THE PULPIT.

[Reported for the Press.]

Sermon on the Murder of Christians in Syria.

BY REV. E. W. HUTTER,

Pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, New Street, below Fourth.

To the Christian world, the recent events in Syria possess a paramount interest. It is in view of this, that the Rev. E. W. Hutter, by special request, made this subject his theme on a recent Sunday evening, taking for his text these words of Scripture, from the fifteenth verse of the forty-fifth chapter of Isaiah:

"Verily, thou art a God that hidest thyself."

The view taken of this "dark providence," by Mr. Hutter was replete with common sense and Christian philosophy, though in this meagre outline we shall aim more to reproduce the prominent thoughts than follow verbatim any part of the speaker's able and highly interesting discourse.

He opened with a brief statement, comprehensive and graphic in its dark details, of the facts, with which our readers are already familiar, connected with the slaughter of Christians in Syria by their Mahommedan enemies. He chose to designate this whole chapter of terror and bloodshed as a "dark providence," because it was not in the wisdom of men to fathom its purpose and design, and in complying with the request respectfully tendered, he could promise to do nothing more than indulge in some general reflections upon that government which we call "Providence," adding that he regarded this case of inquiry to be highly profitable to the Christian mind.

A great and fundamental mistake in all ages by mankind, he said, was the disposition to interpret the designs of God's providences by a finite standard of our own. It was by this standard that some at the present time, in view of what was transpiring in Syria, asserted that "Christianity must be a fable, or God would not permit its devotees to be thus slain, on the very spot where it had its origin." But he wished to show, that this logic, of reducing the unsearchable wisdom of God to our own limited standard, was a very hazardous mistake.

In the first place, looking at the results of such reasoning, our concluding from these sanguinary events that *Christianity is not true* would leave the whole world in inextricable confusion and chaos. To prove the fallacy of such reasoning, on this rule, the speaker said that, in no department of life was it alone the good and the true that were covered with blessing, quoting from Solomon the proof text, "that there be just men, unto whom it happeneth according to the work of the wicked; and there be wicked men, to whom it happeneth according to the work of the righteous." All must have noticed, he continued, that some men, by their very sins, rise to the pinnacle of earthly fame and influence, while others actually fall by their virtues. The explanation of this we had, of course, in the fact that this life was probationary. "Now where in God's word are we instructed to look to the present life for our reward, but to the life to come, from which the inequalities and incongruities of this were to be excluded. The assumption, therefore, that this state of things in the East was indicative of God's displeasure with Christianity, was simply ridiculous.

The more obscure means of God's providence He had not condescended to explain to us, yet in no department of life ought we to think lightly of them.

Another pernicious evil of this false logic was, that *it made success the measure of merit*, which, nothing could be more at variance with the government of the Almighty. This would, in fact, not only disprove the truth of Christianity, but it would establish the righteousness of Mohammedanism. Make, said the speaker, a *good* man, and a *successful* man synonyms, and the most unfortunate man in the world appear the greatest sinner, which he proceeded to demonstrate was a *heathenish logic*. The heathen on the island of Melita, when the viper fastened on Paul's hand declared him a murderer; but no sooner had he shook the venomous beast off, than they hailed him as a god, when in truth he was neither one nor the other, but simply a man and blood. The same fallacious rule we saw applied in the case of Job's comforters, who based their words of consolation upon the ground that the patriarch's afflictions must, of course, be a merited judgment.

This likening Divine justice to human justice was like comparing our own feeble powers of perception with the mind of Him who alone sees the end from the beginning. One of the great purposes of the Christian religion evidently was, to wean man from this contracted conception—of judging all things in the light of the present life, by experimentally teaching him that "God's ways are not our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts." No one could tell, or had any right to judge, whom God curses, or whom He blesses. Joseph had been sold by his brethren, "successfully," and subsequently subjected to still more grievous misfortune; but did that prove that he was thereby cursed of God, even in a temporal view? In the fact of his consequent advancement to the second rulership of the kingdom we had the *full answer to this inquiry*.

