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From the moment an army becomes impressed with the idea that political or personal consideration, and not merit, is the ground for advancement, its honors or rewards fail to have any value in the eyes of the soldiers. It becomes mercenary, and can be kept together only by the hope of plunder; it rapidly sinks into an armed mob, terrible only to its supporters, not to be dreaded by its adversaries. We design in the present article to indicate some of the essential points of a good military organization, to point out the defects of our establishment, and suggest some measures for their removal, and supply their place by those calculated to raise our military character. To discuss this subject fully would require volumes -- we must necessarily confine urselves to a mere outline. Every army consists essentially of what are technically called the three arms; that is to say, of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The proportions between these vary with the nature of the theatre of the operations, the quality of the troops, and the nature of the obstacles to be overcome. Besides these, there are also the engineers, the general staff, and the corps of police and administration. A good infantry is the basis of all military organization ; without it you can have no army ; it is the only corps that is self-sustaining-the others are all where and ught on all tinds of ground. There are two kinds of infantry, heavy and light. The first acts in line, i. e., shoulder to shoulder, the second is employed in skirmishing. Firmness and precision of movement are required of the first ; rapidity. dash, and skill in firing, of the second. In our service, with the exception of a few bodies of sharpshooters, there is no light infantry; our troops are called upon to perform both duties. Cavalry acts by impulsion ; its effect is measured by its mass multiplied by its velocity. In level or open countries cavalry is an essential arm, and its proportion to that of infantry should be large. In mountainous or broken countries but little opportu-1864. nity occurs for its employment, and in such cases it may almost entirely be dispensed with. Cavalry never stands on the defensive. In order to defend tself, it attacks. It does not patiently await the assaults of its adversary, but rushes forth to meet him. It consists, like infantry, of two kinds, heavy and light. The first is intended for charges in actual battle, the second is employed on outpost duty, in scouts, and to pursue the routed enemy. It requires a longer time to make a cavalry soldier than an infantry one. Cavalry, in the proper acceptation of the term, we cannot be said to have; that which goes under that name is, properly speaking; only mounted infantry or dragoons-troops that have somewhat unjustly been defined as those that fight 1864. indifferently, either on horseback or on foot. In broken countries, such as we are called upon to act n, these troops are exceedingly efficient, and could not be dispensed with. It is to be regretted that nore attention has not been bestowed upon their organization, armament, and instruction. The cavalry of well-organized armies is generally about one-fifth, or sometimes as high as one-third of that of infantry. Artillery acts solely by its fire, and can only be employed on certain kinds of ground. The best position for it is just behind the crest of a hill that has slight inclination towards the enemy. In that po. ition it is protected from the fire of the enemy, and covers by its fire all the ground on its front. It should always act in masses, as its efficiency de-1864. pends entirely upon the quantity of its fire in a given time. It should never be directed against the enemy's skirmishers, but against his dense masses; The practice of sending one or two guns with scout. ing parties is generally useless, and is a wanton exenditure of material. Artillery is an expensive arm, one easily used up. It should be reserved exclusively for the day of battle. Artillery cannot defend itself: it should always have an infantry force to protect it against the assaults of infantry or the charges of cavalry. It is of two kinds, heavy and light. The first is employed in the defence of particular positions, in the reserve, and in sieges. It is sometimes called artillery of position. The second is used with the troops in the field; it is divided into field and light or flying artillery. In the first, the cannoniers ride on the carriages; in the second, they are mounted on horseback. The first acts with infaniry, the second with cavalry, With heavy artillery weight of the projectile and accuracy of fire, as it is intended to overcome material resistance, are all important. Light artillery heing required to act and manouvre with troops in the field, mobility and rapidity of firing are its great essentials. Great improvements have taken place in this arm within a few years, and the invention of the rifled musket, and the introduction of the rifled cannon, have created a revolution in the tectics of war. Both in its organization and in its instruction this arm is much in advance of the other two in our army. The proportion of artillery to infantry, with the nature of the operation to be performed, and the quality of the infantry: When the infantry is good, one gun to every thousand men

