THE FUCITIVE SLAVE ACIS. REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY AND THE TREATMENT OF PREEDMEN.

From the report of the Select Committee on Slavery, and the treatment of Freedman, to whom were referred sundry petitions asking for the repeat of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, and, also, asking for the repeal of all acts for the rendition of figi-tive slaves, which was submitted to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Sumner, we make the following

vesterday by Mr. Summan. extracts: "There are two fugitive slave acts which still "There are two fugitive slave book. The first, extracts:

"There are two fugitive slave acts which still "There are two fugitive slave acts which still continue unrepealed on our statute book. The first, dated as long ago as 1733, was preceded by an official correspondence, which was supposed to show the necessity for legislation. The second, dated in 1850, was introduced by a report from Mr. Batler of, South Carolina, at that time chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. In proposing the repeal of all legislation on the subject it seems advisable to imitate the latter precedent by a report, assigning briefly the reasons which have governed the committee.

These acts profess to be founded upon certain words of the Constitution. On this account it is important to consider these with a cartain degree of care. They are as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor shall be due."—(Article IV, sec 2.)

John Quincy Adams has already remarked that John Quincy Adams has already remarked that are violated in order to assert the claim of property in man, for the words "no person" are ten noun with which the words "shall be delivered up"

in man, for the words 'no person' are the non with which the words "shall be delivered up" with which the words "shall be delivered up" are the agreeing verb, and thus the grammatical interpretation actually forbids the rendition. It is on this jumble and muddle of words that a superstructure of wrong has been built. Even bad grammar may be disregarded, especially in behalf of human rights; but it is worthy of remark that in this class of the Constitution, an outrage on harman rights was begun by an outrage on language.

man rights was begun by an outrage on ian guage.

But, assuming that this clause is not invalidated by its had grammar, it is often insisted, and here the committee concur, that, according to the best riles of interpretation, it cannot be considered as applicable to fugitive slaves; since, whatever may have been the intention of its authors, no such words were employed as describe fugitive slaves and nobody else. It is obvious that this clause, on its face, is applicable to apprentices, and it is known historically that under it apprentices have been delivered up on the claim of the party to whom "heir service or labor?" was due. It is, therefore, only by going behind its primary signification, and by supplying a secondary signification, that this clause can be considered as applicable to fugility slaves. On any common occation, that this clause can be considered as appli-cable to fugitive slaves. On any common occa-sion, not lavolving a question of human rights, such secondary eignification might be supplied by intendment; but it cannot be supplied to limit or deny human rights, especially to defeat liberty, without a violation of fundamental rules which constitute the glory of the law.

without a violation of fundamental rules which constitute the glory of the law.

This principle is common to every system of civilized jurisprudence; but it has been nowhere expressed with more force than in the maxims of the common law and the decisions of the court.

There is also another voice which must be heard in determining the meaning of a doubtful clause. It is the Preamble which, by solemn declaration, on the threshold proclaims the spirit in which the Constitution was framed, and turnishes a rule of interpretation. "To establish justice. insure do interpretation. "To establish justice, insure do-mestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our pos-terity;" such are the declared objects of the Constitution, which must be kept present to the mind as we read its various provisions. And every word must be so interpreted as best to uphold these objects. The Preamble would be powerless against any "positive" sanction of Slavery by unequivocal words; but, on the other hand, any attempted sanction of Slavery by words which are not 'positive' and unequivocal must be power-less against the Preamble which, in this respect. s in harmony with the ancient maxims of the

Is in harmony with the ancient maxims of the law.

But looking more minutely at the precise words of this clause, we shall see how completely it is stamped with equivocation from beginning to end. Every descriptive word it contains is double in its signification. But the clause may be seen, first, in what it does not contain: and, secondly, in what it does not contain: It does not contain the word 'slave'. or 'slavery,' which singly and exclusively denotes the idea of property in man. Had either of these fatal words been employed, there would have been no uncertainty or duplicity. But in abandoning these words all idea of property in man was abandoned also. Other words were adopted simply because they might mean something else, add therefore would not render the Constitution 'oddons' on its face. But the unquestionable fact that these words might mean Constitution "odious" on its face. But the unquestionable fact that these words might mean something else makes it impossible for them to mean "slave" or "slavery," unless in this behalf we set aside the most commanding rules of interpretation.

mean "slave" or "slavery," unless in this behalf we set aside the most commanding rules of interpretation.

The clause begins with the descriptive words "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereot." Now a slave is not a "person." with the rights of persons, but a chattel or thing. Such is the received definition of the slave States, hand d.down from Aristotle. He is not "held to service or labor," but he is held as property. The terms employed describe an apprentice but not a slave. And he must be held "under the laws" of a State. Here again is the case of an apprentice, who is clearly held "under the laws" of a State. Here again is the case of an apprentice, who is clearly held "under the laws" of a State. But we have the authority of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, for saying that no proof can be addaced that Slavery in any State "is established by existing laws." (Congress, lat session.) And the person thus described shall not "be discharged from such aservice or labor." Clearly an apprentice is discharged, but a slave is manumitted or emancipated. And this undischarged person (shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." But all these words imply contract, or at least debt, as in the case of apprentices. The slave can owe no "service or labor" to his mastr. There is nothing in their relations out of which any sach obligation can spring. The whole condition stands on force and nothing else. It is robbery tempered by the lash—not merely robbery of all the fruits of industry, but robbery of will the fruits of industry, but robbery of will the fruits of industry, but robbery of wille and child. To such a terrible assumption the language of contract or debt is totally inapplicable. Nothing can be 'due' from a slave to a master, unless it be something of that resistance to tyrants which is obseined to totally inapplicable. Nothing can be 'due' from a slave to a master, unless it be something of that resistance to tyrants which is obseined to follow the

bear, the partisans of Slavery have given to this clause an origin and history which have no foundation in truth.

