OTHER ORDER OF ORANGEMEN.

The Metropolitan Record (the official organ of Archbishop Hughes) has great maisons an article on the subject of the recent disgraceful scenes which have interrupted the enthusiasm and generous feeling by which the Prince of Wales' royal visit is to the British Provinces has been marked.

After narrating the events that took place in Kingston after the Prince's arrival there, the Record proceeds to make the following comments upon them:

What will Queen Victoria say to all this? What will our fellow-citizens in every State of the Union, from Maine to Florida, say to the rebellion against our own laws, and actual murder of a fellow-citizen in Newark, N. J., perpetrated by secret associations belonging to the same Orange Association on the very same day that the royal envoys were received by them in Canada?

The answer must be, in both instances, that Orangeism is the same in both its tone and character, at home and abroad—dangerous to liberty and citizen security. Perhaps we are wrong in saying that the reply would be so in both instances, for Queen Victoria knows the truth of it by bitter experience, while the freemen of America know nothing of the dangers to which they are exposed at the hands of Orangeism, disguised under the title of the "American Protestant Association." We will endeavor to inform them, by reference to the history of Ireland, where the plague spot was first introduced by the Government of England, at a time when it little dreamed of the just retribution sent upon it in Canada through the person of the Prince of Wales. The Orange Association was organized in Ireland by the English Government, in order to extinguish citizen unity in that country, by throwing religious doubt and division into the ranks of the "Irish Volunteers," and thus effect the dissolution of a body of gallant citizen soldiery who wrung from her the independence of their country in 1782, to uphold landlord oppression, and in the end overturn the Irish Constitution, which eventually was accomplished by the aid of Orangeism. For such services England decorated the Orangemen the "loyal men" of Ireland, and permitted them to execute their murderous mission, both on the lives and liberties of the Catholics of the soil, so long as the penal laws existed.

It has been stated that the Irish Orangemen can trace their origin, as a party, to the time of the Siege of Derry and King William the Third. This is not correct. The men who fought at Derry were really Irish patriots, who disliked the Stuart rulers and the Catholic Church, but whose descendants afterwards found with the people, met in exile at Dungannon for Irish independence, and stood side by side with their Catholic brethren in the ranks of the volunteers. So it was with the sons of the men who fought at the Boyne. Like the Geraldines, and Plunkets, and Bushes, they were Protestants, but soon stood forth as patriots. They lived on the best terms with the Catholics, and during the period of the penal laws frequently held their property in trust for them, legislating and permitting our fellow-men to do so. The fright which England received by the union of the Catholics and such Protestants, to the number of eighty-two thousand, in the ranks of the volunteers, disposed us, for a time, to the use of the Orangemen proper, as exhibited in Canada—a tool to be used for the purpose of breaking up the fraternal alliance which she hated and feared.

The first Orangeman in Ireland was sworn into the body and duly initiated in the then Irish House of Commons in College Green, with the sanction of Lord Castlereagh, who permitted the very temple of legislation to be thus polluted for the purpose, and the Bible to be desecrated in framing the organization which pave much to the evidences of its parentage at Kingston and Newark, N. J.

The Orange leaders in Ireland fomented and urged on the uprising of '98, by secret tactics, in order to effect the end of Union. Since that year they appeared openly in arms, and were permitted to perpetrate the most horrible excesses on the Catholics, murdering them in cold blood frequently, burning their churches almost weekly, dragging their priests from their homesteads almost nightly, torturing some of their best members by flogging on triangles erected on the spot now known as Beresford Square, Dublin, cropping the hair from the heads of others, and then pouring hot pitch and tar over the surfaces, so that the strong tar liquid ran into their eyes. It was amid such orgies as these that the poet of the Orange Association composed the song of "Croppies lie down," which has been set to the music played lately so vigorously in the streets of Kingston and Newark.

By such means was the union between Ireland and England mainly brought about, and the Irish Orangeman shown to be the most unpatriotic, unprincipled, and hypocritical body in the world. Such has been permitted the organization to be extended through the influence of parties standing round the throne. Orangeism had proved itself bloodthirsty at home, and, it may be, wanted for serious work requiring to be executed by bloodthirsty men.