service is a duty which every individual owes to his country, but as all cannot serve without detaching them from agricultural, mercantile, and manufacturing pursuits, thus impoverishing the State, the principle of a tax, greater or less, in proportion to the population, is adopted. Every young man, no matter what his position, not physically disqualified, arriving at the age of eighteen, is enrolled, and all are liable to be called on to serve. The period for which they are required to serve varies from three to twelve years. In Prussia all are required t serve for three years, when they pass for two years more into the first reserve, afterwards into the final reserve. In other countries longer periods of service are required, but only a part are called upon to serve, generally only one-seventh or one-seventh o those enrolled. Writers on political economy con sider that not more than one-twentieth of the population of a State can be diverted to millary purposes without injury to the State. Circumstances will, however, modify this rule. The rebels have nominally called all of their arms bearing population into the field. This order, however, has never been in reality carried into effect. The meition in which they are placed is anomalous; them, and the labor of the field is performed by negroes. No State can long sustain such a draft. They must soon, if they have not already, exhaust all of their resources. Such drafts must be temporary, and only resorted to in extreme cases. Our system, if system it may be called, of large and irregular calls, is bad. It defers to the last moment the call; no time is allowed for the instruction of the recruit; the business of the country is interrupted; hurrisd volunteering, with large bounties brings into the service many persons physically dis qualified for the duty they will be required to perform. Hurried to the field, unaccustomed to the life they are required to lead, without instruction, they soon serve to crowd the hospitals. An army nominally 100,000 strong has [not actually for duty 50,000 men. It would be much better to fix in advance the number required, to raise these by instalments, to have the recruits sent to depots for instruction, rejecting all that are unfit for the service. The bounty system should be at once abolished, as it only serves to crowd the army with dishonest and inefficient soldiers. Their presence leads our generals to undertake operations which the frightful depletion of the ranks soon com pels them to abandon, or to persevere in after all hope of success has vanished. Hitherto recruits for the negro regiments have generally been subjected to a careful examination, consequently the men ob tained are physically gualified, though we fear, as the bounty system is being extended to them, this will not be the case hereafter. The life of the soldier is one of privation, toil, and danger. He risks everything, abandons the joys of home for the honor and safety of his country. While others are taking advantage of the times to make money, and are living in comfort and luxury, he has to expose his life and health on the field, to live on the coarsest food. The few articles of necessity he buys he is charged enormous advances on the home prices. As all are protected by him, as all enjoy the benefits of his services, all should consent that he should be well and amply paid. The wages of the soldier should be such as to attract first class workmen to the service. At present the lowest employees in mercantile houses are better paid than the soldier. Open to him the chance of promotion. pay him liberally, let his prospect of advancement be made to depend on his merits, make the rules for it fixed and not liable to be interfered with by iolitical and social influence : do this, and you will soon have an army such as the world has never seen; an army that will trample out the rebellion in a single campaign. A well-arranged system of momotion is indispensable to the organization of an army. Honor is the life-blood of an army. Unless the grades are animated with the spirit of emulation, unless the soldier can look forward to military distinction as the reward of his toils and privation there is no spirit in the army; it will be inefficient, mutinous and dissatisfied. There must be marked differences among the various grades of the military hierachy. The recruit, when he leaves his home. should believe that, by merit, he may attain the highest grade. All grades should be sacred in his eye; all should be the reward of merit and service. Patience, fortitude, courage, discipline. and obedience to the orders of his superiors are the requisites of the soldier. Experience. colness, knowledge, and a sense of honor that preers death to disgrace are indispensable to the officer coldier, cannot be made in a day, nor an army feated in a year. History shows that all attempts o improvise an army have failed ; its annals are demonstrations of the success of disciplined troops over undisciplined masses. There is not in history a single instance of a really great general who has not received the benefits of military instruction and is the usual proportion. When the quality of the infantry is bad, we should have three or five guns experience previous to commanding in chief. The idea is prevalent amongst us that you can take a

Next in importance to organization is a good sys-, such punishment not in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial, but upon their own dictem of recruiting. Throughout Continental Eutum. Whenever any one in authority attempts to rope the principle has been adopted that military overstep the law he should be immediately punished. There is not the slightest necessity for such sum-

mary punishments. Tribunals are provided for the punishment of minor offences. General courts-martial have jurisdiction in those of a graver charac. ter, and cases of general inefficiency can be reached by military boards, while offences of a civil nature can be tried by military commissions.

The great length of this article will preclude us from more than touching upon some of the other. points which we deem, as improvements upon, our system. 1st. Advantage may be taken of the present reduced state of the regiments to consolidate them by States into regiments consisting of the service and the depot battalion., Let the generals commanding the several departments, or armies in the field, order boards, in every instance commissioned officers nowise affected by the cases they have to consider, to determine the merits of the officers in their several grades, and let the officers retained be such as are thus determined; the surplus officers to be discharged. Let the several States bedistricted, so that each district shall be required to recruit for as at present, and when volunteers are not forthcoming draft the full complement of men. The depot for the regiment should be established within the district, and disabled men and officers who are now allowed furloughs should be sent there to be nursed, or do such duty as they are able to perform. The recruits assembled here can be instructed, and when sufficiently advanced forwarded

to the regiments.