Another forcible illustration of a similar character we had in the history of John the Baptist, than whom, the Lord tells us, there was no greater prophet, and yet a dancing girl had him beheaded. It was a foul, bloody deed; but no divine hand interposed to arrest the act of the executioner, and spare the prophet's life. And were we hence to infer that, therefore, John was a bad man, and the daughter of Herodias a prodigy of piety and virtue? This we need not affirm. Were such logic, as applied by some to the murder of Christians in Syria, be correct, and what could be more absurd? Before concluding, then, that the late massacres in the classic hills of Syria furnish a proof that God is against the Christians, and in favor of their murderers, let us, said the speaker, lay our hands on our mouths, and our mouths in the dust, and exclaim, *"Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high—I cannot attain it."*

But, again, these scenes under consideration Christ had himself predicted, as that instead of affording a proof against Christianity, they confirmed its truth. Had not Christ said that He came "not to send peace, but a sword;" "that the daughter-in-law should be against the mother-in-law, and that nation should rise against nation;" yea, and that "the time would come that whosoever killeth you (the disciples) will think he doeth God service?" And, in harmony with this prediction, had not the apostles, with a solitary exception (John), died a violent death? And were not the very foundations of the Church laid in blood and burning in fire? And, in view of these things, was there anything in the present aspect of the times to cause us to stumble? "Not we," answered the speaker, "that are of the faith," in saying which he trusted that he struck a chord that would vibrate in the bosom of all his hearers.

The closing remarks upon, and final application of, this subject, were striking and appropriate. We thought we should learn from these reflections a lesson of humility, and refrain henceforth from quarrelling with the Arbiter of the Universe as to the manner in which He shall govern the world. Some of its ways were indeed strange and mysterious, and, seen even unutterably startling; but what lesson is professed children best to learn, to obey him in their life and conversation, and then come what calamity soever may, they could rest in the sweet assurance that no permanent evil can befall them. So assuredly, it would be with the inhuman slaughter in Syria. It might be that the *empire which has so long stood in the way of Christianity was thus to be overthrown and uprooted*, that a highway may be opened to the heathen nations of the earth, through which the light of the Gospel shall speedily penetrate the dark valleys of the classic East, which God, as He liveth, hath promised shall yet surely come to pass.

The sermon throughout was marked with a strength of thought, and cogency of expression, for which the efforts of its author are noted, and its delivery was characterized with a deep earnestness that rendered every sentence doubly suggestive and impressive.

"ANOTHER NOTE FROM THE DISUNION BUGLE.—Hon. J. Foster Marshall, a State Senator of South Carolina, has written a long letter to the *Charleston Mercury*, on national politics. Here is a specimen: "The present juncture of our political relations with our Southern sisters demands concert, and *unsted action*. They have a common interest and common destiny with this State, and when, the dust and smoke of Douglas and Bell is cleared by the electric breath of Lincoln, they will clearly realize their true position; and, before they will submit to Black Republican rule, they will strike for a Southern Confederacy. I then would exhaust every means to secure united action, and would *press the gallant and noble State of Alabama*, or any of our Southern sisters, taking the lead upon this question of resistance to Black Republican rule. Our State is united and prepared for the issue, and all she asks for is a leader. Let us cultivate the spirit of harmony and union with our Southern sisters, and, when that fail, then we can look to ourselves and to our God for deliverance."

A CORRESPONDENT from Pike's Peak says: "Several old citizens have been hung here as horse-thieves. On Tuesday morning John Sheer, who, last winter, was the proprietor of the Vasques House, and who has a family in Michigan, was found suspended from a tree, with a card attached, stating that he had proved to be a horse-thief. His guilt is generally conceded. On Tuesday the Leavenworth coach was stopped a few miles from this city, and A. C. Ford, an attorney of unenviable notoriety, formerly of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was taken out. General suspicion has long since pronounced him a bad man. To-day it is confidently reported that he is hung. Among those who have fled is A. J. Williams, the president of the Denver Town Company. The probability is that peace and quiet will be soon restored."

