THE SECRET HISTORY OF FORT SUMTER-

Unpublished Rebel Documents. Under the heading of "The Secret History of Fort Sumter," the Times publishes a collection of Rebel documents, obtained in South Carolina, which throw some light upon the movements which immediately preceded the war. It appears from a letter written by Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, addressed to President Buchanan on the 17th of December, 1860, that the Rebels demanded possession of the forts in Charleston barbor three days before the South Carolina Convention passed the ordinance of secession. This letter is as follows:-

GOVERNOR PICKENS TO BUCHANAN. (Strictly Confidential.)

COLUMBIA, December 17, 1882.—My Dear Sir.—With a sincere desire to prevent a collision of force, I have thought proper to address you directly and truthfally on points of deep and immediate interest.

I am authentically informed that the forts in Charleston harbor are now being thoroughly prepared to turn, with effect, their guna upon the interior and the city. Jurisdiction was ceded by this Blate expressly for the purpose of external defense from foreign invasion, and not with any view that they should be turned upon the State.

In an ordinary case of mob rebellion, perhaps it might be proper to prepare them for sudden outbreak. But when the people of the State, in sovereign convention assembled, determine to resume their original powers to separate and independent acovereignty, the whole question is changed, and it is no longer an act of rebellion. I therefore most respectively urge that all work on the forts be put a stop to for the present, and that no more force may be ordered there.

The regular Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, legally and properly called under ear Constitution, is now in session, deliberating upon the gravest and most momentous questions, and the excitement of the great masses of the people is great, under a sense of deep wrongs, and a proton discessity of doing something to preserve the peace and astety of the State.

To spare the effusion of blood, which no human power may be able to prevent, I earnestly beg your attention to. It is not improbable that, under orders from the commandant, or perhaps from the Commander-in-Chief of the army, the alteration and defense of those posts are progressing without the knowledge of yourself or the Secretary of War.

The arsenal in the city of Onarieston, with the public arms, I am informed, was turned over very properly to the keeping and defense of a State force at the urgent request or the Governor of South Carolina, I would not respectively, and from a sincere devolion to the rubile peace, request that you would allow me

If Fort Sumfer could be given to me as Governor, under a permission similar to that by which the Governor was permitted to keep the arsenal, with the United States arms in the city of Charlestou, then I think the public mind would be quieted, under a feeling of safety; and as the Convention is now in fall authority, it strikes me that it could be done with perfect propriety. I need not go into particulars, for urgent reasons will force themselves readily upon your consideration.

your consideration.

If something of the kind be not done, I cannot answer for the consequences.

I send this by a private and confidential gentleman, who is authorized to confer with Mr. Trescott fully, and to receive through him any answer you may think proper to give to this.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours truly, To the President of the United States.

This letter was taken to Washington by D. H. Hamilton, who styled himself "Major First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers." On his return he reported to Governor Pickens that he sought and procured a private interview with President Buchanan, through the aid of Mr. W. H. Trescott, that the letter was read in their presence, and that to Major Hamilton's request that an answer was desired at the earliest moment possible, Buchanan replied that an answer would be returned on the following day, the 21st.

THE LETTER WITHDRAWN. In the meantime, however, Mr. Trescott became alarmed at the contents of the letter, and after consulting with General Bonham and General McQueen, the three telegraphed to Governor Pickens for authority to withdraw the letter. This was immediately given, and on the morning of the 21st Mr. Trescott received the missive back from Mr. Buchanan. The motive for this action on the part of Mr. Trescott and Generals Bonham and McQueen would be left in obscurity but for a letter of the former to Governor Pickens, explaining fully the reasons that prompted them. This letter tells Governor Pickens that the withdrawal of the letter was "most opportune;" that President Bu-chanan had removed Colouel Gardiner (the predecessor of Major Anderson) from command at Fort Moultrie, "for carrying am-munition from the arsenal at Charleston; that Buchanan had refused to send reinforcements to the garrison there. That he had 'accepted the resignation of the oldest, most eminent, and highest member of his Cabinet (General Cass). rather than consent to send additional force: that the writer felt assured that, 'at the moment Buchanan could not have gone to the extent of action you desired' (to wit, the giving up of Fort Sumter), and that if forced to answer the letter then, he would have taken such ground as would have prevented his even approaching it herenave prevented his even approaching it hereafter; "that the writer was perfectly satisfied
the "status of the garrison would not be disturbed;" and that the withdrawal of the letter
"was a great relief to the President, who is
most earnestly anxious to avoid an issue with
the State or its authorities, and I think has encouraged his disposition to go as far as he can in this matter."