2d. Make the position of the officer honorable and desirable-do away with the system of arbitrary dismissals, secure competency by rigid examina-tions, taking into consideration the service of the individual. Let the promotions be made in part by seniority, and in part from lists prepared by boards. of examination-these boards, in all cases, composed of officers of grades superior to those which form the lists. No private should be made a non-commissioned officer until he has passed an examination for appointment. In every case require the individual to serve three months in active service, or six months in garrison, before he can be presented for examination. The non-commissioned officers and privates may be presented for examination as second lieutenants by a board appointed by the colonel, composed of one captain and two first lieutenants, after they shall have served at least three months in the field or six in garrison, the appointments to be made in accordance with the lists so determined, provided also that any private or noncommissioned officer who may be mentioned in orders by the general commanding the brigade, may be appointed a second lieutenant without examination. In order to prepare lists for promotion to first lieutenants, let the board be composed of a major and two captains, one or more of which, should be of a different regiment. All of the second lieutenants may compete before this board. In making these promotions, two should be made by eniority, and one in accordance with the list prepared by the board—the proceedings of the board to be approved by the officer ordering it, or his successor. For the grade of captain, the board to be appointed by the division commander, and composed of field officers, not of the same regiment as the candidates, one-half of the promotions by seniority, one-half in order of merit, as deter mined by the board-the promotions to be made by regiments. For the grade of field officers, the board should be composed of general officers, and all the promotions be made by States, and in accordance with its decisions-its proceedings to be approved by the corps commander. Brigadier generals to be selected from the colonels or staff. after due examination, by the President. Rules should be established for the examination for the several grades ; the subjects upon which the candi-dates should be examined should increase in number and difficulty according to the rank. Thus, for promotion to second lieutenant, reading, writing, arithmetic, and knowledge of tactics, to include the school of the company. For first lieutenant, the school of the battalion, the Articles of War, and the Army Regulations, together, with outpost duty and American history. For captains, the following subjects : Field fortifications, tactics, military administration, military law, outlines of military history. These are to be understood as simply indicating the scope of the examination. No one should be appointed a general without having seen field service, thoroughly conversant with the art of ind being war in all its branches. Having secured the respectability of the officer, pay him amply; but not extra" vaganily. The present pay, owing to the great ad-vance of the necessaries of life, is absurdly low; while the salaries in all other professions have more than doubled, the pay of the officer remains what it was previous to the war. Any one competent to hold the position of an officer can obtain double the amount of salary in civil life which he receives in

Heraid gives the annexed report; MR. WADSWORTH, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The citizens of New York have done me honor over much. Their kindness, extended in every form known to Christian courtesy, overwheims me. That I should be supposed to be able to add anything to their sum of intelligence is a still greater honor. That I entertained very distinct views upon the subjects to which you have adverted is most true. "Peace hath her vic-tories no less renowned than War," and of all the peaceful victories ever yet achieved in the interests of human freedom that achieved in the peaceful quiet which almost brooded over this land on the 3th of November is the greatest. But before we proceed for a moment to look upon its material results, let us look at its moral. It has taught all the world who shall look on-and its not now to be said that it is a vain boast that the eyes of all the world are upon us-that we are able in the stress and strain of a civil war like this, which has never been seen before, to carry on our institutions in peaceful quiet; that we can change or re-elect our rulers as we weigh them in the balance, and find them either meriterious or wanting, without so much of trouble, disorder, rich, or commolion as pertein to a centure weigh them in the balance, and find them either meritorious or wanting, without so much of trouble, disorder, riot, or commotion as pertain to a constu-ble election in a parish in England. The moral then is, that a Government embalmed in the hearts of the people, dependent on the intelligence of the people, is the strongest Government on earth; strong in the affections, stronger still in the arms of the people. We have heretofore been told that it was necessary there should be either monarchy or despotism to wield bayonets, yet we see bayonets wielded by hundreds of thousands of us where other Government monarch or stronger of the substrative of we Was recessive there another be either montroly or despotism to wield bayonets, yet we see bayonets wielded by hundreds of thousands of us where other Gover and using bars of bayonet we we see people's will. The natural results are not less striking. First, is the fact that all disputed questions which have divided the country are now settled by an almost unanimous verdict of the whole people. Does any one complain that in the con-duct of military operations there should be the ar-rest of a traitor? That question has been argued and settled, and the verdict is guilty. Arrest him if he is guilty. [Cheers] Does any one complain that the theory of the Constitution in relation to arming the people in defence of the country has been carried out, which enrols all able bodied men to fight in defence of their country's life and liber-ties, and draiting as many as are necessary? That question has been settled, and hereafter it will be more honorable to be drafted than to volunteer. [Laughter] Does any one complain that the Go-vernment, in its wisdom, has organized troops irre-spective of color, and believes that the black man's grave would fill as much space as if his color was white when he falls in battle in defence of his coun-try's liberties? That question has been settled, and has passed away forever, to be among the things of the dead past. Does any one now claim, as was claimed in 1860, that Abraham Lincoln is Presi-dent of a minority of the people of the Union ? That question is now sottled by an overwhelming majority. [Cheers.] Let us consider a moment the fact that if we count every rebel against him-as they were—every rebel sympathism against him-as they were—every he count every disloyal man against him-as they were—yet, he is elected by a majority second only to that with which Jackson swept the country in a season of financial peril. These material results have been achieved. Now, then, what is the duty of the Government in the present