## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Pennsylvania Regiments - The Reserves—Stoneman's Corps d'Armee—The Philadelphia New Regiments—Sutlers in Trouble—Movements of the Army—The Railroad Completed—Visit of Mrs. Burn-Rainfoat transport of Pennsylvania Cavalry— Our Prisoners and the Provost Guard—Vi-sit of the President—Armistice Talked of sit of the President—Armistice Talked of— Rebel Earthworks and Federal Gnuboats —Arrival of Bragg's Army Before Rich-mond—Rumors from the Rebel Capital— Loc's Army—Its Strength—Lee Falling Back—The Women of Fredericksburg— The Women of Fredericksburg— Reconnoissance to Warrenton, &c.

[Special Correspondence of The Trest.] HEADQUARTEES ARMY OF THE POTOMAG. December 1st, 1862 Captain Fisher, of the Signal Corps, formerly o the 3d Reserves, tells the story of a picket conver-

sation, overheard by him recently across the Rappahannock. "What did you steal that coat for?" said a Union soldier to a Confederate picket opposite, who had on an overcoat made for the United States army. "What did you run away and leave it for?" said the ready Secesh. "Where are you going now?" continued the Secesher. "To Rickmond," was the reply. "You'll have a d-d Longstreet to go through, two 'Hills' to crawl up, and a Stonewall' to climb," was the answer. This was not impromptu, but a witticism current among the Confederates, borrowed from a Western paper. Sociable commonplaces are constantly exchanged across the river by pickets where the contracted width permits the voice to be heard. Morning inquiries after the health are made, and solicitude ex pressed as to each having slept warm the night previously. This last is now an urgent subject in both

armies. HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

insufficient in cold weather. They are very thin and admit rain, engendering colds among many soldiers. A great proportion of a regiment may be seen during a frosty night sitting by camp fires utterly unable to sleep with comfort. A remedy adopted is for three to crowd themselves into one of these tents, intended only for two, and to stop each end with a piece of canvas, the whole being covered with boughs. The blanket of each man being spread over all gives a thickness of three blankets, and to this is added the overcoat of each upon himself, and warmth is engendered. This, however, is soon accompanied by an atmosphere foul almost to suffication, and fevers are speedily ereated among those thus sleeping. It is vehemently urged by some that three extra wagons to each regiment would carry all the Sibley or wedge tents necessary, and with reduced regiments but avo wagons would be required. This additional transportation would be recompensed by added health and the decrease of men unfit for duty. On the other hand, it is said that the sanitary condition of the army was never better. Napoleon remarked that when he could reduce the sick of his army to ten per cent, on the whole number he considered his men remarkably healthy. The per centage of sick in the Army of the Potomac is somewhat below that number. Colds and rheumatism are the now prevailing diseases, and each rain creates new pa

be very deleterious. These will soon come. PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. A visit to the Pennsylvania Reserves, in Meade's Division, Reynolds' Army Corps, proves them sadly reduced in numbers since last year at this time when, in the numerical strength of recent recruitment, they were encamped near Washington, under Gen. McCall. The regiments now average but about four hundred men each, and the 1st Rifles, or Bucktails, muster but two hundred men. This regiment is now commanded by Capt. Dennis McLee. The 1st Infantry of the Reserves is now under charge of Capt. Wm. Cooper Fally; 2d, Col. Wm. McCandless; 3d, Col. Horatio F. Siekel; 4th, Lieut. Col. R. H. Woolworth; 5th, Col. J. W. Fisher; 6th. Major W. H. Ent; 7th, Col. H. C. Bolinger; 8th, Major S. M. Bailey; 9th, Lieut. Col. Robert Anderson; 10th, Lieut. Col. A. J. Wainer; 11th, Col. Thos, F. Gallagher; 12th, Col. M. D. Hardins. Gen. Meade's Division, in addition to these, comprises of Pennsylvania regiments, the 121st, Col. Chapman Biddle, and 142d, Col. R. P. Cummins, together with the Batteries A, B, and G, of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded severally by Lieut. John G. Simpson, Capt. T. H. Cooper, and Captain F. P. Amsden. To these may be added Battery O, 5th United States, Capt. D. R. Ransom, who is chief of | Gen. Hooker broke the sword of Col. Stockton, and

tionts. Snow and the subsequent dampness would

OTHER PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS In Reynold's Army Corps may also be found the 56th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Hoffman, in Doubleday's division; the 107th Pennsylvania, Colonel T. P. McCoy; the 90th Pennsylwania, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Leech : the 136th Pennsylvania, Colonel Thos. M. Bayne; the 11th Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard Coulter; and 88th Pennsylvania, Colonel George P. McLean, in Gibhons' division. To these, among batteries from other States, in this division, we may add Battery F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Lieut. R. Bruce Ricketts and the Independent Pennsylvania Battery of Cap-Pain James Thompson. The 88th Pennsylvania, recruited in Philadelphia musters now but 278 men, 200 only of which could be used in battle, the remainder being necessarily detailed for other duties. There are 200 men from this regiment now in hospital, and 37 sick and convalescent in camp. This regiment, in common with others of Gibbons' division, badly want shirts stockings, and shoes, and, though requisitions have been repeatedly made on Washington, cannot yet get them. Overcoats and blankets they are sup plied with: Col. McLean has lately been sick, but colonel, having been killed, Major Gile replaces him, but is at present absent, wounded. Captain Griffith is now acting major, and the adjutant, as heretofore, is Lieut. Bennet Foust. Eight sergeants have been promoted to second lieutenancies since the regiment was formed. The 11th Pennsylvania.

Col. Coulter, encamped adjoining the 88th, muster but 340 men fit for duty. GEN. STONEMAN'S COMMAND. General Stoneman, may be called a sight good for weak eyes. It is the largest in the Army of the Potomac, and contains many new and full regiments, which are yet undecimated by battle. This is a novelty, where many regiments in other corps are but a handful, and where a captain may often be seen drilling a company of eight or ten. In this corps are the following Pennsylvania regiments: 57th, Colonel Chas. T. Campbell; 63d, Colonel A. S M. Morgan; 68th, Colonel A. H. Tippin; 99th, Col. Asher S. Leidy: 103d, Colonel A. A. McKnight; 114th. Colonel Chas. H. T. Collis: 141st, Colone Henry J. Madill-all in Brigadier General D. B. Birney's division, together with Battery D, 1st Pennsylvania, Capt. Michael Hall, among the artil-1ery. The 26th Pennsylvania, Lieut, Col. Tilghman. and 115th Pennsylvania, Colonel Robert E. Patterson, are in Sickles' division. The 84th Pennsylvania, Colonel S. M. Bowman; 110th Pennsylvania, Colonel William D. Lewis, and 122d Pennsylvania, Colonel Emlin Franklin, may be found in General Whipple's Division. For picturesqueness of costume among these regiments, as also for fine physique, we may notice the 114th, known as Collis' Zouaves. Colonel Collis is spoken of by his superiors as an able officer, and being the senior colonel of General Robinson's Brigade, would naturally succeed him in the brigadier generalship, in case of his trans fer to another sphere of duty. Col. Collis command of the brigade. The father of the Colonel holds the position of quartermaster. With the exception of a rheumatic attack suffered by Lieutenant Newlin, and a slight fever by Sergeant Major Cullen, officers and men are in good health, and much occupied at leisure mo in procuring entables not enumerated among army rations. As is the case in all volunteer regiments, officers as well as men readily carry these welcome loads, and I encountered young Captain Bowen, of the Zouaves, on his return from Falmouth, with eight loaves of bread under his arms. An army would be miscrable if it was well fed. It would die of inanition during the idleness of camp life. Procuring a variety, beyond the usual rations, healthily occupies its mind, and is about the only subject it thinks of I will enumerate the cornestibles issued by the Cro-vernment during a campaign, and called "fighting and coffee. When access to a depot is obtained. fresh beef is procurable; also, beans, rice, tea, vinegar, salt, molasses, dessicated potatoes, dessicated miscellaneous vegetables, fresh potaoes, and sometimes, though rarely, flour. As this ast is seldom seen, a main object of research is fresh bread. Every house is besieged by purchasers, and the inmates compelled, by importunity, to bake all the flour they can spare. Butter and milk are also much sought for, and poultry, hogs, sheep, fruit, and vegetables, when not paid for are stolen. This last has been the general rule lately, among privates, but the heartless and unprincipled manner

neglect of the Government in not recently paying the army. This is owing, either to a necessary delay attending the manufacture of new paper money, or to a desire that rebellious Virginia should not be enriched by the passage of Union soldiers. A large majority of the men would readily purchase rather than steal, if they had money, but food they will have, by foul means, if not by fair. Collis' Zouaves are, in general, very healthy. But few are sick, and two privates only have died since they left Philadelphia. To these must be added the loss of the highly esteemed Lieut. Henkel, whose late melancholy death, by typhoid noly death, by typhoid fever, has been already noticed in your columns. One cause of the health of this Philadelphia regiment is, that they are city men. Recruits from cities in-variably bear the hardships and epidemics of camp life better than those from country districts. A man from the country has led a regular life. He has eaten three regular meals, gone regularly to a warm bed by nine o'clock, and risen with the dawn. He has also breathed pure air, and is the more suscep-Lible to malaria or a tainted atmosphere. A olty man, by habitually breathing poisons, has rendered his lungs less sensitive to noxious gases, and the irregular hours he has kept, with a constant exposure, has hardened him against the vicissitudes of campaigning. In Sickles' division of this corps may be found the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th New Jersey, commanded respectively by Colonels Sewall and Burling, Lieutenant Colonel Francine and Col. Johnson.