END OF A DESPERADO.—The *New Orleans Delta* says that Col. Henry, who recently died at Trazilio, from a wound received in a personal difficulty with one of Walker's men, was well known in that city for his combativeness. Perhaps no man ever lived to his age who had received and survived so many dangerous wounds. In every battle and nearly every duel in which he was engaged, he received dangerous wounds. He fought in the Mexican war and was terribly injured at the storming of Chepultepec. During Walker's invasion of Nicaragua, he fought several duels and was involved in quarrels. On returning to New Orleans, he was severely wounded in duels, and he has at last perished in one of the "difficulties" in which he so delighted.

THE CONNECTICUT CENSUS.—Returns from 140 towns in Connecticut give 260,713 inhabitants in 1860 against 216,525 in 1850. Net gain in 110 towns, 44,188. There are 161 towns in the State, and the total population in 1850 was 370,792. The 51 towns to be heard from include all the cities except Hartford and Waterbury, and a number of the most thriving, manufacturing towns in the State, while few, indeed, of them will show any falling off. The net gain in these will hardly be short of 50,000. So the New Haven *Courier* claims.

PROPOSED STEAMSHIP LINE.—Several capitalists of this city are considering the project of establishing a steamship communication, between this city and Norfolk. From the experience of other cities having lines, it is believed that if would be a profitable investment of capital, and that it would materially increase the business of the city. Should the line be established, it is most probable that it will be weekly or semi-weekly in the summer, and semi-monthly during the winter.—*Washington Star*.

CHARLES A. BROWNSON, noted for his talents and peculiarities in opinion, but who has always supported with the Democratic party, made a three-hours speech for Republican principles at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Thursday evening. He not only [illegible] the policy of the party in regard to the Territories, but eulogized [illegible] pioneer backwoodsmen of Illinois." Mr. Brownson is evidently wrong in his head: that compass is something [illegible].

A NEW DISCOVERY.—Among the curiosities discovered by the census-takers is a pretty girl of fifteen, in the southern part of Mason, New York, who has a husband one hundred and seven years of age.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Thompson and Allison.—The equity argument list occupied the attention of the court.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The selection of a jury for the trial of Auld, for arson, occupied the court till one o'clock yesterday, when the case was proceeded with.

John Zimmerman was the first witness called, and testified as follows: I reside in Market street, three houses from that occupied by the accused; I am a baker; my bake house is fifteen yards from where the fire was; I was up and heard a cry of murder, but saw nobody; five minutes afterwards I heard the cry again; and then I saw the fire coming out of the middle of the room; this was about a quarter after two o'clock; the fire was coming out of the back window; I jumped over the fence; boxes and barrels were in that room; I went around to where the cry was, and saw a man (the defendant) hanging out the window, and I caught him by the feet; let him down; I went where the fire was and saw the whole place on fire. Mr. Maddox, 1706 Barker street, in the rear of this store, testified that he heard the noise of the fire and ran over, and saw Mr. Auld standing within the window calling for help; asked him if he could not get down, and he said no; I looked for a board seven or eight feet long, and put that up, and told him to slide down; he did so; after he got down I saw there was a basket with some papers under the window; he had nothing on but his shirt; he got his clothes from the yard; he told me he was very much frightened, and he said he did not believe he would ever get over it; he appeared to be very much frightened.

Robert Jardine testified that the evening of the fire he went out to the back of the burning building and met five or six men; one in particular was very much excited, and he remarked that there was somebody in the house; witness entered the house and searched the bedroom up stairs, and found no one; came down and told the person that nobody was there; the witness was a fireman, and he had time to equip himself, go to the fire, go up stairs and search the bedroom, and then come down stairs, and had no necessity to jump out the window; the fire was then burning in the middle room down stairs; could not tell whether the prisoner was the person who called attention to the people in the house; I was in the back-room; afterwards went around front and helped to hold the bed for the women to jump out of the upper windows.

