend any term of the court to eichteren erand and twenty-four petit jurges. Sale at the Race-street Hot-I HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR FIXTURES, & THIS MOINING December 2, at 10 o'clock, at the Race-street Hotel 422 Race street, the household furniture, has fasting for 427 May be examined at 8 o'clock on the Borning. The estimates for surveys submitted by the Gene-ral Land Office for the last as well as the present year are nuch less than usual. The large amount of lands already in market, and the constantly di-minishing sales, have suggested the propriety of this course. The law passed at the last session of Con-gress, requiring the cost of surveys of private land claims in California and New Mexico to be paid by silk plush. 7 picces 34 inch fancy silk volvefs. LINEN, BERLIN, AND BUCK OLOVES. THIS MORNING, An invoice of— — mens' cuffed Berlin gloves. — do lined do do. — chamois and fannel Berlin gloves. — fine buck gloves and gauntlets. General Meigs, which have received the sanction of Congress. An appropriation of \$10,000 will be required fo superintendence and repairs of the aqueduct during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864. THE PUBLIC PRINTING. Administrators Sale. STORE FIXTURES, COUNTERS, in THIS MORNING. Deceaser 2, at No. 103 south Kinth stort scout door below Chestnut street, at 11 o clock, will be add order of administrators, the next store bruce with pirking shelving, with glass doors, conner, gas chap delivers, &c. Sort Can be examined on the morning of sole the claimants, will save to the treasury a large amount. The Government paid for such surveys, before the passage of that law, \$175,769.09, while the The public printing during the last year has been much greater than gauring any proceeding year. This increase has been occasioned not only by the unusual quantity ordered by Congress at the last session, SALE OF FRENCH GOODS. THIS MORNING, Dec. 2. at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit— 400 lots of fancy staple French dress goods. number to be summoned to attend any term of the court to eighteen grand and twenty-four petit jurors, unless the Secretary of the Interior shall, upon the application of the district attorney, for special rea-sons, authorize a larger number. A saving in the expense of keeping prisoners con-victed of a violation of the laws of the United States entire benefit inured to the claimants. The public lands for agricultural purposes can no longer be looked to as a source of revenue. The in-ducements to settlements presented by the home-stead law will preclude extended sales for cash. The pine lands of the North will be purchased for the timber they supply, but these will be paid for mainly. with warrants and the various land scrip which has heretofore been issued, or is authorized under exist-ing laws. The amount of each which will be here-effer received on purchases made, either for the timentire benefit inured to the claimants. but by the immense number of blanks required by the War and Navy. Departments, and by the new bureau of the Internal Revenue. The Government printing office has been managed with the utmost regard to economy practically; and the cost of the printing to the Government has been the pay of the workmen employed and the cost of the materials used, thus saving the large profits heretofore made by the public printer under the former system of doing the public print-ing, giving in detail the amount of printing done, will show that the interest of the Government has been greatly promoted by the adoption of the present mode of executing it. WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RATLout by the immense number of blanks requ SHAWLS. THIS MORNING, - all-wool long shawls. - do square do - Vienna bardi victed of a violation of the laws of the United States may be made by conferring upon the Sceretary of the Interior the power to designate the prisons in which they shall be confined. Under the existing law the court is required to sentence prisoners to confinement in the State penitentiary of the district in which the conviction occurs. No limitation is Davis for the erection of model cases in the west wing. The balance of appropriation made for that object, and which was sufficient to meet this demand, was carried to the surplus fund, and cannot, therefore, be now applied. An appropriation to meet the claim, which is justly due, is respectfully recom-Sale at Nos. 159 and 141 South Fourth Stret. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PLASO-FORTS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, Ar. ON THURSDAY MORNING, At9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, the superior fural ture, French plate mirrors, plano fortes, Brussels & pets, four sewing machines, &c. do square do. Vienna broche long and square shawls. DRESS GOODS. - British and Saxony dress goods. - British and Saxony dress goods. 1000 PAIRS EXTRA HEAVY AND LARGE SIZE ARMY BLANKETS. THIS MORNING. - boovy and large-size army, blankets. heretolore been issued, of is authorized under exist-ing laws. The amount of eash which will be here-after received on purchases made, either for the tim-ber or cultivation, will pay but a small proportion of the expenses of our land system. The extensive mineral lands belonging to the United States, although containing inexhaustible mines of wealth, have heretofore been wholly un-productive as a source of revenue. The products of these mines have increased the wealth and pros-perity of the country, but the direct profits upon their production have been enjoyed exclusively by those who have been engaged in mining them. It has become a grave question, to be determined by Congress, whether this policy shall be longer con-tinued, or whether these vast mines of wealth shall not be made available to aid in liquidating our na-tional debt, so far as this may be done without injus-tive to the enterprising men who are working them. Payment will be made by the Treasury Department on In which the control of the paid for subsistence, and the Government is compelled to pay whatever the offi-cers of the prison may see proper to charge. In many of the States there are prisons controlled by eities 1,000 pairs extra heavy and large size army blankets. WEST OF ENGLAND BLUE BEAVERS, &c. 25 pieces 7.4 extra fine West of England blue beavers. 15 do French velvet cloakings. WHITE GOODS. the usual certificates of inspection and receipt, and can delivery. Bonds, with approved surety, will be required for the faithful performance of contracts. No bid will be entertained unless it be accompanied by an affidavit from the party making it, to the effect that he is an iron formder, and that, if his bid is accepted, the projectiles will be made at his foundry—maming it and its location; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory for any cause. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, at Washington City, and will be endorsed. "Proposals for Projectiles." INS W. RIPLEY, mo27-tde9 Brig. Gen. Chief Ordnance. usual certificates of inspection and receipt, after each nended. PENSIONS. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONHAR The report of the Commissioner of Pensions prener of SIXTH and RACE Streets. sents in detail the operations of the Pension Bureau or counties in every respect equal to the State peni-tenliaries, and in which the prisoners are profitably employed in mechanical labor. If the power should be given to the Sceretary of the Interior to contract for the keeping of United States prisoners in any the number of pensioners of every class in the loyal States on the 30th of June, 1862, was 8,159, re-quiring the sum of \$752,711.71 to pay their pensions. The amount actually paid tho past year, including the expenses of agencies and arrears of pensions, was \$6782 161 41 GREAT BARGAINS WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PIJVATE SALE Fine gold and silver lover, logine, finith, Swiss as French watches for less than half the usual selling prices. Watches from one dollar to one hundred dather each. Gold chains from 40 to 50 cents per dwi. Pians check and jaconet muslins. WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAIL-ROAD COMPANY. This important work has been completed in a sub- French erapes, merinos. French erapes, merinos. Black alpaceas, &c. FOR CITY TRADE. FOR CITY TRADE. THIS MORNING, 120 extra quality large size black and magenta wool subsistence. They also complained of alleged frauds on the part of Indian agents and traders, some of stantial manner, and is now in successful operation. The several branches of the road were completed and put in operation within the periods designated by Congress. The advantages anticipated from the construction of the road have been fully realized, was \$782.161.41. which may have been well founded, but many were doubtless groundless. These complaints were ag-gravated and increased by insidious and false reprecheap. It is ascertained, from the latest information. that olig shawls. LYONS BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS. — 32, 34, and 36-inch Lyons heavy black silk mantilla TAKE NOTICE. The highest possible price is baned in gover at the thans' Principal Establishment, southeast event for Sixth and Race streets. At least one-third more than st any other establishment in this city. there were 2,073 pensioners in the disloyal States, whose pensions amounted to \$168,364.98. The entire amount of pensions paid in those States, in 1861, DROPOSALS FOR LUMBER. entations made by traders whose licenses had been DEFOT QCASTERNASTER'S OPPICE. Corner of Eighteenth and G streets. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1882 SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office nutil Friday, December 5, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., for de-livering in the city of Washington, at such point as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one million (1.030,033) feet of Lumber of the following kind and description, viz: sentations made by traders whose henses and ocen recoked, and who were smarting under the depriva-tion of the profits they had been accustomed to make from their traffic with the Indians. These causes combined had for some time tended to produce a spirit of discontent and insubordination in the In-DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC accounted for, was \$8.223.35. accounted for, was \$8,223.35. At the close of the last fiscal year there remained. in the hands of pension agents in the disloyal States \$23,627.56. Of this sum \$15,535.29 have been properly, accounted for at different points takken and held by the Federal forces at which pension agencies were TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street NATHANS' PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHERT. MONEY TO LOAN,

