[For the Press.]

On The Use and Significance of Karat-grain Weights in the Practice of Modern Mints.

BY [illegible]

The qualities of merchantable commodities are often judged by the sight, the touch, the taste, or other prominent sense. One element of valuation being thus attained, the gross amount is determined by certain measures for quantities. With gold and silver, exactness being required, distinct weights were early employed to express graduated proportions in qualities, or the definite amount of perfectly pure gold or fine silver contained in each well-melted mass, in order to distinguish the precious from other metals of base quality, always found united with them, and requiring constant trials to discriminate diversities in their titles of fineness.

Some simple, natural, but inexact weights, employed by ancient melters and refiners in the East, to convey understandingly to the craft the graduated purity of precious metals, were twenty-four karat grains, and their eighths, forming an aggregate for proportional divisions of qualities equal to 192 parts.

The gramme of modern France, now used for trial of silver, and the half gramme for assays of gold—the latter the equivalent of twenty-four karat grains—are each subdivided into 1,000 parts, forming a much more delicate and accurate expression in figures, which begins to be appreciated generally throughout Europe.

Different modes were used by Western nations, to represent the same varieties in the qualities of precious metals.

The British calculated, for some time, by the Troy ounce of 20 pennyweights and their grains. The Spanish by weights of the same title, dineros et granos, but having 24 pennyweights to the ounce. The Germans used "loths," "portions" and grains—18 grains to a loth, of which 16 loths equalled 24 karats. Such diversities evinced the increasing necessity for conformity in national coinage accounts, to economize calculations, both in commerce and at mints.

Time immemorial, in the East, karat grains had been adopted to determine the values of pearls, diamonds, gold and silver.

These weights partook of the ordinary irregularity attached to other grain weights.

Originally a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree called "kuara," the karat was thought not to vary much in its proportions when well dried.

Its natural section separates the bean into halves; those cut into quarters, form the common weight required for diamonds and pearls. The quarters again divided, produce eighths, which distinguish qualities in gold or silver bars, ornaments, plate, and coin.

Such were the primitive methods to regulate karat quantities, qualities, and proportions.

The Handorin weight of the Chinese, divided decimally for coined money or uncoined bullion, is a peculiar kind of pea; not the wild, red-bodied, and black-eyed variety employed in India for the same purpose. Other Chinese weights were devised in ancient time, from grains of maize, "Indian corn." Seeds of millet in An-nam and those of the karob tree in Algiers, are as standard units there. Grains of rice are native weights for small payments in gold dust at the Island of Sumatra. Barley and pepper-corn grains are well-known initial measures for surveyors and apothecaries with us.

At Rome the same weights, "grana," properly serve for gold, for silver, and for physic.

The grains of Troy, of avoirdupois, and other weights in England, are regarded of a like unity and value; every description being nearly or quite as variable and convenient for a standard—as the old wheat-corn measure.

A gardener's wife's seed-bag seems to have offered the earliest and easiest adjustment for all the weights and measures of capacity required by the aboriginal inhabitants of the earth, with which their worthy descendants, with certain exception, rested satisfied until near the close of the last century.

The most regular and the smallest of natural grain measures are all too heavy for a modern "Mint Remedy"—a toleration of inaccuracy, in the fineness of national coins, which some have proposed to abolish altogether.

The legal "allowance," at mints of the United States for incidental variations of quality are .003 thousandths of a gramme for silver, and .002 thousandths of a half gramme for gold pieces on each side of the standard fineness (.900 thousandths). Seldom more than half this lawful "allowance" is made or required. The proportions of fine metal and alloy are regulated, by the action and calculations of the melter and refiner, whose functions are distinct from those of the mint assayer. The latter proves the standard purity of all ingots melted for coinage. The legal remedy being on each side of an exact, fixed weight, no disadvantage can accrue to the public, if the refiner from melt to melt regulates the due proportions of fine metal and alloy, making up or reducing to a due conformity, any slight legal deficiency, or excess, in former ingot melts. The assayer, with proper apparatus can decide the exact purity, without requiring "allowance" of any kind. His decisions upon ingots for coinage being annually tested, by pieces of coins reserved from every melt of certified exactness.

The Metrical System of modern France having been introduced into the Assay Department of the United States mint in 1855, was accepted there with universal approbation, for simplicity, facility, and completeness. It is now the only measure employed by the assayers for qualities, and is considered worthy of acceptance for quantities and proportions in the other departments of the mint.

The assayers appointed to the Branch Mints of the United States were directed, not to learn to comprehend karat grain weights, in order to make the French system more generally understood by the American people.

Before a select committee of the House of Commons, Sir John Herschell remarked that "the French Decimal system of reporting the assays of bullion is fast driving out the old one of reckoning by karat grains; that being a very puzzling and almost incomprehensible system to those who have not made it their special business to understand it."

The Bank of England having recently, (1852,) resolved upon this change, made an overture to the Master of the Mint, to ascertain whether he was willing to introduce the French system, for assays. So convinced was Sir John Herschell of the advantages, and of the necessity of it, "from abstract principle," he said, "he had no hesitation in giving his adhesion to it."

Both the bank and the mint of England now receive decimal reports.

In a short time, it is thought, the whole system of karats will disappear from the bullion market, and the French system of reporting the fineness of gold by millièmes or thousandths be adopted. "As soon as practicable," said Sir John Herschell, "this will be done at the British mint." Indeed, the difficulty of the old system by karats would have been intolerable to the patience, without tables, by which such valuations have been carried out hitherto.

The existence of these printed tables, their proposed abandonment, and the necessity of preparing others, had offered an argument with some against any alteration in the old system.

The Master of the Mint as frankly acknowledged, "he was not aware of any very special facilities, the present coinage of Great Britain affords, for the introduction of the decimal scale."

The only objection made by him to the acceptance of the entire French system into the coinage of his own country, was stated to be "the difficulty of laying aside old habits and notions with the mass of the people in England."

Among several nations on the continent of Europe such changes have been very readily made.

With regard to remote methods of deciding definite standards of fineness, ancient goldsmiths, in Europe, were familiar with the basaltic touch-stone without the aid of acids.

Some of their stocks of gold containing a fourth, a fifth, or a tenth part of silver. The older Greeks mention red and white gold to designate special, but natural, alloys with copper or silver, which vary the coloration of the more precious metals.

The idea of a definite alloy and assay for general coinage seems to have been started in Europe soon after nitric acid was brought out, in the fourteenth century.

An Edict of a Duke of Burgundy, dated in 1327, defines the rate of alloying the coinage, using karats for gold, and deniers, or pennyweights, for silver.

In the Golden Bull—so called from the bolla or seal attached to a law of Charles the Fourth of Germany, in 1356—a definite alloy for gold, by karats, is laid down. Similar provisions were previously made in France—for in 1313 officers were ordered to test the qualities of all kinds of moneys in their circuits.

In 1317, Philippe, the Long, directed the assay boxes of the High Barons to be sent to him for examination, to prove their standards in coinage.

The chemists of the middle ages appear to have parted silver from gold in some cases, by the conjoined use of nitric acid, and of a salt which contained muriatic acid. The oldest refiners of the East did all such work in the melter's crucible, with fluxes of alkalis and salts, by what is called "the dry process," described, with singular precision in Hebrew writings of antiquity.*

In the Spanish settlements of South America many Eastern practices prevail, derived from usages introduced into Spain by the Tyrians and the Saracens, or obtained from the American aborigines of the Andes, whose customs wonderfully assimilate those of Asia.

