THE PRESS—PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1860.

SOUTH AMERICA, JAPAN, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

A REVOLUTION IN NEW GRANADA.

CIVIL WAR IN ECUADOR.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

EXCITEMENT RELATIVE TO THE EMBASSY.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Vanderbilt steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 15th instant, arrived in New York on Sunday morning. She brings the California mails of Sept. 1, anticipated by overland advices, and $1,202,675 in treasure. A synopsis of its news was published in *The Press* of yesterday.

The United States ship Brooklyn arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th inst., from Boca del Toro, and the frigate Sabine sailed on the same day for Vera Cruz.

The news from New Granada, by this arrival, is ten days later, and that from the Central and South American States is a fortnight later.

The revolution in New Granada still goes on, without either party gaining any decisive advantage. Seven out of the eight *States of the Confederation* are now in open revolt against the Government.

There are prospects of another revolution in Costa Rica, as ex-President Mora is said to be gaining popular favor. From Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras the news is unimportant.

The civil war in Ecuador appears to be drawing to a close. Gen. Franco is unable to compete with Flores. Thermometer has revoked the exequatur of the American consul at Guayaquil.

The American claims against Peru remain unadjusted.

A movement is on foot to make the Roman Catholic religion the established religion of Peru.

Gen. Belgu had arrived at Tacua, in Bolivia, where he nearly fell a victim to the fury of the people.

The American ship Chatsworth, from Boston, had gone ashore on the Chilian coast.

Business in Valparaiso was active.

THE WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.

All signs indicate that capital is finding promising fields for investment in the rich valleys and by the river sides of California. The gold yield never was larger, though up to the 16th of this month the export of treasure had fallen $4,096,152 behind that of 1859. It is calculated that during 1860, $6,000,000 less of gold will be exported than during any preceding year since 1850. Our own farmers and manufacturers are reaping the profit that hitherto went across the Isthmus to New York. Money is plenty, and soon must be cheaper; and when, instead of 24 or 30 per cent. a year, it can be had at 12 and 18, the railroad era will open. It is a marvel that our internal improvements, outside of the mining regions, are not in advance of what they are. Think of paying thirty dollars a year for the use of a hundred to plank or rail a road, to erect a factory or stock a farm! Every dollar that the tri-monthly export treasure-list is decreased comforts the Californian, for nothing will convince him that the gold-crop is not all the while increasing, and all that our rivers bring down, back from the steamers goes to build up the State.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

It is astonishing how our State prison convicts abhor their quiet home. Thirty-two of them, on Tuesday last, who were employed in levelling a hill near the prison, rose upon their guards, seized their pistols, and made a break for the boats. The guards scattered their fire-arms, however, and blazed away right and left, severely wounding several, and speedily bringing the rest to terms and their cells again.

THE SHERREBACK CASE.

The famous Sherreback case has been reopened, and there is now no hindrance to any further testimony that parties may choose to bring before the United States District Court. Among the arguments urged for the reopening was the clear evidence of *stupid blunders on the part of somebody* who had tampered with certain important papers that have a bearing on this case. The same Manuel Castro, who, on the 25th of November, 1845, signed the Sherreback grant at the Yerba Buena, is proved to have signed, on that same day, at Santa Clara, fifty or sixty miles off, a long order for an election. That a Spaniard *should have ridden sixty miles on* horseback between sunrise and sundinner is probable enough; but that he ever should have signed two long papers in a day at such a distance, involving the necessity of getting the steam up for a literary exercise twice in twenty-four hours, is too much to believe. True, in one of the traced copies of the order for the election, the Nov. 25 had been altered to the 26; but the word "November" is at the head of the document—pretty conclusive evidence that there has been late and clumsy tampering with the original since the copy was taken for the Government.

POLITICAL.

At a Democratic rally in Petalums recently, it was resolved "That in the event of Gwin to Califonia has cast a gloom upon the body-politic, which his immediate absence alone can remove." I suspect, notwithstanding the Senator's statement, that if the people want his services they will have to come after him, that he is doing what little a mortal may, at the moment, to gratify the Petaluma Democracy by arranging for a speedy return for six years more to Washington.

SENATOR GWIN AMONG HIS CONSTITUENTS—HE DON'T WANT THE SENATORSHIP.

Senator Gwin has spoken. At Stockton, on the 20th, the venerable "Daily Mail Killer" gave account of his stewardship. His reception was without enthusiasm. The town was full of strangers, and a Breckinridge ratification meeting being called, some three hundred and five or four hundred persons turned out to hear Gwin's apology. He let general politics slide, and came early down to a catalogue of his own misdeeds. He charged the failure of every measure that interests California to the delay of the Republicans in organizing the House. His "overland mail bill he opposed because it was *Z. D. Wood's project*—and Sherrard killed the amendments to the general postal law, that would have given us all we wanted. The quarrel with the President was all imaginary. When he went into the Senate, eleven years ago, we had but twelve mails per annum; he had given us three hundred and twenty mail departures from the East in a year, and two hundred and ninety-six from California eastward, or, exclusively of Sundays, more than a mail daily now. The modest old gentleman did not directly claim that he built California, but all the mail facilities we to-day enjoy he gave us. The papers were down on him because they belonged to the other party, and because there were aspirants who wanted his place. "Fellow-citizens," said he, "I speak truly when I say I am tired of this species of politics. I am wearied with abuse and misrepresentation. Like the man who ate the crow, I say—if it is necessary I can stand it; but I assure you I prefer having it after this piece of my thing. If California goes for Breckinridge, I will be content. *As for my re-election, if the people want me, let them—they will have to come after me. If I am re-elected, it must be without effort on my part.*" And after this touching remark the people laughed.

