New Publications.

The fact cannot be disputed that the Boston publishers bring out their books in a very superior manner. In Philadelphia it is rather the exception than the rule for good paper, well cut and unworn type, careful press work, and neat binding to be combined. In New York this combination is more frequent. In Boston it is usual. The carefully got up and expensive English books are rarely superior, are seldom equal to those of Boston. We have declared this more than once, and therefore no publisher in "the hub" can feel that we make an invidious selection when we declare it again, as prefatory to a running notice of some recent publications by Little, Brown, & Co., one of the leading houses of the Tremontane city.

Little, Brown, & Co. may be said to range from the Alpha to the Omega of publication; from fast to fancy, for they issue a great many standard law books, and also that beautiful edition of the British Poets—far more comprehensive than the famed Aldine—which Professor Francis J. Child, of Harvard College, has superintended with much taste, learning, and judgment. They have now brought out, in fancy cloth binding, with gold edges, and the cleanest of print on the finest of paper, new editions of the most popular of Moore's, Scott's, and Byron's poems—handsome 16mo. volumes, equally adapted for the pocket, the parlor, the boudoir, and the library. The series opens with Moore's Irish Melodies, and also his National Airs, Sacred Songs, Set of Glees, Ballads, and Miscellanies. To these, on which most persons think Moore's ultimate reputation will mainly rest, are prefixed the poet's autobiographical preface to the final and self-edition collection of his poetical writings, and his Essay on Irish Music, originally the preface to the third number of the Irish Melodies. A very complete edition of Byron's poems in one contains, for companion to it we have "Lalla Rookh," and "The Loves of the Angels," also in a single volume, each poem prefaced by Moore's own history of its composition, and account of the circumstances attending or following its appearance.

Sir Walter Scott is represented in this new and uniform issue by the reproduction (with the respective introductions which were nearly the last of his labors, which so charmingly told the story of the rise and growth of his poetical fame) of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," and "The Lady of the Lake." These are his best poems, and none but the best are admitted into this issue.

"Childe Harold," the greatest and most thoughtful of all his writings (not excepting that wondrous and wicked "Don Juan," which condenses as much knowledge of the world), is here put forth as the representative of Lord Byron's genius. Complete in this at, gle volume of nearly four hundred pages (yet not too bulky for use as a pocket companion), here is the poem which made Byron famous in a single day. All the historical notes to the Fourth Canto are given here, without mutilation, and the text has been corrected by the results of a comparison with the manuscript, made in 1855. Than this, there, there cannot be a more acceptable edition of a poem which will engage the attention and win the admiration of all future readers of English poesy.

Smaller in size—that is, between the blue-and-gold and the 16mo. editions—is a volume containing the poetical productions of John Keats, viz: the romance of "Endymion," the magnificent fragment of "Hyperion," (so much admired by Byron), "The Eve of St. Agnes," &c., with his lyrics and miscellanies. Very carefully has this volume been printed, the author's punctuation and spelling being exactly preserved. For example, the opening line of "Endymion," misprinted even in Mr. Buttet's superb edition, is here given as Keats wrote it—

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever"—

the American custom being to join the two closing words into one, whereby it is liable to be read "forever," instead of "for ever," as Keats prefixed to the Poems. We believe that it was written by Professor J. R. Lowell. Barring that it is needlessly petulant, and even snappish, in its criticism upon the previous biography by R. M. Milnes, it gives an interesting account of Keats. In page 15, we find this high-sounding sentence, "A man cannot have a scrutinous eye for his own productions at the same time." Perhaps Professor Lowell admires the word *pachydermatous* as much as the old village dame admired "that grand word Mesopotamia" in the Minister's sermon, but we cannot see why, writing for the million, he did not rather use the intelligible synonyme *thick-skinned*. The criticism upon the poetry and the character of Keats, (pp. 25-29,) which closes this biography, atones for this little pedantry. Mr. Lowell, himself a poet, is just, as well as eloquent, in his estimate of Keats. A portrait of the poet adds value to the book.

A trifle smaller in size is a new edition of Burns, in two volumes. A very complete edition it is, giving not only all his acknowledged poems, but a few attributed to him. Here is given a copy of Nasmith's well-known portrait of Burns, his biography, an index of titles, an index of first lines, and a glossary of the Scottish dialect—that Doric patois which he so effectively employed.