future? War cannot last always. The hie-These material results have been achieved. Now, then, what is the duty of the Government in the present future? War cannot last always. The his-tory of nations shows—the experience of the world demonstrates—that war must come to an end. But how? In what way? A war such as this, prose-cuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those opposed to the Government, and bringing them under the supremacy of its laws, must be ter-minated either by reconciliation or subjugation. In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the Ameri-can people in view of the Strength, the majesty, the minated either by reconciliation or subjugation. In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the Ameri-can people, in view of the strength, the majesty, the might, of the nation, may it not be suggested that now is the time to hold out to the deluded people of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them, "Come back, come back, and leave off feeding on hucks, and share with us the fat of the land, and bygones shall be bygones, if bygones are bygones, and in one country and with one law we shall live in peace hereafter." [Cheers.] Are we not able to offer them this now ? Are we not strong enough ? Do we not stand firmly, with unanimity of senti-ment enough to offer peace to all, if all will submit to the laws ? There might have been some com-ple, that they would not desert their leaders, by taking advantage of the amnesty proclamation of. President Lincoln. But none when we come to them and fay, "Come back, and you shall find the laws the same, save so far as they have been al-tered by the legislative wisdom of the land-both for leaders and followers." Can there be any excuse for either if they rebelllously remain in con-tempt of the authority of the Governoment? Are we not in a condition now, not taking counsel from our gears or from our wakances, but of our strength and meconationity. a wain to but of our strength and meconationity. A peace is used to our strength and hot in a condition how, hot taking counsel from our fears or from our weakness, but of our strength and magnanimity, again to make offers of peace and amity in the most beneficent terms, but for the last time? By so doing shall we not, in the eyes of the world, "have exhausted all the resources of statestime? By so doing shall we not, in the eyes of the world, " have exhausted all the resources of states-manchip in an effort to restore peace to the coun-try ?" [Applause.] Who shall hinder them from returning? And if they will not come back, who shall complain? Let us not permit the rebel, after he has fought as long as he can, and then, if he chooses to come back, let us state some time, perhaps the sth of January—for the association will be as good as any—for all to lay down their arms and sub-mit to the laws, and, when that hour has passed, to every man who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation, speaking in love, in charity, in kindness, in hope of peace and quiet forever to its rebellious sons, I say then let us meet him or them with sharp, quick, decisive war, which shall bring the rebellion to an end forever by the extinguishment of such men, wherever they may be found. [Applause.] How is that to be done? Blood and treasure have been poured out without stint or measure, until, taking advan-tage of the supposed depietion of treasure, bad men have banded together by speculating in gold, which, ought to be the circulating medium, have raised upon the price of ocals upon every poor man's table. Let the Government take some mea-sure to stop this unholy traffic, and let it be under-stood that the policy of the Government, will be hereafter to pay no more bountles for the recruit-ment of soldiers from the taxes of the loyal North ;

end appeared a fittle above the breech of the smoke-stack. The captain, on reaching shore, related to his friends the discovery he had made. He was quite chagrined at being informed that the gigantic piece of ordnance he had seen was simply a movable smokestack. The Florida carries six six-inch guns and two seven inch, also one small howitzer. The ry and of tongue, all these differences—even antago-nisms, if you will-of national, social, political tra-ditions and prejudices happily blended and harmo-nized in the beautiful unity of one common faith—of a faith under whose genial influences we feel our pleasant social intercourse become elevated and warmed into a kindlier fellowship, assuming even the more hallowed elevation of an almost sacred, frierdship and affection. This is assuredly a cheer-ing, a delightful spectacle. It was a happy thought, a truly noble and catholic idea—worthy of the head and heart of him who has conceived it, that of thus bringing us here together this evening—of thus giving to one of the grandett attributes of our faith this visible embodiment, this living expression. We all are thankful for it; we all feel honored by it. For my own part, I cannot sufficiently express my sense of gratification for this grateful opportunity of meeting so many whom I may greet not only as acquaintances but as friends. With most of you it has been my pleasure, to meet many and many a and two seven-inch, also one small howitzer. The heavy guns are of English manufacture, the two seven inch being of the pattern known as the Blakely. The guns were usually so placed on the deck that three of them could be brought into posi-tion at short notice at the stern, thus giving her the capacity of throwing from that part of the ship a mass of metal weighing 222 pounds. Save the guns and necessary rigging little is to be seen above decks. The damage caused by her being struck by the Wa-chusett is not extensive and can be easily repaired. The lower portion of the break is within four inches of the copper. A considerable portion of the timber extending from the mizzenmast aft, was displaced, and at the point where the collision took place the wood work was orushed in perhaps a foot and greatextending from the mizzenmas, all was displaced, and at the point where the collision took place the wood work was crushed in perhaps a foot and great-ly splintered. The injured part is covered with canvas and otherwise patched up. The officers and crew of the pirate are said to have numbered 140, but it is a mystery how they managed to stow themselves away. The berth deck is exceedingly small, very low, and was when captured extreme-ly filthy. As to the latter particular, however, Lieut. Commander L. A. Beardslee, to whom I am indebted for his kindness in showing me through the ship, stated that the filthy and unwholesome condition it was in when boarded, surpasses any-thing of the kind that he had ever before witnessed. Early and late, for days and days ha has bent tha-vast improvement has been the result, still there is much more to be done in the same line. Capt. Beardslee was unnecessarily solicitous lest the members of the press should connect the dirty ap-pearance of the officers of the Wachusett to give things a more favorable aspect. The deck is very time before; with some others, but seldom; with most of you it time before; with some others, but seldom; with a few, for the first time; but whether it may have been often or seldom, or for the first time, I trust that none of us now meet for the last time. and speeches were made by James T. Brady, Esq., and others.