tional debt, so far as this may be done without injus-tional debt, so far as this may be done without injus-tice to the enterprising men who are working them. The great aurilerous region of the United States, on the western portion of the continent extends from 31 degrees 30 minutes north-latitude to the 49th degree, and from 100 degrees of longitude to the Pa-cific ocean, embracing portions of Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington, and covering an area of more than a million square miles. This vast region is traversed by extensive ranges of mountains, which are literally stocked with mi-neuals, gold and silver being interspersed in profu-sion, and daily brought to light by new discoveries. The precious metals are found imbedded in moun-tains and in rich washings marking the pathways of rivers and floods. The silver mines of Nevada and New Mexico promise a production greater than that dians. The representation through Southern emissaries. that the troops of the United States had been de-feated in several battles, and that the Government of the United States was destroyed and would be unable to resist them, suggested the time as favora-ble for a defort the means their lends and to grafify ble for an effort to recover their lands and to gratify their desire for vergence upon the whites. But although the Indians had been for a long time harboring hostile designs, and providing arms and aminunition, the settlers in their vicinity, unsusammunition, the setters in their vicinity, tasks-pecting of danger, had made no provision for de-fence, and were wholly unprepared for the attack. It is alleged that the onslaught upon the whites was precipitated earlier than was intended by a sudden raid of a band of four Sloux. These men in roaming

tains and in their washings minking intering of Nevada and New Mexico promise a production greater than that of any other portion of the world. The discoveries of gold in the Colorado or southern portion of Cali-fornia, and in the region stretching thence up to and north of the Salmon river, in the Territory of Wash-ington, are stimulating the mining enterprise of that region beyond all former precedent. Before the discovery of the gold of California the annual production of gold in all parts of the world did not exceed an average of eighteen millions. The present annual production in California is estimated to average seventy millions. The Commissioner of the General Tand Office, after extensive inquiry from all available sources of information, estimates the production of gold the present year from the whole region of country before described at one hun-dred millions. If an amount of labor relatively

raid of a band of four Sioux. These men in roaming through the country obtained some whisky from a white man, and, becoming intoxicated, engaged in a controversy about their comparative bravery, when they agreed that the one who should first kill a white man should be regarded as the bravers. They soon afterward attacked and killed several white men whom they met. They then fied to their vil-lage and reported what had occurred. Little Crow, the principal chief, and his band, expecting retalia-tion by the whites for this outrage, determined im-mediately to commence the attack they had long been contemplating.

sent year but 1,636 warrants were issued, granting 257,560 acres, being a decrease of 3,705 warrants, and of \$576,860 acres of land. Since the adoption of the Constitution there have been granted, for naval and military services, 65,801,862 acres of the public domain, which, if esti-mated at \$1.26 per acre, amounts to \$32,257,327.60; and the aggregate amount of money expended by the Government in the payment of army and navy pen-sions since its orranization. is ascertained to he 3.740.00 crovernment in the payment of army and navy pen-sions, since its organization, is ascertained to be \$90,668.521.06 2,500 00 590,663,521.06. The period of Colorado, Connecticut. 2,403 00 836 58 Columbia, District of, first half of 1862, 4,550 00 \$2,275; estimated at same, making)akotah Territory,)elaware, last half of 1861, \$130 ; estimat 569 49 and navalser at same for first half of 186

florida, Northern District, Illinois, Northern District, Illinois, Southern District,

Vermont, Virginia, Western District,

Vashington Territory,

Washington Territory, 2,043 00 Wisconsin, 882 50 The fee bill of 1853 allows to district atformors in eivil suits tried by a jury a counsel fee not exceeding \$30. No provision is made for the allowance of a similar fee in criminal cases, and it is recommended that the law be so amended as to authorize such allowance to be made upon a certificate of the judge before whom the cause is tried. Criminal cases frequently consume several days in the trials, and no compensation is allowed to the district attorney under existing laws except a docket fee of \$20.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Missouri, Eastern District, for last half o

Indiana,

Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,

Michigan,

Minnesota

lassachusetts.

construction of the road have been fully realized, and the large number of passengers with which the cars are daily thronged furnish ample evidence of their appreciation by the community. The railroad company is required to keep in repair eighteen feet of Pennsylvania avenue. The remainder of the street, relieved of the heavy omnibuses, when put in good order, can be kept in repair for much less than the amount heretofore expended for that pur-nose. fidelity and success. On the 30th of June, 1661, there were under treat-

2,320 0

1,934 00

1.168 0

1,807 3 589 8

2.673 00

1.740 4

413 4

171 44 760 00

1,156 00 444 51

6.000 00

6,000 00 1,877 69 2,320 91

1,776 21 879 00 183 40

2,043 00 882 50

civil life, 18 males and 12 females, and from the sol-diers' home, 1—making a total of 185. The number of patients discharged during the year was: recovered, 95 males and 8 females; im-proved, 16 males and 1 female; died, 24 males and 10 females_making a total of 153. There remained in the institution June 30, 1862: from the 'army, 75; from the navy, 15; from civil life, 56 males and 65 females, and one from the sol-diers' home-making a total of 212. During the past year important improvements have been made for the introduction of water to the building, which have cost about \$3,000. The super-intendent has completed these improvements from the ordinary funds, without asking any special ap-propriation.

viz: Seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) feet 4.4 or one (1) inch White Pine Common Cullings. Eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three (33,38) feet Scantling, 3 by 4. fourteen feet long, (Hemiock.) (Hemlock.). Eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four (83,334) foet Scantling, 3 by 4, sixteen feet long, (Hemlock.). Eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three (83,333) feet Scantling, 3 by 4, eighteen feet long, (Homlock.)

 ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
 December 3, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
 Included will be found, viz—
 EMBRODERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c.
 Afull line of new, style embroidered inconett collars
 and setts, infants' waists, flouncing, bands, &c.
 Also, halies' & and gents' & linen cambrie hdkfs.
 YELVET RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
 A full line of invorte brand black silk velvet ribbons
 also, trimming and dress buttons.
 Also, bonnet vibbons, artificial flowers, bonnet material, black silk velvet. rial, black silk velvet. SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, GLOVES, &c. (Hemlock.) All the above described to be good merchantable Lun-bor, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government. All the Lumber to be delivered within twenty days

after signing the contract. Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance to the United States Governnent must accompany each proposition. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsi-ble persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompyony the

Md. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or the proposals will not be considered.

Fini, binck sink volvet.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, GLOVES, &c.
Mens' white and blue mixed heavy merino shirts and drawers: ladies' gents', and children's fleecy, lined, and plain silk. Lisle, merino and wool gloves and gauntlets, hosiery, &c.
Also, gents' linen and Union shirt fronts.
Also, parise black and fancy ties, CLOAKING CLOTHS.
Also, -pieces extra quality seal skin and melton cloaking cloths.
BOOP SKIRTS, PURSES, NOTIONS, &c.
200 doc ladies', misses', and children's woven, tape, and colored hoor skirts.
Also, hull line of buck and merine purses, morocco wallets, Paris bags, &c.
Also, head dresses, notions, steek goods, &c. SHIPPING. BOSTON AND PHILADEL PHIA STEAMSHIP LINE, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from second what below SPIER Street, Philadelphia, and Long wharf, Boston.

DHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF 750 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMERCIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. by estalogue, ON WEDNESDAY, MONNING,

The steamship NORMAN, Capt. Baker, will saliting Philadelphia on SATURDAY, December 6, at BAN, and steamer SAXON, Capt. Matthews, from Boston a SATURDAY, December 6, at 4 P. M. 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE St These new and substantial steamships form 5 reading, sailing from each port punctually on Saturday. SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING. December 4, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold by ca-talogue, 1,000 cases men s, boys', and youths' calf, kip, and grain boots, brogana, balmorals, &c.³ Women's, misses', and children's calf, kip, goat, kid, and moroeco, beeled boots and shocs, gaiters, balmorals, &c. Also, first-class city-made goods. Apr Goods open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale. Insurances effected at one half the premium charged all vessels Freights taken at fair rates, Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and 845 dling with their goods. For Freight or Passage, thaving fine accommodulised ply to HENRY WINSOR & (0), Fols 332 South DELAWARE Arenue C. J. WOLBERT, AUCTION MART, NOTICE THE RESTRICTIONS ON Travel and seen removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to Tait Learnep will a land ger be required to provide themselves when many arts ger be required to provide themselver that of the art 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 shall have his personal and prompt attention, and for which he solicits the favors of his friends.