Returning to the 12mo. volumes, we notice, among Little, Brown, & Co.'s recent publications, several prose works. Here, in two volumes, entitled "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe," by that highly accomplished scholar, Mr. G. Ticknor, Professor, author of "The Gentleman," published last year, Mr. Calvert gives his impressions of Europe, during two prolonged tours; a volume to each visit. The first opens in July, 1840, with his visit to Wordsworth, at Ambleside, and closes with his departure from Rome, in April, 1858. The second volume, which has largely visited notable places, and seen noticeable persons in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. The second covers the tour, from July, 1850, on the Rhine, from July, 1851, in the Louvre. The tour extended considerably throughout Germany, into Switzerland, and ended in Paris. All through these volumes a cultivated mind and refined taste can be traced. Mr. Calvert's criticisms upon works of art and relics of antiquity are *fresh* and natural. In the second volume, a chapter of over one hundred pages contains much common sense about French politics and successive rulers.

Other volumes are "Selections from the Works of Jeremy Taylor," with some account of his life and writings. These specimens will show how different in language, as well as in thought, was Bishop Taylor—a man of genius, if ever the Anglican Church produced one.—"The United States Commission; a Sketch of its Purposes and Work," was compiled from documents and private papers, and was written in aid of the Boston Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission. It really is a history of the greatest because most practical aid that Christian benevolence ever gave to alleviate the horrors of war, and a contributed chapter to the annals of humanity. Its author claims the merit of accuracy, having served on the Commission from the first.—Miss. A. C. Hopkinson's "Hints for the Nursery; or, The Young Mother's Guide," is a rational treatise on the physical and moral training of children.—There is also a new edition of the well-known "Sermons of Cornelius Tyler, P. V. H. Greenwood, D. D., late Minister of King's Chapel, Boston. They are arranged, not according to date at which each was preached, but according to subject, so as to give unity to the whole.

Lastly, there is a new and improved, as well as enlarged and remodelled, edition, (being the fourth,) of "Familiar Quotations," by John Bartlett, which the compiler modestly calls an attempt to trace to their sources passages and phrases in common use, chiefly from English authors. A copious verbal index is given, and an index of two hundred and fifty authors, besides the Bible, who have been laid under contribution. The purely English authors quoted from commence with Shakspeare, and include living men—Tennyson and Bryant, Halleck and Barry Cornwall, Sprague and Emerson, Lowell and Bulwer. The verbal index fills seventy pages of small type, in double column, and truly may be described as exhaustive. Even well-read persons, going through this volume, will be surprised at finding with what authority quotations most familiar really originated. Whether unconsciously or not, the most productive and popular authors appear to have plagiarized not only ideas and images, but actual expression, from preceding writers. It would not be unattractive to show instances in which this has been done, and perhaps we may attempt it some open day, when the eternal and verbose war intelligence allows the required space.

THE CITY.

Thermometer

FEBRUARY 12, 1863.			FEBRUARY 13, 1863.		
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
27	37	37	20½	45	49
WIND			WIND		
NW	NW	NW	WSW	SW	W by N

FEBRUARY 14, 1863.			FEBRUARY 14, 1864.		
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
23½	31½	38	39	53½	50
WIND			WIND		
NE	NE	NE	WSW	SW	NW

THE ART OF MAKING MONEY.—Phineas T. Barnum, the renowned showman of New York, lectured on the above subject at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday evening, to a large and intelligent audience. He made a few introductory remarks relative to the subject which he was about to speak upon, and then said:

Who can banish money entirely from his thoughts? The ladies must have it to deck their persons, the children their five and ten-cent currency notes. Say what we will about avarice, there is none of us who would not prefer to be rich than to be poor. Money is the open sesame to all times and nations. The history of money-getting is the history of civilization. It is a fact, that wherever trade flourishes most, there money is concerned; money-getters are the benefactors of the world. No man has written so much about the art of getting money as Dr. Franklin, and he was a philanthropist. In regard to money-getters, there are exceptions to the general rule. For instance, a miser by his cleanness may obtain a large fortune; but he is one that should not be, as he does no good with it. He not only holds it from others but from himself. One of these individuals fell into the river opposite New York, some time ago, and an Irishman, who was standing by at the time, jumped in and pulled him out. When safe on the shore, what he saw his preserver standing by him. He immediately put his hands in his pocket and pulled out a sixpence and handed it to the Irishman, who looked at it and remarked, *only sixpence*. The miser asked him if that was not enough, when the Irishman scanned his face closely, and recognizing what kind of a person he was, immediately replied, "He jabers, I believe I'm overpaid." [Laughter.] The art of getting money is a great thing, but the art of keeping it is another. If persons would keep an account of what they spend for about three months under two columns, one headed necessaries and the other unnecessaries, they will find at the end of that time that the latter column will exceed the former ten times. The great trouble in this country is that every person wants to seem what they are not. This artificial sort of living runs all over the country. The safest plan for a young man when he starts in business is to start in that particular branch which best suits his natural genius. Some persons are born mechanicians, while others are the reverse. If he start in the legitimate one, he will love it, and will succeed in it. It may be that one of these persons may get in a circumscribed position where there is little done, and these cases are excepted; but they should remove to another position, where their genius might be appreciated. If you expect to make money avoid personal debt. There are some young men just out of their teens who are boasting of their purchasing certain things on credit. Sooner or later a cannon ball attached to your leg all the days of your life than to be in debt. You cannot pass up and down the streets without being afraid of meeting a creditor. They have good memories. Money is very injurious in some cases. After one lays down their plans he makes money they must preserve. Remember that fortune only favors the wise. Don't be always reasoning, and not set. We can't make money happy unless we be fortunate, must depend to your own personal exertions. You will succeed. Every man should be so his own business as not to be both cautious and bold. One will not do without the other. In regard to a place of business, if persons who had it before did not succeed in it, you avoid it. There is no such thing as luck, but to every effect there is a cause; and if a person does not succeed in anything he undertakes, you may make up your mind that there is a good cause for his being what is called unlucky. If men do not know the worth of money, then it is a great evil. Men should be systematic in their business. There is a great deal in this, but to be sure there are exceptions to it. Persons may be too systematical. They may put a thing away carefully and not be able to find it again. [Laughter.] Men should not engage in business which they do not understand. You will find that the majority of persons who become bankrupt become so because, after making money in their way, they invest in what are called outside transactions, and, not understanding them, lose all. A person should never endorse a note for another. Even your friends may prove false to you.

He supposed that judicious *advertising* is one of the best ways of making money. If you have a good article advertise it. A farmer, for instance, sows his seed, and while he is sleeping his crops are growing. If you don't advertise the sheriff will do it for you. It may be that after the first or second insertion no one will come near to you, but it may cause people to view your advertisement. Some people hesitate to do so, and others are afraid to, lest some person should call them humbugs. Humbug consists in putting on things too much, and thereby arresting public attention, but not giving purchasers the benefit of their money. As a humbug, he supposed he was known throughout the world. He confessed that he had over-run cities with placards, bill-stickers, and posters about his great sea-serpents, woolly horses, mermaids, &c. The more a man advertised the more money will he make.

When a man is making money he should not boast of it; and on the contrary, if he is losing it he should also keep the matter quiet, as other persons might take advantage of it. He recommended punctuality. Persons were interpolated with a moderate allowance of time, but when they broke the appointed hour, they should be marked as a set down. Persons should not engage in business which they do not understand. You will find that the majority of persons who become bankrupt become so because, after making money in their way, they invest in what are called outside transactions, and, not understanding them, lose all. A person should never endorse a note for another. Even your friends may prove false to you.

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RECRUITING.—Captain Mahlon Wanner, the United States recruiting agent of the Fourth district, recruited last week no less than one hundred and twenty-two good solid men for the national service. He will have recruited by Wednesday evening another full company. Thus the strong arm of the nation is being strengthened. The recruiting is going on lively.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Lydia Cole, aged forty years, who lived as a domestic in the family of Mr. Newlin, was seized with hemorrhage on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, on Arch street, near Ninth, and died upon the doorsteps of Mr. Vinton's drug store. Coroner Taylor held an inquest, and a verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

BOUNTY MONEY PAID.—The sum of about $225,000 was paid by the City Treasurer during last week as bounty to recruits. This money was distributed through the personal exertions of Mr. Bumm, the treasurer, on the contemplated or authorized loan of $2,000,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, a man named James Spiers, while driving a pair of horses attached to a wagon, near Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets, had a run over, and died in a short time. Mr. Spiers was employed on the farm of Joseph Allen, near Darby.