GENERAL NEWS. gives the following useful hints upon this subject, which are confirmed by every one's experience who understands the philosophy of coal fires: "A good bright fire can be steadily maintained with coal, with less trouble than with any other kind of fuel, but not by raking, poking and piling in green fuel continually. After breakfast the fire should be cleared of ashes, if there are any, and fresh fuel put on to fill the grate moderately. Let the oven damper be turned up, so as to heat it, and leave the small top door open, more or less, accord-ing to the intensity of the heat required. In this way air enters over the top of the fire, and maintains a far better combustion and consequent-ly greater heat than when the draft damp-ers are thrown open. A washing can be done or 'ironing' accomplished with one-third less coal than is generally thought necessary to use. So far as slitting ashes for the cinders they contain is concern-ed, it is hopeless to expect much change. Hundreds perrance of the vessel with a lack of proper energy on the part of the officers of the Wachusett to give things a more favorable aspect. The deck is very black now, notwithstanding the innumerable sweep-ings and sorubbings it has received. It is also much out of repair, the seams between the planks, in a number of places, being so wide that in washing the water makes a perfect shower-bath on the cabin deck. For that reason the sallors cannot work in their cleaning process with the same facility as they could were the deck in a sound condition. The rigging and some of the sail on the two remaining masts were fitted by our own officers and men, the sails and ropes which were found on them having been considered useless. The boliers are greatly in need of repair, and the engines want a thorough over-hauing. The names of Faucett, Preston, & Co., Liverpool, England, on a plate above the engine 'room, tell us where the machinery came from. At pre-sent it is not considered safe to steam the Florida over seven and a half knots an hour. On de-scending to the lower deck the visitor turns a sharp corner to the left and walks into the cabin. On the right of the staircase is the word room. The cabin is not fitted up in that *recherché* style that I expected to find; on the contrary, it is very plainly furnished. A large table in the middle of the apart-ment leaves little room for other articles of furni-ture. I did not observe any chairs, the accommoda-tions for sitting consisting of a stationary bench ex-tending in a half circle round the cabin. This beach is overed with enameled leather. Overhead are several racks niled with maps and charts. Suspend ed on the portside is a bookcase, which is generously supplied with miscellaneous literature, although sitting ashes for the cinders they contain is concern-ed, it is hopeless to expect much change. Hundreds of poor families in cities live off of the wasto of their improvident neighbors, and in this way there is something used which would otherwise be lost; but. it seems to us that charity should be practiced in a different and more positive manner. If the provers be true that 'charity begins at home,' then we have a still stronger argument against the wasteful prac-tice. Cinders will, burn admirably in small cylinder stoves, and heat a nurserv or a laundry as hot as it ed on the portside is a bookcase, which is generously supplied with miscellaneous literature, although many of the volumes are old and defaced. Books, papers, and numerous small articles, which have been taken at different times from prizes, are heap-ed up promiscuously on a sort of shelf which the formation of the vessel makes above the bench. In formation of the vessel makes above the bench. In one corner is a safe which has not been opened. It is a matter of much curicsity, of course, to know the contents, but according to the rules of the navy, certain form and orders must be observed when anything under seal. is to be examined. The cabin wears by no means an inviting aspect, It is low-studded, dark, and sombre, and light-ed by candles. In a little room communicat-ing with the cabin is a bunk and berth, upon which the dirate cantain was wont to lie and ed by candles. In a little room communicat-ing with the cabin is a bunk and berth, upon which the pirate captain was wont to ille and figure up in his svil mind the gains he had made in his netarious calling, and devise schemes for further plundering. On board the Florida are four officers captured with her. Eight others are on the Wa-chusett. The four are dressed in the ordinary gray uniform, with the rank indicated on the shoulder and sleeve. With one-Lieut. Floyd-I held a con-versation; and learned how surprised they all ware when they understood the meaning of the knock in the stern. Floyd is a quiet looking fellow, with long light hair, mild blue eyes, and speaks with a strong Southern accent. He has never been beyond Balti-more travelling North, and seemed to think that he would now have an opportunity of getting as far as more travelling North, and seemed to think that he would now have an opportunity of getting as far as Fort Warren. I remarked I khought he would. As to the affair of the capture, he had an abiding faith that it was in violation of the maritime laws of na-tions, and would be duly resented by Brazil. He was employed on the vessel in the capacity of draughts-man, and as a specimen of his work I was shown a large chart, embracing the Atlantic coast in its en-tire length, upon which he had marked places where captures were made, or vessels burnt, by pasting over the right latitude and longitude a small square over the right latitude and longitude a small square slip of paper representing in colors the Florida firing her guns at a schooner in the distance, a slip wreath-

a still stronger argument against the wasteful prac-tice. Cinders will burn admirably in small cylinder stoves, and heat a nursery or a laundry as hot as it should be. Every shovel full saved is a shovel full of coal put in the cellar, and a hint to the wire is enough on this polnt." "THE RARE MUSICIAN.-We alluded a few days ago to a blind man by the name of Cannes, a gradu-ate of the Ohio Institute for the Bilnd, who is pos-sessed of rare musical power. Since then he has met a few gentlemen of Boston in a private way; who were delighted with the exhibition of his sin-gular musical ktill. Hissongs showed a compase of voice beyond that of any man in the known world, viz: five cclaves! He reached the third low C on the base ciff. e., two outcress below the second space, and ran up to the highest tenor notes with ease. He appeared to have a complete knowledge of the science of music, and sang some of the the best se-lections from the operas, as well as many of our most popular songs. He played the cornet with skill and taste with one hand, and accompanied himself on the piano with the other. Some of his places of this entertainment Mr. Carnes exhibited three steam engines on a platform, measuring about s by 4 inches, viz : one horizontai, one beam, and one an oscillating engine (the cylinder of the latter was only about 1-16th of an inch in diameter), all of which worked in conjunction. Mr. Carnes became entirely blind at two years of age: Within a few years past he has made these machines with his own hands, and without eyes! HEARTLESS ROBEERY OF AN ORPHAN.