In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thousands, on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watche, isser, merchandise, clothing, furniture, bedding, plate, as goods of every description

Berlahamer elocation and at this between the second and the second and the second and the second at the second and the second at the second at

AT PRIVATE SALE. One superior brilliant toned plane-forte, with measure plate, soft and loud pedals. Price only S0. One very line toned plane-forte. Price only S1.

An Charges greatly reduced.

for the kceping of United States prisoners in any suitable prison in the State, competition would be excited, and a large reduction would be made of the present rates of subsistence. A large expense for kceping prisoners is created in the Territories from the want of suitable prisons. Guards are employed to prevent their escape, and frequently as much as four dollars a day is paid for guardng a single prisoner during the whole term of his imprisonment. This expense may be obviated by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to di-rect that United States prisonersconvicted in a Ter-pitory in which there is no suitable prison be sent for confinement to a penitentiary in one of the nearest States. States. During the last session of Congress there was considerable discussion upon the propriety of changing the law fixing the compensation of district attor-neys. As the question was not finally disposed of, I have deemed it proper to present a statement of the compensation received from the Government b these officers during the fiscal year ending June 30, IS62, as far as the same can be shown by the record of the settlement of their accounts: California, Northern District, the compen-sation of the district attorney for the last balf of 1861 was \$1.870 00

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The duties devolved upon this institution have een discharged during the past year with great

ment 180 patients-108 males and 72 females. During the year ending June 30, 1862, there have been ad-mitted: from the army, 139; from the navy, 16; from civil life, 18 males and 12 females, and from the sol-

dred millions. If an amount of labor relatively equal to that expended in California had been ap-plied to the gold fields already known to exist out-side of that State, it is believed that the production of this year, including that of California, would have exceeded four hundred millions. Our rapidly increasing public debt demands a re-sort to every available source of revenue. The mineral lands of the public domain are the property of the whole people, and justice, as well as sound policy, requires that they should be used as a means of relieving them, to some extent, from the burdens of taxation. nillions. If an amount of labor

of taxation.

of relieving them, to some extent, from the burdens of relieving them, to some extent, from the burdens of taxation. Several modes have been suggested for making these lands productive to the Government. The granting of leases by the Government, the collection of a certain proportion of the proceeds of the mines, and the absolute sale of the land, in small lots, have each been advocated. It has been estimated that at least \$500,000,000 could berealized by the sule of them in one-acre lots, after granting to those who are now engaged in mining a clear title, without cost, to the lands they occupy. It will be for Congress to deter-mine which, if either of these systems, shall be adopted. It is due to those who are now engaged in mining that their interests, and the capital they have in-vested, should receive a proper degree of protection. I invite attention to the able report of the Com-missioner of the General Land Office upon this sub-ject, and the information which, with much labor, he has collected in relation to the mineral lands. COAL.-Besides the precious metals which ex-ist in such large quantities, extensive coal fields have been discovered, many of which are accessible by avigable streams. Our vessels in the Pacific are now supplied with coal purchased in Pennsylvania and shipped to San Francisco and other points on the Pacific cost. The cost of the coal, with the freight and expense of loading and unloading at those points, amounts to nearly, if not quite, twenty dol-larse per ton. While the Government is paying so large a price for coal, extensive coal mines are found to exist on the public leads within forty inlies of San Francisco, and within five miles of the Joaquin river, which is navigable with vessels of a large class. These mines are styled the "Nount Diablo coal large class.

large class. These mines are styled the "Mount Diablo coal mines." It is represented that the principal vein is located about one mile east from Mount Diablo, in a low range of hills; thence, runningeast, six miles; thence, with the course of the hills due south, twelve niles. As far as prospected, the vein appears to be about five feet in thickness. The coal is being taken out in large quantities, and is readily sold at twelve

dollars per ton. From these mines the vessels of the United States in the Pacific can be fully supplied with coal at the cost of mining and transporting it to San Francisco. It is hoped that the attention of Congress will be early given to this subject, and that such legislation will be adopted as will secure an ample supply for the use of the Government, and a fair compensation for the use of the Government. for the coal which may be taken for private use.

PUBLIC LANDS OF TEXAS. PUBLIC LANDS OF TEXAS. By the joint resolution of March 1, 1845, annexing Texas to the United States; the State was allowed to retain her public lands as a fund to pay her debts. Notwithstanding the express stipulation in that re-solution that the United States should in no event assume the payment of any portion of the debts of Texas, the demands of her creditors were persistent-ly pressed upon Congress, upon various pretexts, until Congress, by the act of September 9, 1850, agreed to pay the sum of \$10,000,000, which was sub-sequently paid.

sequently paid. The liberality of the United States has met with The liberality of the United States has met with no other return than treason and insurrection, and the robbery of the property for which the Govern-ment had paid a full consideration. The considera-tion was paid, too, after an express stipulation in the compact of annexation, that the property should be ceded to the United States without any other con-sideration than the privilege of being admitted as one of the States of the Confederacy. A large portion of the public lands of Texas re-main unsold. It is estimated that the quantity is equal to 100,000,000 acres. They are among the best

equal to 100,000,000 acres. They are among the best agricultural lands of the State. These lands are a agricultural lands of the State. These lands are a proper subject of confiscation. The people of the State, by their treason, have forfeited all right to them. In no State has treason been more rampant and definat, more cruel and bloody, than in Texas. In no State have loyal citizens been persecuted with more rancor and hatred than there. These lands be-ing the property of the whole people of Texas, can-not be reached, as the property of individuals, under the several acts of Congress for the suppression of the reached in may be confiscated to the United

the rebellion, but may be confiscated to the United States by an act of Congress. It is recommended that an act shall be passed de-claring the public lands of Texas forfeited to the United States, and placing them under the operation of the homestead law. They will then be settled by a loyal and industrious population, which will rapidly develope the great natural resources of the State, and furnish a guarantee against treason in the future. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. The administration of the business of the Indian bureau has been attended with unusual difficulties during the past year. Most of the Indian tribes with which treatics have been made (excepting the tribes in Kansas) have manifested a restless and turbulent spirit, developed, in many instances, into open hos-

The Indian country south of Kansas, inhabited by the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Chootaws, and Seminoles, was occupied by the insurgents very goon after the commencement of the war. The soon after the commencement of the war. The Indians, orgenwed by a strong military force in their midst, and seeing no prospect of aid or protec-ban from the troops of the United States, renounced then allegiance to the Federal Government, and made treaties with the insurgent Government. By these treaties that Government agreed to pay them the same angount of annuities which they had pre-viously received from the United States, and there is good tenson to believe that one or more of the instalments have been paid. A large number of the Indians were organized into regiments and placed in the insurgent army. A portion of them, who rein the insurgent army. A portion of them, who re-fuset to participate in this insurgetionary move-ment, attempted to resist it by force, but after two or three engagements were driven from the country.