Gen. Stoneman, in command of these many fine regiments, is a tall, slightly built man of thirty-seven, who graduated at West Point in 1846, and till The present war broke out was a cavalry officer, almost incessantly engaged in fighting Indians upon the Pacific coast. He varied his military service by a period of foreign travel, and has well employed Leisure hours in mental culture. The impression he gives is that of a man with high powers of mind, well versed in his profession, a keen analyst of character and ability in others, an enlightened thinker and experienced man of the world. As an offset to this, his eye is a little morose, and he has occasionally offended subordinate officers by uncalled-for asperity. Both himself and Kearney have been spoken of as cavalry officers who would have given the rebels Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee but little chance for laurels. When we need a future commander-in-chief we may look with complacency on Stoneman. He may not like Burnside and McClellan, have the popular manners to win all hearts, but he largely possesses the qualities for a great general. His assistant adjutant general is Capt. A. G. Alexander, late of the 3d United States

in which it has been often done may be ascribed to

Capt. Geo. H. Wood, commissary; Licut. A. V. Sumner, son of the well-known general, senior aid-de-camp; Lieut. Walter C. Hull, aid-de-camp; and Capt. L. L. Livingston, chief of artillery. To his surroundings may be added a very pretty bugier boy, with a heavily-laced coat, who was kept by Gen. Kearney as a pet about his person, and who is a privileged character in his new quarters.

SUTLERS COME TO GRIEF. The army sutlers have recently come to grief. Upon reaching the present encampment they purchased numerous stores at Washington, but, to their dismay, found that the War Department suddenly had forbidden their being forwarded, under plea that they occupied space upon steamboats and in cars that was needed for Government transportation, and that their wagons encumbered the roads and delayed the passage of those belonging to the army. The sutlers are thus nearly bare of goods, and, with a constant demand, cannot obtain what they have purchased, which lies idle at Washington and Alexandria. Officers are thus reduced to simple army rations. They cannot buy butter, nor any other delicacies, to say nothing of whisky and tobacco. For the latter article the army is now ravenous, and cannot be satisfied. It is the consolation of the lonely sentinel, and almost the only antidote with all, to the bore of camp life. The supposition that the profits of sutlers are heavy is true, but they have many drawbacks. Goods sometimes remain unsold, and often spoil; wagons become damaged, and need repair, and, worse still, horses become sick or lame, and often prove a dead loss to their owners. Bad debts are sometimes also made. A sutler's life, with a marching army, is one of constant labor, anxiety, and risk

MOVEMENTS. Speculations are rife here regarding movements, but nothing is known beyond the immediate circle of the Commanding General. Pontoons for two the little shelter tents, which answer well in summer to keep off dew and morning chill, but are very insufficient in gold weather. The little shelter tents, which answer well in summer to keep off dew and morning chill, but are very insufficient in gold weather. bridges arrived days ago, and a crossing was pro bridges, and for a speedy concentration on the opposite side, six or eight bridges would be needed. In case of a retreat, also, the necessity of numerous routes for return would be imperative. Whether we descend the Rappahannock banks, and essay to cross at a lower point, protected by gunboats, or whether we take water transportation at Acquia creek for the Peninsula, is uncertain. The long-indulged supposition that Banks would take his two army corps to the Peninsula, instead of to Texas, has been announced by New York papers. In that case, aided as he would be, by the force already there, it would seem that a portion, if not the whole of this army, would be needed for a demonstration upon the north of Richmond, and continue the land route it lately contemplated. Statements at home that Franklin's army corps is moving from Stafford Court House, as a preliminary to a general move-ment, are untrue. It is still there. The detail of a brigade lately for picket duty may have given rise

THE RAILROAD COMPLETED. The railroad from Acquia creek to Falmouth is repaired, and trains passed yesterday, for the first time, over Potomac run bridge, a lofty structure, three miles back of Falmouth. ARRIVAL OF MRS. BURNSIDE. Mrs. Burnside arrived here on a visit to the General last Wednesday, and returned with him to

MISHAPS TO PENNSYLVANIANS. Companies G and C, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Captains Johnson and Hess. were yesterday morning surprised at Hartwood Church, about six miles beyond Falmouth, while at breakfast, and unarmed, by about eight hundred of the enemy's cavalry, accompanied by four pieces of artillery. Company G was from Pittsburg. Four were wounded, one of whom a bugler, after he had surrendered, and twenty-five escaped. The companies numbered one hundred men in all. Both commanders were taken, together with Lieutenants Warren, Hyle, and Inglehart, the only other commissioned officers. Colonel McIntosh, commander

Washington last night. He is expected back to-

of the regiment, started in pursuit. News of another casualty reaches us this morning. A detachment of 300 men, on picket duty, were captured by the enemy last night, near Big Ford, on the Rappahannock. They belonged to the 12th and 17th New York Regiments, in Col. Stockton's brigade, Griffin's division, Butterfield's 5th Army Corps, which, together with the 3d Army Corps, is under command of General Hooker. The mail messenger from his headquarters brought the news that dismissed him from the service. This may not b in allowing an incompetent officer to command the men. He himself was not with them. The severity will be wholesome. It will cause commanders to be careful in the selection of proper officers for responsible duties.

PRISONERS AND THEIR COMPLAINTS. I find that the prisoners in charge of the provos guard, who lately suffered severely from exposure, and whose miseries were recounted in The Press, have disappeared, having partly gone to Washington, and partly been dismissed by Gen. Patrick, the provest marshal of the army. The provost guard consists of five companies of the 8th Regulars, under command of Capt. Royal T. Frank, a young, but able officer. Each company is commanded by a lieutenant, the captains having become colonels of volunteer regints. Capt. Dye is colonel of the 20th Iowa Regiment, Capt. Coggswell of a New York Regiment, Capt. Bliss of the 7th Rhode Island, Capt. Hazen of an Ohio Regiment, Capt. Lazelle of one from Massachusetts, Licut. Warner of a Vermont Regiment, and Lieut. Ferris of a regiment from Connecticut. Lieuts. Andrews, Carter, Worth, Cooper, and Hazen are the only commissioned officers under Capt. Frank. Lieut. Worth is the only son of the deceased general of that name, who was the first colo nel of the regiment upon its organization, in 1836. The present colonel, Morrison, is very old, and on recruiting service. The other field officers are Briga-

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT The President took a trip down the Potomac, on Wednesday, to Acquia creek, for the double purpose of relaxation from official duties and conference with General Burnside, who met him at that point.

RUMORS OF AN ARMISTICE. Unfounded reports are circulated to-day, in camp that an armistice of thirty days has been asked for by the rebels, and that General Lee has gone to Washington with proposals. Some even assert that he accompanied General Burnside there last evening. Whether he turned somersaults all the way i not stated. REBEL EARTHWORKS.

It was found, yesterday, that about eight hundred rebels were "laboring at earthworks to the left of Fredericksburg," and upon our right, and had placed in position, among others, a large 100-pound siege gun. Two detachments from the army corps of Wilcox and Couch, amounting, together, to twelve hundred men, were therefore detailed, last night, to erect corresponding works under cover of darkness. which, however, did not open upon them. Five gunboats are reported on the Rappahannock, opposite King George Court House. COLLIS' ZOUAVES.