A spectacled shopkeeper has been seen to draw from her capacious pocket a dark lydian stone or black basalt, by aid of which, without an acid, she judges closely, from color, the qualities of small bars, lumps and grains of gold, offered by miners or washers. With a proper margin for profit, she manages to trade without embarrassment or delay, by the assistance of a pair of scales, formed of dried lime skins, suspended by cotton threads from a cane or bamboo beam, and the convenience of a few garden seeds.

During the first expedition of Pizarro from Panama, to discover the empire of Peru, the Pilot Ruiz, an old Mediterranean seaman, was surprised by a native vessel with large cotton sails, navigating the Pacific. He observed in the boat, among other objects which attracted his attention, certain small weights, made to weigh gold—"unos pesos chiquitos, de pesar oro, como hechura de Romana"—like the manufacture of Romana; Roman weights, like those he had seen at home, or possibly a sort of steelyard, commonly known in Europe as "The Roman Beam."

Silver balances—adjusted with perfect accuracy—were found in the tombs of Peruvian Incas, which indicate a knowledge of some ordinary modes of estimating the values of precious metals by weight in exchange, or barter, for other productions.

The earliest uses of metals as moneys prove nothing more than a trade or barter; nor do the principles of modern mintage, for the depositors of bullion exchange it with Government for coins, which contain exactly as much fine gold or pure silver, by weight, as the gross amount of bullion they present at the mints for coinage.

This is the case, even when seigneurage, or charge, is made for the manufacture of bullion into coin.

However varied the modes employed in ancient or in modern time, the principles of procedure will be found the same, by the practical comparisons of chemical analysis, and the deductions of an exact physical philosophy.

The comparisons drawn from physical science by ancient writers among the Hebrews are worthy of attention, if regarded solely as descriptions of the usages and customs of their highly cultivated neighbors.

In the second chapter of The Genesis the quality of gold is noted (in the 12th verse), and throughout the various Hebrew records of antiquity, each possessing a distinct style, indicating a variety of writers, such exemplifications are everywhere found precisely similar to modern processes in the arts, for melting, refining, casting, graving, and stamping metals, for ornamenting gold and silver, for separating these precious metals from each other, dividing pieces by certain weights, and estimating their values as moneys in exchange, according to the same principles we now use at national mints.

Such commercial and artistic practices of the ancients, expressed in a nomenclature rather more generally intelligible than our own, evince physical information, promoted by extended trade, study, observation, and travel.

The geographical distances between the ancient depots on the Phoenician coasts of the Mediterranean, the neighboring islands, wealthy cities, and highly cultivated inland States, were so moderate, as to force a belief in the constant facilities offered, to enable all to appreciate the arts and the productions of each other.

*The art of refining in the East is very accurate. A square silver coin of Japan proves to be almost pure silver. A specimen obtained from California, and preserved at the United States Mint, exhibits a fineness of .991 thousandths. It is impressed with symbolic devices on both sides, on relief, with the exception of a small stamp, supposed to indicate the title of the Emperor, on which account it is deemed to be equal, in value to our dollar, although worth less than forty cents. It weighs 180 grains.

A gold coin of Ancient Egypt, also in the Mint collection, which bears the head of Arsinoe, supposed to have been coined 2,121 years, proves of a fineness equal to .950 thousandths, by specific gravity, and weighs 431 grains—approaching an avoirdupois ounce.

A Hebrew shekel of silver of the period of Simon Maccabeus, also found in the Mint Cabinet, dates about 145 years before the modern era, and weighs 217 grains, very close to a half ounce avoirdupois, with a fineness of .950 thousandths, as tested by specific gravity.

*A few assays made upon a small scale, with such well-dried specimens as were accessible, exhibit the diversities incident to such natural productions. The varieties are thought to be increased by cultivation.

1. Ten grains of white gourd seed corn, "maize," carefully taken from the middle of the ear, the usual mode of selecting the best for seed, showed differences equal to .280 thousandths of a French half gramme, with nine varieties in weight.

2. Among ten white bunch beans there were differences equal to .497 thous.

No two grains being of the same weight, though varying from .448 to .945 thous.

Some of the grains proving more than double weight to others.

3. Of ten seed peas, all of the same garden variety, each differed from his fellow, from .493 to .894 thousandths, equal to .401 thousandths variation in the aggregate, nearly double weight to each other.

4. Ten selected grains of good quality rice gave differences equal to .012 thousandths, with eight variations, each from the other.

5. Ten black pepper corns differed in weight .090 thousandths, with nine varieties of weight.

6. Ten grains of barley corn indicated also nine varieties in weight, with distinctions equal to .054 thousandths.

By Hebrew tradition, a certain number of barley corn grains formed one element for the valuation of the shekel, or half ounce weight avoirdupois.

7. Ten grains of white mustard seed gave five varieties, but differed .012 thousandths in their several weights.

8. Ordinary cabbage seed showed three varieties, and common turnip seed the same, varying from .002, .003, and .004 to .005 thousandths.

9. Ten grains of the smallest black mustard seed were all found of the same exact weight, equal to .005 thousandths.

The above exception fully proves the general law—for variation in the weights of the seeds of plants.

The black mustard seed is too diminutive for division, and contains five times as much as one French millième or thousandth.

It would not, therefore, serve the same convenient purpose as a weight for the qualities of precious metals.

10. The same may be said of millet seed, ten grains of which varied in weight from .004 to .005 thousandths.

The ordinary weights for qualities of gold, were used in the above instances as weights for quantities.

AGRICULTURAL.

Chemical Terms used in Agricultural Writings.

ACIDS AND ALKALIES.—Chemists talk so much about "acids" and "alkalies" that almost every body knows what these words mean. Acids are usually sour to the taste, like vinegar, and have the effect to change the color of vegetable *blue* to *red*, and neutralize, or destroy the causticity of, alkalies. There are a great many acids both in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, and in combination with what are called *oxides* of metals or bases, make the crust if not the bulk of the globe. Pure flint (silica) is an acid, called *silicic acid*.

THE ALKALIES are two, *potash* and *soda*, which when pure, are oxides of metals, called *potassium* and *sodium*. The term *oxide* signifies a compound, one portion of which is the simple element called *oxygen*, and the other a metal like iron, or other base, like carbon or nitrogen. Ammonia, lime and magnesia, are sometimes denominated alkalies, but oftener *alkaline* substances. They have the same general characteristics, with only a little less causticity. Alkalies change vegetable *blues* to pale *green*, instead of a *red* like acids. The alkalies, potash and soda, and all alkaline bodies have a strong affinity for acids. The product of their chemical union is always unlike either, before such union takes place. Pure caustic lime will eat into one's hand, if applied long to it, and so will oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid;) Put these together in due proportions, and each will destroy the causticity of the other, and from a neutral salt, called gypsum or sulphate of lime.

BASE is a chemical term much in use. It signifies any substance which will neutralize any acid. Thus the pure earth called alumina is a base, for it will neutralize phosphoric, sulphuric, and other acids.

The Sorghum in the South.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who visited Governor Hammond's plantation in South Carolina, where a considerable quantity of the Chinese cane had been planted, says:

"The inauspicious rains and cloudy weather have so retarded the imphee that Governor Hammond has not got ready to crush, having cut up and fed to his stock the Chinese cane. I think I will do as he suggests—return this way when his crop will be in full blast of crushing and boiling. *I cut a stalk of imphee to-day, measuring sixteen* feet in height, and one and five-eighths inches in diameter. The Governor's crop for one hundred and ten acres is a splendid sight, and will yield some 5,000 bushels of seed. I think it promises well for a yield of sugar. Governor H. gave me to-day some syrup from the Chinese cane made a few days since, which had made a considerable deposite of sugar on the bottom and sides of the vessel containing it; and an experienced Florida sugar-maker, imported by him to work up his crop, tells me he has no doubt of being able to make sugar."

Production of New Varieties of Wheat by Cross-Fecundation.