It has been common to assert that the clause was intended to remove or counteract some difficulty which had occurred anterior to the Convention.— But there is no evidence of any such difficulty— But there is no evidence of any such difficulty— But there is no evidence of any such difficulty— There was no complaint. Not a sirigle voice was raised in advance to ask any such security.

It has also been asserted, with peculiar confidence, that this clause interpreted as requiring the readition of fugitive slaves constituted one of the readition of fugitive slaves constitution, without pretension, it will be perceived, makes an asserted stipulation for the rendition of fugitive slaves, one of the corner-stones of the Union. To this discreditable imputation upon the fathers of the republic the Supreme Court seems to have lent the sanction of its authority when it declared in the famous Prigg case (16 Peter's Rep., 610) not only "that the object of this clause was to secure to the slave-holding States the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves as property in every State in the Union into which they might escape;" but that the full recognition of this right and title of ownership in their slaves as property in every state in the Union into which they might escape;" but that the full recognition of this right and title of ownership in their slaves as property in every state in the Union into which they might escape;" but that the full recognition of this right and title of ownership in their slaves as property in every but that the full recognition of this right and title of ownership in their slaves as property in every but that the full recognition of this right and title of ownership in their slaves as property in every but that the full recognition of this right and title of ownership in their slaves as property in every but that the full recognition of this right and title of ownership.

of the suggestion. Here was no offer of compromise—not even a complaint, much less a suggestion of corner stone. The next article under discussion provided for the surrender of fugitives 23d, verses is and it.) of the suggestion. Here was no offer of compro-mise—not even a complaint, much less a sugges-tion of corner stone. The next article under dis-cussion provided for the surrender of fugitives from justice. Mr. Butler and Mr. Charles Pinck-ney, both from South Carolina, now moved openly, but without any offer of compromise, to require fugitive slaves and servants to be delivered up like criminals. This proposition was with-drawn.

The article for the surrender of criminals was

drawn.

The article for the surrender of criminals was then adopted. On the next day, August 29, Mr. Butler showed that the lovers of liberty had not spoken in vain. Abandoning the idea of any proposition openly requiring the surrender of fugitive slaves, he moved an equivocal clause substantially, like that now found in the Constitution, which, without debate or opposition of any kind, was unanimously adopted, or, according to the report of Mr. Medison, nem. con.

Such is the industable origin of a clause which latterly has been declared to be a compromise of the Constitution and a corner-stone of the republic. That a clause for the hunting of slaves was recognized at the time as compromize or corner-stone, is an absurdity discoved alike by history and by reason. That the clause was adopted nem. c.w., with the idea that, according to any repeived rules of interpretation, it could authorize the hunting of slaves, it is difficult to believe The very statement that it was adopted nem. com. shows that it must have been regarded, according to received rules of interpretation, as having no "positive" character; for there were "minent members of the Convention who, according to their declared opinions, could never have consented to any such proposition, if it had been supposed for amoment to turn the republic which they were then organizing into a mighty slave-hunter.

rom the clause in the Constitution, the com-From the clause in the Constitution, the committee pass to a consideration of the legislation founded upon it. Of course, if the clause has been misunderstood, no legislation can derive any validity from it. Nothing can come out of nothing; and since there is nothing in the Constitution requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves by the National Government, there can be no authority for any legislation by Congress on the subject. Therefore, the argument against the exiting statutes is complete. But, on such au occasion, when it is proposed to reverse an early policy of the Government, the committee are unwilling to stop here.

to stop here.

Assearly as 1793, while Congress was sitting in Philadelphia, provisions for the surrender of fugitive slaves were fastened upon a bill for the surrender of fugitives from justice, and the whole was adopted, apparently with very little consideration. Thus, accidentally, Congress undertook to assume the odious power to organize slave-hunting. But the act was scarcely passed before the assume the odious power to organize slave-hunting. But the act was scarcely passed before the conscience of people, not only at the North, but even in Maryland, began to be aroused against it. Mr. Quincy, whose living memory embraces this early period, tells us that, when an enforcement of this act was attempted in Boston, the crowd which thronged the room of the magistrate, quietly and spontaneously, opened a lane for the lugitive, who was thus enabled to save himself from slavery, find also to save the country from the dishonor of such a sacrifice. Almost at the same time, in the patriotic State of Vermont. a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, on application for the surrender of an alleged slave, accompanied by documentary evidence, refused to comply, unless the master could show a bill of sale from the Almighty.

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companied by documentary evidence, refused to comply, unless the master could show a bill of sale from the Almighty.

There is authentic evidence that this popular feeling was recognized by President Washington as a proper guide on an occasion when he was personally interested. A slave of Mrs. Washington had escaped to New Hampshire. The President, in an autograph letter which has been produced in the Senate, audressed to Mr. Whipple, the collector at Portsmouth, and dated at Philadelphia. November 28, 1796, after expressing the desire of ther mistress? for the return of the slave, lays down the following rule of conduct:

"I do not mean, however, by this request, that such violent measures should be used as would excite a mob or riot, which might be the case if she has adherents, or even uneasy sus, tions in the minds of well disposed citizens. R ther than either of these hould happen, I would forego her services altogether; and the example, also, which is of infinite more importance.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

The fugitive never was returned; but lived to a good old age—down to a recent vertical efficiency.

is of infinite more importance.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON.'