Major Chandler, of Collis' Zouaves, goes to-day to Philadelphia, for the purpose of recalling to duty about thirty soldiers of the old company organiza-tion commanded by Colonel Collis when a captain. Their excuse is, that they enlisted as a body guard to General Banks, and, being no longer used in that capacity, are entitled to discharge. The contrary view argues that they also enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, unless soon disto Philadelphia, in citizens' clothes, unknown to

BRAGG'S ARMY ARRIVED. A number of Northern ladies, visiting in Frede ricksburg, received passes, on Friday, to return home. They report the army of Bragg as having formed a junction with Lee, and that the Secession feeling in Fredericksburg is most violent.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 1, 1862. REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

On Friday night about 120 clock, while Capt. Byron McCutcheon, of the 20th Michigan Infantry, was on duty with two hundred men on the Washington Farm (the old Homestead of the Washington family, about two miles cast of Falmouth, where George cut the famous cherry tree,) two rebel officers crossed the river in a skiff and delivered up themselves and arms, asking the protection of the stars and stripes. They were well dressed and intelligent gentlemen; one a captain in a Texan regiment and the other a clerk in the quartermaster's department in Richmond. clerk in the quartermaster's department in Richmond. They left Richmond nearly three weeks ago, and have since remained secreted by an Irishman in Fredericksburg, only venturing about by night. STRENGTH OF LEE'S ARMY—IS IT FALLING BACK? The information which those officers impart

The information which those officers impart is valuable, and contains matter confirmatory of and additional to that contained in your yesterday's desputch. They agree that the rebel force at Fredericksburg numbers from 75,000 to 100,000 men, and certainly has not exceeded the latter figure, and that, though suffering for want of clothing and many kinds of supplies, they are still apparently hopeful of final success. For once, however, Gen. Lee and his associates are puzzled over the movements of our army, which they do not seem fully to comprehend, and have finally concluded the advance upon Fredericksburg to be a feint, designed to amuse them, while the main attack upon Richmond is to come from another quarter. Upon this theory, they now believe our force in front of Fredericksburg in reality to be small, and that immense hosts are being embarked at Bellplaine, and conveyed in transports up James river. Acting upon this idea, they have commenced erecting earthworks for the protection of a garrison force, while the main body of their army has again commenced moving toward Richmond.

TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE REBELS. In addition to these facts of great present interest, the Quartermaster's Clerk states, from his own knowledge, that the entire rebel army has never caceeded 475,000 men, and this was the largest number for which clothing and rations were ever required. SOUTHERN FEMALE ABANDON These officers were in Fredericksburg when the recent National cayalry dash was made, and state, that with a hundred more men we might have held the city until the arrival of more force. They mention the case of one of our men who fought with desperate valor, and contended single-handed with five rebels, and wounded them all before being killed. His dead holy was instantly stripped of clothing, and His dead body was instantly stripped of clothing, and subjected to most barbarous indignities—the men kicking it in their rage, and the females—unworthy the name of women—spitting upon it as they passed by! Finally, one woman, less inhuman than the rest, came out of the house and covered it with a quilt: Even Indian savages respect courage in an enemy; but it has been reserved for Southern rebels

to surpass in barbarism a race proverbial for cruelt WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

A despatch was received this evening from Capt.

J. B. Conger, at Centreville, stating that he had just returned from Warrenton, where he had been with a small force on a seout, and had driven out a few rebels, capturing a number of the Black Horse Cavalry, nine horses and a wagon. Also, an "intelligent contraband" from Gordonsville direct.—New York Times. RECONNOISEANCE TO WARRENTON.

-General Heintzelman, commanding defences of Washington, has approved of the following sent tences, made by general court-martial assembled in that vicinity: Private Benj. H. Phillips, 10th Massachusetts Battery, for drunkenness while on duty, sentenced to two months' hard labor, with ball and chain; private Sylvester Riley, Co. H, 1st Rhode Island Regiment Light, Artillery, for absence without leave, sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with ball and chain, and forfeit all pay and allow-Cavalry, an anniable and able officer. He numbers ances that are or may become due him, and then to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the rector; Capt. Win. E. Morford, chief quartermaster; United States. A Section 19 Section

## THE CITY.

The Thermometer 

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM FOR CON-VALESCENT SOLDIERS .- Among the many noble enterprises that Philadelphians have attempted and of the success of which they may be justly proud, is a library and reading room for the convalescent soldiers who crowd the hospitals of our city. The idea was conceived by an earnest-hearted woman, whose name will be read at hundreds of distant firesides by the relatives of those who enjoy its comforts, and who will never cease gratefully to remember to whom they are indebted for the benefits received. The old "Brickmakers' Church," in Twentieth street, above Chestnut, was obtained and put in thorough repairs through the liberality of the owner and of various mechanics who gave i their time and skill. It is now a haven of rest. where those poor soldiers who, maimed and with shattered constitutions, are temporarily among us can take refuge for a time from the sad associations of their hospital homes. The basement of the building has been converted into a reading room supplied with chairs and tables. where the men can read or write or play games, such

as chess, backgammon, dominoes, &c. Adjoining the reading room is the library, where a committee of ladies is always in attendance, ready to give out books or to write letters for those who are disabled. On the walls of the larger room hang prints and maps, by the aid of which they "can fight their batties o'er again," or trace the fortunes of their comrades still in the field. The upper story is used as a lecture and music

room, in which are two pianos. This place has proved, and, it is hoped, will still continue, a source of great attraction. On Thursday afternoons entertaining and instructive lectures are delivered. The first was by the Rev. Dr. Newton, on Nineveh; the second by the Rev. Dr. Goddard, on Character, and the third by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins. It is proposed that every few evenings an exhibition shall be given to amuse and instruct the soldiers. There will be music, recitations, orations, dialogues in character, prestidigitation, &c., the entertainments being varied, so as to make them attractive as long as possible. Several such have already been given, and have met with decided approval. It is designed to erect in the rear of the church another building, for a smoking-room, and where they can be provided with good hot coffee, and refreshments of various kinds, at first cost, thereby saving to themselves profits which would go into other pockets.

The rooms are open from 9 A. M. until 9 or 10 P. M. Ladies are always in attendance who are pleased to read or write for those who require and

desire it. The gentlemen who, by their aid and countenance, have assisted the directresses in carrying out this undertaking, are as follows: President, Dr. Francis W. Lewis; secretary, Mr. Wm. P. Oresson; treasurer, Mr. Geo. T. Lewis; managers, Messrs. C. J. Stille, Alexander Brown, Ed. M. Hopkins, John H. Atwood, Geo. P. Smith, J. Heatly Dulles, Louis H. Redner, F. R. Starr, and E. S. Clarke. These names are alone sufficient to guarantce the completion of this enterprise to the satisfaction of all who are not disposed to be captious or hypercritical. The managers desire that all should visit this modest building, and by their sympathy and contributions help on the good work.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS UNDER THE DRAFT-IMPORTANT DECISION.—A very important decision touching the rights of citizens under the draft has just been made at Harrisburg. The case was one in which the commissioner of Lancaster county had drafted an excess of men over the quota of his county. John Markley, one of this excess, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, to test the legality of excess of the draft. The judge, in a very, elaborate opinion, in which the merits of the question were discussed in every particular, decided that the draft over the quota was illegal and void, and that the prisoner be discharged. There is another point in this decision, however, which is important, and which will prove interesting to substitutes. Those of the men thus drawn in excess, who accepted the draft, and procured substitutes, it is decided that such substitutes can be held for the service into which they voluntarily entered. The decision in the case of Markley will not affect the case of any substitute. Such substitution was voluntary, and the substitute is regarded, to all intents and purposes, as a volunteer, regularly enlisted and The case was ably argued by Attorney General Meredith and R. A. Lamberton, Esq., for Government, and J. C. Bullitt, Esq., of Philadelphia, and

Messrs. Amweg and Dickey, of Lancaster, for the

Police Intelligence.—Robt. Wate had a further hearing, yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of robbery. It was alleged that he stole from a cellar, in Third street, near Chestnut, three baskets of champagne and 16,000 cigars. and that he stole from 219 Arch street a barrel of turpentine. He was held in \$1,500 bail to answer both charges. George Rankin and Josiah Bright, doing business at No. 2 Decatur street, were brought before the same magistrate, and were charged, on the oath of C. M. Carpenter, with "shoving" counterfeit money. Mr. Carpenter is a telegraphic operator in the 2d police district, and was detailed by the lieutenant to proceed to No. 2 Decatur street, for the purpose of purchasing a lot of the "queer." He went there and inquired for Mr. Rankin, who was then out of town, but would be at home on the next day. Accordingly, he proceeded on the following day, and bought five notes on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent county, Chestertown, Maryland—denomination, \$5. For this batch a five-dollar "green-back" was paid. He again called, and Rankin inquired if he would not like to buy a new note, as one had just come out. Another "green back" was given for what purported to be twenty-five dollars' worth of notes on Cuyler's Bank of Palmyra, New York. A lot of notes on the Farmers' Bank of Reading was also purchased, and an lagreement was made to buy for \$18 notes to the amount of \$100. Before the agreement was consummated, Rankin and Bright were confided to the tender mercies of the police. Both were committed in default of \$5,000 bail.