About seven thousand, including women and children, fled to Kansas. They were driven out

The next morning, from two hundred and fifty to The next morning, from two nundred and fifty to, three hundred Indians, headed by Little Crow, pro-cceded to the agency and engaged in an indiscrimi-nate slaughter of all the whites they could find. They continued their attacks upon the white settle-ments with the utmost ferocity, until they were de-feated by the forces under the command of General. Sibley.

ments with the utmost ferocity, until they were de-feated by the forces under the command of General Sibley. The Chippewas, although they have committed no hostilities beyond the plunder and destruction of some property, have for some time past manifested a spirit of discontent, and assumed a threatening attitude. Charges of fraud were made by the chiefs against the United States agent for the tribe. Steps have been taken to investigate these charges, and ascertain whether they are well-founded. Very soon after the commencement of hostilities, the agent left the reservation greatly excited and alarmed, and committed suicide. The Winnebagoes have been charged with mani-festing hostile intentions. It is alleged that some of their tribe were found in arms with the Sioux, but no evidence has been discovered calculated to impli-cate the tribe. The most of them have remained quietly on their reservation during the war. The condition of affairs produced by these Indian hostilities demands of Congress prompt legislation. The people of Minnesota have suffered irreparable injuries. Large settlements have been depopulated, and numerous families have been destroyed. The loss of life is beyond the power of Congress to com-pensate. The destruction of property has been very great, and the sufferes are entitled to indemnify, at least to the extent of the property held by the Go-vernment in trust for the tribe. No examination has yet been made from which the extent of the pe-cuniary loss can be ascertained. The mode and measure of indemnity must be determined by Con-gress. But the people of Dilinesota ask not only indem-

measure of indemnity must be determined by Con-gress. But the people of Minnesota ask not only indem-nity for the destruction of their property, but they insist upon guarantees of future protection. This, they think, can be obtained only by the removal of the Indians to some point so remote from the settle-ments as to preclude the possibility of another at-tack. No promises of forbearance and future good, conduct on the part of the Indians can aliay their fears. It is apparent that while they remain in the vicinity of the settlements they have desolated those settlements cannot be repeopled. The treachery and

fears. It is apparent that while they remain in the vicinity of the settlements they have desolated those settlements cannot be repeopled. The treachery and cruelty of the recent attack upon a confiding and unsuspecting people, involving helpless women and children in indiscriminate slaughter, forbids the in-dulgence of confidence in the future. It may well be questioned whether the Government has not adopted a mistaken policy in regarding the Indian tribes as quasi indepedent nations, and multing treatics with them for the purchase of the lands they claim to own. They have none of the elements of nationality; they are within the limits of the recog-nized authority of the United States, and must be subject to its control. The rapid progress of civili-zation upon this continent will not permit the lands which are required for cultivation to be surrendered to savage tribes for hunting grounds. Indeed, what-ever may be the theory, the Government has always demanded the removal of the Indians when their lands were required for agricultural purposes by ad-vancing settlements. Although the consent of the Indians has been obtained in the form of treaties, it is well known that they have yielded to a neces-sity which they could not resist. The admission of their right to the lands and of the necessity of independence, and fostered a de-sire for vengeance for every supposed violation of their rights. They are exacting in their demands for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, as they con-

them a leeing of independence, and lostered h de-sire for vengeance for every supposed violation of their rights. They are exacting in their demands for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, as they con-strue them, or as they are interpreted by dishonest and designing persons who are interested in fer-menting their discontents, and they seek revenge upon the Government for real or imaginary wrongs by the slaughter of women and children. The duty of the Government to protect the Indi-ans and prevent their suffering for the want of the necessaries of life should be fully recognized. They should be taught to earn their subsistence by labor, and be instructed in the cultivation of the soil. The Government should designate the place where they shall reside, and afford them protection in the lands which are assigned to them for a home, and furnish them with such aid as, with the fruits of their own labor, will afford them an, adequate support. They should be taught to rely on the cultivation of the soil for a subsistence, and that they can become in-dependent only through their industry. *Kansas Indians.*—The people of Kansas are very earnest in the 'expression of their wishes for the transfer of the Indian tribes within that State to the Indian country on the south. The versence of Indians in such great numbers

Indian country on the south. The presence of Indians in such great numbers, occupying a large portion of the best lands of the State, retards the progress of the State in popula-tion and improvement. The close proximity of the Indians to the white settlements affords facilities for Indians to the white settlements affords facilities for illegal intercourse and traffic which it is found im-possible to prevent entirely. As a consequence, the Indians are encouraged in habits of idleness and dissipation, and are despoiled of their morey and property. Their removal would undoubtedly result in advantage to both races. It is not proposed to compel them to remove against their wishes. A large portion of them have expressed a desire to be removed to the Indian coun-try south, and it is helieved that the several tribes.

ty south, and it is believed that the several tribes will readily enter into treaties for the removal of those who desire to be transferred. Portions of the different tribes have made such progress in civiliza-tion that they can now cultivate their lands and earn their subsistence. These would remain and be-come citizens of the State and subject to its laws. While the people of Kansas and the Indians would be henefited by this change, it would result in benefit to the Government, by diminishing the expenses now annually incurred. Instead of employing one sigent for each of the business of all of them. That portion of the lands now held by the Indians in Kan-sas, which may be rightfully claimed by those who south and it is believed that the several tribes

portion of the lands now held by the Indians in Lan-sas, which may be rightfully claimed by those who will be willing to remove, may be sold for a larger sum than will be required to purchase all the lands they will need in the Indian country. *Collfornia Indians*—A provision in one of the ap-propriation bills of the last session of Congress di-rected an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the Indian reservations in that State to two, to desig-nate the proper places for them, and the probable nate the proper places for them, and the probable cost and the value of the present reservation; also in what manner the expenses of the Indian depart-ment in that State can be diminished. The time which has elapsed since the adjournment of Congress has been too brief to enable the depart-ment to obtain the information required; and I can only wrecent at this time some general enveryations only present at this time some general suggestions. There are now two superintendents in California, one having charge of the Indians in the northern, and the other of those in the southern part of the State. Both keep their offices at San Francisco. I am unable to perceive any advantage from this sys-tem of double superintendency in a single State. By lean of double superintendency in a single state. By olacing the supervision of all the Indians in the State in the control of one superintendent, the salary of one of them, with the expense of elerks and other employees, office rent, kc. may be saved, while a uni-form system of management, under one controlling head, would be calculated to lessen the expenses of the same administration them that the same set of the same set the general administration throughout the State. 'No freaties have been made with any of the tribes in California. The Government has assigned to In California. The Government has assigned to them reservations, and made appropriations to aid in their support. It is expedient, is my judgment, to continue this policy. The superintendent of the northern district reports to the Commissioner that there is no one available, location in that district of sufficient extent to afford a home to all the Indians. He recommends the sale of the nucesant reservations and the nurchase of thw force, which the difference of the presente of solution relations of wrest tribes to the Government should be determined, ye Congress. In the month of August last, the Sioux Indians in segminist the white serters in their vicinity, and prosecuted them with a genee of crucity and bar-warfare since the first settly commenced bostilities of the present of sufficient extent to afford a nome to all the ladians. He recommends the sale of the present reservations and the purchase of two printendent of the southers. No report has been received from the su-perintendent of the southers district in relation to the presence of their husbands and parts, and every species of property destroyed or stolen. A large extent of country, in an advanced state of impro-ment, was rendered utterly desolate. It is estimated indians until a force of two thousand men, under the commend of General. H. H. Siblery, in two or three engagenents, and fhally dispersed. The Sioux Indians are connected with kindred tribes, extending from the Mississippi river, in two or three engagenents, and fhally dispersed. The Sioux Indians are connected with kindred tribes, extending from the Mississippi river, and were feeted by General Sibley, in two or three engagenents, and fhally dispersed. The Sioux Indians are connected with kindred tribes, extending from the Mississippi river, and are supplied with arms and ammunition to a con-siderable extent. They have it in their power to infirit great injury upon the white settlements

terms every branch of the military and naval ser-vice of the United States since the 4th March, 1861, and humanely provides for two classes of pensioners hilberto not recognized, viz: mothers and sisters, dependent for support upon officers or soldiers, and the pensions to disabled seamen, and to widows and minor children of persons in both the army and

minor children of persons in both the army and navy, are increased. The Commissioner states that "these facts, in ad-dition to the consideration of the great numbers now employed in the army and navy, have led to appre-hensions, in some quarters, of an extravagant, if not insupportable, annual burden resulting from this law, in itself certainly no more liberal than simple justice demands towards the armed "defenders of the country in this day of trial. From a careful exami-nation of the data unon which estimates may be country in this day of trial. From a careful exami-nation of the data upon which estimates may be based, it is my conviction—always supposing the re-sults of the war to be commensurate with what may reasonably be expected from the means employed— that the total annual sum required to carry out this law will in no year exceed \$7,000,000." The number of applications for army invalid pen-sions under this act was, to November 15, 4,411. The number of applications of widows (arm) under this law to the same date was 5,161: of mothers. 901: of