Under King William the Fourth the question of a succession being vested in the person of the Princess Victoria, now Queen Victoria, and mother of the Prince of Wales, was very illegitimate to the wishes of the Orange leaders, amongst whom and before all, unnatural as it may appear, stood her own uncle the then Duke of Cumberland, the late King of Hanover. The Duke was Grand Master of the Orangemen, which was then a very numerous body. Arms had been placed in their hands for the ostensible purpose of persecuting the Irish Catholics, and the organization was extended to Canada and other British provinces. Their system of secret signs and passwords was perfected, so that our American readers will understand that even then the Orange body was a formidable instrument, if "occasion and designing men" should require popular liberty or even the throne itself.

The Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, and grandmother of the Prince of Wales, became very obnoxious to the Orange leaders in the middle and towards the latter end of the reign of William the Fourth. They assailed her mode of educating her daughter in the newspapers, alleging that her former marriage with the Catholic Prince Leiningen entitled her to discharge that paternal duty towards the future Queen of England. Indeed, they even went so far as to make a motion in Parliament to remove the guardianship of the Princess from her mother, and give it in charge to some lady of high rank, but of what they termed "pure Protestant principles!"

This movement was rejected by Parliament after an animated discussion, during which the right of the Duchess of Kent to educate her daughter as advocated with zeal by the late Daniel O'Connell and every other Catholic of note in the House of Commons. After being foiled in this attempt, the Orange party took opportunity to withdraw their sympathy completely from the Princess Victoria, and to more openly pronounce her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, for the crown.

King William the Fourth died in 1837. During the last two years of his reign the Duke of Cumberland was actively employed in communicating with all the Orange lodges under his control, and directed his attention to the Canadian lodges in an special manner. He sent out warrants to two or three British regiments serving in that province, and had the treasonable intent communicated to the army by this means. We say treasonable, for at that period quite a number of Orange lodges openly announced their intent of endeavoring to force him on the people as King, in consequence of the alleged Catholic tendencies of the mother of the present Queen.

Immediately before the death of the King it was determined to ascertain how many armed men the Orange body could bring into the field on any one particular day, and commands were issued to the district grand masters to hold regular musters at certain private points, and then report to the Grand Lodge in London. The muster in Ireland was held at Hillsborough, in the county Down, and the muster afterwards reported that they had forty thousand men capable of taking the field on the moment. The Canadian lodges paraded a great force, and even in Scotland and England a very large number of men turned out.

The Catholic and liberal members of Parliament called the attention of the Legislature and country to these very important movements of such a formidable secret society, and denounced them as actual attempts to forestall a revolution and alter the royal succession. These proceedings produced great anxiety, but King William having died rather unexpectedly, the Orange chiefs were thrown off their guard, and Queen Victoria was permitted to take peaceable possession of her right.

Soon after her accession, a committee of Parliament investigated the entire plan and working of the Orange society, and denounced it as dangerous and inimical to the best interests of the country. The houses passed resolutions declaring the lodges dangerous, and that no person who was, or should again become a member, would be eligible for office under the Crown. The resolutions became a dead letter very soon, for Orangeism was still encouraged, although a large number of men in high places repudiated it.

Had the Duke of Cumberland been permitted to carry out his designs, the Canadian Orangemen would have enjoyed a measure of impunity for every persecution of the Catholics, and perhaps even driven every vice of them to the wall. The great defect at that time has never been rectified, and for this remembrance, and this alone, has the Prince of Wales been driven from Kingston. Orangemen regard him as the son of the Queen who cast their leader, the late Duke, both from a throne and from England, and as the grandson of a woman who was Catholic in her first love, liberal in opinion all her life, and was supported in her position towards her daughter by Catholic Ireland and the Catholics of England.

The Orange mode has no forgiveness for such sins, and hence the royal parent and grandparent are stabbed, as it were, through the heart of the royal son.

Such is Orangeism; and such our explanation of the Orange hostility to the Prince in Canada. As attempts have been, and successfully, to introduce Orangeism into the United States, we may be permitted to ask, can such a system inure to the more rational enjoyment of the harmony of religious freedom, or the stability of our republican form? In our opinion it cannot.