Yesterday morning, Harry McMinn was before Alderman Hager upon the charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain, a military coat, and an overcoat. The articles belonged to a Spaniard, and were taken from the Port Royal Saloon, on Fourth street. The accused was arrested at Second and Race streets and the coats were found in a restaurant in that vi' cinity. McMinn was held in \$500 bail to answer. A man, named Gottlieb Righter, was stabled in the back, just below the shoulders, about eleven o'clock on Monday, on Richmond street, near Huntingingdon. He was not seriously injured. John Ridey, Josephine Gardner, and Mary Reed were arrested on suspicion of having inflicted the stabs. They were taken before Alderman Fields, and placed under \$1,000 for a further hearing. Yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Ludlow, Catharine Briler was convicted of a charge of stealing a gold watch. After her conviction, Detective Callanan stated to the court that he recognized the pri-

soner as Mary Hildebrand, who had given the police considerable trouble eleven years ago. Then the proceeds of her robberies amounted to \$5,000. Judge Ludlow imposed a sentence of three years. AMOUNT OF CLOTHING AT THE SCHUTT-KILL ARSENAL .- The following statement shows the amount of clothing on hand yesterday, ready for is. sue, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

Uniform coats, (engineer, ordnance, artillery, and infantry).
Uniform jackets, (dragoon, cavalry, and light m jackets, (dragoon, cavalry, and light Uniform jackets, (dragoon, eavalry, and light attiller; 56,428

Trowsers, (mounted men) 61,860

Do (foot) 460,138

Drawers, pairs 300,031

Flannel shirts, 219,790

Painted blankets Shelter tents 4,105

Rubber do Shelter tents 8,621 12,726

Great coats, (mounted) 11,444

Do (foot) 49,862 61,306

Bootees, pairs 122,566

Boots, pairs 25,816

Stockings, pairs 46,426 Stockings, pairs.
Leather stocks.
Uniform hats.
Rorang caps

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The business of arresting deserters from the ranks of the drafted men has of late become a profitable business with the provost guard. The plan of the drafted men who desire to escape the service is to leave the city, seek some of the near railroad stations, and there take the trains for whatever locality they desire to reach in order to cheat the Government out of the service they owe. This has been carried on to such an extent, and the service suffered so severely in men, that the most stringent measures have been adopted to frustrate the designs of the drafted men, and arrest all who are detected in the act of deser

BUILDING PERMITS—The following table will exhibit the number of permits issued for buildings during November, 1862: Dwellings—Four-story. 15
Three-story. 52
Two-story. 32 School-house (Germantown)..... ce-houses.

REPORT OF THE HOWARD HOSPITAL -The following is the report of the Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables, 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, for November, 1862: Number of patients registered since March 1st, 

THE YOUNG ROVER.—This vessel, which has been at the south wharf of the Navy Yard, for repairs, was hauled out into the stream yesterday morning. Her crew went on board yesterday afternoon, preparatory to sailing.

SENT TO FORT DELAWARE.—Yesterday afternoon three rebel prisoners left the provost marshal's office for Fort Delaware, there to be exchanged. TIMELY DISCOVERY.—Yesterday morning, about half past one o'clock, a four-story brick dwelling, No. 633 Barelay street, was discovered to be

on fire. The flames were extinguished by the Good

Intent Hose Company and the police before much

damage had been done.

DEATHS AT ARMY HOSPITALS. - The deaths reported yesterday were as follows: Broad and Cherry-Thomas Jones, Company D, 42d New York. Sixteenth and Filbert-Peter McCool, Company B. 65th New York. STRAY CATTLE. -At an early hour vesterday morning, sixty-one stray cattle, belonging to a Mr. Alburger, were found wandering the streets, in

the Eighth police district.

i in distribution area.

STRIKE AMONG THE STEVEDORES.—The stevedores and other day-laborers employed along the wharves recently demanded an increase of  $\frac{1}{20}$ cents per day to their wages, making \$1.75 in all. The employers resisted the demand at first, but they have generally been compelled to yield, and the men nencedwork in some instances yesterday morn-Why N. WNW... WNW. WSW... W by N. W by N. ing. The men took advantage of the fact that an unusual number of vessels, filled with large and valuable cargoes, are in port at this time, and that, while the strike continued, things were at a dead-lock among the shipping, among merchants and importers, and among such custom-house officials as are employed upon the shipping. Now that the wages-question is settled, there will be stirring times along the Delaware front for a time.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE CURRENCY.—It is said that counterfeit fifty cent postage notes have been put in circulation. The front side is not a good imitation of the genuine, and on the reverse the figures "50" are upside down. The "50" in the corners of the front side have been stamped on separately, and the green ink used strikes through to the back, and shows on the white paper. WATER STATISTICS .- During the past nonth the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works have been as follows:

Gals, Water Pumped Average No during the month. gals, per day 248,991,002 288,809 231,007,080 7,701,236 57,246,040 2,908,201 ii 34,931,430 1,104,483 inii mognt. chuylkill. Pwenty-fourth ward..... ....602,091,612 Total. 20,069,720 LEGAL INTELLIGENCE!

United States District Court, in Admiralty— (Sitting as a Prize Court)—Judge Cad-walader. INTERESTING PRIZE CASE—IS PERSONAL PROPERTY CAPTURED ON LAND BY THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES CONFISCABLE?
United States vs. Cotton, Rosin, &c.—A most interesting and novel prize question was presented in this case—one that has never before been raised in any admiralty court of the United States sitting as a prize court. The property Belled was captured on the sounds on the North Carolina coast, and on on the sounds on the North Carolina coast, and on land at the capture of Newbern, by the naval forces of the United States under command of Commodore Rowan. The cotton had been used in the construction of the rebel fortilections at that place and in defence of the town. The rosin, tar, turpenting &c., were found collected in Newbern after the place had been occupied by the military and naval forces. It was libelled by the Government as lawful prize of war. A portion of the naval stores rosin, &c., was claimed by a person professing loyalty to the United States. No claim was made to the rest of the property. A polication was made by the United United States. No claim was made to the rest of the property. Application was made, by the United States district attorney for its emdemnation as lawful prize, and Messrs. Henry and Meregith were assigned by the court to represent the interest of absent parties who might be owners.

J. Hubbey Ashton, Esq., assistant United States district attorney, opened the argument for the United States. The questions raised in the case were: 1st. Whether the prize court had jurisdiction to entertain. a libel against personal property can to entertain a libel against personal property cap-tured on land by the naval forces of the United to entertain. a libel against personal property captured on land by the naval forces of the United States after the capture of the town in the hostile occupation of the enemy? 2d. Whether, if the court has jurisdiction, such property is confiscable? On these points the decisions of the English courts on the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty were cited, showing that that court may condemn prize property of an enemy taken on land after the reduction or capitulation of the place, where the property is found in hostile occupation. On the question of the confiscability, the point presented was whether, after the capture of a place in one of the seceed States, the forces of the United States have the right to take the property of one of the citizens of the place found on the land. It was shown that no case had occurred in foreign wars where personal property taken fagrante bello by the enemy had been restored, and it was contended that the same rule of confiscation applied to captures in a civilas in a foreign war.

Mr. Aleredith argued that the inquiry of the court should be directed to the question of whether the claimant here was a loyal citizen of North Carolina at the time of capture, and if it was demonstrated that the property of a loyal citizen, though captured in a hostile place, could not be condemned, then it was the duty of the court force in the restored on the remained on the condemned, then it was the duty of the court force in force on the nature of confiscation for meaning the nature of confiscation for the court is not the property of a loyal citizen, though captured in a hostile place, could not be condemned, then it was the duty of the court force in force on the nature of confiscation for the court of the duty of the court of the c in a hosfile place, could not be condemned, then it was the duty of the court to refrain from condemnation until the loyalty of the absent parties could be tion until the loyalty of the absent parties could be ascertained.

Messus, Samuel Dickson and John C. Bullitt, who appeared for the clatifiant, took ground against the jurisdiction of the court in cases of captures of personal/property on land, and denied the right of condemnation, citing the modern usages and laws of nations as adopted by civilized nations.

United States District Attorney George A. Coffey contended that the court could not enter into the inquiry of whether the naval forces were right in making the science; that they were the judges of the necessity of the capture, and the question was

necessity of the capture, and the question was whether property thus taken could be confiscated.

The court condemned the cotton, but reserved its The court condemned the cotton, but reserved its decision as to the rest of the property libelled. To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: We are pleased to learn that two companies of the Continental Cavalry have been mustered into service with the following officers: Company A—Captain, Wm. H. Page; First Lieutenant, Herman Hamburger; Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Laws. Company B—Captain, E. J. Pennypacker; First Lieutenant, Wahartley Jones; Second Lieutenant, Harry Clay Potter, forming the first squadron of the regiment, which is now in Camp Metcalf, under the instruction of Wm. H. Wonderly; late of the United States army. Companies C and D are being recruited under Captains Capewell and Jackson, and arrapidly filling up, and are expected to be completed rapidly filling up, and are expected to be completed and mustered into service by the last of the week. Companies E and F, to be commanded by Cap-tains Clark and Furniss, are also meeting with success.