The fugitive never was returned; but lived to a good old age—down to a recent period—a living wilness to that public opinion which made even the mildest of fugitive slave acts a dead letter.

"At last, in 1850, after the subject of slavery had been agitated in Congress without interruption for nearly twenty years, a teries of propositions was adopted, which were solemnly declared to be compromises by which all the questions concerning slavery were permanently settled, so as never again to vex the country—as if any question could be permanently settled except on the principles of justice. But the "grnel" was adopted, and among its ingredients "for a charm of powerful thouble" was a new fugitive slave act, first reported from the Committee on the Judiciary by Mir Butler, of South Carolina, but afterwards amended by a substitute from Mr. Mason, of Virginia, so as to become substantially his measure. ginia, so as to become substantially his measure It is not necessary now to mention its details. Suffice it to say that in these, as well as ia its general conception, it was barsh, cruel and windig

The Committe then enter into an elaborate arga ment upon the Constitutional objections to the fugitive slave act and upon the unconstitutional de nial of trial to the slave by jury. The report then continues as follows:

There is still another objection on account of unconstitutionality, which may be treated more briefly; but it is not less decisive than the two objections already considered. It is founded on the character of the magistrate to whom is committed the adjudication of the great question of human freedom, than which none greater is known to the late.

rrection, that the law.

If it were a question merely of property above twenty dollars; if it were a question of crime, interest of the line of the li

the adjudication of the great question of human freedom, than which none greater is known to the law.

If it were a question merely of property above twenty dollars; if it were a question of crime, involving imprisonment under the laws of the United States; especially if it were a question Involving lite, the trial must be by a judge duly appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, holding office during good behavior, receiving for his services a fixed compensation, and bound by a solemn oath of office. But this great question of human freedom is committed to the unaided judgment of a pet y magistrate, called a commissioner, appointed by the court instead of the President, holding his office during the will of the court instead of during good behavior, paid by fees according to each individual case, instead of receiving for his services a fixed compensation, and not bound by any oath of office.

A claim for the rendition of a fugitive from service or labor, constituting, as it does, "a suit at common law." and also "a case ansing under the Constitution," must be determined by a judicial tribunal: but a commissioner is not a judicial tribunal, nor is he in any sense a judge, so that he is not entitled under the Constitution to exercise this extraordingry jurisdiction.

There are two provisions of the Constitution which plaze this conclusion reyond question. First. By article III, section 7, it is declared that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and the inferior courts, shall hold their office during good behavior, and shall atsued times receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuous in office. Secondly. By article III, section 7, it is declared to the inferior courts, shall hold their office during good behavior, when shall be made, under their authority." Here it appe

23d, verses is and 16.)

The fugitive slave act carried distress and terror to every person of African blood in the free Seates. All were fluttered as the arbitrary edict commenced its swoop over the land. The very rumor that a slave hunter was in town so shook the nerves of a sensitive freeman, on whom was the ban of color, that he dled. To large numbers this act was a decree of instantaneous expulsion from the Republic; under the penalties of Slavery to them and their heirs forever. Stung with despain, as many as 6,000 Christian men and women, meritorious persons—a larger-band than that of the escaping Puntans—precipitately fled from homes which they had established, opportunities of usefulows which they had found, and the regard of fellow citizens, until at last, in an unwelcome northern climate, beneath the British flag, with glad voices of freedom on their lips, though with lay evarnings of exile in their hearts; they were happy in swelling the chant. (God save the Queen.) The fugitive slave act carried distress and terror

The free States became little better than a huge outlying plantation, quivering under the lash of the overseer; or rather they were a diversified huming ground for the flying bondman, resounding always with the 'shalloo' of the huntsman There seemed to be no rest. The chase was hardly finished at Boston, before it broke out at Philadelphia, Syracuse or Buffalo, and then again raged furiously over the prairies of the West. Not a case occurred which did not shock the conscience of the country, and sting-it with anger. The records of the time attest the accurracy of this statement. Perhaps there is no instance in history where human passion showed itself in grander forms of expression, or where elequence lent all her gifts more completely to the demands of liberty, than the speech of an eminent character now dead and buried in a foreign land, deneuncing the capture of Thomas Summs, at Boston, and invoking the independences. That great effort cannot be forgotten in the history of humanity: But every case pleaded with an eloquence of its own until, at last, one of those tragedes occurred which darken the heavens and cryout with a voice that will be heard. It was the voice of a mother standing over her murdered child. Margaret Garner had escaped from slavery with three children, but he was overtaken at Olincinnati. Unwilling to see her offspring returned to the shambles of the South, this unbeppy preon, described in the testimony as a womanly, amiable, affectionate mother," determined to save them in the only way within her power. With a butcher kanfe, coolly and deliberately, she took the life of one of the children, described as "almost white, and a little girl of rare beauty," and attempted, without success, to take the life of the other two. To the preacher who interrogated her, she early to the preacher who interrogated her Queen:''.
The free States became little better than a huge

within her power. With a butcher kuife, coolly and deliberately, she took the life of one of the children, described as "almost white, and a little girl of rare beauty," and attempted, without success, to take the life of the other two. To the preacher who interrogated her, she exclaimed: "The child was my own, given me of God to do the best a mother could in its behalf. I have done the best a mother could in its behalf. I have done the best a mother could in its behalf. I have done the best a mother could in the behalf. I have done the best a mother could in the behalf. I have done the best a mother could in the behalf. I have done the best a mother could in the behalf. I have done the best a mother could in the safety." But she was restrained in her purpose. The fugitive slave act triumphed, and after the determination of sundry questions of jurisdiction, this devoted historic mother, with the two children that remained to her, and the dead body of the little one just eman civated, was escorted by a national guard of armed men to the doom of Slavery.