It is a system which every good Protestant must condemn as subversive of social order and good government, and with which they cannot rightly have any sympathy or association.

MURDER IN BOSTON.—On Monday evening an affray occurred in Richmond street, between some of the gangs of the residents of the street, and a man named William O'Donnell, who was passing at the time, but does not appear to have taken any part, was fatally stabbed. He was removed to the hospital soon after midnight, and died seventeen hour after reaching that institution. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was about forty-six years of age. Two of the sailors, Richard Richardson and Charles Howell, are in custody, and will be kept as witnesses. Richardson and three other of the sailors were to sail yesterday in the ship Mayflower, for Calcutta.

In the terrible storm at Mobile, on Saturday, the water covered the sidewalks. Several walls of warehouses and other buildings fell. About 40,000 bales of salt were destroyed. Goodman's warehouse was burnt, with 3,600 bales of cotton. Powers & Weightman's lime warehouse was fired and burnt. Rain impossible to the figures. Estimated loss, $500,000.

The process of keeping accounts among the Mormon businessmen is of unique style. The bookkeeper, instead of keeping accounts with the workmen, takes his time to the cashier for his wages, with the number of days he has labored, which the latter duly enters on his book; and the workman receives his pay when he takes his receipt himself by brushing of his chalk marks.

The Dundee dam on the Passaic river, between Passaic and Belleville, New Jersey, has been washed away, and in a short time water will be let into the old canal. The work will be pushed on vigorously, and will open navigation to within a short distance of Paterson.

The city of Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is said to be, with the exception of the empire city in China, the largest in the world, it being some five million five hundred thousand inhabitants, and the apparent best number of five million inhabitants.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The case of William Auld, charged with arson in firing his store and dwelling, No. 1714 Market street, occupied the attention of the court all day yesterday.

Officer Blackburn underwent a long cross-examination, after which Lieutenant Patton, who visited the premises the morning after the fire in company with Mr. Blackburn, was called to the stand, and he corroborated the testimony of Mr. B. in regard to the condition of the store.

Officer McCaulley also corroborated the testimony of these two. This officer found the chisel which fitted the cuts in the barrel heads; the chisel was on the cellar way and was covered with paper; George Dingus, a carpenter, testified that he experimented with the chisel on the heads of the barrel, and found that the tool fitted; a salesman in a hardware store in Market street, near Fifteenth, testified that this chisel was purchased by Mr. Auld the Monday before the fire; it was the last chisel of the kind in the store.

Officer Reno, one of the officers of the beat, testified that he tried the door of the store at twenty minutes of twelve, and it was open; Mr. Auld was sitting at the entry door, and he told the officer that he had just gone to bed yet; the officer did not know it was Mr. Auld sitting there when he passed along. The corn husk nest was traced; to Mr. Blackburn Mr. Auld had said that he used this for packing away eggs, but, subsequently, he said he intended it for stuffing a settee cover; the man from whom he purchased a bale of ninety pounds, testified that, when he got it, Mr. A. said that it was to stuff a mattress; the same was said to a neighbor.

Several dealers in eggs were next called, who testified that the packing, oats and cut straw were not used for such purposes.

The purchase of four barrels of whisky, under pretence of sending it to New Jersey, was proven, and those who sold the same recognized the heads of the barrels produced in court.

The porter who marked the heads of some of the barrels with a stencil testified that he recognized the heads as those which he marked before delivering them to Mr. Auld. Mr. Brice, brother-in-law of Mr. Auld, testified that Mr. A. was his debtor for the sum of $550, and he had given a judgment note; on the 12th of July he paid $25 on account and afterwards fixed the day before the fire for the payment of $200; this was not paid; and after the fire the judgment note was delivered up and execution issued, and $80 realized by the sale of the damaged goods; from October, '59, to July, 1860, the dealings amounted to over $7,000.

Mr. Geo. Wood, the agent of the Royal Insurance Company, testified that Mr. Auld was insured in that company on the 20th of February, 1860; the policy was dated for one year, for $3,000; of this, $2,000 was on the merchandise, $500 on the fixtures, and $500 on household furniture.