-On Sa-turday evening last a greated Young girl was found HEARTLESS ROBBERY OF AN ORPHAN.-On Sa-turday evening last a genteel young girl was found on the steps of the Presbyterian Church, Four-and-ahalf street, Washington, in great distress. She was taken to the Seventh-predict station-house, where, after much coaxing, she said that her name was clara Sherman; that she was from Boston; and had lived there as a member of the family of a Mr. Clarke; but, he removing to Washington, she at first preferred to remain in Boston; but afterwards, on an invitation from Mr. Clarke; came to Wash-ington to again live in his family. He was to meet her on her arrival in the early train, but owing to railroad disarrangements the did not arrive until late in the day, and no one was there to welcome her. To add to her troubles, some heartless scamp had abstracted her pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, and the checks for her trunks, and when she made her loss known the checks had been used and her baggage taken away. One of the officers took her to his home until her friends can be heard from. A WATCH WITH ONE WHEEL.-A watchmaker in HEARTLESS ROBBERY OF AN ORPHAN .-- On Saact in flames, a naval combat, and other devices of a similar charactor. Among the documents found on board, and forwarded to Washington, were the bonds of the Southern Rights and the schooner Howard. Other papers of great value to our Government were setzed. Judging from records the prates were fully informed of our naval movements. The cha-racter, tonnage, speed, and other particulars of gunboats and ships and other vessels were carefully noted in the record book. The Florida was poorly provisioned, but had Capt. Collins postponed the capture for a day or two, the rebels say he would have come into possession of a full supply of stores, including a goodly quantity of fine wines and segars. heard from. A WATCH WITH ONE WHEEL.—A watchmaker in San Francisco, named Otto Weiderow, has suc-ceeded in producing a most ingenious piece of me-chanism. He has invented and manufactured a watch that has only one wheel. This wheel, a mainspring, and a very little other machinery, is so arranged that the watch, when set going, winds itself up, and it will run two years. It would run forever, if the material would hold out, but the in-genious inventor says it is necessary to take it apart cnee in about two years for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the worn parts. It is certainly a very ingenious, yet a very simple and successful piece of work. Mr. Weiderow is also the inventor of a new for tof clock, with engine movement, the pendulum of which is on top, and works like the walking beam of a steam-boat. One of these ingenious and sim-pie clocks, with silver dial gold plated, and gold ed in flames, a naval combat, and other devices of a including a goodly quantity of the white shift segars. Concerning the particulars of the capture nothing can be written which has not already been made public. It is uncertain how long a time the Flo-rida will be detained here. It is understood she will proceed to New York eventually. The follow-ing officers are on board: Lieut commanding, L. Beardelee; acting ensign, Charles J. Barclay; concod essistant engineer. M. Knapp: master's black, with silver, dial gold plated, and gold hands, has been manufactured for exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, in that city.

He then retired, but the entertainment continued

MERCHANT TAILORS.	for every thousand men. Raw troops are much en-	man from the bar, from the desk, or plough, and	We will not detain our readers by attemping to	hereafter to pay no more bountles for the recruit- ment of soldiers from the taxes of the loyal North ;	second assistant engineer, M. Knapp; master's mate, John Hethington; quartermaster, Z. L. Kirk.	day evening last the reporters of Boston held their
MERCHAN'I TAILURS.	mand mhan they are matested by antilland fine					
	couraged when they are protected by artillery fire,	intrust him with the command of an army. He may	unfold a plan for the organization of the two other	but, taking counsel from the Roman method of car-		semi-annual reunion. It was proved to be an agree-
TINWARD D FFTT.V		have the title, but he never can perform the duties.	important branches of the service-cavalry and ar-	rying on war, to say to our young men, " Look to the	Beaths of Members of the 7th Pennsyl-	able relaxation and enjoyment after the arduous la-
EDWARD P. KELLY,	selves exposed to its effect.	The proof of this assertion is confirmed by the	tillery. It is sufficient to remark that the leading	fair fields of the sunny South; they have refused our amnesty and offers of peace; they have turned away	vania Reserves at Andersonville.	bors of the political campaign, mingled with sad
그는 것 같아요. 여기 가지 않는 것을 가려졌다. 물건이 물건이 물건이 물건이 많다.						four years showed that three of their number, as of-
JOHN RELLY			· 홍규 그 같이 있는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 있는 것 같이 있는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 있는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 있는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없 한 것 같이 없는 것 않이	port of the Government, extinguish the rebellion,		figers of warions grades had given up their lives on
	repairing roads, in erecting neid-works, construct-	[1] The observation (Market Constraints of the second state of				the bottle field two others had alled from alseases,
				division of the lands to each man to pay for his		contracted as war correspondents, two dau gied at
TAILORS,				military service, We will open new land offices		home, two were serving in the navy as paymasters, three others, or more, had served in the army, seve-
방법 그는 것이 같이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많을까?	well instructed in their duties.	「おうこう」 「「」」 がないとうとき ドックス いちょうき しょうぶそう しょうそうしょう ひょうせい		wherever our armies march, dividing the lands of		I I
819 CHRSTNUM GROWTH	As the men constituting an army are required to	they in some measure acquired the knowledge and	in the chiefs, honesty and competency in the	the rebellious States among our soldiers, w be theirs		and a number more had been. Lieut Uoi. Hutche
OIN OTTIOT DIREET.	act as a unit, to march and to fight, it is necessary	experience indispensable to their position. The first	administration. Two things should always be held	and their heirs lorever." [Applauco.] A haish		I Ing of the New Vismissife Cavalry, Hearly Tacon
변화 방법을 다니 다 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 많이 많다.		and principal rule of promotion is that it should be	in view by the Government : First. To advance real	as to to y ourselves and thus raise the price of the	of September, 1864, at which time he made his es-	waved from disabilities in service, who was present
Will from this date (Ostober 33) and at		「あり」という「とうちゃき」からした。 アイリー・モーレート しゅうしょうかん ひつつのでつび アクター	- 「丁丁「「「「「」」」を発表していたのではないです。 「「「」」を見ていた」 しょうがい しょう しょうせい しょうせい しょうしんがく	necessaries of life for the purpose of giving bounty	cane while on their removal to Florence, South Ca-	l is shout to return to his regiment. Another, also
				to and supporting the soldier in lighting those re-	roling, and knowing that several companies from	present, has recently been elected treasurer of
방법 방법 <u>과 한 것은 것 같은 것 것</u> 것 같이 있다.		· 이상		bellious men whom we have three times over		Worcester county, and a number are editors of pa- bers, or are engaged in other business in different.