The prospect of an early completion of the regi ment has never been better than at the present

time.
The regimental staff and field officers are:
Colonel.—Jesse E. Peyton.
Senior Major.—Wm. W. Wood.
Second Major.—Wm. W. Wurts.
Junior Major.—James E. Henrich.
Adjutant.—J. Chester White (mustered).
Quartermaster.—Daniel McLeod (mustered). PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE, ISRAEL MORRIS, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. 

Brig Deilance, Wyman Fort Spain, soon-Brig Delhi, Darnaby Demerara, soon Brig Herald, Davis Rio de Janeiro, soon Brig Timothy Field, Royal Port Spain; soon Schr Isabella Maria, Joline Laguayra, soon MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1862.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mase and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. 1st inst. 10 miles SW of Cape May, saw a schooner bottom up.

Brig San Antonio, Snow, 11 days from New Orleans, with sugar and molasses to Bishop, Simons & Co. Reans, with sugar and molasses to Hishop, Simons & Co.

Brig Russian, Toothaker, 5 days from Alexandria, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Ida Ponder, Wilson, 2 days from Milton, Del, with bark to Ins Barratt & Son.

Schr Marietta, Hand, 4 days from Port Royal, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Milton, Keen, 5 days from Newbern, NC, in ballast to captain.

Schr Garnet, Quillan, 2 days from St Martin's, Md, with mase to Ins L Bewley & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W P Clyde. York, with mase to W P Clyde.

CLEARED. Ship Orion, Whitney, San Francisco, Workman Silp Orion, Manager Silver, Schr. A. Schr. Madeira & Cabada.
Schr. Westover, Eldridge, Boston, Twells & Co. Schr. Clara, Crowell, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co. Schr. Milton, Keen, New York, D. Cooper. Schr. J. Irelan, Crawford, Piney Point, Va, Hunter Norton & Co. ter, Norton & Co.
Schr P M Wheaton, Wheaton, do do Schr Orris Francis, Wiley, Boston, Tyler, Stone Schr Offis Francis, Wiley, Boston, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr Emeline Rickey, Tice. Newbern, do Schr Jos Porter, Burroughs, do do Schr I Thompson, Corson, Fort Monroe, do Schr H G Ely, Boyce, Alexandria, do Schr Levin Lank, Boyce, Baltimore, J. W. Bacon, Schr Cora, Scull, Washington, Capt A Boyd, Schr W Donnelly, Hunter, Baltimore, Wannemacher & Maxfield.

Str S Seymour, Room, Alexandria, T Webster, Ir. Str S Seymour. Room, Alexandria, T Webster, Jr. Str Farmer, McCue, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Str Black Diamond, Green, New York, W M Baird & Co. Str Alida, Robinson, New York, W P Clyde. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Dec. 1.

The U.S. sloop-of-war Dale, for Key West; barks

Ann Elizabeth, for Goree, WCA. Mahlon Williamson, for Key West, and Oak, for Boston; brigs Thos

Watter, for Martinique; Delaware, for London; and

Stephen Duncan, for Cardenas, went to sea yesterday. Wind southwest.

AARON MARSHALL. (Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, Nov. 30.

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

Saratoga, grain to A G Cattell-& Co; A B Sherk, do to captain; Commerce, do to Thornton Barnes; Caroline, do to Mr Wetherill; Julia, bituminous coal to Wm Mellweige & Son. I W Western and Son. to Wm McIlvaine & Son; J W Woomer, lumber

(Correspondence of The Press.)
HAVRE DE GRACE, Dec. 1:
The steamer Wyoming left here this morning with
the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as Champion, wheat and corn to A G Cattell & Co: P Pfouts, grain and leather to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; U Winslow, cloverseed and leather to Perot & Bro; Chas B Davis, lumber to R. Wolverton; E & W Gould, do to H Croskey; Mary & Susan, do to Norcross & Sheets; Ann E Scebold; coal to Delaware College Control of the Perot Structure of the Per ware City; Canopy, lumber to T B Daiby; S M Hamilton, coal to Delaware City.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, arrived at Steamship Huron, Matthews, hence, arrived at Boston 1st inst.

Brig Orozimbo, Tracy, hence for Boston, at New
York 1st inst.

Brig C H Frost, Hiorth, hence, was discharging at Brig Umpire, Perry, hence, arrived at Boston 1st instant.

Brig John Barnard, Jamieson, cleared at Eastport

24th ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig G. W Barter, Gilchrist, hence for Portland, at Gloucester 26th ult.

Schrs John McAdams, Pearson, Dwight, Davis. and Redington, Harris, hence, arrived at Boston 1st instant.

Schr Eugene, Parker, hence, arrived at Portsmouth 28th ult.

Schrs Georgiana, Sweet, hence for Rockport; Herald, Knight, hence for Newburyport; and Halo, Short, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 26th ult. Short, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 26th ult. Schr Mary Pletcher, Crosby; for Philadelphia, cleared at Gloucester 28th ult. Schr Monterey, Craig, sailed from Bristol 29th ult. for Philadelphia Schrs Lady Ellen, Corson, Fanny, Sfokes, Mary Shropshire, Garrison, Eleanor, Facemire, and T Clark for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 1st instant. Schrs Althea; Corson, and W R Genn, Bacon, hence for Boston, at New York 1st inst. CAUTION.

The well-carned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIHBANKS' SCALES," and purchasors have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is desired. FAIRBANKS & EWING, apio-tf MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST. BAY RUM.—IN PUNCHEONS AND Wine Barrels, for sale by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, 200 126 WALNUT Street,

PROPOSALS The Navy Department will, until the 23d of December, 1862, receive propositions for the erection and completion of a wharf at Port Royal, South Carolina, in comformity with the general specifications herewith accompanying. The proposition noust state the gross amount for which the wharf, derricks, hoisting engine, seale, rail-tracks, and cars will be completed, according to the plans and specifications, and name the time within which the parry will agree to have it finished.

Parties intending to bid can examine the drawings in the Navy Department, and in the office of the Constructing Engineer in the Now York Navy Yard, at the office of the Knay Agent at Philadelphia and at Boston.

The bid must be accompanied by the usual guarantee that if accepted the party will execute the contract, which will be dared from the time the party is notified that his offer is accepted, and the contract will embrace the usual conditions.

Specifications for a Wharf at Port Royal, S. C.

Specifications for a Wharf at Port Royal, S. C.

The wharf is to be in the form of a T; the part leading from the shore to the front will be 521 feet long and 42 feet 6 inches wide. From high-water mark to 7 feet 6 inches wide. From high-water mark to 7 feet 6 inches where the distance is 235 feet; from 7 feet 6 inches daph to 19 feet 6 inches the distance is 140 feet; from 19 feet 6 inches depth to 25 feet 6 inches depth the distance is 70 feet, and the front wharf will stand in about 27 feet 6 inches water, all at high tide.

The piles are to be of good sound heart pine, not loss than 12 inches diameter at the butt, and must be driven to a good firm bearing; they will be in rows 8 feet from centre to centre, running across the wharf, and seven piles in each row, with a fenderpile on each side, making nine piles in each row, with a fenderpile on each side, making nine piles in ench cross row. These piles are to be barked and covered with sheet zine, 10 ounces to the square foot, from high-water mark down to 6 inches below the surface of the mud, well and securely put on, to protect them from the worms.

The piles will be cut off at the proper height, as shown on the plan, and capped with hard pine timber, 12 by 12 inches, overy third pile being tennoned into the cap and pinned, and the outside of the wharf there is to be a stringer from higher, 9 by 12 inches, resting upon the caps and strongly bolted at each crossing, and between these stringers there are to be hard nine joists there is to be a floor of 4 inche hard pine the plank a seal corosing. Around the outside of the wharf there is to be a stringer in the plank at each crossing. Around the outside of the wharf there is to be a stringer with every sound the caps and strongly bolted at each crossing. Around the edge of the wharf there is to be a post of the wint of the plank fastened with one 5 inch spike in each plank at each crossing. Around the edge of the wharf there is to be a post of the wint of the caps and pinned with fare are to be strongly belte

one 8-inch spike in each plank at each crossing. Around the edge of the wharf there is to be a cap still by Floct, of hard pine, well fastened and rounded on the top to shed the rain.

The lender piles are to be strongly bolted to the stringers and cap sills. Four clusters, of about six piles each, are to be driven, capped, and prepared as foundations for derricks. There are also to be twelve mooring posts of white oak timber, 12 inches in diameter, well driven and 'strongly scenred to the wharf at the points indicated on the plan. These will be four feet above the floor of the wharf, and all piles are to be sheathed with zine, as before described.

At each end of the front wharf, and on each side of the wharf leading from the shore, there is to be a landing stair 3 feet 6 inches wide, strongly secured to the wharf, and reaching to low-water mark.

The contractor will be required to build a bulkhead where the awharf joins the shore, and fill up with earth to receive the rail track hereinafter described.