But therty is always priceless. There are other instances less known in which kindred wrong has been done. Every case was a tragedy—under the forms of law. It is reported, on good authority, that among the slaves thus offered up was one who by his communications to the Government, had been the means of saving upwards of one hundred they end dollars. And here in Washington, since the beneficent act of emancipation, even in sight of the fing floating from the national Capitol, the fugitive slave act has been made a scourge and a terror to innocent men and women.

If all these pains and sorrows had redounded in any respect to the honor if the country, or had contributed in any respect to the strength of the Union, then we might confess, perhaps, that something at least had been gained. But, alas! there has been nothing but unmixed evil. The country has suffered in its good name, while foreign nations have pointed with soon to a republic which could sanction such in

And who were the authors of the fagit ve slave and who were the anthors of the fagit ve siava-act! The answer may be general or special.

If general, it may be said that its authors were the representatives of Slavery, constituting that same oligarchy or slave power, which has maily plunged this country into civil war. Some of them even at the time of its enactment were already engaged in treasonable conspiracy against the Unquestionable facts will show how little real

Union.

Unquestionable facts will show how little real occasion there was for this barbarous enactment. It is now established by the report of the census of 1660 that the loss of slaves by escape was trivial. According to this document "the whole annual loss to the Southern States from this cause bears less proportion to the amount of capital involved than the daily variations which, in ordinary times, occur in the finctuations of State or Government securities in the city of New York alone."—Compension of Census for 1860, p. 12.) Such a statement is most suggestive. But the official tables furnish continuatory details. From these, it appears that during the year ending June 1, 1860, out of 3, 919,557 slaves, only 863 were able to escape, being one to about \$5,000, or at the rate of one-ifficient of one per cent. Then, again, out of more than one miltion of slaves in the border States in 1860, fewer than 800 escape. Such are the authentic facts. But this is not all. The slave who had succeeded in escaping, even when re-enslaved, was never afterwards regarded as good property. All the work he could do would not compensate for his bad example. Jefferson Davis, in the frankness of an address to his constituents at home in Mississippi, on the 11th, July, 1851, said openly that he did not want any fugitive slave sentint his state; that "such stock would be a curse to the land, for with the knowledge they had gained they would ruin the rest of the slaves, and very probably give rise to the most dreadful consequences;" and he concluded by announcing that "the would not have in his quarters a nerro brought from the North on any account whatever."—[Southern Press, August 2, 1851.] And yet, in the lace of these authentic facts, showing how fewescaped, and then in face of an instinctive repur nance to allow slaves who had once tasted liherty to mingle with other slaves, this aufocious statue was enacted, and its enforcement was maintained at the point of the bayonet while Jefferson Davis was ecretary of War.

Speaking, th

Speaking, then, in general terms, the authors of the fugitive slave act were the authors of the rebellion. I he ene and the other have the same paternity, as unquestionably they have a family ness.

If, however, we go still further and seek the individual authors of this odions measure, the fore-runner of the rebellion, it will be easy to point them out.

runner of the rebellion, it will be easy to point them out.

But whether its authors be found in States or individuals, there is about it the same smell of rebellion. Proceeding first from South Carolina, it was anopted by Virginia, like the rebellion itself. A senator from Virginia took from South Carolina the final responsibility—as an aged madman from Virginia asked and obtained permission to point the first gun at Fort Sumter. Nor are the two events unlike in character. The fugitive slaye act was leveled at the Union hardly less than the batteries at Charleston when they opened upon Forsumter.

Such are the authors, general and special, of this wick-dness. The Senator from South Carolina is dead; tut the representatives of Slavery still live, and so also to the two authors fr m Virginia. Thus do the representatives of Slavery, though now in open rebellion, co-tinue, through an unrepealed statute, to insult the loyal States, to degrade the Republic, and to rate the country which they have tried to run. And thus do two audactions to bels—one the pletended minister of the rebell forces—still enjoy among us a malignant power, while with a long arm not yet ampure ed, they rach even into the streets of Washington, and fasten the chains of the slave.

To all this there is one simple answer, and Congress must make it.

A clause of the Constitution, contrary to all commanding rules of jurisprudence have

To all this there is one simple answer, and Congress must make it.

A clause of the Constitution, contrary to all
commanding rules of jurisprudence, has been interpreted to sanction the hunting of slaves; and
the same clause; thus interpreted, has been declared, contrary to all the testimony of history, totion, and a corner-stone of the Union. On this
clause, thus misinterpreted and thus misreprewhich, even assuming that the clause is strictly
constitutional.

But even if this not were estated.

careful inquiry will also at the Same rate. A conserved in the provided of the Convention is a discredit to the juris, where the real comprehence is the Convention is a discredit to the juris. The whole practical of the case of the Convention is a discredit to the juris. But there a single pamphlet, speech, article of the time, out of which of published letter of the time, out of which of published letter of the time, out of which of published letter of the time, out of which of published letter of the time, out of which of published letter of the time, out of which of published letter of the time, out of which of published letter of the time, out of which of published letter of the time, out of which and the public and the public

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LADIES OF CHRIST CHURCH: are engaged in preparing Boxes of Clothing to be forwarded to the suffering lovalisis of East Tennessee, who "have lost averything but honor, and suffered, everything but death." They carnessly solicit donations in money, materials or clothing, which may be sent to the CHURCH in SECOND street, between Market and Arch streets, every AFTERNOON this week, from two to six o'clock... Cannot every person in our favored city spare at least one garment. Donations may atso be sent to Mrs. E. A. Louder, 233 Pine street, Mrs. J. C. Hand, 630, Pine street, Miss O. West, 1512 Pine street; Mrs. Jesse Godley, 529 Arch street.