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.—The bark Andes, from Trinidad de Cuba, and the schooner Tantauzzi from Cienfuegos, arrived at this port on Saturday, bringing the following cargoes: 360 hogsheads and 46 tierces of sugar, 247 hogsheads and 22 tierces of molasses.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The brig Julia, Captain Smith, arrived at this port on Saturday night, with the following cargo: 1,000 hhds of sugar, 235 barrels and 20 half-barrels of molasses.

THE POLICE.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

Shocking Depravity of Youth—How a Public School-House Was Fired.

On Saturday afternoon seven bad-looking boys were arraigned at the Central Station, on the general charge of loitering, and doing other things, generally, that exhibited a lamentable want of moral training on the part of parents. Sometime since the public school-house at Front and Pine streets was discovered to be on fire. The flames, fortunately, were put out shortly after being discovered. A critical examination was made by Fire Marshal Keyser, and it was ascertained that the school-house had been fired by boys, who finally came to the conclusion that the affair was a case of arson, but decidedly mysterious.

On the Saturday evening in question, a stable in Lombard street, not very far distant from the school-house above alluded to, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were supposed to be the work of incendiaries. This was a clear case of arson. Suspicion fell upon a gang of boys loitering about that neighborhood, and a strict watch was kept upon them. For a few days after this, two of the gang were suddenly pounced upon by a couple of police officers. One of the lads escaped. The one who was captured said, in a moment of terror, "The other fellow set the school-house on fire; it wasn't me." The fugitive was then arrested and taken before Mr. Blackburn, and finally made a full confession to this effect. His story is, that the boys, having been to school, thoughtlessly left a book behind. About 6 o'clock in the evening he returned to the school-house, got through a window, went to the closet where the books were kept, struck a match to light the lost book, and then threw the lighted match among some rubbish on the floor of the closet.

His frightened companions had lit fast on the burning paper, and thus tramp the fire out. But in an instant he changed his mind, and concluded to let it burn, as he did not want to come back to school. He thought this would be a good way of escaping the infliction of school hours. The closet door was closed, and he ran out of the school-house and went away. About half past ten o'clock the flames, after smouldering for four hours in a tight place, burst forth. Adjacent dwellings were in imminent jeopardy, but the neighborhood discovered the light, and the alarm was given. These are the curious facts as to the origin of the fire, as given in evidence by a young lady residing in the neighborhood. This is said to be his first offence. Seven of the gang which he has of late associated with, were arrested, and their ages were arranged in a semi-circular form before the magistrate at the station. An outer circle was formed of their fathers, who were, ready, of course, to swear their children never did anything wrong.

We may state that one of the boys had all the features or expression of Langfelt the murderer; the remainder of them exhibited very little improvement over this low standard.

Police officers testified to the general conduct of the boys. A number of respectable persons in the vicinity of their operations testified that the character of one was the character of all. They would steal anything they could get at, and were constantly at work day or night. They were continually pilfering, loitering around street corners, and in alleys, out at all hours of the night, behaving disorderly, using obscene and profane language, and doing every thing calculated to annoy people generally.

The alderman put the boys through a course of examination in the Central-Station catechism.

"What keeps you out at night, until one and two o'clock in the morning?" said he to the youngest of the prisoners.

The boy hesitated.

"Where do you go?"

"Continental."

"Where do you go?" said he to another half dozen boys.

"Fox's Cascade."

"And you," pointing to another.

"Continental."

Such were the answers given to the questions propounded by the magistrate, from which it may be inferred that money obtained by pilfering is used to obtain the necessary refreshments, which gratified vice and painted immorality. The boys were sent "down stairs" for the present.

Now comes another scene. Now the tears began to flow down the cheeks of whisky-loving mothers, while wife-beating fathers thought it "very hard to treat children in this way for nothing." Another scene, whose face was as red as a sultry moon, declared "her boy never set fire to any place; a better boy never lived." Another woman was called upon by the alderman "was going to take from her her only support."

So the scene was enacted until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. The parents of the boys were made to quail under a few well-timed and appropriate remarks by the alderman, after which they left the office.

Shoplifters.