ANDERSON'S OCCUPATION OF FORT SUMTER. F South Carolina troops having been ordered by Pickens to the forts in Charleston harbor, two days after Anderson's occupation of Fort Sum-ter, Brigadier-General Simons informed Pickens that the Rebel forces had been placed in untenable positions, masmuch as Sumter commanded all the other forts. Simons recommended the calling of a council of war to decide upon this question, but Pickens refused, writing as

In squestion, but Pickens refused, writing as follows:—

"Headquarters, January 2, 1861—Sir.—Your extraordinary report I received last night, and have only to say that I do not pretend that the orders and disposition of the forces in Charleston harbor are at all pariect or beyond the criticism of military rule. But, in the first place, there was when I came to this city a distinct pledge of laith between the Government at Washington [take note of this, Mr. Buchanan and those who had a right to speak for South Carolina, that everything in the harbor, and all the forts should remain precisely as they then were, and that there should be no locrease of force or any reinforcements sent from abroad until our commissioners presented themselves at Washington and made regular negotiation for the forts. I acted with confidence upon this pledge. Suddenly we were surprised from the step taken by Major Anderson, now acknowledged and procialmed by the late Secretary of War (Floyd, namely) to be in open violation of the faith of the Government, He abandoned Fort Monatrie and burned and spiked the guns, and the first report was that he destroyed Fort which, of course, was the strong and commanding position. I had thus sudderly to take immediate public property, and with this view I ordered the occurrences and prevent the further destruction of public property, and with this view I ordered the occurrences and prevent further destruction they occupied the fire and prevent further destruction they occupied Castle Pinckney."

In another letter Pickens refused to "yield to

In another letter Pickens refused to "yield to In another letter riexens refused to "yield to any council of war." Nevertheless a council was held January 9, at which the following re-commendations were made by Colonels Gwynne,

White, Trapier, and Manigault:

"We are unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that—discarding all other methods of attack upon that fortress (whether by surprise, by open assault, or by stratagem), as uncertain in their results, and as, even it successful, involving probably much sacrifice of life—our dependence and sole reliance must be upon batteries of heavy ordenance, at least until a deep impression has been made upon the garrison, in its morale as well as in its physique, by an incessant bombaroment and canonade of many hours duration. When this impression shall have been made, and a demand for a surrender refused, we are of opinion that, with its battlements mutilated, its embrasures beaten in, and its garrison weakened by casualties, and disheartened by surrounding discumstances, this strong fortress would fall with comparative case before an assaulting party." White, Trapier, and Manigault:-

The letter of instructions given by Pickens to Colonel Hayne, who conveyed to Washington the formal demand for the surrender of Fort

Sumter, was as follows:-"You are now instructed to proceed to Washington, and there, in the name of the Government of the State of South Carolina, inquire of the President of the United States whether it was by his order that troops of the United States were sent into the harbor of Charleston to reinforce Fort Sumter. If he avows shat order, you will then inquire whether he asserts a

right to introduce troops of the United States within the limits of this State, to occupy Fort Sumter; and you will, in case of his avowal, inform him that neither will be permitted, and either will be regarded as his declaration of war sgainst the State of South Carolina. The possession cannot become now a matter of disconsion or negotiation. You will, therefore, require from the President of the United States a positive and distinct answer to your demand for the delivery of the fort. And you are further authorized to give the piedge of the State to adjoat all matters which may be and are, in their nature, susceptible of valuation in money, in the manner most owns, and upon 'the principles of equity and justice always recognized by independent nations, for the ascertainment of their rights and obligations in such matters,''

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

The thread of events is next resumed under Mr. Lincoln's administration, in a currous docu-ment by Pickens, entitled "Secret Cabinet His-tory in Reference to Fort Sumter." It is dated "State of South Carolina, Headquarters, August