Thinabel PHILADEL PHIA FEB. 26, 1861.—The first meeting of the CHEROKLE MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, un'er its Articles of Association, will be held at 326 WALNUT street Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of March, 1864, at 4 P.M.

TWO Of the Associates of said Corporation.

PHILA DELPHIA. FEB. 26, 1861.

The First Meeting of the OSAGE MINING COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, under its Articles of Association, will be held at 326 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1864, at 5 P. M.

CHAS. W. TROITER,

GEORGE R. OAT,

1626tmh156 i. Two Associates of said Corporation.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
Railroad Company, Office 27 South Fourth
Street. PRILADELPHIA, September 3; 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE. The following named
persons are entitled to a Dividend on the common
stuck of this Company. The residence of several
of them is unknown, and it is therefore necessary
that the Certificates of Stock should be presented
on calling for the Dividend. on calling for the Dividend.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

S. BRADFORD, Treasure
STOOMHOLDERS' MANES.
Timothy C. Boyle,
S. Lancaster,
John McIntyre,
Benjamin F. Newbort.

S. BRADFORD, Treasure
AMES.
Henry B. Sherer,
Andrew Turner,
Mrs. Rebecca Ulrich.
fe20-tf

Benjamin F. Newbort.

PENNSY LVANIA MINING COMPANY

OF MICHIGAN.—Notice is hereby given, that all Stock in this Company, on which the instalment of. TWO DOLLARS per Share. called December 7th, 1853, and due December 19th. 1863, is not paid, is forfeited for said default; and that, decording to the Charter and By-Lawsof the Company, it will be sold at Public Auction, on MON-DAY, March 21st, 1861, at 12 M. at the Office of the Secretary of the Company, No. 326 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, unless paid on or before that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

fel9-24st, m, wuna2i() S. M. DAY, Sec'y. Dated PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1861.

Dated PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PERDADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, that the Stock and Scrip holders, at a meeting held this date, resolved to extend to the holders of the outstanding Scrip the privilege of converting, said Scrip into

Scrip holders, at a meeting held this date, resolved to extend to the holders of the outstanding Scrip the privilege of converting said Scrip into the Capital Stock of the Company, according to section 6th of the amendment to the Charter, on the same terms as previously done; payment of instalment to be made February 1, 1661. Otherwise, interest to be charged on payments made after that date, and the privilege of conversion to cease after June 30, 1864.

jails-w.i.m2m3 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE, MERRIMAC MINING COM-Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the MERRIMAC MINING COMPANY, that an assessment of FIFTY OENTS per Share, has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, March 30th. 1864, at the Oilice of the Treasurer, No. 251 PEARL street, New York, or to Mr. Wm. L. Mactier, Transfer Agent, No. 132 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.

By ordder of the Directors, fe27-s, w.imb306 J. M. MILLS, Transfer fe27-s, w.imb306 J. M. MILLS, Transfer

By ordder of the Directors, fe27-s, w. tmb30; J. M. MILLS, Treasper.

By ordder of the Directors,
fel7-s, w. tmb309 J. M. MILLS, Treascer.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY FUND COM.
MIISSION, No. 412 PRUNE street, December 29, 1830.

Warrants for the City Bounty (two hundred and fifty dollars) will be issued to all new recruits for old regments, credited to the quots of Philadelphia on the coming draft.

Muster rolls, certified by proper mustering officers, must be sent to the office of the Commission one day previous to the issuing of the warrants.

Officers must accompany and youch for their men when the warrants are delivered.

Philadelphia soldiers re-enlisting in the field will receive their warrants are soon as certified copies of the muster-in-rolls are furnished to the Commission by the Adjutant-General of the State.

Men enlisted in Col. McLean's Regiment (183d Pennsylvania Volunteers), will receive the bounty in companies when duly mustered into the U. S. service, and credited to the quots of the city.

The Commission sits daily from 3 to 5 P. M., during which hours only warrants are delivered.

These warrants are cashed on presentation at the office of the City Treasurer, Girard Bank.

By order of the Commission.

order of the Commission.

SAMUEL C. DAWSON, Sec'y. js1-170

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street, Philadelphia, December 19, 1853.
The Commission for the? syment of the City
Bounty are now prepared to receive and adjust
the claims of all new recruits in old regiments.
Until further notice, the Commission will sit
delly from 3 to 5 P. M.
Bountles will be noted to those only where years Bountles will be paid to those only whose names are borne ou rolls furnished to the Commission by the Assistant Provost Marshal-General, or the United States Mustering Officer for Philadelphia. Claimants for the bounter

Claimants for the bounty must be youched by a responsible United States Officer. Off will bring their men to the office in squads for purpose.
In a few days notice will be given when and how recruits in new organizations and veterans re-en-listing in the field can receive their bounty. By order of the Commission, juild SAMUEL C. DAWSON, Secretary. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb.

TIS ROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1864.—

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the Seventh day of March, 1861, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from ten o'clock A. M., until six o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within Sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

fel7-tmh7

Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Secretary, Pittsburgh Pa, February 12th, 1564.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of PITTSBURGH, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY of MAROH, A. D. 1861, At 10 A. M.