Thomas Duncan testified that at the time the Philadelphia Engine House at the time the fire broke out, and ran to the place, and, after throwing the hose off the gallery, he entered the back buildings and went up stairs; the body of the fire was on the first floor, in the middle room; when witness entered the building all persons had escaped.

Ann Maguire testified that she occupied the *third-story front room in Mr. Auld's house; was awakened by the girl in the room; went to go to the entry, and could not get out; her son was at the window, screaming; they got out by jumping from the window; the witness got out the same way, and was caught on a bed; was not injured.*

Officer Blackburn, sworn.—This store was 1714 Market street, south side; it is a three-story brick building fronting on Market street with two-story back building *running south to the head of a court* which runs in from Barker street; there is a cellar under the building, on the first floor there is a grocery store which this man kept; back of that, separated by a frame partition with a communicating door, was a room in which articles in bulk were kept; this room was raised a foot or so; in the rear of that was the kitchen; then came the yard regularly enclosed; the Henderson House adjoins this on the west; adjoining this on the east was a row of frame stores and dwellings, and then on the rear of this in the court there was a row of small houses. [The witness described minutely the interior arrangements of the house.]

In the back building were two rooms, in the second story, one used as a sitting room by Mr. Auld, and this was directly over the store-room, and the sleeping apartment was over the kitchen; *the window from which Mr. Auld was assisted is in the bed-room*, and the sill is about twelve feet from the ground; the witness made the experiment by backing to this window sill, and he found no trouble in getting to the ground with safety; there was a shed near the window on to which a person might have got from the window, although the shed was rather dilapidated.

John Maguire, son of Ann Maguire, corroborated the testimony of his mother, and in addition testified that all of Mr. Auld's family had left the house about a week before the fire.

Mary Ann Dillon was also one of the parties who had to escape from the third-story window, and she testified to the fact. She dropped from the window, but was not injured; she was up as late as 10 o'clock, and saw the store shutters of the store closed, but the door was opened, and Mr. Auld was there; she saw that day a large quantity of corn-husk on the grass plant in the sun; had seen kindling wood in the cellar; it was made of hoops, barrels, &c.; didn't know what it was for; it was the ninth of July; Mr. Auld never told her what the corn husk was for; there was a settee mattrass in the house, and it was already filled with chaff; did not see any kindling wood in the store that day.

Mr. Blackburn recalled.—I ran to the fire immediately after the alarm was given; I made my way to the front of the building and found the store-door closed and could see no fire in the front part of the store; the private entrance was opened, and could see the flames on the stairway; went around to the rear and found the firemen playing into the window of the store-room; came around front, and from as the fire was extinguished so as to admit we with safety I entered through the private entrance and followed the stairs all the way to the third story, examining all the rooms; found the flames had followed the stairway, which was badly burnt, and had worked its way through the loft to the roof; the door lead ing to the storage was burnt pretty well; in the storage room I was attracted by the strong odor of liquor; went into the kitchen and front store, after making a partial examination, called an officer in, and then made another inspection, and, after daylight, made a thorough examination; the mass of the fire appeared to be in the storage-room; found the remains of a number of barrels which did not seem to contain anything; found remains of corn husk; I found in all the empty barrels all sorts of light materials, such as paper and rags, and between the articles were quantities of paper, twisted up loosely, and intermixed with it were matches; there was also a large quantity of the light kindling wood; one barrel was partially filled, while there were piles of it about the store; this kindling wood was made of nine wood, pieces of staves and hoops; there was also a lot of bed clothing; behind the partition which separated the storage-room from the store, and near the oil and molasses cans was a lot of greased paper; in the front store, where there was but little fire, made a thorough examination; the flames had been drawn up stairs; to the front door, and got in; this was after Mr. Zimmerman had rescued him; these articles he said were in a confused manner, as if made a grab for them, and by that time the flames were coming up *the back kitchen stairs, and he fell, and then he* went back and threw the books out of the window, and he thinks he must have dropped one on the stairs; but no trace has been found of it, although strict search was made; soon after having this conversation, he examined the shutter of the window leading from the store room to the yard; the shutter hinged at the centre; found from the character of the burning that one section must *have been opened at the time of the fire*; could discover no marks of violence in the wood. [The theory of the Commonwealth is, that this was left open for air.] Asked Auld in regard to this, but he could give me no explanation, and he still adhered to the assertion that all had been closed at night; before I had the conversation with him in regard to the loss of the money, he made different statements in regard to it; he said *there were two copies of this ready reckoner, and* I did subsequently find one in a barrel; he said he used the corn husk to pack eggs; told him I never heard of such a thing, as it was too expensive; he said it was better to keep eggs in during the summer; at a subsequent examination at the State House.