3, 1861." The following is an extract:—
"I know the fact from Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and accredited agent, Mr. Lamon, that the President of the United States professed a desire to evacuate Fort Sumier, and he (Mr. Lamon) actually wrote me, after his return to Washington, that he would be back in a few days to aid in that purpose. Major Anderson was induced to expect the same thing, as his notes to me prove. I know the fact that Mr. Fox. of the United States Navy, after obtaining permission from me, upon the express guarantee of a former galiant associate in the navy, to visit Major Anderson for 'pacific purposes,' planned the gretended attempt to relieve and reinforce the garrison by a fleet, and that Major Anderson protested against it. I now believe that it was all a scheme and that Fox's disgraceful expedition was gotten up in concert with Mr. Lincoln, merely to delude the Northern public into the belief that they intended to sustain and protect Major Anderson, when in fact they decided to do no such thing, and acted with the deliberate intention to let the garrison perish, that they might thereby excite the North, and rouse them to unite in this unboly and unnatural war, by which the desperate and profligate leaders of an inforiated and lawless party might gratify their vengence and last of power over the ruins of their country, and amid the blind passions of a maddened It should be remembered that this last letter 3, 1861." The following is an extract:-

It should be remembered that this last letter is simply an assertion of Governor Pickens, and that is fortified by no authority.

THE FASHIONS.

The Latest Royal Fete-Dress of the Young Queen of Portugal-A Load of Diamonds-Prevailing Material and Colors-International "Showing Off"-German and Spanish Military Music-Napoleon and Eugenie Out-The Most Fashionable Toilets and Newest Style of Cut and Trimming-Embroidery on Everything in the Fail.

Paris, August 2 .- It is almost a relief to state n my correspondence of this week that we have had no official fetes to attend since the last given at the Hotel de Ville, to the King and outhful Queen Pia of Portugal. The sale and reception halls, which have so often been here described, were, as usual, decorated in the same splendid style, kept cool by cascades, perfumed with flowers, and illuminated most gor-

The Queen, who is much like her sister, Princesss Clothilde Napoleon, was in white, trimmed with convolvuli; but the immense number of diamonds on her neck and shoulders must have been somewhat neavy. A large diamond square in particular, a snap, called in French "ferret," was more like a dazzling star; under it hung the Great Cordons of S. Elizabeth and the Concep-

tion, crossed over her bosom. Nothing can be more juvenile than this newly married couple. The King is handsome and a perfect cavalier. One of the prettiest sights of the evening was the cortege proceeding from the Caryatide saloon to the Concert Hall, through the banquet chamber. The latter had been most profusely laid out, and the Queen seemed enchanted at the coup &wil. Baroness Haussmann, the Vicontesse de Paiva, the Com-tesse d'Avila, and M'me d'Antas were the most splendidly attired. White satin and white tulle prevailed as usual; but the Portuguese nobles were most richly covered with gold embroidery

on purple and crimson velvet.

Since the above tete we have been kept enlivened by all sorts of "international" concerns.

We have no respect for anything that is not international, though we observe with regret that this state of things is not favorable to polite intercourse with our fellow-creatures generally. All these nationalities think they have a large amount of showing off to perform in order to impress the French with a conviction that they are not behind the age of "chic," and can step on ladies' trains intentionally, with as much heedless nonchalance as the most consummate creve on the Boulevards. It is supreme bon ton to hold fluttering skirts down behind with a walking-stick. The crack is inevitable, especially when innocent victims are walking down flights of steps. The grace with which the offender lifts up his stick as soon as the irate fair one looks back, is an accomplishment not acquired without prac tice. A great havoc of trains took place the day before yesterday at the Tuileries, where the Duke of Wurtemberg's military band the Wurtemberg's military band (No. 73) played the most fascinating pieces of their re-pertoire. The leader was Zimmermann, the composer of the new polka and Wurtemberg march. Any lady who does not perform Zimmermann's polka must be void of musical intelligence. There were no less than two hundred thousand listeners crowded around the circle reserved for the Austrian band. All the Tronchon spring chairs were reserved an hour or two before the concert began, so that when the performers really made their appearance they could with difficulty get through the serried mass of amateurs. At one time, just after the overiure, the excitement was so great that a kind of panic lest some serious accident should occur (the outer crowd ever pressing forward) took possession of those who were within the chestnut tree circle, and had it not been for the foresight of the municipal administration hysterics, fainting, sobbing, and stifling would have marred all harmony.

As it was, another foreign regiment, the Spanish, had been stationed near the Palace in case of emergency, which when felt was defeated by a wild tambourine dance. As soon as this was heard in the distance the ever inconstant and changeful crowd flew towards the Palace, leaving the thousands who were wedged in to enjoy the Austrians in comparative secu-

Another incident cleared an opening for the eager. The Emperor and Empress slowly drove down the central avenue, and crowds flocked to see them. At this moment the Austrians stopped the piece they were playing, and struck up Queen Hortense's "Partant pour la Syrie." The compliment was greeted by the populace with

enthusiastic cheers.