The Stock and Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at3 o'clock, P.M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, fel5tmat7

WINONA MINING COMPANY OF

thereafter.

Feltmal7

WINONA MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—The first meeting of the Corporators of the Winona Mining Company of Michigan, will be held on the 5th day of MARCH, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Office, No. 127 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, PaJAY A. HUBBELL, SAMUEL ALLEN, SAMUEL ALLEN, SAMUEL ALLEN, Three of the Associates of said Corporation.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1861.

HILTON'S OEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement of the Messrs Hilton Brothers is certainly the best article of the kind ever invented. Itshcuid be kept in every manufactory, workshop and house, everywhere. By its use many dollars can be saved in the run of a year. This Cement cannot decompose or become corrupt, as its combination; and seed seed the run of a year. This Cement cannot decompose or become corrupt, as its combination; and seed seed in the run of a year. cannot decompose or become corrupt, as its combi-nation is on scientific principles, and under no cir-cumstances or change of temperature will it emit any offensive smell. The various uses to which it can be successfully applied renders it invaluable to all classes. For particulars see advertisement

EDUCATION. NFANT'S RETREAT.
MEDIA, DELAWARE CO., PA.
MRS. SAMUEL EDWARDS, Principal. This Institution, providing a refined home and the ten derest care and culture for Children from three Institution, providing a refined home and the lenderest care and culture for Children from three to seven years of age, will be opened on Wednesday, APRIL13. Media is 13 miles from Philadelphia by Railroad. For particulars apply to Rev. S. Edwards, Media, Pa. References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Stevens, and the Episcopal Clergy of the city; also to Abraham Martin, Esq.

DORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.

This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 1½ hour's ride from Philadelphia. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of ENGLISH, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. FRENCH taught by native, and spoken in the family. For Catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., 1214-2m*

MARTIN LEANS, NO. 402 CHESTNUT First Premium awarded by Franklin Institute to MARTIN LEANS, Manufacturer of MASONIG MARKS, PINS, EMBLEMS, &c. New and original designs of Masonic Marks and Templars' Medals, Army Medals and Corps Badges of every description. FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE AND TO HET.

GERMANTOWN FOR SALE A handsome pointed stone Mansion, with pointed
stone stable and carriage house, and large lot of
ground, beautifully improved, in one of the most
desirable locations in Germantown, ten minutes'
walk irom the Railroad Depot; has every city
convenience, and is in perfectorder. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS 568 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—An elegant modern brick Reback buildings, handsome Stable and Carriagehouse, and lot of ground 132 feet deep to a street,
situate on the east side of Fourth street, between
Walnut and Spruce streets. Has every convenience and improvement; is finished throughout
in the best style; and expressly for the comfort, of
the present owner, and is in perfect order. Ji-M.

GUMMEY & SONS, 568 Walnut street.

TOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME FOUR BRIOK RESIDENCE, 22 feet front, with three-story double back buildings, built and finished throughout in the best manner, furnished with ever convenience and in complete order, No. 1811 PINE street. Lot 105 feet deep to a street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE.

A modern sione RESIDENCE, built and finished throughout in the most substantial manner, and furnished with every convenience, situate on the northwest corner of Locust and Thirty-ninth streets. Lot 50 feet front by 165 feet deep to a back street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508, Walnut street

Walnut street

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY FOR
SALE—Five stories high, with handsome
iron front, extending 116 feet to a back street, situate on the west side of Third street, above Arch
street. Modern style and construction. J. M.
GUMMEY & FONS, 568 Walnut street. FOR SALE-BANDSOME RES. DENCE, 1817 DENCE DE L'AUTRE DE L'AUTR

Terms easy.
Apply to

43 North Eighth street.
mht-2.*

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable
Properties in West Philadelphia, situated on
Chestnut street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth
streets. Lot 160 by 214, House 40 by 33, with brick
stable, hot house, &c., residence of the late J. M.
Sinnard. Enquire of C. B. PENROSE, No. 152
South Fourth Light, or J. T. SINNARD, 1207
Market street.

FOR SALE 49R TO LET.—A large three

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large three-story HOUSE, with two-story back buildings, situate on GERMANTOWN Avenue, below Mur Street, Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia, lately occupied by Charles P. Reef. The above premoccupied by Charles P. Reef. The above premises will be rented either for a dwelling or store, and is in one of the best localities for business purposes in Germaniown. Apply to

108 KING, Conveyancer,
Main street, Germantown.

TO RENT.—A beautifully situated COUN-ble and garden, within three minutes walk of Wissinoming Station, on the Trenton Railroad, seven miles from the city. Apply at 717 Walnut fe27-61* fe27-6t*

WALNUT STREET.-FOR SALE.-A
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on
West Walnut street, modern conveniences. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 433 Walnut street.

FOR SALE.—The Property on School Bones Lane, fronting eight hundred and right (\$50) feet on said Lane, and extending nearly one-third of a mile to the Wissabickon, with front on their team. Containing thirty (\$0) even with on that stream. Containing thirty (30) acres, with numerous desirable sites for Country Seats, five minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and twenty minutes walk from the Uity. Apply to CHARLES H. MUIRHEID, No. 205 South SIXTH st. 126-69

H. MUIRHEID, No. 205 South SIXTH st. f26.60

FOR SALE.—The FARM known as "I.INDEN," containing about 31 acres, in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, west side of Old York Turnpike, at the eight mile stone, within 1en minutes walk of either "Ch-lten Hills" or "York Road" stations, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

The improvements consist of a large Stone Dwelling House (newly roofed), containing 14 rooms; piazza front, excellent water, large ice I ouse illed, large stone barn, modern style, with stabling for 8 horses and 6 cows; stone carriage house, corn cribs and granary over, &c.