Missouri, Leastern District, for last half of 1861, \$1,049 96; estimate same for first half 1862, Missouri, Western District, Nebraska Territory, Nevada Territory, last half of 1861, \$578; estimate same for first half of 1862, New Hampshire, New Hampshire, New Hampsonre, New York, Northern District, whole amount of fees, \$5,966 68, from which are paid assistants and office expenses, leav-New York, Southern District, gross fees, \$18,407 33. The attorney's salary is fixed by law at Ohio, Northern District, Ohio, Southern District, Prinsylvania, Lastern District, last half of 1861, \$1,761 26; estimate same for first half of 1862, making Pennsylvania, Western District, Rhede Island, Vermont, Virginia, Western District

An examination of the statistics furnished by the

An examination of the statistics infinited by the records of the Pension Office shows a decrease in the number of pensioners, since 1851, of 477. The aggre-gate payments in that year to pensioners was \$1,073,481.55. For the present year the amount due to pensioners is \$790,384.76, being \$282,077.79 less

then was paid the previous year. The number of bounty land warrants issued in 1861 was 5,341, granting 534,720 acres. For the pre-sent year but 1,636 warrants were issued, granting

sions under this act was, to November 15, 4,411. The number of applications of widows (army) under this law to the same date was 5,161; of nothers, 901; of ininor children, 20; and of sisters, 10. November 15, 163 applications for invalid pensions, 116 for widows, 20 for mothers, and 3 in behalf of minor children. Making the total number of appli-cations growing out of the present war 10,804. The eighth section of the pension act of July 14, 1862; made it the duty of the Commissioner of Pen-sions to designate physicians and surgeons to make biennial examinations of pensioners, as required by the act of March 3, 1859; and also to examine appli-cants for invalid pensions under the late act. In the performance of this duty the Commissioner has se-lected persons in the various States with reference to their professional skill and integrity of character. It is believed that the benefits designed by this pro-vision of the law will be fully realized, and the greatly augmented labors imposed upon the Pension. Bureau will be performed with little difficulty. If the zealous co-operation of these offices is obtained. The act of July 14, 1862, authorizing the appoint-ment of a special agent of the Pension Office to as-sist in the detection of frauds against the pension laws, omitted to make appropriation to defray the expenses incident to the service required by the law, and I have therefore submitted an estimate of the amount that will be necessary for that purpose. The Commissioner allows to the antate of the amount that will be necessary for that purpose.

exploses inductive the set interference requires of the awy, and 1 have therefore submitted an estimate of the amount that will be necessary for that purpose. The Commissioner alludes to "certain erroneous impressions which have prevailed in some quarters" of the existence of obstacles in the way of the ready transaction of business in the prosecution of just claims for pensions; and that officer clearly explains, for the information of all parties, the forms pre-scribed for the convenience of applicants under the various pension laws, and shows that any one of or-dinary intelligence can, by following the instruc-tions of the bureau, secure the admission of his claim without difficulty. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in prescribing a mode of authenticating pension claims which shall be sufficiently liberal to claimants, and, at the same time, protect the Government against frauds. The report of the Commissioner of Public Build-ings exhibits, in detail, the condition of the build-ings and grounds under his charge. The large number of sick and wounded soldiers demanding attention at this point rendered it neces-sary, in the judgment of the Surgeon General, to occupy the Capitol as a hospital during a portion of the time since the adjournment of Congress, and it was taken possession of for that purpose by order of the War Department. More than the ordinary expenditures for cleaning and repairs have been rendered necessary by this oc-

at the same time, protect the covernment against frauds. To require all applications to be authenticated before a court of record causes much trouble, and, in many cases, unreasonable expense to the appli-cants. If the authentication before any person au-thorized to administer oaths shall be admitted as sufficient, experience has demonstrated that the Go-vernment is exposed to gross frauds. Large sums have been obtained from the treasury upon fraudu-least againstance of instinces of the peace and notalent certificates of justices of the peace and nota-

To remedy these evils, it is recommended that the department be authorized to appoint pension com-missioners, who shall be authorized to receive appli-cations, administer the necessary oaths, and certify the papers to the Pension Office, under proper regu-lations. The commissioners should receive from the applicants reasonable fees for their services, and the pension certificates should be forwarded to them to be delivered to the pensioners.

The appointed in each county where it is proba-ble any applicants for pension reside. The adoption of a system like this would protect applicants for pension from the unjust charges which; in many cases, are now made by agents and attorneys. attorneys. The attention of Congress is invited to the accom-panying able report of the Commissioner of Pention required by the Government, would greatly

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS. In my last annual report I stated that the taking of the census had been completed, and that the re-turns were being tabulated as fast as circumstances would admit. Since that period I communicated to Congress, at the last session, a report of the Super-nitendent, which embraced a narrative account of the progress and condition of our population, agri-culture, manufactures, internal improvements, bank-ing institutions, &c., &c., illustrative of the tabuiar statements which accompanied the report, and of others not ready for publication. In pursuance of resolutions of the two houses of Congress, respectively, this report has been printed, and appears to have been favorably received. The work in its now detailed form is being prepared with all the rapidity consistent with correctness, and it sible, authorize the company to construct the addi-tional bridge proposed. The road from the Navy Yard Bridge to the Insane Asylum needs additional repairs. The extensive injury to this road, caused by Government transpor-tation, has rendered necessary a larger expenditure than that authorized by Congress for the repair of this and another road leading from the bridge. A new jail and penitentiary are much needed. These may be constructed together at much less cost than would be required to construct them separately. The northern portion of the Patent Office building remains unfinished. The estimated cost of com-pleting it is \$60,000, and an appropriation for that purpose is recommended. This would complete the construction of the building. CAPITOL ENTENSION AND THE NEW DOME. sible, authorize the company to construct the addi-

all the rapidity consistent with correctness, and it CAPITOL EXTENSION AND THE NEW DOME. By a joint resolution of Congress, approved April 16, 1862, this Department was charged with the su-pervision of the Capitol extension and the erection of the new dome. The prosecution of these works had been suspended since the 15th of May, 1861. The joint resolution provided that no money there-tofore appropriated should be expended on the Capi-tol, except so much as was necessary to protect the building from injury by the elements and to complete

work in its how defined form is being prepared with all the rapidity consistent with correctness, and it will devolve upon Congress to direct its publication in such manner as to insure its greatest utility. Much of the work is now ready for the press, and no pains will be spared to have the whole completed at the earliest moment possible. In the present condition of the country it is diffi-cuit to state what sum may be required to complete payments to the marshals and assistants, or such of them as should be compensated, and to complete the work. There remains due and unpaid to marshals and assistants the sum of \$223,950, being for the most part due officers in the insurrectionary States, and which was withheld on account of the known disloyalty of some, the uncertainty which existed respecting others, and the impossibility of obtaining the information necessary to enable the Superin-tendent to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. The expenses of compiling the census have been increased by the demands which have been made by other departments for clerical assistance, and the calls for information by Congress and the irr ordinary duties. Which have, at times, necessarily diverted many clerks on the census from their ordinary

ments, which have, at times, necessarily diverted many elerks on the census from their ordinary duties. While the law of February 22, 1862, makes this office, in a measure, subordinate to the War De-partment, for which it has performed much service, it has seen proper to assign a portion of its clerks, in moments of pressure, to other branches of Govern-ment. For these reasons, and on account of the great increase of population and number of farms, enlarged area, multiplied manufactures, and aug-ments of non-mercus other interests, all involving mentation of numerous other interests, all involving increased expenditure under the law, it will be ne-cessary to make some additional appropriation to complete the compilation of the census, and I re-spectfully suggest the sum of \$50,000 as requisite for that purpose, leaving it to Congress hereafter to provide for the claims of the census-takers in the in-aurrectionary States. mentation of numerous other interests, all involving On this service, at the present time, one hundred and ten persons are employed, including clerks, la-borers, messengers, and watchmen. The appropriations heretofore made to this service amount to \$1,627,000 00 Of which there has been Of which there has been paid to marshals and their assistants For clerk hire and contin-gencies ---- 1,487,366.23 Leaving unexpended on the 30th Sept. 139,633 77 I have heretofore recommended the establishment. of a bureau of statistics in connection with this office, and the experience of each year confirms my opinion of the propriety of such a measure. AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Continued efforts have been made, with much succontinue the past year to suppress the African slave trade. Several convictions have been obtained of prominent persons engaged in fitting out vessels for this traffic, and the lesson has been impressively taught that it eannot longer be prosecuted with impunity. The recent treaty made with Great Britain, for the The recent treaty made with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade, will do much to ac-complish the object desired. The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade, made two years ago, will be sufficient to meet any ordinary expendi-tures during the next fiscal year, and no additional appropriation is recommended. UNITED STATES COURTS. The expenses of the United States courts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were \$523, 662.03, being \$204,337.69 less than the expenses of the previous year. The expenses of the several districts were as folpropriation. this institution will require increased appropriations for their support. The benefits conferred upon that unfortunate class of the community who have such strong claims upon the sympathy and benevolence strong claims upon the sympatry and benevolence of the country, as well as the excellent management of the institution, should commend it to the favor-able consideration of Congress. For more specific information reference is made to the accompanying report of Dr. Nichols, the superintendent.