At this point the court adjourned at four o'clock.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, has been in trouble with that diocese. A despatch to a Chicago paper states that on Friday last the Episcopal Convention at Quincy (Illinois) broke up in a row, on a test vote relating to a question referring the action of the Bishop in the cathedral-lot matter to a lay committee. The Bishop introduced a deacon just ordained, and his vote decided the question. It standing, nineteen to eighteen. The Rev. Mr. Hodges, of Chicago, rose and denounced the whole as a dishonest transaction, and more than half the convention left the house. The convention soon after adjourned.

CATHARINE ROACH, wife of Johnny Roach, the prize-fighter, appeared before Justice Welsh, of New York, on Tuesday, and preferred a complaint against her husband, whom, she stated, was about to proceed to Boston, for the purpose of acting as one of the principals in a prize-fight announced to take place about a week hence. She therefore prayed that her Johnny might be apprehended, and held to bail under the law forbidding parties to leave the State of New York for the purpose of engaging in a prize-fight. A warrant followed, and Detective Williamson subsequently arrested Roach.

THE Vermont sculptor Mead, whose native genius first took form in snow—a model afterwards ordered in marble by Longworth, of Cincinnati—has lately produced an exquisite statuette, it is said, of a Green Mountain girl, in Vermont marble. A New Orleans lady is the purchaser. He is now engaged on a colossal statue of Ethan Allen, fourteen feet high, ordered by the Vermont Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

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LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship John Trucks, Lindsay.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Jared, McGonagle.....Londonderry, Sept. 20
Ship Gov Langdon, Stone.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Doan Anna, Schultz.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Alex McNeill, Somers.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Irma, Wortinger.....St Croix, soon
Bark Jos Maxwell, Davis.....Lagunaya, soon
Bark Son Eagle, Kenny.....Havana, soon
Bark Elizabeth J. Foulkes.....Port au Spain, soon
Brig Thos Walter, Shorth.....St Paris, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1860.

SUN RISES.....5 37—SUN SETS.....6 3
HIGH WATER.....6 48

ARRIVED.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdze and passengers to Henry Winsor. Off the Buoy on the Brown passed bark Sallote, from Trinidad; ship Northampton, for New Orleans, was off the Shears; steamship America, was at the Breakwater.

Steamship Delaware, Clough, 20 hours from N York, with mdse and passengers to James Alldeidice.

Schr Z A Paine, Shakford, 6 days from Eastport, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Mechanic, Hendrickson, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Curran.

Schr Lancet, Bayard, 1 day from Christiana, Del, with grain to Christian & Curran.

Schr Bohemian, Clark, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with cram to Christian & Curran.

Schr T Benedict, Goldsmith, from Providence.

Schr Boston, Brower, from Providence.

Schr John R Pister, Gandy, from Boston.

Schr L Audenried, Bartlett, from Boston.

Schr Mary Peterson, Somers, from Boston.

Schr R A Rodgers, Rodgers, from Boston.

Schr S Bascom, Tomlin, from Gloucester.

Schr L B Ferguson, Smith, from Lewsburg.

Steamer Beverly, Price, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, &c, to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Phineas Sprague, Matthews, Boston, H Winsor.

Ship Emily Augusta, Strickland, Liverpool, Workman & Co.

Schr L Audenried, Bartlett, Charlestown, L Rothermel & Co.