James Harper, deputy sheriff, testified that he had an execution-writ, and the goods were removed after the fire to an auction store, and sold for $177 72.

Mr. Ira Jones, a grocer, testified that he made an examination of the loss after the fire; there were $700 worth of goods remaining, with $144 64 worth damaged; the value of the stock was set down at $446 70; the fixtures were valued at $200.

The agent of the owner of the premises testified that he attempted to collect the rent the Saturday before the fire; he did not pay; he promised to pay on Monday if he could, and the next day the fire occurred; on Monday afternoon, the day before the fire, a boy called on Mr. Auld with a bill for $14, and the defendant said he had not the money.

The defence, which was opened by Wm. M. Bull, Esq., set up the good character of the accused, which would be established by the testimony of men of the highest respectability. Such was the character he had sustained in the mercantile community that had he been disposed to swindle, he could have gathered together a large quantity of goods. It would be proved that the stock in the store was valued at about $2,800, the fixtures at $500, and the assurance effected was for $3,000. In order to explain the confusion in the store by proving that it was a common thing in grocery stores, and that Mr. Auld was a very untidy man.

The case will occupy all to-day, and Messrs. District Attorney Mann and L. C. Cassidy are for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. F. C. Brewster, Wm. Bull, and Charles Gilpin for the defence.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Woodward.—The case of George W. Edwards vs. James G. Edward et al., which was heard last spring, and referred to a master, was before the court yesterday on the exceptions to the master's report. That report states the law of the case as follows:

Where, upon a purchase of property, the conveyance of the legal estate is taken in the name of one person, while the consideration is given or paid by another, the parties being strangers to each other, a resulting or presumptive trust arises by virtue of the transaction, and the person named in the conveyance will be held a trustee for the party from whom the consideration proceeds.

And the sole issue in the present case is stated to be, whether there is evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption of law of a resulting trust on the part of the respondent, James G. Edwards, in favor of the complainant, Geo. W. Edwards, and the master reports the equitable as well as the legal title to the premises, (Girard House,) is vested in the respondent, James G. Edwards; that on the mortgage given by James G. Edwards to George W. Edwards there is due to the complainant, by the respondent, the sum of $3 415 01; and that the unsatisfied mortgage of $35,000 is evidence of insurance sufficient to that amount from James G. to George W. Edwards.

To this report both parties except.

W. M. Meredith and M. Russell Thayer appear for complainants, and Messrs John C. Knox, David Webster, and Wm. A. Porter for the respondent.

The argument, which was not concluded yesterday, will be resumed this morning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Peaker vs. Hammitt et al. An application for an injunction to restrain defendants from proceeding with the working of a colliery, and for the appointment of a receiver. Argued and submitted.

COMMON PLEAS—Judges Thompson and Allison.—The court was engaged on the equity argument list.

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

TRINIDAD—Bark Sylfide—336 hhds 26 tierces 11 bbls sugar 46 phds molasses 8 & c Welsh.

Brig Independence, Boughton City of Richmond, Mitchell —85 hds 25 cs tobacco Mots & Sochm; 155 hds 10 cs do Chew & Sochm; 100 hds do Buckner, Wilkinson & Co; 84 hds same Miller & Bro; 6 empty hhds 12 do bbls Massey, Collins & Co; 17 cs tobacco 50 bales rags order.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steamship State of Georgia, for Savannah—Charles Hubbard, Mrs. Lewis, Thos F Steven, Mrs C Hamilton, T Turner and lady, W Booth, Miss Wolfe, W McDonald, H F Barker, J Pinder, F Rowbotham, Jacob Gans, H Reyne, Miss A De Young, Miss R F Emery, S K Chester, Mrs. Henry Watson; Lawrence Matthews, Mrs Travers, Mrs Laing, Miss E Cole, Mrs Reppard and three children, A Hardieburg, Edwin Remington, J C Wolfe and three children, Mrs Poole & Son, Daniel De Forest, J H Campbell, John Kelly, J W Besson, Mrs J Lippan, Mrs Lippan and child, Mrs Swan, J W Allen, Charles Rogers, C S Lester, A W Crawford, and 17 in the steerage.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDWARDS CLARKE, HARRY C. DUNBAR, WM. L. KEHN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship John Trucks, Lindsey.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Transcontinental, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Dunboyne, Stone.....Londonderry, Sept. 26
Ship Gov Langdon, Stone.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Rose Anna, Cole.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Alex McNeil, Somers.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Irma, Worringer.....St Croix, soon
Bark Ida Rebecca.....Rio Janeiro, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Kenny.....Havana, soon
Brig Ethel, Pettis.....Port au Plata, soon
Brig Thos Walter, Hiorth.....St Barts, soon
Brig Mary E Milliken, Norden.....Cardenas, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DATE
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept 22
Illinois	New York	Southampton	Sept 22
Asia	New York	Liverpool	Sept 16
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	Sept 15
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Sept 29
Teutonia	New York	Southampton	Oct 1
Europa	New York	Liverpool	Oct 6
Adriatic	New York	Havre	Oct 6
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Oct 10
Arago	New York	Havre	Oct 13
Saxonia	New York	Southampton	Oct 15