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The number of pupils in this institution on the 1st of July, 1861, was thirty-five. During the last fiscal year six were received and three withdrew, leaving year six were received and three withdrew, leaving on the 1st of July, 1862, thirty-eight. The new building, for which an appropriation was made by Congress at its last session, is now rapidly approaching completion. The directors request an appropriation to furnish the building with gas and heating apparatus. Estimates for these improve-ments will be found in the accompanying reports. They are much needed, and are commended to the favorable consideration of Congress. Some additional facilities are desired by the direc-tors for the instruction of the public in the mechani-

tors for the instruction of the pupils in the mechani-cal arts, and also an appropriation for the extension of the grounds connected with the institution. The propriety of making the appropriations requested must be determined by Congress. -METROPOLITAN POLICE.

INST De déterminen by Congress.
INETROPOLITAN POLICE.
The pólicé force consists of 1 superintendent, 10 sergeants, and 150 patrolmen; 121 are on duty in the city of Washington; 19 in Georgetown, and 20 in the county of Washington; 139 are on foot, and 21 are mounted.
The population of the District of Columbia, as shown by the census of 1860, is 75,080. The large number of transient residents in the district during the past year has swelled the population during that period, to near, if not quite, 100,000.
The present police force is inadequate to the complete protection of so large a population, especially at a time when so many causes exist tending to breaches of the peace and violation of law. The populat of the number to 300. For the reasons in detail upon which the recommendation is based reference is made to the report of the board accompanying this report. The board of police earnestly recommend an increase of salaries. The present compensation is, for the sergeants, \$600, and for the patrolineni, \$480 per annum: This is below therate of compensation paid other officers of the Capitol receive \$1,100, messen-

police. The police of the Capitol receive \$1,100, messen

police. The police of the Capitol receive \$1,100, messen-gers in the several departments, \$540; assistant mes-sengers, \$700; and the watchmen and laborers of the department, \$600 per annum. The propriety of increasing the compensation, as recommended by the board, must be submitted to the judgment of Congress. An act of the last session of Congress authorized the police board to designate magistrates in the se-veral wards, before whom offenders should be taken for examination and trial. No provision was made for the payment of the magistrates thus designated ; and, as the fees which they may be able to collect do not constitute an adequate compensation for the du-tics imposed, they decline their performance, and thus the object of the law has wholly failed. The present mode of trying criminals for petty of-fences is very defective, and is attended with great expense. In most of the cases the magistrates have no final jurisdiction, and can only commit the offend-ers for trialby the criminal court. If the defendants are unable to procure bail they are committed to jail, and subsisted at the expense of the Govern-ment until their cases, which should be determined in a summary manner. These evils might be removed and the expense of the administration of the criminal laws greatly di-minished by the creation of a police court for the

the War Department. More than the ordinary expenditures for cleaning and repairs have been rendered necessary by this oc-cupation of the building. The outside painting of the old Capitol, authorized by Congress at the last session, has been completed, and has greatly improved its appearance. The army bakery which had been erected in the base-ment has been removed. Any appropriation of the Capitol to military uses must necessarily cause injury to the building and defacement of the expensive decorations by which it is ornamented. I respectfully suggest that Con-gress should provide by law ageinst its future occu-pation for any other than the purposes for which it was creeted. The Long Bridge over the Potomat river has been used as a railroad bridge during the past year, and has been kept in repair by the War Department at a very great expense. The structure is too weak to sustain, the weight of heavy trains, and has several times given way under their pressure. The ordinary, travel over the bridge has been entirely suspended by a recent order of the War Department, to the great inconvenience of the War Department, to the great inconvenience of the community. To obviate these difficulties, the Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown Railroad Company propose to construct a new bridge by the side of, and connected with, the present structure, to be occupied exclusively by the railroad track. The construction of such an additional bridge, while it would increase the capacity of the road to facilitate the transporta-tion required by the Government, would greatly promote the convenience of the public by leaving These evils might be removed and the expense of the administration of the criminal laws greatly di-minished by the creation of a police court for the District of Columbia, consisting of a single judge, and having final jurisdiction of all offences of a less grade than felony. The court should be kept open every day, except Sundays, and such days as are not devoted to public business. Courts of this character have been found necessary in all the large cities of the States, and might be introduced here with great benefit to the near of the District and economy to promote the convenience of the public by leaving the old bridge open for ordinary travel. It is desirable that Congress shall, as early as posbenefit to the peace of the District and economy the Government.

The subject is recommended to the attention of

Congress. PENITENTIARY.

opened, or the proposals will not be considered. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal. If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it. Bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be re-quired of the successful bidder upon signing the con-tract.

No. 16 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. Between Markot and Chestnut.

quired of the successful biddor upon signing the con-tract. The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too, high is reserved by the Depot Guarternaster. Informal proposals will be rejected. Proposals must be addressed to Captain EDWARD L. HARTZ, Assistant Quarternaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plaiuly marked "Pro-posals for Lumber." Form of Guarante. We, —, of the county of —, and State of —, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, and state of —, do hereby guarantee that — is able to fulfill the contract, in accord-ance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enfer into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, &c., IN DEMIJOHNS AND CASES. THIS MORNING, December 2, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 South Sixth street, to become his securities. (To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

EDWARD L. HARTZ, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A uo27-8t MEDICAL.

TARRANT'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 most EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE

SALINE APERIENT

It may be used with the best effect in Bilions and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,

AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE

A GENTLE AND COOLING APERIENT OR PURGA-TIVE 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. It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and meroly requires water poured upon it to produce a de-lightful effervoscing beverage. Numerous testimonials, from professional and other gentiemen of the highest standing throughout the coun-try, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable charac-ier, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelli-gent public.

Rent public. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 275 GREENWICH Street, corner of Warren st., NEW YORK, NEW YORK,

ap21-1y And for sale by Druggists generally.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACA-DEMY, at West Chester, (for boarders only). This Academy was opened on Thursday, September the 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, at its last session, with full collegiste powers. In its caracious buildings, which were erected and fur-nished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are ar-rangements of the highest order for the comfortable quar-tering and subsisting of one hundred and fifty cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the educational dopart-ment, and aim to make their instructions thorough and practical. The department of studies embraces the fol-lowing 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 moral training of caldets will be carefully attended to. For eigenlars, apply to JAS. H. ORNE, Esq., No. 826 CHESTNUT Street, or at the Book Stand of Continential Hotel, Philadelphia, or to Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President Pennsyl-man Military Academy. TOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT-A L' Forty-Dollar Scholarship in BRYANT & STRAT TON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Address "Discount," at this office.