Schr J R Pister, Gandy, Boston, do

Schr H B Bascom, Tomlin, Braintree, L Audenried & Co.

Schr L B Ferguson, Smith, Salem, J R White & Co.

Schr H A Rodgers, Rodgers, Salem, Nevin, Sawyer & Co.

Schr Fly, Cheeseman, Lynn, do

Schr Mary Peterson, Somers, Portsmouth, Repplier & Brother.

Schr T Benedict, Goldsmith, Norwich, B Milnes & Co.

Schr Boston, Brower, Providence, do

Schr New Zealand, Nickerson, Salisbury, E A Souder & Co.

Schr J O Brooks, Grafham, Portland, C A Heckscher & Co.

Str R Willing, Claypoole, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 19.

Ship Flora McDonald, for London, passed to sea last evening; also schr Arctic, for St John; bark Ida Reed, eight coming in; brig Mary Johnson, for Forsyth; Mary Helen, Geo B Groves, H B Gibson, D B Barnard, Alvarado, and Ripple. Wind W, and strong.

Yours, &c. WM. V. HICKMAN.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 19, 1860.

The Wyoming left with 19 boats, laden and consigned as follows:

Thos. Gerrid, wheat, &c. to Perot & Bro: Milesburg Iron Works, bar iron to ——; Wm Fetling, lumber to Falls of Schuylkill; R R Bredin, do; Wm Gardner, 1 boat; J Boardman, Louis, and Jn T. Hodely, do to Malone & Taylor; Sarah Long, do to Wilmington; Maine Iron Co, No. 1, lumber to Chesnicke City; Shrinebaum, do to Chester; Mary of Munoy, do to R Wolverton; Gen E Fleming, do to John Craig; Wm King, do to Norcross & Bro; Jas Gallagher, do to Wm Hunter; Elizabeth and Rebecca Ann, coal to Delaware City; James Cook, lime to Rock Creek.

The various canals leading to the Chesapeake Bay are all reported to be in good order again. Boats are arriving here from the upper break.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Golden Rule, lumber to Schuylkill Navigation Co; F Coleman, do to Saml Bolton & Co; Anna B Sherk and G W. Reiff, do to Cabeen & Co; Wm Kalbach, grain to Wm Kalbach.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Victoria Reed, Preble, from Calcutta 8th June for Philadelphia, 31 days out, was spoken, no date, lat 1 N, lon 23 W.

Ship Martha, Lane, from Calcutta 10th June for Boston, was spoken 3d July, lat 9 S, long —— E.

Ship Astrea, Nichols, from Liverpool, 25th April for Calcutta, was spoken June 11, lat 27 S, lon 26 W.

Ship Sir Peter, Sayers, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 5th inst.

Ship Mercury, Hubbard, from London 9th April, at Calcutta 26th July.

Ship Scotia, Wylie, cleared at Calcutta 26th July for London.

Ship Mayflower, Chatfield, cleared at Boston 17th inst for Bombay.

Bark Florida, Munday, hence, arrived at Cienfuegos 6th inst.

Bark Linda, Hewitt, from New York, arrived at Matanzas, and was discharging 11th inst, to load for Philadelphia.

Brig Delhi, Darnaby, hence, arrived at Havana 9th instant.

Brig Triad, Wocster, hence, at St Thomas 3d inst, discharging.

Brig Judge Whitman, Bray, hence, arrived at Portland 17th inst.

Brig Larch, Gilchrist, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Brig Emily Augusta, Strickland, hence, was ready at Dighton 17th inst.

Schr A M Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, arrived at Cienfuegos 6th inst.

Schr Matthew Kenny, Ogier, from St John, NB, for Philadelphia, was at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr J F Crouch, Henderson, hence, arrived at Newport 15th inst.

Schr George G Baker, Barnard, for Philadelphia, remained at Galveston 8th inst.

Schr James Hay, Lake, sailed from New London 17th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schrs Dirico, Cook, and Lewis Mulford, Doyle, from Boston, and Ann, Wallace, from Plymouth for Philadelphia, were at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schrs Christopher Loeser, Laws, from Salem, Eliza & Rebecca, Price, and Mary Ann Magee, Magee, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 18th instant.