REDUCED PRICES,		「「「「」」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、		solemnly called to come and enjoy with us the	T cond you the list for publication, as by so doing	portions of the country.
승규는 것 것은 그것 것같은 아직은 그는 것 같은 것		[- A		blessings of our liberties and be iriends; saying, in		DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE BY TIGERSIn
				1862, come in June; in 1863, come in Decomport; in		Singapore the average mortality caused by tigens
	This last is also employed in manœuvring. Batta-			1 1864, COINE BY the Still of January, 1808. When the		has for a long time been calculated at one man a
	lions are subdivided into companies, which is the	have ceased to have any value in the eyes of the	your honors by bestowing them upon more political	then all hope to those who have not made pro-		day. The local government have recently made
	lowest organization either for manœuvre or admi-	real soldier, his ambition is destroyed. A soldier	partisans or court favorites. Above all, the autho-	gress to return should be out off forever and ever.		great efforts to drive away these destructive ani-
Cool-Martinezzaria a secondaria de la contra d	nistration. The union of two or more battalions	without ambition is like a man without a soul.	rities should not destroy their value. in the eyes of	No longer should they be permitted to live on	and marched to Orange Court House, thenes to	mals. Convicts have been specially employed to
COMPANY THE DURING COODS	constitutes a regiment, of two or more regiments a	In every European army the principle of merit	the recipients by hasty dismissals or degrading	the land, or even within the boundaries of the	Culpeper, and on the 7th to Lynchburg, on the 12th	hunt them down, and the reward offered for their destruction has been considerably increased. These
GENTS' FURMISHING GUUDS.		and service is made the ground for promotion : that	punishments. The Catholic Church, during its as-	United States. Let them go to mexico, the	or 13th to Danville, Va., from which place they were	measures have, to a certain extent, proved success-
		· 이렇게 이렇게 있는 것이 없다. 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 있다. 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 없는 것이 있	cendency in the middle ages, never administered	not to name because I know no land had enough to	taken on the 21st or 22d of May to Andersonville,	ful, but that they have not been altogether so is
295 AKUH DINEAL. 825				he cursed with their presence, but never to live here	Georgia, in which place, were I to tell their Suller-	shown by a statement in a late number of the Strails
V#V		# F デアン F F F Share - ● F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	The priest found guilty by his peers was first de-	again. [Oheers.] I look, therefore, with some con-	I there as related by Mr. Hess and other escaped pri-	Times. In a little more than a fortnight, in the
이 같은 것 같은 것은 것은 것이 없는 것도 못 했는 것이다.	battalion, has been determined by the number of		neined of his holy office before being turned over	siderable interest upon what I believe to be the pre-	somers. I would only repeat faots already published	month of August last, five men had been killed by
REMOVAL.	individuals which can easily be overlooked by a		to the secular arm for punishment. The officer		in wome nemer at different times :	igers, and these were not merely conjectural cases,
그는 그는 사람이 가지 주지 수전에서 가장을 가는 것이 없는 것을 했다.		can become a candidate for the next higher. The	to mover he arraigned before a court mar-		A Wan Buran EDV. died Inty 10th	but cases in which the evidence of the cause of death was indisputable.
이는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 <mark>~~~~</mark> 가지 않았다. 같은 것 것 같아요?			Silouin Hover then nurshy military offences	the wor to the hitter end, unless we have submission	I road Damond Walker, HIV 2111 : PATTICK Bran	MRS. DAVIS AND MES. LINCOLNIn overhaul-
		1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tial for other that purery minter y ononces.	to the laws. I think it has always been claimed	nen, August 22d ; Frederick Elle, August 24; C. Je-	ing the cargo of the blockade-runner Hope, at Lewis
and the H. A. HUNDMAR. States and				that we should be strong enough after a great vic-	remiah, August 20.	wharf, Boston, a few days ago, a large box was
		通知者 からくない しょうしん アンビー・ション しゅうしょう そうしん アスス 母の声の声がい		tory to offer to the rebels new terms of peace. I	Company C. W. Wyke, died July 22 1864 . Tohn	found directed "Mrs. Jefferson Davis." On open-
FIRST PRENTIN SHIRT AND WRAPPER				never expect to see in arms or in civil analis a	Wallinger, August 31.	I ing the box it was found to contain silk drage mat-
- 그는 것 같은 것 같			by a military commission In all cases previous to	greater victory than the one we have just achieved ;	Company E-J. Dougherty, died July 27, 1864 :	terns, dry goods of different kinds, toys, hostery,
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S	bitually in our service drawn up into two lines, this	Department from lists carefully prepared by boards.		offer with due resard to our interest. our dignity.	I Tag. Steelman, July 24.	snd a variety of articles belonging to a lady's ward-
STATISTICA FADODITA		Should the Emperor Napoleon venture to place a	tary appointment.	and our honor as a nation. [Applause.] I take it	Company F-J. Steele, died June 18, 1864; C.	tcbe. It is stated that there is some talk of forward-
그는 그는 그는 그들을 가지고 있는 것을 가지고 말했다. 지수는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 있는 것을 가지고 있는 것을 가지고 있다.	but as the effective strength of the battalion, when	mere civilian, or irregularly appoint a person, to the		that the most squeamish of all the monda	Owens, July 28; B. Martin, August 1; A. Smith,	ing the box and contents to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.