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DATE
Leinster	Liverpool	New York	Sept 4
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept 6
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept 6
Adriatic	Southampton	New York	Sept 12
Ship Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept 13
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Sept 15
Hibernia	Southampton	New York	Sept 15
Connaught	Galway	New York	Sept 15
Prince Albert	Galway	New York	Sept 18
Arago	Southampton	New York	Sept 18
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept 20
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	Sept 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 1860.

SUN RISES.....6 28—SUN SETS.....6 3
HIGH WATER.....7 45

ARRIVED.

Schr Ephraim & Anna, Dole, 4 days from Forksmouth, in ballast to Lewis Sawyer & Co.

Schr Mantua Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.

CLEARED.

Steamship State of Georgia, Garvin, Savannah, Alex Benson & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Carrion, N York, J Allderdice.

Schr Ephraim & Anna, Dole, Boston, Nevin, Sawyer & Co.

Schr Lenlen, Hallett, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Morgan, Baltimore, T Webster, Jr.

Schr Dragon, sailor Beth, Mc E A & Souder & Co.

Sch J Bshriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

SAILED.

The U S Mail steamship State of Georgia, for Savannah, sailed at 11 A M yesterday, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 19.

Five schooners are at the Breakwater. Wind southeast, with the appearance of rain.

N. W. MCKEMAN.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE: Sept. 20, 1860.

The Wyoming left with 18 boats, laden and consigned as follows:

James Barratt, Jr, flour bark, sumac, grain, chickens, &c; to Porter street wharf; Wm E. Dewey, six iron to Lewis & Richards; Wm. Wise, iron and lumber to T G Lentworth; C Schoemaker, lumber to New Castle; Merchants' Line, 2 boats to Henry Downey; Sarah Allen and Sarah Ege, 2 do to Stevenson & Sheets; G F Merrick and W Blackwell, do to Samuel Holton & Co; M Fife, do to Charles Gilpin & Sons; do to M Timms & Sons; Gov A G Curtin, scow poles and lumber to ——; Pinwood, lumber to Cornelius Vanhorn & Co; J O'Gorden timber to Frenchtown; Eureka and Fred, coal to Delaware City, Also, schr Henry Cole, with 318 tons coal to Fall river, Mass. She went through the channel lately cut through what is called the "Swash."

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, Sept. 19.

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

Barbara Hunsicker, 75 T, Dreher; Stars and Stripes, do to Sami Bolton & Co; Red, White, and Blue, do to captain; Ann Eliza, 80 tons, Brown and Wise Awake, do to Morgans & Sheets; T A Albright, 90 tons, to E J Etting & Co; Jersey, charcoal to Mr Linderman.

MEMORANDA.

Ship W W Cumming, Johns, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was passed 18th inst. lat 40 29, lone 68 56.

Ship Western Chief, Harding, from Liverpool, via Madeira, June 25, for Melbourne, was spoken July 24, lat 19 S, lone 35 W.

Ship Belvidere, Flowers, sailed from Cardiff 4th inst. for Rio de Janeiro.