The improvement of agricultural plants by cross-fecundation is a subject of the highest importance. It is quite as feasable as the hybridizing, or cross-breeding in animals. It often involves, however very extensive inquiry; and when applied to the production of new varieties of wheat, the interests of the farmer, the miller, the baker, and of the consumer are all to be duly considered.

In addition to what was given on this subject in the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office, in 1855, it may be stated that, in performing the operation, it is not only necessary to guard against the fertilization of the ovaries artificially fertilized, should be extracted if otherwise, they will pour out the contents of their pearly globules to the relief of the feathery stigmas, and dissappoint the experimenter's hopes. For, more than ordinary care is taken by Nature that the grass tribe, which includes wheat, shall be fertilized by its own pollen. An opinion has long prevailed that wet weather injures the grain while it is in *blossom*. This opinion is erroneous, inasmuch as, in wet and very hot weather, fertilization is carried on within the chaff. "Often in moist weather," says Mr. Maund, the experimenter referred to, in the Report as above, "have I felt much interested, when, wanting pollen, I have held the straw and bottom of the ear in my warm hand for two or three minutes, watching for a crop of anthers. *Quickly, the ripest of them*, stimulated by the warmth, would peep out from their seclusion, and gently rising, give me a chance of capturing them ere they scattered their contents over the expectants beneath them. Sometimes, on leaving these excited ears, and returning to them after ten or fifteen minutes, I have found anther-cases as empty as balloons, dancing to the breeze, as if joyous that in my absence they had scattered every pearl they possessed."

Wanted.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!—Third Division!—$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots, in the gold region of Culpeper county, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down, or fifteen dollars, one-half down, the rest on delivery of the deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These farms and lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1,350 lots and farms are already sold, and a company of settlers called the "Rappahannock Pioneer Association" is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command, and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $300 per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted, and five hundred Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making $200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c., apply to E. BAUDER, au24-tf Port Royal, Caroline county, Va.

Fire Proof Safes.

SALAMANDER SAFES.
A large assortment of EVANS & WATSON'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED SALAMANDER SAFES, VAULT DOORS, For Banks and Stores, BANK LOCKS, Equal to any now in use. IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c., On as good terms as any other establishment in the United States, by EVANS & WATSON, No. 26 South FOURTH street, Philadelphia.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. au18-tf

Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—AGRICULTURISTS, STOCK BREEDERS, GARDENERS, POMOLOGISTS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, ARTISANS!! All classes are invited to become exhibitors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at Powelton, West Philadelphia, on SEPTEMBER 29th and 30th, and OCTOBER 1st and 2d ensuing, for the display of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Agricultural Machines and Implements, Dairy, Field and Garden Products, Seeds, Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, the Mechanic Arts, Domestic, Household and other Manufactures, Stoves, Wares and Inventions.

A PLOWING MATCH!

In order to promote skill and efficiency in the important work of the Farm, a Plowing Match will come off on the fourth day of the Exhibition, to which men and youths are invited to compete for the premiums.

To sellers and buyers of farm stock this Exhibition will afford a most favorable market.

The different Railroad Companies will carry all stock and articles to and from the Exhibition *free* of charge as heretofore, and will issue *Excursion Tickets* for the Fair week at the usual liberal rates.

Lists of Premiums and all other information will be furnished on application to ROBERT C. WALKER, Secretary, at the Rooms of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, Chesnut Street, below Seventh, south side, up stairs.

The books for the entry of articles and animals will be open on and after the 1st of September.

DAVID TAGGART, President Penna. State Agricultural Society. au13-d t sep 28

Merchant Tailors.

EDWARD P. KELLY, LATE KELLY & BROTHER, Having engaged the services of CHARLES ROTH, Distinguished for the beauty and excellence of his Goods when in the Tailoring Business, has taken the Store, 814 CHESTNUT STREET, AND HAS OPENED FOR THE SALE, AT RETAIL, OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, SHIRTS, &c., Of the best qualities, at moderate prices.
☞ The business of KELLY & BROTHER is removed, from this date, to No. 814 CHESTNUT Street, where it will be attended to by EDW'D P. KELLY or JOHN P. DOHERTY. se5-1y

JOHN P. DOHERTY, FOR YEARS WITH KELLY & BROTHER, LATE WITH LUKENS, KELLY & CO., HAVING ENGAGED CHARLES ROTH, Formerly the leading Tailor of this City, and M. KAYSER, Formerly with C. ROTH & CO., late Coat and Vest Cutter with LUKENS, KELLY & CO., and other superior Cutters, has rented a part of the store of EDW'D. P. KELLY, 814 CHESNUT STREET, And has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS. The most unremitting attention will be paid to the wishes of all who patronise the establishment; the best of Clothes will be made, and at moderate prices. se5-y

JAMES SHERIDAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, Nos. 16 and 18 South NINTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT. A large and well selected stock of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES always on hand. All Clothing made at this Establishment will be of the best quality, and in the most fashionable style. Particular attention given to UNIFORM CLOTHING. au8-tf

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,—SEPTEMBER 8, 1857. The following described UNCLAIMED and FORFEITED MERCHANDISE will be sold at public sale, at the APPRAISER'S STORES, northeast corner of Front and Lombard Streets, on FRIDAY MORNING, October 9, 1857, at 11 o'clock. By order of J. B. BAKER, Collector. SHAW & BAILEY, Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED MERCHANDISE.

Marks and Numbers.	Description.	Vessel of Importation.	Whence Arrived.	Date.
Eusebius Guitteras, Philadelphia	5 packages wines, citron, &c.	Barque Union	Matanzas	October 30, 1855.
M & B, with P below, 91	1 cask brandy	Barque R. H. Douglass	Bordeaux	December 22, 1855.
H J F in block, with P to right, 1	1 crate earthenware	Ship Kate Hunter	Liverpool	January 7, 1856.
F with R A in diamond	5 casks porter	Ship Kate Hunter	Liverpool	January 7, "
F in diamond, B to right, 892	1 cask chloride of lime	Ship Burlington	Liverpool	March 24, "
	10 boxes 1067 cigars	Brig Arcadian	Havana	March 25, "
E L with P below, 362	1 case brown holland	Ship Sarah Park	Liverpool	April 17, "
do. do. do. 408	1 case buff chambrays	Ship Sarah Park	Liverpool	April 17, "
Jno. Allen, Richmond, Va.	1 case paintings, &c.	Ship Arcole	Palermo	April 18, "
Richardson, Spense, & Co., (Mr. Swan, Phila.)	1 case pictures, books, chair, &c.	Ship Stalwart	Liverpool	April 28, "
Mr. T. Coler, care Mr. Klein, Philadelphia	1 box sundries	Ship Louise Marie	Bremen	May 7, "
O B 2 & 13	2 casks white wine	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	May 9, "
L	3 casks white wine	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	May 9, "
	1 anchor	Brig Pauline	Cienfuegos	May 15, "
MRS. R. Campbell, Phila. 2804@2808	5 boxes alabaster work	Brig Brilliant	Leghorn	May 28, "
Thos. Ichabod Dixon, Post-office, Philada.	1 box, 6 shirts and boot-jack	Ship Weymouth	Liverpool	June 25, "
85	4 kegs oil	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	July 29, "
Mr. Spence	1 trunk clothing	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	July 29, "
	1 sugar mill, 61 pieces	Schr Wm. Mason	Montego Bay, Ja.	August 12, "
C D & C, with K below, 149	1 case compressed vegetables	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	August 14, "
Mrs. O'Brien, Camden, N. J.	1 box sundries	Barque Irma	Maracaibo	September 9, 1856.
L D, Philada	2 cases gas metres	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 25, "

FORFEITED MERCHANDISE.