The land is nearly all tillable and in an excellent state of cultivation. The delightful situation of this place, its proximity to the city, and many of the most beautiful country seats in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, render it very attractive. Communication with the city is had almost hourly by the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to (CHAS. H. MUIRHEID, fe26-30t)

FOR SALE.—GERMANTOWN PRO-

FOR SALE-GERMANTOWN PROFOR SALE-GERMANTOWN PROFORTY within five minutes walk of Duy's
Lane Station. A well built Stone Mansion with
all the modern improvements, 1% acres of ground. An abundance of shade and stable, wells, &c. Apply to JUSTICE & BATE. BAN, 122 South FRONT street. 1e12-1m*

stable, wells, &c. Apply to JUSTICE & BATE-BAN, 122 South FRONT street. fe12-1m*

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY
PROPERTY. — A handsome County Seat and well-improved Farm of 90 acres. It is one of the most desirable properties ever offered for sale. Will be sold with or without stock and furniture. No money required. Immediate possession given. For full particulars, apply to J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 568 WALNUT street. fe23 1m5

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About eight miles from city; Railroad depot half a mile from the premises; convenient, also, to churches and schools. For healthiness and beauty of situation, as well as surrounding advantages, this property is unsurpassed in the suburbs of Philadelphia. The large mansion (commanding fine views of the river Delaware) is of brown stone, built and finished without regard to cost, and replete with all the modern conveniences for both summer and winter. The ground comprises 23 acres, beautifully laid out and ornamented with a great variety of fruit trees and shruss. A large garden with abundance of fruit. On the premises are also erected a gardener's cottage, lodge, orchard house, green house, conservatory, and very extensive stabling, no expense whatever having been spared to make this in all respects a first-class residence.

Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID, 1292-30t4

C. H. MUIRHEID, No. 203 South Sixth street. Apply to jazg-30t5

Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID, 1929.30th Sixth street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND PARM FOR LANGE SALE—Containing fifty-five acres, handsomely situated in Cheltenham township Miontgomery country, Pennsylvania, about eight miles from the city and one and a-half from York Road Station, on the North Pennsylvania Rail-road. The buildings are nearly new, substantia and well calculated for a winter or summer residence. Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID, No. 30: South SIXTH street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—House on SPRUCE street, near Thritteenth street, with stable, &c. Also, one on SPRUCE street, near Twelfth street. Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID, 612: 3015

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Birmingham road, about three miles south of West Chester, in Chester country, Pa., beautifully located on Osbourn's Hill, near the Brandywine. The House is modern built in cettage style, and of commodious size. Wat r introduced from a hydraulic ram. Ice House, Barn, &c., attached. The truit and large shade trees. The property is near the summer residences of Isaac Norris, the late Heary Pepper, deceased, Wm Parker Foulke and Samuel J. Sharpless, Philadelphia.

Apply to GHARLES RHOADS, fe22-12t* No. 36 S. Seventh street, Phila.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber will sell all or a part of his FARM, containing

Apply to OHARLES RHOADS, fe22-12t* No. 36 S. Seventh street, Phila.

PRIVATE SALE. — The subscriber will sell all or a part of his FARM, containing about 30 acres of first-rate land, in a high state of cultivation, eligibly and beautifully situated, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pa., near the ninth mile stone on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, opposite and near to the Whitehall station, or the Pennsylvanfa Railroad; also near the Rosemont station, abounds with fine building sites, and is well and favorably known as Arthur's Boarding House.

Apply to CHARLES J. ARTHUR, On the premises.

Or J. G. HENDERSON, At West Haverford Post office, fe27-6t

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, with forty acres of Land, near Linwood Station, on the Baltimore Railroad, eighteen miles from Philadelphia—
The house-tommands an extensive view of the Delaware river, about a mile distant. About seven acres of the land are admirably suited for a vineyard.

Apply to OHAS. H. MUIRHEID, or to JONATHAN GUEST, on the premises.

Apply to CHAS. H. MUIRHEID,
303 South Sixth street,
or to JONATHAN GUEST, on the premises,
Inquire at Linwood Station Post Office, Delaware
county, Penn'a, which is ten minutes walk from
the place.

DESIRABLE STABLE TO LET, is the
prince stalls, with every convenience. Apply at
No. 16 South Third street.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO DE SUMMER RESIDENCE TO BE LET.—
A Farm of 40 acres, Mansion House of twelve rooms, Tenant House, &c, accessible by two railroads. Apply to J.H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers 433 Walnut street.

1627

FORSALE.—HOUSE No. 1818 WALLACE street, with three-story double back buildings, and all modern improvements. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises or to P. JANNEY, No. 16 N. Delaware Avenue. fe27 6t* FOR SALE—Modern Dwelling House, No. 19 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, replete with every convenience. Apply to E. L. MOSS, Broker, 219 Dock street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the BRISTOLTURNPIKE near Holmes burg about eight miles from Philadelphia, very accessible by ste imboat and ratiroad, convenient also to churches and schools. For healthiness and beauty of situation, as well as surrounding advantages, this property is unsurpassed in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

The MANSION, of brown stone, commanding fine vigws of the Delaware River, built and finished in the most thorough manner, is spacious and replete with all the modern conveniences for both summer and winter. The grounds comprise about 23 ACRES, beautifully laid out and ornamented with a great variety of old and young forest trees and shrubbery; a large garden with abuildance of fruit, orchard &c.