Schr J J Spencer, Morgan, from Charleston, arrived at Baltimore 18th inst.

Schrs Warren C Nelson, Smith, and Mary Natt, Smith, hence, arrived at Baker's Landing, Warwick, 16th inst.

Schrs Lady Ellen, Corson, C P Buckney, Garwood, Speedwell, Clark, Rose Hillman, Clark, S Emerald, Dole, and Alert, Champion, hence, arrived at Boston 18th inst.

Schrs Tantamount, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, Montevue, Rutter, from Lynn for do, and Mary & Elizabeth, Smith, from Newburyport for do, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr C W Holmes, McElwee, hence, arrived at Newburyport 17th inst.

Schr Chief, Champlin, hence, arrived at New London 16th inst.

Schr James Hay, Lake, sailed from New London 17th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schrs E M Downing, Risley, Clarissa Budd, Rose, Emeline Rickey, Rice, Lady Lake, White, and Isabel, Taylor, hence, arrived at Fall River 17th inst.

Schrs Hornet, Henly, and Mariel, Hutchinson, hence, arrived at Portland 17th inst.

Schrs S B Daly, Stephenson, Sarah Lavinia, Fort, J L Harned, Avis, and Flight, Huntley, hence, and Sidney Price, Godfrey, from Wilmington, NC, at Providence 17th inst.

Schr Geo Eales, Nickerson, sailed from Providence 17th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr J B Johnson, Johnson, hence, arrived at Salem 16th inst.

Schr Lamartine, from Philadelphia for Cambridge, previously reported ashore on Cedar Tree Neck, was got off night of the 16th inst, after discharging one hundred tons, and arrived at Holmes' Hole 18th; not much injured, but would go on the marine railway.

Schr Wm H Mitchell, from Philadelphia for Bath, before reported ashore at Lovell's Point, Holmes' Hole, came off evening of the 14th, after discharging two lighter loads, leaking badly, and was hauled on the marine railway for repairs 15th.

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Rodolphus Kent, John W. Horner,
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P. V. Dufion, Samuel J. Christian,
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November 1, 1859.

Par.	*Market Value.*
$123,600 Philadelphia City 6 & cent. Loan	$123,600 00
$100,000 Pennsylvania 5 cent. Loan	96,000 00
$21,000 Pennsylvania State 6 & cent. Loan	21,000 00
$25,000 U. S. Treasury 5½ & cent. Notes and interest due	26,283 54
$50,000 U. S. Treasury 6 & cent. Notes and interest due	50,615 00
$25,000 Temporary Loan to the City of Philadelphia	25,000 00
$50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 3d Mortgage 6 & cent. Bonds	43,500 00
$20,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage 6 & cent. Bonds	12,500 00
$14,000 West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company 7 & cent. coupon Bonds	13,600 00
$15,000, 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
$6,000 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,775 00
$5,000, 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	880 00
$2,850 shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tow Company, Philadelphia, and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, Ocean Steam Navigation Company, Philadelphia, and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company, Philadelphia Exchange Company	2,210 00
$435,850	$403,718 54
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate, Office Building	75,363 25
Premiums on Marine Policies, and Accrued Interest thereon	181,686 59
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company	65,564 83
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance Companies	3,360 00
Cash on Deposit in Bank	67,060 31
	$801,655 57

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AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., *INCORPORATED 1810—CHARTER PERPETUAL.*
No. 310 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus Invested in sound and available Securities, continue to insure on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandize, Vessels in Port and their cargoes, and other Personal Property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)
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PITCH.—375 Bbls. Pitch in store, and for sale by ROWLEY, ASHBURNER, & Co., No. 16 South Wharves. se19

MEDICINAL.

DR. SCHENCK,
THE
LUNG DOCTOR,
PROPRIETOR OF
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
THE
INVENTOR OF
SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER,
THE ONLY INSTRUMENT
THAT CAN
Tell a Certainty, Detect the Slightest Murmur of the Respiratory Organs.