Several females were committed at the Central Station on Saturday, by police officers discovered quite an amount of stolen goods, shawls, dresses, &c., for which they were unable to come to the Central Station to prove property, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate on the northeast side of Ann street, one hundred and eighty feet northwest from Emmett street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Ann street twenty feet, and in depth fifty-four feet.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 27. Debt, $41 12. Bull.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles B. Hoffman, JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Huntingdon street, twenty-nine feet six inches eastward from Glinton street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Huntingdon street sixteen feet, and in depth sixty-feet.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 29. Debt, $83 60. Bull.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry McShaffrey in fee; reserving a ground rent of $37 50.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the southwest side of Dorrance street, forty-eight feet eastward from Clinton street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Dorrance street fifteen feet six inches, and in depth, with the privilege of a three-feet-wide alley leading into Waterloo street, (which said premises Thomas Orwell, by deed dated May 21, 1856, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 76, page 390, &c., conveyed unto Henry McShaffrey in fee; reserving a ground rent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 14. Debt, $103 15. Gullion.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry McShaffrey, JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the northwest corner of Carpenter and Dorrance streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Dorrance street sixteen feet, and in depth along Carpenter street sixty-five feet, a two-feet alley between the premises herein described and the adjoining premises on the northwest.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 5. Debt, $70 34. Colahan.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dennis Green. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the east side of Garden street, one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches southward from Willow street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Garden street twenty feet, and in depth one hundred and twelve feet.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 27. Debt, $41 12. Bull.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles B. Hoffman, JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the east side of Marshall street, two feet three inches northward from Green street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Marshall street twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, and in depth ninety feet. Which said premises John Williams et ux., by deed dated June 11, 1831, recorded in Deed Book J. H., No. 3, page 103, conveyed unto William Kinsey and Nathan B. Taylor, in fee; reserving a ground rent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 20. Debt, $89 40. Hood.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Kinsey and Nathan B. Taylor.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the south side of Fourth street fifty-four feet three inches westward from Twelfth street, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in front on Fourth street twenty-one feet three inches, and in depth one hundred feet to a four-feet-wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Bounded eastward by Wallace street, (which said premises Thomas Conrow, et ux., by deed dated May 4, 1857, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 78, page 394, conveyed unto Henry McShaffrey in fee, reserving a ground rent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 19. Debt, $83 40. Hood.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Kinsey and Nathan B. Taylor.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the east side of Garden street, one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches southward from Willow street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Garden street twenty feet, and in depth one hundred and twelve feet.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 27. Debt, $41 12. Bull.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles B. Hoffman, JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the south side of Huntingdon street, seventy-nine feet six inches eastward from Glinton street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Huntingdon street sixteen feet, and in depth sixty feet, including part of a two-feet-wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Bounded eastward by Waterloo street. (Which said premises Thomas Conrow, et ux., by deed dated June 11, 1831, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 78, page 394, conveyed unto Henry McShaffrey in fee, reserving a ground rent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 29. Debt, $83 60. Hood.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Kinsey and Nathan B. Taylor.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Huntingdon street, twenty-nine feet six inches eastward from Glinton street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Huntingdon street sixteen feet, and in depth sixty feet, including part of a two-feet-wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Bounded eastward by Waterloo street. (Which said premises Thomas Conrow, et ux., by deed dated June 11, 1831, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 78, page 394, conveyed unto Henry McShaffrey in fee, reserving a ground rent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 29. Debt, $83 60. Hood.]

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JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Fourth street fifty-four feet three inches westward from Twelfth street, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in front on Fourth street twenty-one feet three inches, and in depth one hundred feet to a four-feet-wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Bounded eastward by Wallace street. (Which said premises Thomas Conrow, et al., by deed dated May 21, 1856, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 78, page 390, &c., conveyed unto Henry McShaffrey in fee; reserving a groundrent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 15. Debt, $103.15. Gullion.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry McShaffrey, JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Poplar streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing southward along said Thirteenth street forty feet four and one-half inches, and thence southeastwardly fifty feet six inches to a three-feet-wide alley at a line at right angles with said Poplar street eighty feet five and one-half inches to said Poplar street; thence eastward along the same twenty-four feet four inches to a three-feet-wide alley. (Which said lot John H. Cavender et ux. by deed dated March 12, 1856, recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 42, page 554, conveyed unto Thomas J. Orrell in fee; reserving a ground rent of forty-eight dollars, payable first of April and October.)