Marks and Nos.	Description.	Vessel of Importation.	Whence Arrived.	Date.
Jno. Shipley	1 box, 4 dozen knives and forks	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 24, 1856.
Jno. Crampton	1 package soap	Steamer Kangaroo	Liverpool	September 25, 1856.
Mr. Russell	1 box, 3 cheeses	Steamer City Baltimore	Liverpool	October 23, 1856.
Jno. H. Eckey	1 cask, 12 gallons rum	Brig F. Fabens	Havana	October 16, 1856.
Mary D. Walmut	1 demijohn, 4½ gallons rum	Brig Fannie O. Field	Cienfuegos	August 25, 1856.
	1 dozen sheep-shears	Unknown		
	3 tenth-boxes cigars	Brig Monticello	Cardenas	April 6, 1857.
	3 bbls, 90 gallons molasses	Brig Phebe A. Page	Matanzas	April 27, 1857.
	17 tenth-boxes cigars	Barque M. H. Kendall	Matanzas	May 25, 1857.
	2 bags sugar, 150 lbs	Brig D. S. Brown	Cienfuegos	June 9, 1857.
	4 bbls., 2 kegs molasses, 140 gallons	Barque Alnah	Trinidad de Cuba	July 27, 1857.
Captain Gallagher	1 keg rum, 5 gallons	Schr Raven	Havana	June 27, 1857.
	90 tenth-boxes cigars	Brig Caniuns	Cardenas	August 11, 1857.

Catalogues will be ready three days previous to the day of sale, and the goods will be open for examination early on the morning of that day.

CHEAP SUMMER FUEL.—GAS COKE, of excellent quality, is sold at the PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS for the reduced price of five cents a bushel, and may be obtained in large or small quantity by applying at the Gas Office, No. 20 South SEVENTH Street.
To Purchasers by Wholesale, it is sold at the Works, in First Ward, by the ton, at a price equivalent to Anthracite, a $2.50 per ton.
(Signed,) J. C. CRESSON, Engineer.
PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, Aug. 26, '57. au27-tf

WM. D. ROGERS' CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET, above TENTH, is now open for the sale of every description of Carriages, combining Style, Durability and Elegance of Finish, from the Manufactory at the corner of Sixth and Master streets, to which the attention of Citizens and Southern and Western gentlemen is respectfully called.
N.B.—Especial attention given to Carriages for repairs in the shops connected with the Repository. Entrance on Chestnut Street. se14-mwf 2w

Miscellaneous.

CHOICE FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell about 1,500,000 acres of choice Farming lands, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North-East and North-West, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould, from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling; their contiguity to this road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found, and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world; and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market, make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates, as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The title is perfect—and when the final payments are made, deeds are executed by the trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in fee simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The prices are from $6 to $30: interest only 3 per ct. Twenty per ct. will be deducted from the price for cash. Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in two, three, four, five and six years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land under cultivation at the end of that time.

Competent surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

SECTIONAL MAPS

Will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, and books or pamphlets containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc.—or any other information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter; in English, French, or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co. Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois. aul

LOCAL FREIGHT NOTICE—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY are now prepared to receive and forward FREIGHT between Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Columbia, at the following rates per hundred pounds:

BETWEEN PHILA. AND COLUMBIA.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
22 cts.	18 cts.	16 cts.	14 cts.

Flour, 18 cts. per barrel.
Pig metal, 10 cts. per 100 pounds.

BETWEEN PHILA. AND LANCASTER.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
20 cts.	17 cts.	15 cts.	13 cts.

Flour, 25 cts. per barrel.
Pig Metal, 10 cts. per 100 pounds.

ARTICLES OF FIRST CLASS.

Books,	Fresh Fish,
Boots and Shoes,	Nuts in Bags,
Cedar and Wooden Ware,	Porter and Ale in bottles,
Dry Goods,	Poultry in coops,
Eggs,	Pork, (fresh,)
Furniture,	Poultry, (dressed,)
Feathers,	Wrapping Paper.

ARTICLES OF 2D CLASS.

Apples,	Molasses,
Cheese,	Melons,
Clover and Grass Seed,	Oils in casks or barrels,
Crockery,	Paper in boxes,
Candles,	Pasteboard,
Casks or Barrels, (empty,)	Peaches, (dried,)
Groceries,	Printing Paper,
Guns and Rifles,	Paper Hangings,
Herring in boxes and kegs,	Queensware,
Hardware,	Sweet Potatoes,
Hops,	Tobacco in bales,
Iron, hoop, band, or sheet,	Tea,
Leather,	Type,
Liquor in wood,	Tallow,
Marble Slabs and Marble Monuments,	Turpentine, (spts.) Varnish.

ARTICLES OF 3D CLASS.

Alcohol,	Potatoes,
Coffee,	Turnips,
Hides, (green,)	Vinegar,
Lard,	White Lead,
Oysters & Clams, (in shell)	Window Glass,
Tobacco, (manufactured,)	

ARTICLES OF 4TH CLASS.

Codfish,	Rosin,
Cotton,	Salt,
Fish, salted,	Tobacco, (leaf,)
Grain of all kinds,	Tin,
Nails and Spikes,	Tar,
Pitch,	Whiskey,
Plaster.	

☞ For further information apply to E. J. SNEEDER, Freight Agent, Phila. E. K. BOICE, Freight Agent, Columbia. au13 W. H. MYERS, Freight Agent, Lancaster.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—NEW GAS CONSUMING FURNACE. CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE, after having been put to the most severe test, during the two COLD WINTERS of 1855 and 1857, has proved to be the most powerful heater in the world, saving from ½ to ⅓ the fuel over any of the best furnaces now in use. THESE FURNACES are constructed with a cast iron ash pit, and a broad, shallow (pan-shaped fire pot, lined with fire-brick or iron staves.) The fire pot is surmounted with A SERIES OF CONES, OR TAPERING RADIATORS, large and broad at their base, but tapering to small apertures at the top, and uniting with the annular chamber, through which the heat and smoke pass to the flue. THE WHOLE products of combustion in the form of *smoke* and GASES, are suspended directly over the fire, CONFINED or COMPRESSED into the tapering CONES and CONTINUALLY EXPOSED to the direct action of the rays of heat and light from the fire.

This heat and light is brought to a FOCUS in EACH CONE, not unlike the COLLECTION OF THE SUN'S RAYS, to a focal point through an ordinary lens, causing the SMOKE AND GASES to become intensely heated and thoroughly CONSUMED, by this operation the SMOKE AND GASES ARE MADE EQUALLY AVAILABLE with the FUEL ITSELF for heating purposes, while, in other furnaces, it is CARRIED OFF AND WASTED IN THE CHIMNEY.

All persons desirous of obtaining the best and MOST ECONOMICAL HEATING APPARATUS, should not fail to examine the NEW GAS CONSUMING CONE FURNACE, before purchasing any other. The attention of architects and builders is particularly requested. ARNOLD & WILSON, (Successors to S. A. Harrison,) No. 524 WALNUT Street, au1-tf Opposite Independence Square.

HOMESTEAD FOR $2.00! LAND DISTRIBUTION!! CHANCE FOR POOR MEN!! The Northwestern Mutual Land Benefit Association will make a grand distribution of $30,000 worth of real estate and maps to its members. The number of members is limited to 15,000. $2 00 and five letter stamps per membership, or a share. Any individual sending $10 and the stamps, shall be entitled to six shares; or any person sending $10 with six names, with the address of each, carefully written, shall be entitled to six shares. The distribution will be made in Chicago, Sept. 25th, 1857.