Military music is a positive mania. To hear the Bavarians, Russians, Dutch, or Prussians is the great treat after a day spent in sight-seeing at the Exposition. I have formed some very decided opinions as I have sat listening to all in turn. The first is that a back view of the Bavarian infantry is more grotesque than graceful, but their music is very harmonlous. graceful, but their music is very harmonious.

Another observation I made in the contemplation of foreign bands is that a Belgian grenadier's thorough-base entirely covers up the player—bis moustachios, spectacles, and nair being the only visible signs of a man behind it. How agreeable the position of such a manifest whom gament halls have to be accomhind it. How agreeable the position of such a musician when cannon balls have to be accompanied on a battle field! The Prussian gremadiers are positively dangerous. Their trombones are only something less than a quarter of a mile in length; Jericho would not only have been battered to pieces, but to shivers at the approach of one of them. These trombones are so large that people can sit and smoke and take so large that people can sit and smoke and take less while a standing musician is drawing in

and letting out lengths over their heads.

Some of the dresses at these afternoon concerts in the gardens and parks are very elegant. The roads leading to them present the following spectacle:—Open caleches, powdered coachmen, light gloves, streaming curis or plaits twisted high like gorgon tresses, ribbons fluttering on the breeze, lace skirts spread on satin cushions, recklessly sweeping Victoria wheels; the diplomatic corps draw up somewhat later, and keep in their daumonts, while sportsmen jump out of dog-carts, breaks or buggies, whistling the air they hear in defiance of etiquette.

All colors are mixed, the new saffron and frog shades beginning to cast forth the shadow of our next season's fashions. Some of the prettiest toilets I have remarked in this medlay are a light grey linas, with a lilac tint on it, just jong enough to touch the ground behind; it is erts in the gardens and parks are very elegant.

gored, and on each seam a ruche of pinked lilac allk mixed with grey. The idea of this was given by Princess Ciothilde, who wore a blue robe of the kind on the day the madala were awarded at

the Palais de l'Industrie. On each side of the ruche, from top to bottom, is a border of lace sewn on flat. When the robe s worn in-doors it is made with a train.

There was no jacket to match, but a fichu Marie Antoinette ruche all round with long flowing ends behind. Another more elegant dress was made of light green silk.

The underskirt was trimmed all round with perpendicular bands, bordered each with white edging; all these bands were of different lengths, forming vandykes.

The overskirt was made of white linas, and the waistband with basques which were fringed.

A white rice straw fanchon completed the toilet, and the wearer were on her shoulders a ichu of the same linas as the upper skirt. Some little niceties are better seen than described, but our Parisians have a way of drawing back their over skirts which is very graceful. They sew a tape on each front seam right and left which they tie underneath behind. Then they tie on their bonnets under the chignon so as to let the garlands now worn frame in, as it were, the oval of their faces, whereas exotic visitors bundle up their skirts in a bunch behind with a most hope-less effort to be fashionable, and not a degree of taste guiding their fingers, while their bonnets are wrenched off their heads, leaving nothing to ornament their foreheads. It is infinitely preferable to be quite out of fashion than awk-wardly in that predicament.

Embroidery on everything will be the striking feature next fall. Rouleaux or rolls of satin are put on silk, and rolls of the same material on fancy stuffs, Crosscuts piped with satin are conveniently sewn on with buttons down the middle. This plan I recommend to seamstresses who generally pucker their crosscuts,-New

Going! Going!! Gone!!! Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S

TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the nard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time. A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion. TICKETS FORTHE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR

AND A HALF. Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 P. M. Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING. REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

D. H. MUNDY,

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents: Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 945 A. M. and 845 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 645 A. M. and 1245 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WIL mington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA hardox will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Fare for the round trip...... ingle ticket. Chester and Marcus Hook... For further particulars, apply on board, 7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain,

EXCURSIONS UPTHE RIVER.—
The splendid steamboat JOHN A.
WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to
Burlington and Bristol. stopping at Riverton, Torresdaile. Andalusis, and Beveriy, each way, These
excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at
2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol
at 4 o'clock. arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c, [5 26 2m]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING. Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes,
Accourrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

etc., the whole constituting a UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE never equalled in the production of this Play. Chairs secured three days in advance.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

THE FAMILY RESORT OPEN FOR THE SEASON. MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,

IN THEIR

GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. For particulars see future advertisements.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 5 19tf R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR.

EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF
THE LEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure
Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come
and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite aummer resort.

4304

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

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BORRET PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

TICE

TO THE HOLDERS

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LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1853, due April 10, 1863.

" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862,

April 13, 1865, due July 1, 1865.

February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864. March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.

June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864. January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

> JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HABTBANFT,

AUDITOR-GENERAL,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS.

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVEST-MENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information cal at

C T YERKES, JR., & CO.,

No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

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Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:-

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay \$230:16 on each thousand. For 5-20s of 1862 we pay \$230*16 on each thousand. For 5-20s of 1864 we pay \$189*91 on each thousand. For 5-20s of 1865 we pay \$200*16 on each thousand. For 5-20s of July we pay \$180*16 on each thousand. For 1881s we pay \$210*16 on each thousand. For 10-40s we pay \$189*10 neach thousand. For 7-30s, 2d series, we pay \$180*91 on each thousand. For 7-30s, 3d series, we pay \$170*91 on each thousand. Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street. FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS FOR

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER 68,

Principal and interest payable in New York in Gold

These are 20 year bonds, having the revenues from the Water Tax specially pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal, and also the general revenues of the city. They are offered with confidence as a first-class security, and at such a price as will not the purchaser about 9 per cent, at the present price of gold.

ALSO, ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS,

Issued for municipal purposes. To be had at a low price. The present financial condition of the city, and other information, can be had on application to CHARLES B. MEEN,

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Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will befurnished in sums to suit, on applica tion to either of the undersigned:

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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76 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY, DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES, AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO.

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1, This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Manch Chunk to the Delaware liver at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertless, and franchises appertain-

ing to the said Railroad and Bridge. Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the under-

signed. E. W. CLARK & CO.

JAY COOKE & CO.

[6 114] W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

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OF JAY COOKE & O.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

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A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

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Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission, Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York,

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MEW STATE LOAN. NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased \$600,000 of the FIRST MORP. GAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MIS-SOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having so years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85, And the accrued interestfrom this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is paya-

ble emi-annually. This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Haliroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of 55. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri. Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO. JAY COOKE & CO. DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 lm

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M CULELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street,

BALE OF 1800 CASES BUOTS, SHOES, BROGANS)

BALMORALS, ETC.

OB Thursday Morning,

August 22, commenting at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called.

[S17 34]

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25 cases fine paim fans, round handles, LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ROOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING EAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
August 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four menths' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufactore. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale.

[8 14 54

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH,
GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOUDS.
We will hold a large sale of loreign and domestic
dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Merning.
August 22, at 16 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packspec and lets of staple and tancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [816 5]

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
August 23, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 20c pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, bemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale.

[8 17 34] To Paper Manufacturers and Others.
BLEACHED LINEN WASTE,
On Friday Morning Next,
23d Instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, 15 bales extra
quality selected and clean-packed bleached linen
waste, just imported. [8 19 44

M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT
THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing
full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
Will include
THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,
Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 246
lect deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 516 Spruce
street; was erected and finished throughout in a
superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is is
periect order. Orphans' Court Sale-Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased-STONE MESSUAGE and LOT Way, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Alien's lane, Germantown, GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street. Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17124

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street, Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale, [87] PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEELS

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE FOR FALL OF 1857, OF 850 LGTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday morning,
August 21, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found inli lines of new and desirable goods for the apuroaching season, to which the carly and particular attention of the trade is invited.

[8 15 54 Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.

M. s. FOURTH Street. BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHES-NUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY RE PAIRED. Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [B21 tham

FIRST PREMIUM! PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED

THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT Street

s fmwit Sole Agents for Pennsylvania, MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON. NOS. 223 AND 331 SOUTH STREET, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-

Ladies', Missee', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Sliks, Vetvens, kinbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOUDNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 994 WALNUT STREET. MAD'LLE KEOCH.

LOST.

LOST-ON WEDNESDAY LAST, IN GOING All from Thirteenth and Spring Garden to Eighth and Vine streets. A GOLD FOB CHAIN. The inder will receive a liberal reward by returning the above to this Office.