KEMOVED FROM 606 ABCH STREET	engaged in active operations, is constantly liable to	command of a regiment, the recipient would find	the organization of the staff departments of our	of the country will agree with us when they	Output to Tohn Steiner diet Amanet 1 1981.	SOLDIERS' BONES EXHUMED, Workmen, while
그는 그는 것은 이번 물건을 많은 것을 수 있는 것이 많이 많이 있습니까? 것을 했다.	he diminished by losses in battle, sickness, and men	his nosition anything else than a bed of roses. It	army. The few remarks we have to make will ne-	find that in truth we have "exhausted every	T. FATTAB. August 10 . B. Hobson Sant 1	engaged digging a cellar on Winter Hill, near Bos- ton, a few days since, exhumed the remains of five
이 이렇게 다 가장 아이지 않는 것은 것을 물었다. 하는 다 한 것이 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는다.			cessarily be of the most general nature. In our,	resource of statesmanship in accompany	Company H-J. Chapman, died Inne 18, 1864; J.	Revolutionary soldiers, identified by colonial but-
825 AROH STREET. 825				cetfulness of the nast, limited only by a sub-	Hestor, July 18; T. Atches, July 22; S. P. Hoover,	tons found with the remains. Winter Hill was a
iell-famwom				mission to the lows We will then be ready to make	Sept. 2.	fortified point during the slege of Boston, and the
The second				war-av war to the hilt-and such war as should	Company I-M. Daily, died August 3, 1864; T.	emains are probably those of soldiers garrisone
PEACHES5,000 DOZEN HERMETT-	arranged in consist of two complete bettellors			be made to decide the fate of a great nation. There-		I Bere.
cally sealed Peaches of the finest quality, prepared	USUBILY COUNSIST OF THE COMPLETE SALIAIONS OF		- 「「「「「「「」」」」「「」」」」「「」」」「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」	fore, while asking parton for steepassing too fony		THE DRAFT to make up deficiencies in the sub- districts of the Second and Third Congressional dis-
UY C. LOWBIUS & CO., Bridgeton, N. J. SELSETCOM. RHODES & WILLIAMS.	eight or ten companies and one reserve outenion	L'ority to une tot merit. In the migner grades a	わめ見渡るなだ いいち いとをいうえん ひん 売した いたりかく きたい せいたい かんかい かめ たいかい (株) 売け出し	dispite motting, in answer to what you were kind	Invier Sent 4	ricts of Maryland was enforced on Saturday Lagu
nolo 107 South WATER Street.	of four companies. This last, in time of war, is	I Rieater hollion is Riven to metic. BA melic Me	TETCH INT CHAR OF SETTINGTION ONC IT IS M DALABLEHION	C RICH TT MOTORNEL WAS AND ILLE	T T ANA AND THE TANK AND THE TA	Frank Ar Trent Light A 49 Officiant Ar Martin
	이 가지 않는 것 같은 것은	요즘 것 같은 방법에 가지 않는 것 같은 것을 가지 않는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 나는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있다. 이렇게 하는 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 것을 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는			상태는 것으로 주말하는 것 같은 것 이 같은 것을 수 있다.	요즘 : 11월 2월 11일 11일 11일 11일 11일 11일 11일 11일 11일 11
	JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET, will from this date (October 3d) sell at REDUCED PRICES, 703 CASH. 004-17 GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 825 ARCH STREET. 825 R E M O V A L. 6. A. HOFFMAN, FIRST PREMIUN SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORI, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. REMOVED FROM 605 ABCH STREET TO THE MEW STORS. 835 ARCH STREET. 828 1011-femmotia PEACHES5,000 DOZEN HERMETI- cally sealed Paaches of the finest qualify, prepared by 5. Edwards & Co., Bridgeton, N. J. Salescroom.	JOHN KELLY, JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET, Will from this date (Oetober Sd) sult at REDUCED PRICES, YOR CASH.	JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, 613 CHESTNUT STREET, will nom the date (0 doeder 3d) will at REDUCED PRICES, 703 625 ARCH STREET. 625 ARCH STREET. 635 ARCH STREET. 645 ARCH STREET. 645 ARCH STREET. 645 ARCH STREET. 651 ARCH STR	JOHN HELLY, TAILOHS, 630 CHESTNUT STREET, 841 down and concentration the second below or construction of the object of all the worlden reprint status scalar of the second below or construction of the second	JOHN KELLY, TALLORS, BS OHESTNUT STREET, BS OHES	 JOHN KELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLY, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLORS, ALSO THE SELLY, TALLY, ALSO THE SELLY, TALY, TALLY, TALLY, TALLY, TA