The following is the real estate to be distributed:

No. 1.	An improved farm of 30 acres in Cooke Co., Illinois, valued at	$3,000
No. 2.	An improved farm of 160 acres in Whitesides Co., Illinois, valued at	3,000
No. 3.	An improved farm of 160 acres in Whitesides Co., Illinois, valued at	3,000
No. 4.	An excellent private residence in Dubuque, Iowa, valued at	3,000
No. 5.	160 acres superior farm land in Cooke Co., Illinois, valued at	2,000
No. 6.	160 acres well pine timbered in Waupacca Co., Wisconsin, valued at	2,000
No. 7.	A good lot and cottage residence in Chicago, Illinois, valued at	2,000
No. 8.	150 acres superior land in Whitesides Co., Illinois, valued at	1,000
No. 9.	160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	960
No. 10.	160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	960
No. 11.	160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	800
No. 12.	160 acres good land in Dunn Co., Wisconsin, valued at	800
No. 13.	80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 14.	80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 15.	80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 16.	40 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 17.	40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 18.	40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 19.	40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 20.	One building lot in Dubuque, Iowa, valued at	300
No. 21.	One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 22.	One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 23.	One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 24.	40 acres farm land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	300
No. 25.	40 acres farm land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	300
No. 26.	40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 27.	40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 28.	40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 29.	40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 30.	40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 31.	40 acres land in Monroe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 32.	40 acres land in Monroe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 33.	40 acres land in Jackson Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 34.	40 acres land in Jackson Co., Wisconsin, valued at	200
No. 35.	40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 36.	40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 37.	40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	160
No. 38.	One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100
No. 39.	One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100
No. 40.	One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100

The distribution will be conducted fairly and honorably. The names and address of stockholders shall be written on as many small cards as they have shares, and the whole placed in a box, and the first name taken out shall be entitled to the improved farm No. 1, in the above list, and the next taken out will be entitled to No. 2, and so on until the 40 items of real estate are all distributed. Then to each of the remaining 14,960 stockholders will be sent a cheap map of a Western State or Territory. A full account of the distribution will be forwarded in a printed circular, to each member of the Association, with the names and address of such as may receive the real estate—to whom also the deeds will be sent and immediate possession given. Each application must be accompanied with $2 00 and five letter stamps. Address LINDELL, JONES & CO., au-13 Chicago, Illinois.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!—The subscriber, who has for several years occupied the premises at Sloanis Planing Mill, Kensington, has removed to COATES STREET WHARF, adjoining the Phoenix Planing Mill, on Delaware avenue, where he intends keeping a large assortment of Carolina and other flooring boards, steps, risers, shelving, ceiling, fencing and scaffold boards, thoroughly seasoned and well worked. For sale at the lowest cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Orders received and supplied at the shortest notice for all kinds and sizes of Southern yellow Pine, Timber and Scantling. au1-tf S. S. RICHIE.

RUSSIA AND AMERICAN TARRED CORDAGE.—a superior article, manufacture and for sale by WEAVER, FITLER & CO., au 8-tf No. 23 N. Water st., & 22 N. Wharves.

BALE ROPE.—Buyers are invited to call and examine our Manilla Bale Rope, which we can sell as low as American, and warrant it superior in strength and durability. WEAVER, FITLER & CO., au 1 No. 23 N. Water st. and 22 N. Wharves.

COTTON.—100 bales Gulf Cotton, in store and for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, aul 119 North Water Street.

Savings Funds.

SAVING FUND—FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST.—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY.—WALNUT STREET, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THIRD, PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal. The office is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till 9 o'clock. All sums, large or small, are paid back in gold on demand, without notice, to any amount. HON. HENRY L. BENNER, President. ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President. WM. J. REED, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Hon. Henry L. Benner, Edward L. Carter, Robert Selfridge, Saml. K. Ashton, James B. Smith, C. Landreth Munns, F. Carroll Brewster, Joseph B. Barry, Henry L. Churchman, Francis Lee.

This Company confines its business entirely to the receiving of money on interest. The investments, amounting to over ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS, are made in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, GROUND RENTS, and such first class securities as will always insure perfect security to the depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to this Institution. aul-1y

SIX PENNY SAVINGS FUND, Corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. Open daily, from 9 to 3, and on Tuesday and Friday Evenings, until 8 o'clock. Large or small sums received, and paid without notice, with FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST, by check or otherwise. JOHN THOMSON, Pres't. VICE PRESIDENTS, THOS. T. TASKER, EDWIN M. LEWIS. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, WM. T. ELBERT. TRUSTEES, John B. Austin, John E. Addicks, Solomon Alter, M. W. Baldwin, William Clark, Ephraim Clark, Jr., Charles S. Carstairs, Robert Clark, A. J. Drexel, Charles Dutilh, Wm. B. Foster, Benjamin Gerhard, John Jordan, Jr., Lewis Lewis, Jr., Wm. C. Ludwig, D. C. Levy, Charles E. Lex, A. Miskey, Israel W. Morris, Jr., Wm. Neal, Thos. Neilson, Thomas S. Reed, M. D., James Russell, Thos. P. Sparhawk, Oscar Thompson, Peter Williamson, Isaac S. Waterman, Charles T. Yerkes. aul-3m

NO. 83 (241) DOCK STREET.—FIVE PER CENT. STATE SAVINGS FUND.

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NO. 83 (241) DOCK STREET.—FIVE PER CENT. STATE SAVINGS FUND. aul-1y

Machinery and Iron.

SAMUEL V. MERRICK. J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for Land, River, and Marine service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c., Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron-frame roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c. Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer; J. P. Ross' Patent Valve Motion for Blast Machinery and Steam Pumps. Superintendent—B. H. BARTOL. au3-y

RICHARD NORRIS & SON, LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, SEVENTEENTH STREET, HAMILTON, FAIRVIEW AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. Engaged exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINES. Manufacture to order Locomotives of any arrangement, weight or capacity, for the use of *Wood or Coke*, or *Bituminous Coal in its crude state*, or ANTHRACITE COAL, WITHOUT EMITTING SMOKE, GAS OR FIRE. In design, material and workmanship, the Locomotives produced at these Works are equal to, and not excelled by any. The materials used in construction are made on the spot, and insure the best quality and most reliable stock. The large extent of Shops, and *Complete Equipment of Machinery and Tools*, enable them to execute the BEST OF WORK WITH GREAT DESPATCH, OF ANY ARRANGEMENT REQUIRED. CHILLED CAR WHEELS, HAMMERED AXLES, With Forgings of any size or form, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, And MACHINE WORK generally. RICHARD NORRIS. HENRY LATIMER NORRIS. aul-1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS. REANEY, NEAFIE & CO., PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS AND FOUNDERS. Having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boats, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary. Having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of Pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure, Flue, Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at their establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lay in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights. THOMAS REANEY, JACOB G. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, aul-y BEACH and PALMER Streets, Kensington.

HANDY & MORRIS—MANUFACTURERS OF CUMBERLAND WROUGHT IRON TUBES FOR GAS, STEAM OR WATER. ALSO, GENERAL IRON COMMISSION MERCHT'S. Warehouse S. E. corner FRONT and WALNUT. aul-3m

Medicines.