On the wharf, at the points indicated on the plan, will be four derricks for hoisting coal, similar to those used at the coal depots on the North river, provided with all the necessary falls, with sufficient rope to reach the lioisting engine, and shieves for changes of direction, and all ready for use in hoisting coal. A particular description of these derricks will be given.

There is to be a hoisting engine of most approved construction, having four drunns, and to be of sufficient power to work the four derricks at the same time in hoisting coal. Over this ongine there is to be a frame hoists to protect it from the wharf there are to be iron ring bolts of 124-inch iron, and ring 6 inches diameter in the clean, placed at every 50 feet, and stronely fastened to the sills and stringers.

On the wharf, and extending upon to the land, will be a rail track of iron, about fifty, pounds to the yard, with such ibranches as may be required; the total length of single track being three-fourths of a mile; the track is t

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GRARD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, 15th December, at 12 M., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

PACKING BOXES—In such quantities as may be needed, from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1863.

LUMBER—Principally White Pine; second Common one-inch Boards, eight to ten inches wide, planed on one side; and third Common, one-inch rough Pine Boards, for the same period.

HOOP POLES—Of good Hickory; all required for the same period. same period.

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPER—Plain or with printed headings, and ENVELOPES, of different sizes, with printed descriptions; all that may be required for with printed descriptions; all that may be required for the same period.

NALLS AND SCREWS—All that may be needed from let January to 30th June, 1863.

Samples of the various sizes of Boxes and Hoop Poles can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal; samples of Paper, Envelopes, &c., at this office.

Proposals will be endoused separately Proposals for "Packing Boxes," "Hoop Poles," "Lumber," "Paper and Buyelopes," "Nails and Screws." The names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded, must accompany the 'proposals. The Government reserves the right to reject all proposals, if the prices are not satisfactory.

G. H. CROSMAN, de2-12t.

Deputy Quartermaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OPFICE INMAN AFFAIRS,
November 17, 186
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsod "Proposals for Ind
Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be
livered in the city of New York, will be received at
office of Indian Affairs, until twelve o'clock M., on W
nesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnish
the following named articles:

ULASS NO. 1.

MACKINGE BLANKETS, CLOTHS, AND DRY

the following named articles:

ULASS NO. 1.

MACKINAC BLANKETS, CLOTHS, AND DRY
GOODS.
3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
42 by 56 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
42 by 56 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
82 by 46 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
1,200 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure
82 by 46 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure
82 by 46 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure
60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 32 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 66 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
1,000 pairs 32 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
1,000 pairs 1, point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 60 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
1,000 pairs 1, point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 60 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 1, point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 60 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 1, point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 60 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

100 pairs 1/2 point gentinens may american weigh 4/2 pounds;
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 22 by 46 inches, and weigh 3/4 pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 do gray-list blue cloth.
200 do do blue cloth.
4,000 do saved list black cloth.
4,000 do do blue cloth.
5,000 do do blue cloth.
200 dozen 8/4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 do cetton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 do Merrimac calico.
5,000 do bet icking.
20,000 do bet icking.
20,000 do bet icking.
20,000 do paid linsers.
20,000 do paid linsers.
20,000 do mallenched domestic sheeting.
2,500 do blue ched sheeting.
2,500 do fannels, assorted.
2,500 do cetton maire.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
600 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts. 2,000 calico shirts. - 300 dozen Canadian belts. CLASS No. 2. ULASS NO. Z.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

200 blue satinet pantaloons.

250 do coats.

50 cadet-mixed satinet coats,

250 do do pantaloons.

175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.

100 pantalbobs do

330 casinet coats, trimmed with red.

ULASS NO. 3.

ULASS NO. 3.

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. 2,700 pounds brass kettles.

40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)

500 camp Rettles, (3 sizes.)

500 dose 2 quart tin pans.

500 do 6 quart tin pans.

700 do 6 quart tin pans.

1,200 do fish looks.

750 do fish hooks.

750 do fish looks.

750 do fish cooks.

750 do fish cooks.

750 do searse tooth combs.

117 do fine tooth combs.

117 do fine tooth combs.

250 do scissors.

600 do shears.

160 do weeding hoes.

250 do bandsaw files, 4/2 inches.

50 do spades. 50 do spades. 2,500 short handle fry pans. 75 dozen basting spoons. 1,500 do table spoons, (from.) 65 do axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds. 850 do half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.) 500 do zinc intrors.
50 do fire steels.
50 do fire steels.
50 pounds, brass wire.
150 do best Chinese Vermillion.
600 do seed heads.
100 dozen butcher knives.
100 do scalping knives.
230 do squaw hatchets. CLASS No. 4. GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c 300 rifles, cap lock, (half-ounce ball.) 500 shot guns, (double barrel.) 150 kegs powder. 1,000,000 water-proof caps, 300 bags Traid belts, 200 flasks, 200 bolts. 500 powder horns. 3,000 flints. 292 dozen gun nipples. 300 wrenches. 322 dozen ann nipples.

330 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabries, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples, by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected, in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality, within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Phyment will be machased at his expense, Phyment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids

the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles maned than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that mone from persons who have failed to comply with the geguirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents; at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I for we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated November Tah, 1892, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, there insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for, deliverable in the city of New York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words, "in whole or in part if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security; satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same, "Each proposal must be accorded by two or more responsible persons, whose suffi

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 25, 1862.
Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Glass No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of Tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the Tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids, for consideration.

W. P. DOLE, 1028

Subsistence Department with FOUR HUNDED TONS OF HAX in bales:
The first delivery to be commenced on or about the light of December, and the whole quantity put in before the end of said mouth.
The Hay to be Shipped by water and delivered on the wharves at SIXTH Street, and weighed in Washington. ). C.
Bidders must state in their bids the price per 100 pounds
t which they will furnish the Hay.
Pirms making bids must state the names of all the parties interested.
Payments to be made in Trensury notes, or such funds as Government may have for distribution.
Bids to be directed to Colonel A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals for Hay."
no22-III PROPOSALS. ORDNANCE OFFICE, War Department, Washington, November 24, 1892.

PROPOSATS.

until the 5th of DECEMBER, 1852, for furnishing the baistence Department with FOUR HUNDRED TONS

War Department Washington
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until 4 o'clock P. M. on the NINTH DAY of December 124, for the manufacture and delivery of the following projectiles, viz:
5,000 ten-inch Solid Shot,
1,000 fifteen-inch Stells:
1,000 fifteen-inch Stattoring Shot.
The projectiles to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Menual, with the exception of the Battering Shot which must be made of what is known as gumental. Drawings of these projectiles can be seen at the principal arsonals of the United States, at the Ordnance Agency, No. 45. WORTH Street, New York, and at this office.
The projectiles are to be delivered, free of charge for transportation, at the United States Arsenal, on Governor's Island, New York harbor, where they will be inspected; and all such as may be rejected must be removed, by the contractor, immediately after the inspection 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. be derivered:

Payment will be made by the Treasury Department on
the usual certificates of inspection and receipt, after each the usual certificates of inspection and receipt, aner 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 affidayit from the party making it, to the effect that he is an iron founder, and that, if his hid is accepted, the projectics will be made at his foundry—naming 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 endersed "Proposals for Projectiles."

JAS, W. RIPLEY, no27-tde9

Brig. Gen. Chief Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER. Depot Quastermaster's Office, Corner of Eighteenth and G streets, Washinstrox, D. C., Nov. 24, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday, December 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for deivering in the city of Washington, at such point as the Dopot Quartermaster may direct, one million (1,600,000) eet of Lumber of the following kind and description, viz. yiz:
Seven hundred and fifty thousand (759,000) feet 44 or one
(1) inch White Pine Common Cullings.
Eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three
(83,33) feet Scantling, 3 by 4, fourteen feet long,
(Hemlock.) (18,333) rect searching, 3 %, noticed rect long, (Hemlock.)

Eighty-three, thousand three hundred and thirty-four (83,334) feet 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, (Hemlock.)

All the above described to be good merchantable Lumber, 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. after signing the contract.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.

The shility of the bidder to fill the contract, should it oc awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to he guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the wid. the guarantee, and sain guarantee must accompany the bid.

The responsibility of the guaranters 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.

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 parity signing it.

Bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guaranters, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain EDWARD L.
HARTZ, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army,
Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber." posals for Lumber."

Form of Guaranete.

We, —, of the county of —, and State of —, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, do hereby guarantee that — is able to fulfill the contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared 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. EDUCATION. ROF. MASSE, A. M., IS NOW FORM-ING a CLASS on Pronunciation, Grammar, Conversation, and Reading, on the Oral plan. Lesson: EVERY DAY—\$5 a month. 1342 SPRUCE street. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.— SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA, PA Chorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English dies, &c. studies, &c.

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

Boarding per week, \$2.25.