On the premises are also erected a gardener's cottage, Lodge. Orchard house, Green-house Conservatory, gas house and extensive stabling, no expense having been spared to make this in all respects a first class residence. Apply to

CH. MUIRHEID,

STORE AND DWELLING TO BE LET.

STORE AND DWELLING TO BE LET. 265 South NINTH street, nearly altered, and now being put in thorough repair. An excellent location for an Ice Cream saloon, Dry Goods store, &c. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 423 WALNUT street. fe27 TO LET.—Large and small ROOMS, up stairs, 612 and 614 CHESTNUT street. fe3-tr 3

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-

Estate of ALEXANDER TOWAR, dec'd. Estate of ALEXANDER TOWAR, dec'd.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN H. CUR.
TIS, Jr., surviving Executor of the last will of Alexander Towar, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1861, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Arbitration Rooms, Washington Ruidding, No. 274 South THIRD street, in the City of Philadelphia.

TI) ILLIAM MONELL WE INAMEDIA VOR

DAY, March 9th, 1661, at 40 clock, P. M., at the Arbitration Rooms, Washington Building, No. 274 South THIRD street, in the City of Philadelphia.

[126.1,m,w,5t*]

Willliam Monell Signor 1626.1,m,w,5t*]

Willliam Monell Signor 1626.1,m,w,5t*]

William Monell Signor 1626.1,m,w,5t*]

William Monell Signor 1626.1,m,w,5t*]

Pleas, December Term, 1863; No. 2. In divorce, And now, February 20, 1861, the report of the Examiner having been flied on movino of Daniel Longherty, attorney for libellant, rule granted on respondent to show cause why a divorce from the bends of matrimony should not be decreed—returnable Saturday March 5th, 1854.

ISABELLA VIRGINIA MONELL, respondent—Please take notice of above rule.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY,

[623, in. w, 4t*]

Summons In Partition.—The Sheriff is directed to publish the following order.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

City and County of Philadelphia, 83.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia; County, greeting:

If William Darlington, Administrator de bomis non coun testament on anexo of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Baldwin, deceased, make you secure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you that, you summon by good and lawful summoners, Sarah S. Barnes, Charles M. Tyson and Lydia Ann his wife, in right of the said Lydia Ann, Jonathan D. Barnes, Samuel B. Cope, Oi-ver Cope, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, there to be held the first MON-DAY of March next, to show wherefore whereas they, the said Demandant and the said Defendant together and undivided do hold all that lot or plece of ground with the buildings thereon erected, situate of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on the said Chestnut street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on the said Chestnut street fourteen feet, and in length or depth flift feet; bounded northward by ground formerly of John Bar, and afterwards of the heirs of John Speel, decased, ea

And have you then there the names of those Summoners and this writ. Summoners and this writ.

Witness the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lerd one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

{L. S.} of the Court C. P. and duly stamped according to Act of Congress, je23-6w5 T. O. WEBB. Pro Prothonotary.

CITY OBDINANCE. CLERK'S OFFICE COMMON COUNCIL.—
PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY the 4th inst, the annexed bill entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to aid the Enlistment of Volunteers," is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL, Clerk of Common Council.

Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO AID THE ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadeloha, do ordain: That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city from time to time, as may be required by the City Treasurer, such sums of money as may be required to aid the enlistment of Vounteers for the service of the United States, not exceeding in the whole the sum of Two Million, Dollars, for which interest, not to exceed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of July and January, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at theexpiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollers, for frequired in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Sec. 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per cent. on the par value of such certificates specifically pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates

specifically pledged for the redemption and pay ment of said certificates ment of said certificates

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Clerk to publish the Ordinance.

Resolved, That the Clerk to foommon Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this City, daily for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 4th day of February, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to aid the Enlistment of Volunteers," and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Connoils, next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

[65-4w6]

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA-DELPHIA FRANKFORD.

CAPITAL \$100,000, with the privilege of increas-

CAPITAL \$100,000, Wiln the privilege of increasing to \$500,000.

NATHAN HILLES, President; WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier, late of the Philadelphia Bank.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis Shallcross,
George W. Rhawn,
Simon R. Snyder,
Edward Hayes,

John Cooper.

Laward Hayes, Denjamin Kowland, Jr., Benjamin H. Deacon, John Cooper.

The Second National Bank of Philadelphia is now open at No. 134 Main street, Frankford, for the transaction of a General Banking Business upon the usual terms.

Collections upon all accessible points will be made upon/liberal terms.

Respectfully, W. H. RHAWN, fed-3m6 Casher

fe3-3m6 Casher.

DORTSMOUTH STEAM FACTORY SPOOL
COTTON, Best six cord. Also, of same manufacture, Amory's Enameled Thread; each
spool warranted to contain 200 yards, full measure, and equal in every respect to any Thread of
Foreign or American production. All colors and
assortments to suit purchasers Sure, and equal in a production. All control foreign or American production. All control for Energy of American production. All control for assoriments to suit purchasers.

Also, a brand of the above Thread expressly for Sewing Machines.

OHARLES AMORY, Vr., & CO.,

Selling Agenrs,

No 205 Church Alley,

Philadelphia.

fel2 lm*

Philadelphia.

N OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 5745 for one hundred shares of stock of the North Pennsylvania Bailread Company, issued to him and dated the eleventh of November, 1863.

T. HIMBER, Jr.