NINETEENTH CENTURY!—THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IS THE IMPERIAL DEPURATIVE. This is now the great standard remedy for diseases of the *Blood, Stomach and Liver*. If you have a *Cancerous* or *Scrofulous* affection, at once use the *Imperial Depurative*. *Tetter*.—Are you troubled with this obstinate and unpleasant disease? Use the *Imperial Depurative*. Try but *one bottle*. Have you White Swelling, Hip Disease, or Glandular Swellings? The *Imperial Depurative* will effect a cure. Try it. For Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions of the Skin generally, you have a prompt and certain remedy in the *Imperial Depurative*. One bottle will satisfy you of its efficacy. *Use the Imperial Depurative*, if you would have a clear, healthful, and beautiful complexion. *Use the Imperial Depurative* for a diseased state of the *Liver or Stomach*. For females of a weak and debilitated habit and shattered nerves, the *Imperial Depurative* is just what is required to re-invigorate the frame and restore the nervous system to a healthy state. We know the full value of this great remedy, as we are using it every day in an extensive practice, and see its great curative powers manifested in numerous cases. We know it has no equal in this country. The careful preparation, great *purity* and *strength* of the *Imperial Depurative* renders large doses or long continued use of it unnecessary. It acts directly upon the *diseased part*, and *it is not necessary to wait months* to discover the benefits to be gained. If you wish to *purify* and *enrich* the *Blood*, and prevent disease, as well as cure it at this season of the year, use one or two bottles of the *Imperial Depurative*, and we will guarantee its beneficial effects. Prepared by Dr. LOUNSBERRY & CO., and for sale at the Principal Office, No. 60 North Fifth street, three doors below Arch, where patients may consult Dr. L. daily, free of charge. *The Imperial Depurative* is the great remedy of the nineteenth century. aul-tf

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, Extract Buchu, for all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, Extract Buchu, removes all the symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often enormous Appetite or Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushings of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, Eruptions on the Face, Pains in the Back, Heaviness of the Eye Lids, frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion, Loss of Sight. If these symptoms are allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow Fatuity and Epileptic Fits.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING WITH ANY of the above distressing ailments, use HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS. Try them, and be convinced of their efficacy.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, Extract Buchu, "Give health and vigor to the frame, And bloom to the pallid cheek!" And are so pleasant in their taste, that patients become fond of them.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, Extract Buchu—See overwhelming evidences which will be produced to show that they do great good to all who honor them with a trial. Evidence open for the inspection of all.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, Extract Buchu.—Price $1 per Bottle, delivered to any address. Depot, 52 South TENTH street, Assembly Building, below CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia. Address letters, H. T. HELMBOLD, 52 South TENTH street, below CHESTNUT, Philadelphia. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of Counterfeits. au7-3m*

Boots and Shoes.

NO. 442, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MARKET and FIFTH Streets.
Gentlemen's Best Patent Leather Gaiter Boots.
" " Calf do. do.
" " Patent Leather Oxford Ties.
" " Calf do. do.
" " Patent Leather and Calf narrow strap Shoes.
Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather and Calf Skin Gaiter Boots and Shoes.
aul-tf For sale by GEO. W. TAYLOR.

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—JOSEPH H. THOMPSON & CO., No. 314 MARKET Street, and Nos. 3 and 5 FRANKLIN PLACE, have now in store a large and well-assorted stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of City and Eastern manufacture, which they offer for sale on the best terms for Cash, or on the usual credit. Buyers are invited to call and examine their stock. aul-d6t

CHARLES P. CALDWELL—Wholesale and Retail WHIP and CANE Manufacturer, No. 4 North FOURTH Street. au4

FLOORING BOARDS—23,580 feet Carolina flooring boards, afloat, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, aul 119 North Water Street.

COACH, ENGINE AND HOTEL LAMP Factory of E. W. USSHERS, No. 109 (late 43) South EIGHTH, below Chestnut street, has become a saving of 50 per cent. to our SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS, and also the convenience of having their old Carriage Lamps new silver-topped and bottomed, and sent by express to all parts. au12-1y

COTTON.—200 bales good Middling to Middling Fair Cotton, in store and for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, aul 1 North Water Street.

Insurance Companies.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE 414 WALNUT St.; Franklin Buildings. *FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.* CAPITAL $100,000, WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO 500,000. This Company is now fully organized; and prepared to make all kinds of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire and Marine Perils, at current rates. OFFICERS. H. O. LAUGHLIN, President. RICHARD SHIELDS, Vice President. GEO. SCOTT, Secretary. DIRECTORS. H. O. Laughlin, D. Sharwood, Wm. Osborne, Richard Shields, T. F. Shewell, George Minster, W. C. Stotesbury, R. M. Carlile, O. C. Butler, Geo. Scott. au19-y

HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. FRANKLIN BUILDINGS, No. 94 WALNUT STREET. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000. (FULL AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED.) Invested as follows:

First Bonds and Mortgages on Property in the City of Philadelphia	$135,000
Stocks worth par	222,100
Cash on hand	51,190
Amount secured by Stock notes	190,000
Amount of Stock due on call	1,710
	$600,000

This Company effects insurances on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Lumber, &c.; on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all ports, and by Railroad, Lakes, and Rivers, at the lowest rates, and upon the most liberal terms, guarantying Prompt Payment on the adjustment of losses. ☞ Perpetual Insurance made upon the usual terms. DIRECTORS. P. M. Potts, C. E. Spangler, Abr'm. Rex, Wm. H. Woods, George Howell, J. Edgar Thomson, C. G. Sower, John W. Sexton, Herman Haupt, Nathan R. Potts, Wm. F. Leech, R. T. Kensil, H. H. Houston, Jos. R. Withers, Abr'm. P. Eyre, W. Raiguel, Charles F. Norton, John H. Lewars, James E. Stiles, H. N. Burroughs. PERCIVAL M. POTTS, President, C. E. SPANGLER, Vice Pres't., W. H. WOODS, Sec., Aug18-1y R. T. KENSIL, Treasurer.

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 408 (late 92) WALNUT St. Capital and Surplus, $250,000. This Company continues to make Insurance against loss or damage by Fire and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation, at current rates. OFFICERS. President—GEO. H. HART. Vice President—E. P. ROSS. Secretary and Treasurer—H. R. COGGSHALL. Assistant Secretary—S. H. BUTLER. DIRECTORS. George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Joseph Edwards, John G. Dale, Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Foster S. Perkins, John H. Chambers, E. W. Bailey, Charles G. Imlay, Wm. D. Lewis, Jr., J. L. Pomeroy, Andrew R. Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., A. F. Cheesbrough. au 8-1y

PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania in 1848, are now established in their NEW OFFICE, No. 423 CHESTNUT Street, where they are prepared to make ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE, from LOSS BY FIRE, on property of every description, in Town or Country, including PUBLIC BUILDINGS, DWELLING STORES, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES and MANUFACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, VESSELS, &c. Also, MERCHANDIZE of all kinds; STOCKS OF GOODS, Stocks of COUNTRY STORES, Goods on STORAGE or in BOND, STOCKS and TOOLS of ARTIFICERS and MECHANICS; FURNITURE, JEWELRY, FIXTURES, &c., &c., &c., &c., at moderate rates of premium, and for any period of time. This Company refer to their past career as an ample guarantee for the PROMPT SETTLEMENT of all their LOSSES. There are at this time no unsettled claims against them. ROBERT P. KING, Pres't. M. W. BALDWIN, Vice Pres't. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, Sec'y. aul-3m

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—The PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Southeast Corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. Capital, $612,725 03. INSURES LIVES for short terms, or for the whole term of life—grants annuities and endowments—purchases life on interests in Real Estate, and makes all contracts depending on the contingencies of Life. They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees and Guardians. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT in any amount—Five Per Cent. Interest allowed from date of deposit, payable back on demand without notice.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1st, 1857.