Ship Monoka, Spear, cleared at Liverpool 5th inst. for Philadelphia.

Ship Berbshire, Oats, from Rio de Janeiro, at Savannah 17th inst.

Ship Hannah, Williams, Schaffroth, for Antwerp, (reloading at Buenos Ayres July 8.

Ship Ellen Austin, Hallock, hence for Pernambuco, reported at Pernambuco 24 inst, repairing.

Bark Sidesman, Wingate, from Baltimore, at Rio de Janeiro 20th inst, unchanged.

Bark Virginia, Lowry, for New York, was at Rio de Janeiro 9th ult, loading.

Bark Wenscelin, from Baltimore, at Rio de Janeiro 20th inst, discharged part of her cargo of flour, having received considerable on sale. She will have to undergo some repairs, such as coaulking, &c.

Bark Mary E Anderson, Hall, cleared at Boston, 19th inst, for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Grace Hammond, Mahoney, at Rio de Janeiro 6th ult, uncertain.

Brig San Antonio, Collins, hence, was discharging at Para 8th inst.

Brig Clarence, Pinney, from Baltimore, was at Rio de Janeiro 6th inst.

Brig North Star, Smith, from New York, was at Rio de Janeiro 6th inst.

Schr Mary Pierce, Robinson, from Alexandria, at Hallowell's landing 18th inst.

Schr Daniel Godwin, Beaston, from Indianola for Lavaca, arrived at Pass Cavallo 6th inst.

Schrs Thomas Borden, Washington, and Wm Collyer, Haynes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 18th inst.

Schr Globe, Ames, at Warren 17th inst. from Delaware City.

Schr Geo Paine, Nickerson, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Bristol 17th inst, and sailed again next day.

Schrs Adelaide, Young, and Wave, Merritt, hence, arrived at Newburyport 18th inst.

Schr Presto, Larrabee, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 18th inst.

Schrs John Rogers, Clark, and Chas Carroll, Pratt, for Philadelphia, sailing off, and came in another Stonington for water, having lost it all off deck, together with her boat in a gale off Montauk on the 12th. The crew had been without water four days.

Schr A Middleton, Sipple, from Alexandria for Providence, went ashore at Quarantine, 18th inst. The mate died morning of the 18th, and the captain's wife was on board, very sick with the fever.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 921 CHESTNUT Street. Assets, $937,691 53.

INSURES LIVES for the whole term of life—grants annuities and endowments—purchases life interests in Real Estate, and makes all contracts depending on the contingencies of Life.

It also acts as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees, and Guardians.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1859.

Par.	Market Value.
$123 00 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan, 1873	$123 00
$100,000 Pennsylvania State 6 per cent. Loan,	93,625 00
$21,000 Pennsylvania State 5 per cent. Loan,	21,000 00
$35,000 U. S. Treasury 6s 1868 Notes and interest due,	36,263 54
$30,000 U. S. Treasury 6 per cent. Notes and interest due,	30,615 00
$25,000 Tennessee Loan to the City of Philadelphia,	25,000 00
$20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 3d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,	4,3200 00
$20,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,	12,600 00
$14,000 West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company 7 per ct. coupon Bonds,	13,600 00
$15,000, 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia,	
$5,000, 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	15,000 00
$5,000, 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	3,775 00
$2,850 shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tug Company, Philadelphia and the Canton Steam Navigation Company, Ocean Steam Navigation Company, Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company, Philadelphia Exchange Company,	2,210 00
$439,850	$403,718 54
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate, Office Building,	75,363 85
Bills receivable for Insurances made,	151,698 69
Balance due at Agencies—viz: Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company,	65,564 53
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance Companies,	3,260 00
Cash on Deposit in Bank,	67,050 56
	$801,655 57

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DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—Eleventh and Market streets.

Mail Train leaves.....7 30 A. M.
Lancaster Express.....10 30 A. M.
Express.....10 45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....2 00 P. M.
Columbia Accommodation.....4 30 P. M.
Parkesburg Accommodation.....5 40 P. M.
Fast Line leaves Eleventh and Market at 7.30 A. M., 12 30 and 4 00 P. M.

Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, leave 7 15 A. M., and 3 00 P. M.

NEW YORK LINES—Walnut-Street Wharf.

Accom. Line, via C. and A., leaves.....6 00 A. M.
Accom. Line, via Jersey City.....9 00 A. M.
Morning Express via Jersey City.....9.00 A. M.
Express Mail, via Camden and Jersey City.....12 00 M.
Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....12 30 P. M.
Express, via Camden and Amboy.....3 00 P. M.
Evening Express, via Camden and Jersey C.....4 00 P. M.
Night Express, via Camden and Jersey C.....6 00 P. M.
U. S. Mail, via Camden and Jersey C.....6 00 P. M.
Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....8.00 P. M.

For Bellevue, Paston, Flemington, &c., 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M. From Walnut-street wharf, and 7.30 A. M., from Kensington depot.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 8 A. M., from Walnut-street wharf, and 7.30 A. M., from Kensington depot.

For Manch Chunk, Hamburg, and Bethlehem, at 8.00 A. M., and 4.00 P. M., from Walnut-street wharf, and 7.30 A. M., from Kensington depot.

For Fort Washington, Jenkintown, and Doylestown, at 8.00 A. M., 2.00 and 4.30 P. M.

For Freehold, at 8.00, A. M., and 2.00, P. M.

Way Line for Trenton, Bristol, &c., 2.30 and 4.00 P. M., from Walnut-street wharf, and 7 30, A. M., and 2 45, P. M., from Kensington.

BALTIMORE RAILROAD—Broad and Prime.

Express Train leaves.....8.15 A. M.
do.....12 00 noon.
do.....11.00 P. M.

For Wilmington at 8.15, A. M., 12, 1.15, 6.00, 9.00, and 11.15, P. M.

For Middletown, Dover, New Castle, Seaford and intermediate places, at 8.15, A. M., and 6.00, P. M.

Sundays—For Baltimore at 12.10, P. M.

READING RAILROAD—Broad and Callowhill streets.

Express Train leaves.....8.00 A. M.
Night Express.....5.30 P. M.
Reading Accommodation.....3.00 P. M.

ELMIRA AND NIAGARA FALLS—Broad and Callowhill.

Express Train leaves.....8.00 A. M.
Night Express.....5.30 P. M.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD —Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Conshohocken and Norristown at 6.30, 7.31, 9.05 and 11.05, A. M., and 1.01, 3.05, 4.30, 5.55, 6.50 and 11.15, P. M. For Manayunk, at 6.30, 7.30, 9.05, 11.05, A. M., and 1.00, 3.05, 5.30, 6.50, 8.05, 9.50 and 11.15, P. M. For Germantown, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 11.00, 11.05, A. M., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.15, 11.30, P. M. For Chestnut Hill, at 8.00, 8.00, 10.00 and 11.00, A. M., and 2.00, 4.00, 6.00, 6.30, 9.00, 9.00 and 10.15 P. M.

Sunday trains for Conshohocken and Germantown, at 8.00, 9.00, 9.07, 9.45 and 10.30, P. M. Leave Germantown at 8.10, A. M., 1.10 4.00, 6.30, 9.30, P. M. For Norristown 9.00, A. M., 2.00 and 6.00 P. M. Leave Norristown 7.15, A. M., 1.00 and 6.00 P. M.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD—Vine-street wharf.

Mail Train leaves.....7 30 A. M.
Express Train.....4 00 P. M.
Accommodation, to Egg Harbor only.....5.15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—Front and Willow.

For Bethlehem, leave at 6.30, A. M., and 2.30 and 5 P. M.

For Doylestown, leave at 9 00, A. M., and 4 00 P. M.

For Fort Washington, leave at 9.25, A. M., and 5.15 P. M.

Sundays—For Bethlehem at 8 00, A. M. For Doylestown at 3.00 P. M.

WEST CHESTER, VIA MEDIA—Eighteenth and Market streets.

Trains leave at 7.30, 10.30, A. M., 2.30, 4.45, 5.35, P. M.

Sundays leave at 9.00, A. M., 2.30 P. M.

Trains marked thus (*) run on Sundays; (†) Saturdays excepted.

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