This is of great importance to the consumptive. Many eminent physicians make great mistakes in examining Lungs; it requires constant and long practice to become familiar with the sounds of the diseased

BRONCHIAL TUBE.

PATIENTS
Come to
DR. SCHENCK
To get Examined
THAT HAVE BEEN EXAMINED
THEIR FAMILY PHYSICIAN
And told them that one Lung was almost gone, when by a close examination with the
RESPIROMETER

Is often found that it is an affection of the bronchial tubes, and by getting a healthy action of the liver and tone to the stomach the sufferer is soon restored to health. Sometimes medicine that will stop a cough is certain death to the patient, it locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the *blood, hemorrhage* follows, and in fact stopping the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the cause of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Persons that are at this time complaining with dull pains in the side, bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling sometimes very restless and at other times drowsy; every thing that is eaten lies heavy on the stomach, acidity, belching up wind, sometimes are troubled at this time in this way, let them take a heavy cold and before they get shut of it, then another, then is the time to know what to do, then is the time to call on Dr. Schenck and get your lungs examined, then is the time to know what cough medicine to take. Stop that cough sudden and then the lungs, liver, and stomach are all put in an inactive state, and before the patient is aware of his situation the lungs are a mass of sores and death must soon follow.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

is an Expectorant, but it does not contain any opium, or anything to check a Cough suddenly, but if aided with the

SEA WEED TONIC
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS

is sure to purify and carry off all diseased matter from the system.

Dr. S. has a number of persons in this city that can be referred to that have been in the last stages of

CONSUMPTION
AND
CURED BY HIS MEDICINES.

He does not wish to be understood that when lungs are gone that he can make new ones, but when one is sound and the other may have quite a cavity in it, it can, by careful treatment, be restored, and diseased matter thrown off, and the cavity will heal well.

His days for seeing patients in Philadelphia are
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
OF EVERY WEEK.

For a thorough examination with his Respirometer he charges $3, but in most cases that patient does not require an exploration with the Respirometer, as he has had such a large experience he can detect at a glance what the examination is necessary. All professional advice

GRATIS,

and cordially invites all suffering from Coughs or Colds, or any diseases of the

LUNGS, LIVER, OR STOMACH,

to call upon him on those days. He has recently fitted up rooms over his store, for the better accommodation of his patients that are waiting for advice.

A Book, containing a full treatise on the various diseases he treats, with certificates of Cures, can be had, gratis, at the Office. Send and get one, read it carefully, go and see those glaring certificates, and be *fully persuaded in your own mind before using it*, then give it a fair trial, and life and health may be spared you.

OFFICE,
No. 39 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
CORNER OF NORTH Street.
se19-3t*

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
ORE PROTECTED
SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED.

This well-known Remedy has been used extensively and with great success for

DYSPEPSIA
OR IMPAIRED AND IMPERFECT
DIGESTION;
FOR THE GENERAL DEBILITATED AND
DETERIORATION OF THE BLOOD;
AND FOR THE FOLLOWING
FEMALE DISEASE,
Most of which originate in
DEBILITY,
LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, NEURALGIA and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, DISTURBED SLEEP, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CARBUNCLES and BOILS, PILES, SCURVY, AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, DIARRHŒA, NERVOUS TENDENCIES, BRONCHITIS, DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, and ALL COMPLAINTS

ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL DEBILITY, and *REQUIRING A TONIC and ALTERATIVE MEDICINE.*

NOTE.—The failure of IRON as a remedy for DYSPEPSIA, a bad state of the blood, and the numerous diseases caused thereby, has arisen from the want of such a preparation of Iron as shall enter the stomach in a PROTOXIDE state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies it, and it does so in the only form in which it is possible for Iron to enter the circulation. For this reason, the PERUVIAN SYRUP differs essentially from all other preparations of Iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

CERTIFICATE OF A. A. HAYES, M. D., OF BOSTON.

It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further change, has generally been impossible.

In the PER