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 9. Debt, $24 72. E. S. Campbell.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas J. Orrell. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the east side of Garden street, one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches southward from Willow street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Garden street twenty feet, and in depth one hundred and twelve feet. (Which said premises John Williams et ux., by deed dated June 11, 1831, recorded in Deed Book J. H., No. 2, page 249, conveyed unto Peter Scott, in fee, reserving a ground rent of twenty dollars, payable 1st March and September.)

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 11. Debt, $55 20. Brinckle.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Kane. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All those certain two brick messuages and lot of ground situate on the south side of Arch street one hundred and eighty feet four inches westward from Twelfth street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Arch street twenty feet, and in depth ninety feet. (Which said premises Thomas Conrow, et al., by deed dated May 21, 1856, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 78, page 390, &c., conveyed unto Henry McShaffrey in fee, reserving a ground rent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 15. Debt, $103.15. Gullion.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry McShaffrey, JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the southeast side of Dorrance street, one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches northeastward from Ash street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Dorrance street forty-nine feet six and three-quarter inches, and depth eighty-nine feet eleven inches, with a half inches, and on the rear and fifty-two feet two and a quarter inches. (Which said premises Thomas Williamson, et al., executors, by deed dated May 1, 1856, recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 36, page 192, &c., conveyed unto John Bethell in fee, reserving a ground rent of thirty-six dollars, payable first of April and October.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 3. Debt, $76.86. Marcer.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bethell. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the east side of Marshall street, one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches southward from Willow street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Marshall street twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, and in depth ninety feet. (Which said premises John Williams et ux., by deed dated June 11, 1831, recorded in Deed Book J. H., No. 2, page 249, conveyed unto Henry Scott, in fee, reserving a ground rent of twenty dollars, payable 1st March and September.)

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 11. Debt, $55 20. Brinckle.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Scott. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All those certain two brick messuages and lot of ground situate on the south side of Arch street one hundred and eighty feet four inches westward from Twelfth street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Arch street twenty feet, and in depth ninety feet. (Which said premises Thomas Conrow, et al., by deed dated May 21, 1856, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 78, page 390, &c., conveyed unto Henry McShaffrey in fee, reserving a groundrent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 15. Debt, $103.15. Gullion.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry McShaffrey, JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate on the southeast side of Dorrance street, one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches northeastward from Ash street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Dorrance street forty-nine feet six and three-quarter inches, and depth eighty-nine feet eleven inches, with a half inches, and on the rear and fifty-two feet two and a quarter inches. (Which said premises Thomas Williamson, et al., executors, by deed dated May 1, 1856, recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 36, page 192, &c., conveyed unto John Bethell in fee, reserving a ground rent of thirty-six dollars, payable first of April and October.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 3. Debt, $76.86. Marcer.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bethell. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that certain lot of ground situate on the east side of Garden street, one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches southward from Willow street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Garden street twenty feet, and in depth one hundred and twelve feet. (Which said premises John Williams et ux., by deed dated June 11, 1831, recorded in Deed Book J. H., No. 2, page 249, conveyed unto Henry Scott, in fee, reserving a ground rent of twenty dollars, payable 1st March and September.)

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 11. Debt, $55 20. Brinckle.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Scott. JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb 13, 1864. fe15-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, March 7, 1864, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All those certain two brick messuages and lot of ground situate on the south side of Arch street one hundred and eighty feet four inches westward from Twelfth street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Arch street twenty feet, and in depth ninety feet. (Which said premises Thomas Conrow, et al., by deed dated May 21, 1856, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 78, page 390, &c., conveyed unto Henry McShaffrey in fee, reserving a groundrent of $37 50.

[C. C. P.: M., '64. 15. Debt, $103.15. Gullion.]

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry McShaffrey, JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 13, 1864. fe15-3t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., February 25, 1864, for Timber and Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated, and for such as may be stored by the contractor in properly constructed houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice to be replaced from time to time if its quality, the thickness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed and preserved, shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Board of Survey, if such a Board shall be required by the Department will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and received.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, but the privilege shall should more be needed at any time for the year's supply it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house, owned by the United States—280 tons.

Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.

Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—500 tons.

Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.

Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight, for the year 1864, in such qu