Tuition per quarter, \$6.00. For catalogues or information address Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. M., Village Green, Pa. ocio-tf DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACA

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

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

A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the educational department, and aim to make their instructions thorough and practical. The department of studies embraces the following courses? Frimary, 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 cadets will be carefully attended to. For circulars, apply to JAS. H. ORNE, Esq., No. 626 CHESTNUT Street, or at the Book Stand of Coutiontal Hotel, Philadelphia, or to Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT-A Forty-Dollar Scholarship in BRYANT & STRAT-TON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Address "Discount," at this office. INSURANCE COMPANIES OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADRIPHIA, Nov. 12, 1862. The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Char-Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1851:.... 198,908 05 1.00 8524,538 16 PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1861, to October \$313,143 07 Interest during same period-Sal-L vages, &c. 58,715 20 8376.858 27 Losses, Expenses, &c., during the

Fire Losses.... Return Premium Re-Institution Expenses, Salaries, Rent. &c... \$213,804342 \$163,053 85 \$6\$\$.750 Par. Cost \$663.749 62 Mkt val \$683.178 00 Real Estate.
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.
Serip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, \$10,803, estimated value.
Cash on, deposit with United States.
Government, subject to ten days call.
\$20,000,000

51,363 35 91,232 58

36,911 55

4,518 00

year as above: Marine and Inland Navigation

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT in the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the first December proximo.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1862, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the first December proximo. the parties entitled to the same on and after the first De-cember proximo.

They have ordered also that the remaining outstand-ing SCRIP of the Company of the issues (or dividends) of the years prior to 1838, he redeemed in cash on and after February 2, 1833, from which date all interest thereon

February 2, 1863, from which date all interest thereon shall cease,

\*\*All Policy of the detail interest thereon shall cease,

\*\*All Policy of the declaration of the declaration of the declaration of the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

Thomas C. Hand, Directors.

Theophilms Paulding, John R. Penrose, John R. Penrose, John R. Penrose, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer Mclivaine, Joseph H. Seal, John B. Semple, Pittsburg, George C. Leiper, John B. Semple, Pittsburg D. T. Morgan,

A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, Programment of the declaration of t A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLEURN, Secretary. no20-12t INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE FSTATE OF PENNSYLVANIA-OFFICE Nos. 4 and 51 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WALNUT Street, between DOCK and THIRD Streets, Philadelphia. INCORPORATED in 1794—CHARTER PERRPETUAL.
CAPITAL \$200,000.
PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862,
S485,06.13,
MARINE, FIRB, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION
INSURANCE. Henry D. Sherrerd,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Smith,
William R. White,
George H. Stuart,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,

Table R. Mastin,

D I R E C T O R S.
Tobias Wagner,
Thomas B. Wattson,
Henry G. Freeman,
Charles S. Lewis,
George C. Carson,
Edward G. Knight,
Mastin.

John B. Mustin,
HENRY D. SHERRERD, President
WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.
no18-ti THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.) COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS. DIRECTORS F. Ratchford Starr,
William McKee,
Halbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
Henry Wharton,
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President:
CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary.

"LUCIFER" OIL WORKS.

We guarantee the Oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, feel-tf.

Office, 515 MARKET Street.

AUGITION SALES. CEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTION EERS, Nes. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS.
ON THURSDAY MORNING,
December 4, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on months' readit— months' readit— 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, worsteds, linen and cotton, and silks. SALE OF CARPETS, MATTING, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING,
December 5, at 10 o'cleck, on 4 months' credit—
—picces velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and list carpets
occa matting, &c.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH DRY ON MONDAY MORNING.

ON MONDAY MORNING.

December 8, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on a months' credit—

About 750 packages and lots of French, German, India, and British dry goods, comprising a general assortment of fancy and stapic articles in silks, worsted, wellen, and catton fabrics. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
December 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold without reserve,

on 4 menths' credit—
About 1,000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, cavalry boots, &c.. embracing a general assortment of prime goods, of City and Eastern manufacture. FURNESS, BRINLEY. & CO. No. 429 MARKET STREET. SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. ON PRIDAY MORNING. Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit— 400 lets of fancy and staple imported dry goods. DANCOAST & WARNOUK, AUC-TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street.

TIONEERS, NO. 213 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 750 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., by entalogue.

THIS MORNING,
December 3, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
Included will be found, viz—
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c.
Afull line of new style embroidered jaconett collars and setts infants' walsts, flouncing, bands, &c.
Also, ladies' % and gents' % linen cambric lidks.

VELVET RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
A full line of favorite brand black sik velvet ribbons also, trimming and dress buttons.
Also, bonnet ribbons, artificial flowers, bonnet material, black sik velvet.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, GLOVES, &c.
Mens' white and blue mixed heavy mering shirts, and SHIPTS AND DRAWERS, GLOVES, &c.

Mens' white and blue mixed heavy merios shirts, and
drawers: ladies', gents', and children's fleosy, lined,
and plain silk. Lisle, merino and wool gloves and gauntlets, hosiery, &c.

Also, gents' linen and Union shirt fronts.

Also, Paris black and fancy ties.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Also, — pieces extra quality seal skin and melton
clocking obths.

Also, -picces extra quant, or cloaking cloths.

100P SKIRTS, PURSES, NOTIONS, &c.
200 doz iadies', misses', and children's woven, tape, and colored hoop skirts.

Also, a full line of buck and merino purses, morocco wallets, Paris bags, &c.

Also, head dresses, notions, steek goods, &c. LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, &c., by catalogue. ON FRIDAY MORNING. December 5, commencing at 10 o'clock.

PIANOS. THE FINEST ASSORTMENT of new, modern, and durable PIANOS, from \$150 to \$400.

Also, PRINCE'S World-renowned MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, for cash, at a great reduction, or in HARMONIUMS, for cash, at a great reduction, or small monthly instalments. JAMES BELLAK, 279 a 281 South FIFTH Street, above Spruce. set-3m

MEDICAL. PARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the a Medical Propression and the public as the most efficient and agreeable

SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache Nausca, 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 o Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottle the sum of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles
to keep in any climate, and merely requires
water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescing beverage.
Numerous testimonials, from professional and other
gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of
years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO.. No. 275 GREENWICH Street, corner of Warren st., NEW YORK, And for sale by Druggists generally. MEDICINAL COD-LIVER OIL. BAKER & Co., Druggists, No. 154 North THIRD treet, are now receiving their supplies fresh from the

tisheries.

The superiority of their Oil in every respect has gained or it a reputation and sale beyond any other brand in the market. To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity. See testimonials of Drs. Mutter, Jack son, Darrach, and others.

1029-smwlm if HEALING POWERS OF ELECTRI GITY DEMONSTRATED ON OVER FOUR THOU-SAND INVALIDS, AT 1220 WALNUT STREET, PHI-LADELPHIA.

The object of the following certificates is to show that cures at 1220 WALNUT Street are permanent and re-liable. The first cure was performed nearly three years ago, the second was performed nearly two years ago, the third about one year, and hundreds more of like cases might be shown.

might be shown.

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY.

About twelve months ago I had a severe attack of Diabetes, attended with other difficulties too numerons to mention. My desire for drink was constant, and although I drank gallons per day, my thirst was never allayed; I was only able to sleep at short intervals, which seemed like a trance. The mucous surface of my mouth and throat had become so parched and feverish, that I was in constant misery. I was also suffering from all the horrors of Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, Nautsea, and frequent and severe attacks of vomiting; and so prostrated was my general system, that I was careely able to move about. I had availed myself of the science and skill of distinguished medical men, both of the Allopathic and Homeopathic school, and exhausted their catalogue of remedies, but found only temporary relief. In this condition, when every ray of hope seemed paracatalogue of remedies, but found only temporary relief. In this condition, when every ray of hope seemed paralyzed, I heard of the discovery of Professor Bolles in the use of Electricity, and the wonders he was performing in curing disease, and placed myself under his treatment; and, to the astonishment of myself and friends, in two operations my Diabetes was controlled, and other difficulties soon disappeared; my appetite has returned, sleep undisturbed, and, in fact, I feel like one made anow. I would further state that I have seen other remarkable cures performed by Prof. Bolles, and would advise the diseased to call at 1220 Walnut street, and be restored to health. I shall be glad to give any one information calling on me.

Ross Mill, West Philadelphia.

Read, the following from a preacher of the Methodist

THE BRITISH AND N

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL AT
AT CORK HARBOR.
AND LIVERPOOL OF AND LIVERPOOL OF AT HALDFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
BUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesder, Jo-PERSIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesder, Jo-AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesder, Jo-AFRICA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesder, Jo-AFRICA, Chief Cabin Passage
Second Cabin Passage
Second Cabin Passage
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accurately a compared to the compared Read the following from a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 1633 Helmuth street, Philadelphia:

In attempting a definition of my disease, I can only give some of the many symptoms which, taken altogether, were the most horrid; and even medical men did not know my disease from pathological symptoms. However, Professor C. H. Bolles, by whom I was cured, located my disease in the pelvic viscera, in five minutes after I entered his office, and offered to warrant a perfect cure in eight applications. And I frankly admit that in eight applications of Electricity, administered by Professor Bolles, 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia, I am perfectly cured; and to me this is most astonishing, for I had exhausted the catalogue of old-school remedies, and grew worse all the time.