Loans of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City, Penn'a Railroad, Camden and Amboy Railroad, and other Loans	$179,885 88
Bonds, Mortgages and Real Estate	117,137 19
Stocks in Banks, Insurance, Gas and Railroad Companies	81,729 98
Premium Notes and Loans on Collaterals	193,692 01
Cash in Bank, due from Agents, Interest, &c.	38,780 47
Guarantee Capital, Subscription Notes	100,000 00
	$711,225 03

DANIEL L. MILLER, President. SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't. JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary. aul-1y

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.—Office, No 29 Wall street, adjoining the Mechanics' Bank—Cash Capital, $250,000, with a surplus. This Company insure Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other property, against Loss or Damage by Fire and the Risks of Inland Navigation. DIRECTORS. Henry Grinnell, Caleb Barstow, Henry C. Brewer, Edmund Penfold, Hanson K. Corning, Ogden Haggerty, Thomas Monagan, John H. Earle, Albert Ward, Charles Easton, Louis Lorut, Samuel G. Glidden, Steph. Cambreleng, Thomas Scott, John Ward, Henry K. Bogert, Peter Edes, Benjamin H. Field, A. R. Frothingham, Thos. F. Youngs, Joshua L. Pope, Rufus R. Graves, Henry Davis, C. H. Lilienthal, Theo. Polhemus, Jr., Elisha E. Morgan, Abm. R. Van Nest, William A. Cary, Thomas B. Nelson, James W. Phillips, Charles A. Macy, Edward Hincken, Wm. E. Shepard, Charles L. Frost, Lothrop L. Sturges, William R. Fosdick, Emery Thayer, Geo. Westfeldt, Zalmon Taylor, Henry E. Blossom, Samuel L. Mitchell. ALBERT WARD, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary. au 10-1y

MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Charter Perpetual. Granted by the State of Pennsylvania. Capital, $500,000. Fire, Marine, and Inland Transportation. DIRECTORS. Aaron S. Lippincott, Wm. A. Rhodes, Charles J. Field, Wm. B. Thomas, Wm. Neal, Charles Wise, Alfred Weeks, James P. Smyth, J. Rinaldo Sank, John P. Simons. AARON S. LIPPINCOTT, President. WM. A. RHODES, Vice President. ALFRED WEEKS, Secretary. J. W. MARTIEN, Surveyor. This Company was organized with a cash capital, and the Directors have determined to adopt the business to its available resources—to observe prudence in conducting its affairs, with a prompt adjustment of losses. Office No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. aul-dly

THE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office No. 222 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. MARINE RISKS on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS, per Railroads, Canals, Boats, and other carriages. ALL THE PROFITS divided annually among the Assured, and ample security in cases of loss. DIRECTORS. Edward Harris Miles, John M. Odenheimer, Mahlon Williamson, Samuel J. Sharpless, Isaac Jeanes, Henry Preaut, Edward G. James, William L. Springs, Franklin C. Jones, Daniel Haddock, Jr., William Taylor, James Murphy, Wm. F. Smith, A. J. Antelo, Thomas T. Butcher, Algernon E. Ashburner, Alfred Fassitt, Thomas S. Foster, Gustavus English, James H. Stroup, Alfred Slade, A. G. Cattell, Charles B. Carstairs, Samuel Robinson, John C. Keffer, John P. Steiner, Henry Grambo, Wm. J. Caner, Samuel L. Creutzborg. EDWARD HARRIS MILES, President. ALFRED FASSITT, Vice President. JOHN C. KEFFER, Secretary. aul-1y

CHARTER OAK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Capital $300,000. Losses in Philadelphia and vicinity adjusted at the *Philadelphia Office*. By leave we refer to D. S. Brown & Co., Phila.; Chaffees, Stout & Co., "; Hacker, Lea & Co., "; Hon. Joel Jones, Phila.; Hon. Rufus Choate, Boston; Hon. T. S. Williams, Hart'd. We have facilities for placing any amount of Insurance in the most reliable Companies. PHILADELPHIA GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, No. 413 (old No. 145) CHESTNUT ST. THOMPSON & ROOD, aul-6m Agents.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Office, N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. Subscribed Capital, $500,000. Paid-up Capital, $200,000. DAVID JAYNE, M. D., President. THOMAS S. STEWART, Vice Pres't. SAMUEL S. MOON, Secretary. aul-1y

Commission Merchants.

HANDY & BRENNER—COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 North FIFTH Street, East side, above Commerce street, Philadelphia. aul-tf

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Importer of HAVANA SEGARS, (New) 138 Walnut street, second story. aul-1y

CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade generally that they have made arrangements for one of their Buyers leaving monthly for the French and German Markets. From many years' experience, the permanent residence in Paris of two of the firm, and an abundant capital, they can offer unusual facilities for THE PURCHASE ON COMMISSION in any of the European markets for shipment direct. They are also prepared to receive orders from samples for Flowers and Feathers from their extensive and well known manufactories in Paris, to be shipped direct, either under bond or duty paid. HENDERSON, SMYTH & CO., Importers, au10-2m* No. 200 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY—N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. L. PELOUZE & SON, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to their Establishment, and desirous to merit its continuance, would announce to Printers and Publishers that their new SPECIMEN BOOK is now ready, and from their increased facilities, are now prepared to furnish every thing necessary in a complete Printing Establishment, at the shortest notice. Their long practical experience in the business, and the fact of their personal superintendence of the manufacturing department, justifies them in asserting that they can furnish a more durable and better finished article than their cotemporaries. Those, therefore, who desire Printing Materials, would do well to apply to them previous to purchasing elsewhere. Old type taken at 9 cents per pound, in exchange for new at specimen prices. aul-tf

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., OFFICE, 320 CHESTNUT STREET, forwards PARCELS, PACKAGES, MERCHANDIZE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE, either by its own LINES, or in connection with other EXPRESS COMPANIES, to all the principal TOWNS and CITIES of the United States. E. S. SANDFORD, aul-tf General Superintendent.

ABRAM SLACK—ENGRAVING, DIE Sinking and Embossed Printing, Envelope and Seal Press Manufactory, 37 Strawberry Street, between Second and Third, and Market and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. au12-1y

SHARPE'S MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, 148 North FOURTH Street, between Arch and Race. au6-1y

SARDINES.—100 cases of 60 half boxes each, in store and for sale by HENRY BOHLEN & CO., au 6 Nos 221 and 223 S Fourth street.

HOTEL AND SUMMER RANGES.—Sold by CHADWICK & BRO., 202 N. SECOND St. aug18-3mos.

MOSS—17 bales Carolina Moss, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, aul 119 North Water Street.

WELCOME RANGE.—SOLD BY CHADWICK & BRO. 202 N. SECOND St. aul8-3m.

RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:—

ARTICLE XI. OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficit or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the State.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as article XII., as follows;

ARTICLE XII. OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out "*section four, same article,*" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible, but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.
[Extract from the Journal.] GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.
[Extract from the Journal.] JACOB ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss: I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my [L.S.] hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration, On the question, Will the Senate agree to the first amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24. NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the second amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23. NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright—24. NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Fraser, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23. NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April 29, 1857.*

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration, On the question, Will the House agree to the first amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78. NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the second amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, *Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker*—57. NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Ines, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72. NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrode—22. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the fourth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvaine, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman, and Getz, Speaker—83. NAYS—Messrs Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7. So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. A. G. CURTIN, au3-m3m Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic Cities with Western, North-western, and South Western States, by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pittsburgh with daily line steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with Steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most DIRECT, CHEAPEST and RELIABLE ROUTE by which Freight can be forwarded to and from the GREAT WEST.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

FIRST CLASS—Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, Books, Dry Goods, (in boxes bales and trunks), Drugs, (in boxes and bales) Feathers, Furs, &c. ....75c. per 100 lb

SECOND CLASS—Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking, (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather, (in rolls or boxes), Wool, and Sheep Pelts, Eastward, &c. &c. ....60c. per 100 lb

THIRD CLASS—Anvils, Steel, Chains, (in casks), Hemp, Bacon and Pork, Salted, (loose or in sacks), Tobacco, manufactured, (except Cigars or cut &c., &c. ....50c. per 100 lb

FOURTH CLASS—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef, and Pork, (in casks or boxes eastward), Lard and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. ....40c. per 100 lb

FLOUR—75c. per bbl., until further notice.