And for sale by Druggists generally. Medical Science of the Science of the Science and Science of the Science of S

Congress. PENITENTIARY. Since the adjournment of Congress the accumula-tion of arms and ammunition at the arsonal in this city rendered additional buildings indispensable for their preservation. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, an order was made by the President, on the 19th day of September last; to re-move the prisoners and surrender the penitentiary buildings to the War Department, to be used asian arsenal. In compliance with this order I made ar-rangements with Amos Pilsbury, Eag. superintend, en of a penitentiary at Albany, in the State of New York, to receive the prisoners and subsist them unfil the expiration of their several terms of service, or until Congress shall make, provision for their con-finement elsewhere. In accordance with this arrangement the prisoners finement elsewhere. In accordance with this arrangement the prisoners finement directly from Washington to Al-the warden. Since the prisoners were sent to Albany Dr. John B. Blake, one of the inspectors of the penitentiary of the purpose for Which it was constructed, and was sed infrably conducted. He says: "The most striking, for 1 merus filled with industrious artisans who are works of erering the workshops the impression is pro-duced that the prison was well adapted for the purpose for Which it was constructed, and was ad-ments filled with industrious artisans who are work of the prison and the condition of the prisoners. He purposes for Which it was constructed, and was ad-ments filled with industrious artisans who are work of every department, and of the convicts themselves. On entering the workshops the impression is pro-duced that they are neat manufacturing establish-ments filled with industrious artisans who are work and reliable were sources were served and the conductor stresselves of every department, and of the convicts themselves of every department, and of the convicts themselves of every department, and of the convicts themselves of every department, and of the UNITED STATES, EASTEEN DIS-TRECT OF PENNSTLVANLA, SCT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING: WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding in a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all porsons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in THIRTY BARRELS SPIRITS OF TUR-PENTINE and SIX BALES OF COTTOX. cargo of the schooner WAVE, captured by the United States stanner or vessel-of-wark. B. Hale, as prize, said vessel being one of the blockading squadron under comband of Rear Admiral Dupoat, and brought into the port of Philadel-bhia per schooner Governor Burton, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment at the time and place under-written, and to the cflact hereafter expressed, (instice so requiring.) You are therefore charged and strictly en-joined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the duly newspapers printed and published in the city of Phila-and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peramptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said THIRTY BARRELS SFIRTS OF TURPENTINE and SIX BALES. OF COTTON, cargo of the schooner WAVE, to appear before the Honorable JOIN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court form, in the city of Philadelphia, on the Twentieth day after publication of these presents, the and there to show, or allege, in due form of Jiw, a repsonable and have, or ease if any they have, why THIRTY BARRELS SPI-

December 2, at 11 o toola, at also to the second se

the value thereof therein expressed. E. CUNARD, For freight or massage, apply to GREEN, New York, 4 BOWLING GREEN, New York, Or to 2 C. and I. G. BATE-Jylł 103 STATE Street, Re-ton.

FOR NEW YORK-THIS DAY - DEVITCH AND SWITSTAE LINES-VIA DELAW HE AND RARITAN CANAL Stramers of the above Lines will leave DAILY, at 2 and 5 P

Steamers of the above that's war and 5 P. M. Steamers of the above that will be taken on accommodating For forms, apply to WM. M. BARD & (0), any21-tf 132 South DELAWARE Areane.

DALLY LINE, VIA DEAWART and Com-Philadelphia and New York Express Stremheat Com-pany receive freight and leave daily at 29 M., delivering their curgoes in New York the following day. Preights taken at reasonable rates. No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES Philadelphia. JAMES HAND, Agent. JAMES HAND, Agent. New York

MACHINERY AND IRON.

On the Delaware River, below Philadelphis.

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PENNSTLVINIA REANEY, SON, & ARCHBOLD,

Engineers and Iron Ship Builders,

Iron Vessels of all descriptions, Bollers, Water Table Propellers, &c., &c. THOS. REANEY, W. B. REANEY, SAML AR H5012

Late of Reanoy, Neafle, & Co., Late Engineer ad the Penu'a Works, Phila. U. S. Navy. jy22.1y

Weights, JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVI, BEACH and PALMER surges.

MANUFACTERERS OF ALL KINDS OF CONDENSING AND NON-CONDENSING ENGINE

DENN'A WORKS,

PROF. MASSE, A. M., IS NOW FORM-ING a CLASS on Pronunciation, Grammar, Con-versation, and Reading, on the Oral plan. Lessons EVERY DAX-\$5 a month. 134.2 SPRUCE street.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.--A

V IDDACOFF GRADING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA, PA. SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA, PA. Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English studies, &c. Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book-keeping, Sur-veying, and Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages, and are received adving time. Boarding per week, §2.25. Tuition per quarter, §6.00. For crainformed or information address Rev. J. HERVEY.

PIANOS. THE FINEST ASSORTMENT

Size to \$400. Also, PHINCE'S World-renowned MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, for cash, at a great reduction, or in small monthly instalments. JAMES BELLAK, 279 and 281 South FIFTH Street, above Spruce. se2-3m*

LEGAL. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOSEPH A. WEDER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM S. COTTINGER, Administrator d. h. c. t. a. of the Estate of JOSEPH A. WEDER, deceased, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of DECEMBER, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 1422 South ElGHTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN B. COLAHAN, no20-stuthet C. MANDER, EACTEDN DIS

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-

EDUCATION.

del III WALNUT Street, Philadepia THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STRATE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALT AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALT AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR. ARABIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, P. H. AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, P. H. ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, P. H. FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOT. Chief Cabin Passage Beend Cabin Passage Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for The owners of these sings will us be accountable for ACCOUNT For catalogues or information address Rev. J. HERVEY ARTON, A. M., Villago Green, Pa. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACA-

children, fied to Kansas. They were driven out during the last winter, and having no shelter to protect them from the weather, and being very in-differently supplied with clothing, they were ex-posed to extreme suffering, and many of them perished from cold. They were destitute of food, and must have died from starvation if subsistence had not been furnished to them by the Indian bureau. During the last spring three regiments of the refugee Indians were organized under the direc-tions of the War Department, with the expectation that they would be sent to the Indian country, and be aided by such addrigonal forces as would be suffihe aided by such additional forces as would be suffiice a the protect then in their homes. They have since been detailed for military duties in some other portion of the country. In the meantime the wo-men and children still remain in Kansas, and are subsisted from the annuities due to the insurrec-

tionary tribes, under treaty stipulations. The principal chief of the Cherokees has visited Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to restore the former relations of the nation to the L'aled States. He insists that they have been guilty of no voluntary disloyalty, and that what they have use they did under the pressure of superior force, which they were unable to resist. The future relations of these tribes to the Government should be determined by Congress.

tol, except so much as was necessary to protect the building from injury by the elements and to complete the dome. To extry out the intention of Congress, it was deemed advisable to prosecute the work on the two eastern entrances of the Capitol extension, for the purpose of affording, at as early a day as possible; permanent protection to the eastern front, and the extensive foundations that had been laid for the steps and cheek blocks; to complete the porticoes of the connecting corridors, so that the roofing might be speedily finished, and thus remove a prolifie source of deterioration to the building; to afford such temporary protection to the upper surfaces of the exposed walls of the building as might be found to be expedient, in view of the length of time that would necessarily clapse before the work could be completed, and to finish the granite steps of the basement.

basement. The work has been steadily prosecuted in accord-ance with this plan. The porticoes of the two eastern corridors have been finished, and it is exeasiern corritors have been minied, and it is ex-pected that those on the western front will be com-pleted and the roof laid over them before the close of the season. The massive entrances to the castern porticoes are more than half completed; the steps of the western areades are finished, and the temporary the western arcades are finished, and the temporary protection to the exposed walls of the building, re-commended by the architect, has been afforded. The amount of available appropriation when the work was resumed under the supervision of this department, was \$356,107.24. Of this there has been expended, up to October 31, 1862, \$99,099.09, leaving an unexpended balance of \$257,008.15. This sum will be cuttleign to continue the work work will the an unexpended balance of \$257,008.15. This sum will be sufficient to continue the work until the close of the present fiscal year. An appropriation of \$500,000 will be necessary for the next fiscal year. The agregate amount of all the appropriations made for the Capitol extension is \$6,283,621.74. It is estimated by the architect that additional appro-priations, to the amount of \$600,000, will be required to complete the work. This will make the entire cost of the Capitol extension, when completed, \$6,-833,621.74.

NEW DOME.