I had long believed that in Electricity resided a potent agent for the cure of disease, if a right application could be made; and now I can comprehend, from its powerful effects on me, for a speedy cure, although no shocks were given. All was pleasant, and accomplished as if by magic.

I will give most of my symptoms, for the benefit of suffering humanity. I had dyspopsia, had marasmus, or wasting of the tissues of the whole body; at times a difficulty of breathing, some pulpication of the heart, much bronchitis, trembling of the limbs after exercise, aversion to business and company; at times gloomy, mability to collect my thoughts vigorously on any subject, a loss of memory, pain in various parts of the body; suffered much from lumbago, deranged secretions of the kidneys and other glands of the system, constant dragging pains in the lumbar region; and severe nervous dizziness.

I believe it is my duty, as a lover of humanity, to recommend this discovery of Professor BULLES to the

terms, apply to my2l-tf

lered much from lumbago, deranged secretions of the 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 Jihe afflicted 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 seem to me infallible and hurmonious. Ho 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.

EDWARD T. EVANS, Preacher in M. E. Church, 1633 HELMUTH Street, Philadelphia.

ANOTHER CURE OF PARALYSIS OF THE LOWER LIMBS (Paraplegia) AND APOPLEXY COMBINED. Read the following:

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, ISE2.

PROFESSOR-BOLLES, 1220 Valunt street: The remarkable cure which I have derived from your method of applying Electricity compels me to thus acknowledge the great obligations I am under to you for snatching me, as it were, from immediate death. About two years ago, while a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, I was visited with an attack of paralysis of the lower extremities, which rendered me almost entirely unable to stand upon my limbs. I employed some of the most celebrated physicians to be found in that section, but received no apparent benefit, and after a lapse of about eighteen months was taken with a spasm, which one of my physicians pronounced a fit of apoplexy. Two weeks clapsed from that time before I became the least conscious of anything fint had transpired, nor could I concentrate my mind or converse upon any subject without becoming very visionary and excited, until I placed myself under your valuable treatment. After my arrival in Philadelphia my attention was Called to your treatment benefit, and whom I had been formerly acquainted with, and whose statements I could rely upon. I immediately made up my mind to place myself under your treatment. Humanelmen

N. B.—It will be well for the diseased to recollect that Prof. B. has given a word of caution in this pamphlet to quard them against trusting their health in the hands of those in this city claiming to treat diseases according to his discovery. This caudion may seem severe on those using Electricity at hazard, but it is the severity of truth,

no29-tf 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. PROF. C. H. BOLLES.

A YER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—THE
sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed
their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative
which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown
that these PILLS have virtuues which surpass in excellence the ordinary Medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteemed of all men. They are safe
and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the
body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the
blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and
impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that
have buffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from
any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass
belief, were they not substantiated by men of such
exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion
of untruth. Many eminent elergymen and physicians
have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contrifellow-men.

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

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy,
Heartburn, Headache, arising from a foul stomach, Nansea, Indirection, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain
arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require on evenuant medicine. They also,
by purifying the blood and stimulating the

and designed for the good of humanity.

arising from a low state of the body or obstraction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit an. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing elso. No other they cau give yon compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Price 25 Gerts per Box. Five Boxes for 21.
Sold by J. M. MARIS & CO., at wholesale, and by FREDERICK BROWN.

Superior Pulkiture, Milkonth Fourth & BURSSELS GARDETS, BLANG ON THURSDAY MOUNTED ture, French plate mirrors, plane forts, for sewing machines, &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, DRAW OTHER PAPERS, PHOTOGRAPH, Albig ON THURSDAY MARY MILLIAN ON THURSDAY WILLIAM AND FANCY STATIONERY, DRAW OTHER PAPERS, PHOTOGRAPH, Albig ON THURSDAY AFTERMORY STORE WILLIAM AND December 4; commencing at 4 of clark, at the Store, will be sold an associated at the clark, at the state of the sold an associated at the clark, at the state of the sold an associated at the clark, at the sold and associated at the sold at the sold and associated at the sold at the sold and associated at the sold at December 4, commoncing at 4 o'clock, at it allows, will be sold an assortment of stations allows, blank works, &c.

For particulars see catalogues. Sale No. 1028 Walnut Street
SUPERIOR FUNNITURE, LARGE MIRRIGHTS
CARPETS, CGITTAIN, Sec.
ON TUESDAY MORNING.
Decemper 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. lass Walnut
mirrors, pier mirrors, suit of walnut, ancadel
room furniture, line carpets, oil cloths, dielyg
chamber furniture.

AUCTION SALES

Nos. 189 and 141 South FOURTH Str.

THOMAS & SONS

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE For A large amount of Private Sale their description of city and country property Pri-may be had at the Auction Store.

hamoer menture. May be examined at 80 clock on the C. J. WOLBERT, AUCTION No. 16 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Between Market and Chesting The subscriber will give his attention to Estate, Merchandise, Household Furnitus Paintings, objects of Art and Virtue, &c. shall have his personal and prompt and which he solicits the favors of his friends SPLENDID VASES, FRENCH CHIMA WHIPE WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

ON FRIDAY MORNING.

December 5, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 South Sink, Superb French china vases, and Friede china and tea softs; gold band china diliner and softs; covered dishes, &c. silver plated tea and off-will volving castor, spoons, ladles.

Ever French and steel china spiral softs and softs. att-glass grass gomets, tammers, mags, steel engravings, &c.
ALSO, an invoice of Parisha pitcher DHILIPFORD & CO., AUCTIONS 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCI SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS. SHOES.
ON THURSDAY MORNING.
December 4, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be add
and grain boots, brogans, ladinoral yath, of
misses, and children's call, kip, 2 at, kd, and
heeled boots and shoes, gaiters, balancial, be
first-class city-made goods.

on the morning of sale. MOSES NATHANS, AUGUS ner of SIXTH and RACE Streets GREAT BARGAINS.

WATCHES AND JEWELIIV AT PRIVATES.

Fine gold and silver lever, lepine, English, so prices. Watches for less than half the used prices. Watches from an edular to one handed each. Gold chains from 40 to 30 cents per december. Take NOTICE.

The highest possible price is bound on good thans' Principal Estoblishmed, southeast's Sixth and Race streets. At least one-flired more any other establishment in this city.

NATHANS' PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISE)
MONEY TO LOAN, In large or small amounts, from one dollar to it on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, merchandise, clothing, furniture, badding, p. goods of every description.

LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MAINER BY
This establishment has large are and the grefor the safety of valuable goods, regelier with a
standard on the premises. watchman on the premises.
ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAST THRIV VE.

REPART Large logues made at this the Principal
blishment.

REP Charges greatly reduced. AT PRIVATE SALE.
One superior brilliant toned plans-to plate, soft and loud pedals. Price only is One very fine toned plane-torte. Price on SHIPPING BOSTON AND PHIL

The steamship NORMAN, Capt. Baker, will Philadelphia on SATURDAY, December 6, and steamer SAXON, Capt. Marthews, from B SATURDAY, December 6, at 4 P. M. These new and substantial steamship for line, sailing from each port punctually on Sa Insurances effected at one half the premium ( Freights taken at fair rates Slappers are requested to send shalls Lading with their goods. For Freight or Passage, Chaving fines 332 South DELAWARE NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS
Trayel having been removed by orders to
Department, passengers about to visit Earner and
ger be required to provide themselves with passengers about 0. DALKA

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL AND TO LIVERPOOL AND TO A COMPANY, Intend despatching their transcription of the Chyle-duilt from steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON Status, Res. KANGAROO.....CITY OF MANCHESTER.. And every succeeding Saturday at noon, frea 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN, S100 (0) STEERAGE.

Do. to London, 105 (0) Bo, to London, Do, to Paris, 110 (0) Bo, to Paris, Do, to Hamburg, 110 (0) Bo, to Paris, Do, to Hamburg, 110 (0) Bo, to Paris, Do, to Hamburg, 110 (0) Bo, to Passage, and Passage, and the Passa Do. to Hamburg, 110 001 Bo. to Hamburg, 120 001 English to Send for their fallow, 120 001 Bo. Those who wish to send for their fallow tickets here at these rates.

Those steamers have superior accommodatic sengers; are strongly built in water-that how and carry Parent Fire Annihilators. Experience and carry Parent Fire Annihilators. Experience and the fallow of the fallow o

del JOHN G. BALE, A THE BRITISH AND

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