GRAIN—35c. per 100 lbs., until further notice.

In shipping Goods from any point East of Philadelphia, be particular to MARK package "*via Pennsylvania Railroad.*" All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road, at Philadelphia, or Pittsburgh, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS.—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Mitchell & Son, Evansville, Ind.; Dumesnil, Bell & Murdock, and Carpenter & Jewett, Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; N. W. Graham & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 William st. and No. 8 Battery Place, New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia. H. J. LOMBAERT, aul-1y Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW YORK LINES.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

Leave as follows, viz:	Fare.
At 1 A. M., from Kensington Depot, via Jersey City, Mail	$2
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, New Jersey Accommodation	[illegible]
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	2
At 7 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Mail	3
At 10 A. M., by steamboat Trenton, via Tacony and Jersey City, Morning Express	3
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express	3
At 5 P. M. via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Mail	3
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, 1st Class	2
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, 2nd Class	1
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, 1st Class	2
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, 2nd Class	1

The 6 P. M. line runs daily, all others Sundays excepted.

Express Lines stop at the principal stations only.

For Belvidere, Easton, Flemington, &c., at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., from Walnut street wharf.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 6 A. M., via Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

For Freehold, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Mount Holly at 7 A. M., and 2½ and 5 P. M.

WAY LINES. For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 2½ and 4 P. M.

WAY LINE. For Palmyra, Rancocas, Beverly, Burlington, Bordentown &c., at 3 P. M.

WAY LINE. For Mount Holly, Burlington and Way Stations at 5 P. M.

Steamboat RICHARD STOCKTON for Burlington and Bristol at 8½ A. M., and for Bordentown and intermediate places at 2½ P. M.

Steamboat TRENTON for Tacony at 10 and 11½ A. M., and 4 P. M., and for Burlington and Bristol at 4 P. M.

All lines, except 1 A. M., leave Walnut street wharf.

☞ Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking any thing as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent C. & A. R. R. Co. R. B. MORRELL, Agent aul-1y Phila., Tr. R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. On and after Thursday, July 23, 1857, PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA For Baltimore at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., (Express,) and 11 P. M. For Wilmington at 8 A. M., 1, 4.15 and 11 P. M. For New Castle at 8 A. M., 1 and 4.15 P. M. For Middletown at 8 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For Dover at 8 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For Seaford at 8 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA Leave Baltimore at 8.54, Express, 11 A. M., and 6.25 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 6 50 and 11.55 A. M., and 2.30 and 9.55 P. M. Leave New Castle at 6.20 and 11.05 A. M., and 9.05 P. M. Leave Middletown at 10.00 A. M. and 8.05 P. M. Leave Dover at 8.30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Leave Seaford at 7.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE Leave Wilmington at 9.15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 12.17 A. M.

SUNDAYS only at 11 P. M. from Philadelphia to Baltimore. do. do. 6.25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE AND HAVRE DE GRACE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN Leaves Havre de Grace at 6.50 A. M. Leaves Baltimore at 4.00 P. M. Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:— Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 6.00 P. M. Leave Wilmington for do. do. 8.00 P. M. Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6.00 P. M. aul-1y S. M. FELTON, President.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Running in direct connection with the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cleveland, Chicago, Iowa City, St. Paul, Kansas, Nebraska. In advance of all other routes out of Philadelphia. *Forming close connection with all the Great Western Railroads.*

THROUGH TRAINS Leave Philadelphia, for Pittsburgh and western cities, from the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Station, south-east corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, (entrance on Eleventh street,) as follows: Mail Train at 7 A. M. Fast Line at 12.55, P. M. Express Mail at 11.00, Night. Columbia R. R. Line leaves for Harrisburg at 2.30, P. M., Lancaster (Accommodation,) at 4.30, P. M. The Express Mail runs daily, the other trains, Sundays excepted. For further particulars see hand-bills, at the different starting-points. Passengers from the West will find this the shortest and most expeditious route to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York or Boston. THOMAS MOORE, Agent, Passenger Line Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Philadelphia, February, 1857. aul-1y

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. On and after May 5th, 1857. FOR GERMANTOWN. Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 10-min., 10, 11½, A. M., and 1; 2, 3-10 min., 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11½, P. M. Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7-35, 8, 9-10 min., 10½, 11½, A. M., 1, 2, 3-10 min., 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10½, P. M. The 7-35 o'clock, A. M., train from Germantown, will not stop at intermediate Stations. ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia at 9-20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, 5-35 and P. M. Leave Germantown at 8-20, 9-20 A. M., 1-10, 4½, 6 15, and 7 P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD. Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 9-10 min., 11½ A. M., 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, P. M. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7-15, 7-35, 10-10, 11-10, min., A. M., 1-40, 3-40, 5-40, 7-40, 10-10 min., P. M. ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia at 9-20 A. M., 2, 5½ and 8 P. M. Leave Chestnut Hill at 8 A. M., 12-50, 4-10, and 6-40, P. M.

On and after May 4th, 1857. FOR MANAYUNK, CONSHOHOCKEN, AND NORRISTOWN. Leave Philadelphia at 6, 9, and 11, A. M., and 3, 4½, 6½, and 11½, P. M. Leave Norristown at 7, 9, and 11, A. M., 3, and 6½, P. M. ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., and 5, P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—FOR DOWNINGTOWN. Leave Philadelphia at 6 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave Downingtown at 7½ A. M., and 1 P. M. aul-1y HENRY K. SMITH, Gen'l Supt. Depot, NINTH and GREEN streets, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. FOR BETHLEHEM, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, DOYLESTOWN, &c., &c., THROUGH TO BETHLEHEM WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. On and after Wednesday, July 8th, 1857, the trains on this Road will leave as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted: For Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c., via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Morning Express, at 6 15 A. M. For Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Evening Express, at 2 15 P. M. Passengers for Easton by 2 15 P. M. train take stages at Iron Hill station. For Doylestown, (Accommodation) at 8 45 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Gwynedd, (Accommodation) at 6 35 P. M.

RETURNING. Leave Bethlehem at 9 15 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. with Passengers, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, from Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c., arriving in Philadelphia at 12 10 M. and 5 45 P. M. Leave Doylestown, (Accommodation) at 6 45 A. M. and 4 10 P. M. Leave Gwynedd, (Accommodation) at 6 50 A. M. ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia for Doylestown, (Accommodation at 8 30 A. M. and 5 45 P. M. Leave Doylestown for Philadelphia, (Accommodation at 6 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Fare to Bethlehem	$1 50
Fare to Mauch Chunk	2 50
Fare to Wilkesbarre	4 50

Passenger Depot, FRONT and WILLOW Streets. aul-1y ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Attorneys at Law.

J. J. MICHEL.] [W. B. KOONTZ.
MICHEL & KOONTZ—ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 23 *Camp Street, New Orleans.* REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA: Caleb Cope & Co., 183 Market street. Smith, Murphy & Co., 97 Market street. Wm. H. Brown & Co., 103 Market street. [au27-2m*

GEORGE H. ARMSTRONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND CONVEYANCER, 1,344 Lombard street, below Broad. au17-1m*

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Southeast Corner of EIGHTH and [illegible] Streets, Philadelphia. aul-1y

MYER STROUSE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CENTRE street, Pottsville, Pa. aul-1y

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—200 bbls Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, aul 119 North Water Street.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY OFFICE, NO. 118 WALNUT St., below FIFTH. au 11*