NEW DOME The work on the new iron dome has progressed with great rapidity. The principal frame of the structure is now completed; the ribs of the cupola have been put in place, and the workmen are en-gaged in setting the plates which constitute the outer-covering; all of which will be finished before the close of the year. This will leave nothing to be done to complete the exterior but the construction of the tholus; or lantern, upon the 'top of which is to be placed the statue of Freedom, which is in-tended as the crowning feature of the dome, and the placing of the ornaments on the upper windows and around the spring of the cupola. The present height of the iron work above the basement floor of the Capitol is 215 feet, and the height of the portion yet to be constructed, including the crowning statue, is 71 feet 3 inches, making the entire elevation, when completed 288 feets inches. The original estimate of the cost of the dome was \$945,000. The whole anount appropriated by Con-gress, up to the present time, is \$700,000. The ex-penditures, from the commencoment of the work to the suspension, in May, 1861, were \$361,140 79, and since the resumption of the Work, under the super-vision of this department, to October 31, 1862; \$56.867 49, making an aggregate of \$618,005 23.

"Strict attention is paid to the sanitary, moral, and religious condition of the prisoners. Siekness is of very rare occurrence; but when a convict com-plains of being indisposed, he is immediately re-moved to a comfortable hospital in the building, where he receives the attention of a skilful physician.

The convicts are all employed in the business of

The convicts are all employed in the business of shoemaking. The number of convicts sent to Albany was 131. The cost of their subsistence there will be \$1.25 each per week. The expense of supporting them at Albany will be less than the cost of sustain-ing the penitentiary in the District. The number of convicts in the penitentiary on the 1st of October, 1861, was 158. Between that period and the 1st of October, 1862, there were received 174, of which 102 were soldiers who were convicted of va-vious military offences by courts-martial. These and the sst of October, 1862, there were received 174, of which 102 were soldiers who were convicted of va-rious military offences by courts-martial. These were parsioned by the President, under the provi-sions, of an act of Congress passed at the last ses-sion. The whole number of prisoners disposed of during the last year was 201, of which 71 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 128 were par-doned by the President, 1 escaped, and 1 was transferred to the Insane Asylum, leaving 131 on the 1st of October, 1862, which was the number transferred to the prison at Albany. It is recommended that a law shall be passed by Congress sanctioning the transfer of the prisoners, and authorizing the confinement in the penitentiary at Albany, or in some other prison out of the Dis-trict, of all persons who may be convicted in the Dis-trict, of all persons who may be convicted in the Dis-trict, of the next year for the support of the peniten-tiary of the next year for the support of the prisoners transferred to Albany, and for the removal and support of such as may be hereafter convicted. A small sum of money, not less than \$20, should be given to each prisoner when he leaves the prison, to enable him to reach the place to which he may desire to go. The appropriation asked for will be sufficient to meet this expenditure, and to support at least 175 convicts at Albany, including the cost of their transportation. It is gratifying to observe the evidences of in-

at least 1% convicts at Altany, include their transportation. It is gratifying to observe the evidences of in-creasing prosperity which are visible in the District of Columbia. It should be the policy of Congress to give encouragement to the enterprise which pro-duces this prosperity, and by liberal legislation, to advance the growth and improvement of the capital of the nation

no29-tf I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary. The PRESIDENT. 0020

kidneys and other glands of the system, constant dragging pains in the lumbar region, and severe nervous diziness.
 I believe it is my duty, as a lover of humanity, to recommend this discovery of Professor BOLLES to the affitted of all classes. There seems to be no guesswork, no confusion, no matter of doubt in his treatment. He proceeds on fixed principles, and according to fixed laws, which even to me infallible and harmonious. He warrants, by special contract, the most obstinate, chronic and acute cases, and charges nothing, if he fails. I advise all of the diseased to try his treatment.
 New ARB T. EVANS, Prencher in M. E. Charch, 1633 HELMUTH Street, Philadelphia, ANOTHER CURE OF PRALYSIS OF THE LOWER LIMBS (Paraplegia) AND APOPLEXY COMBINED. Head the following: This actuation of the following: This actuation of the following: This actuation of the following in the second which a nattack of paralysis of the lower extremities, which are stoken of element of the most celebrated physicians to be found is that section, bat received no apparent benefit, and after a lapse of alout eighteen months was taken with a spassin which end of my mysicians for the most celebrated physicians is the for apoplexy. Two weeks elapsed from that trans before i became the least constituent my mind or converse upon any subject withen theorement and transpression of anything that had transpress. After my sarival in Philadelphia myster and excited, until 1 places anyself under your valuable treatments. After my sarival in Philadelphia myster and the set of the most celebrated physic during the theorement. The beam the order was also be and the provesting the theorement and the dong the anythere and the system contained the names of some gentiemed

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMA N. B. -It will be well for the diseased to recollect that Prof. B. has given a word of caution in his paraphlet to guard them against trusting their health in the hands of these in this city claiming to treat diseases: according to his diseavery. This equiton may seem severe on those using Electricity at hazard, but it is the severity of truth, and designed for the good of humanity. Soe advertise-ment in another column. Congulation Free. 16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHILA, PA. A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on LIQUEURS. 50 CASES ASSORTED LIQUEURS, just received per ship Vandalia, from Bordcaux, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVENGNE. 864 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. n Free. PROF. C. H. BOLLES, 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. CHAMPAGNE.-GOLD LAC CHAM-BAY RUM.-IN PUNCHEONS AND Wine Barrels, for sale by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, 20 126 WALAUT Street. PAGNE, in quarts and pints, for sale by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, 0C20 Sole Agent, No. 126 WALNUT Street.

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 haw, a remomble and hawful ex-cuse, if any they have, why THIRTY BARRELS SPI-RITS OF TURPENTINE and SFX BALES OF COTTON, cargo of the schooner WAYE, 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 ene-mies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you day 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 and shall not show a reasonable and intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said cap-ture, and may pronounce that the said THIRT BAR-HELS. SPIRITS OF TURPENTIVE AND SIX BALES OF COTTON, eargo of the schoarer WAVE, 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 ene-mies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather continuary of the presons so cited and inimated 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 Honorable JOHIX CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-eight day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1862, and in the eight y-seight day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1862, and in the eight y-seight day jel4-tř J. VALGETAN MEERICK, WILLIAM H. MESSING, JOHN E. COPIL SOUTH WARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS PHH. ADDITION MERRICK & SONS ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS Manufasture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines Ind. River, and Barine Service. Boilegs, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c. Casing Boilegs, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c. Casing Boilegs, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, Sci Casing Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Bouts, des of all kinds, either iron or brass-luon-frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railou Inon-frame Boofs for Gas Works, Workshop-Stations, AC. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and motific poyed construction. Every description of Plantation. Machinery, and p Every description of Plantation. Machinery, and p Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Son Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Son States, Defensors, Pilters, Punzing Engines, Ac Sole Agents for Y. Rillieux's Intent State, pairs Apparatus; Resmrth's Patent State Haumer, pairs pinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifuged Sugar prints Machine.

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEA ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and the Machines and Boller Makers, No. 1210 CALL, 1213 Street, Philadelphia.

SPERMATORRHEA CAN BE SURF MRS. JAMES BEFTS' CELEBRATED. D -DIL RAND'S SPECIFIC entres SP Seminal Weakness, Inspotency, Loss of I speedily and effectually. A trial of the spi-ton vince the most skeptical of its merity box. Scat. post-paid, to any address by S No. 403 CHESTNUT Street. Descriptive Cir free SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the only Sup-ters under erginent medical patronage, Ladies and Line SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the only sup-porters under calinent inedical patronago. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only on Mrs. Estis, at her residence, DS9 WALNET Street, Phi-ladelphia, (to Svoid cownerfeits.) Thirry thousand in-valids have been advised by their physicians to use her appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and also on the Supporters, with testimonials. ocl@tuthstf COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANT.

Ad all numbers and brands. Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all description Tents, Awnings, Trunk, and Wagon Covers. 180, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Fells, from 160 wide. Tarpaetin, Bolting, Sail Twine, de. JOHN V. EVENUE, CO. my4tf 102 Physics Coverses SALAMANDER SAFE FRENCH MUSTARD-FURRED L D.D. IN U.H. M. U.S.F. A. K.D. - I CHARNES Imported Mustard, for sale in sole in sol LATOUR OIL.-492 BASKETS I.I. Tour Olive Oil, just received per ship Vanissia. The Bordeaux, for sale by TAVERTOLE & LAVELAN au2SM 202 and 204 South FRAME