THE LEATHER BUSINESS.

There are now four tanneries in active operation in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz, which country aspires to the lead in developing this branch of industry. The bark used is that of the California or chestnut oak, with which the mountains abound. The business must be profitable, for there is nothing like leather here. A Californian loves to cover his horse beyond even his own. The silver saddle, every inch of which is ornamented, and you may see more "solid leather" galloping through Montgomery street in a day than Broadway shows in a week.

THE INDIAN SOCIETY.

A HORRIBLE STORY—SEVEN WHITE MEN BURNED TO DEATH BY INDIANS.

The story is confirmed of seven white men being burned to death by the Indians of the Washoe region. Special telegraphic dispatches to the *Alta*, in 1949, from Cambridge, Washington county, New York, left with a party about the 4th of May to visit Winnemucca's Camp on Pyramid Lake, seeking permission *to prospect for silver in the vicinity*. To disarm Indian suspicions, they took no arms but a single revolver. Nothing was heard of them afterwards, until, some of the Chief's stationed about the lake after the "war" was ended, found their charred remains among the cottonwood, to which they had been bound with raw-hides and log-chains until most of the flesh had been burned from their bones.

JAPAN.

RETURN OF THE JAPANESE CORVETTE CANDINARRUN.

The ship What Cheer arrived at San Francisco August 31 from Japan, with dates from Yokahama to July 18. The following extract from a letter, written the day of her departure, appears in the *Alta*:

The Japanese steamer Candinarrun, which left this port last February, under charge of Captain Brooke, of the Coast Survey, conveying the intelligence of the departure of the Japanese ambassadors to America, arrived here from Honolulu, after a passage of eighteen days. From the Americans who came in her we learned that the Japanese conducted themselves admirably on board, taking the position of the vessel daily by the sun, and brought her, in a seamanlike manner, into the bay without accident.

EXCITEMENT CREATED BY THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The appearance of the Japanese steamer from America, with news from the ambassadors, created a great excitement among the Americans and Japanese. The foreigners were anxious to hear how the Japanese had been received in America, and the Japanese were fearful, lest the ambassadors would not survive the great trip across the pond. However, all doubts were dispelled when the great mail was distributed, bringing New York almost within hailing distance with this out-of-the-way corner of the world. For the excellent manner in which you treated the visitors we are mainly indebted for the consideration with which we have been received at the hands of the Japanese since their return to this country.

WONDERS OF AMERICA.

The reports of the gorgeousness displayed in your city, especially your great dinners, have taken the people by surprise and wonderment. Three dollars for a dinner was to them a marvellous and fabulous sum to pay, and they assert it was impossible to devour the value at one meal. Here a dinner in *their best style* costs an itzabu. There were many striking and wonderful sights which they saw, and it was not long before the whole town *was made* aware of the most celebrated voyage the Japanese had ever undertaken, together with all the incidents connected therewith. All excitement, however, subsided, and the Japanese expressed a universal desire to see the returning Minister off, and to receive from them a report in full with properly authenticated accounts, to be published and spread over the empire, showing to the people how foreign great nations looked upon Japanese officials.

PEACE RE-ESTABLISHED IN JAPAN.

The returning Japanese were much surprised to find men-of-war stationed in the harbor, ostensibly to protect foreigners from the attack of Prince Mito the great feudal Chief. Ke has gained favor with the Government, and many privileges have been acceded to him. So, now all remains quiet; foreign guards patrolling the streets is deemed unnecessary, and forts have been allayed by hearing no reports of cannon, while the several princes of the empire are busily occupied in the peaceful pursuits of commanding all opposing factions, and satisfying all parties, in order to strengthen their power to the Government, and appear more formidable to the foreigners. The Government is one of the old feudal class, possessing great pride, and nothing is the belief that all foreign productions are unworthy of consideration. All foreign articles are obnoxious to Government officials, and the principal goods brought by merchants, especially the finer articles, are forbidden to be worn by any class save the officials; when worn, which is very seldom, they reverse the order of things, by making the lining of the clothing the fancy side instead of being on the out side, as with us. Importations into Nagasaki last year I found to have worked their way through the empire to Jeddo, and streets there presented an aspect not dissimilar to our own, as American woollens and cottons were fancifully displayed for sale from stores of the principal merchants.

TRADE AND MERCHANTS.

At this day the official rule is all powerful, and all classes are bound to obey, nay, and all orders of Government, even to the manner of dress to be worn; but the day is not far distant when the mercantile class of Japan—a class regarded with such contempt and derision by the officials—will rise up in full consciousness of power, and assert a right which has for centuries been denied them. So great is the fear of Government of the merchants that every precaution is taken. Spies in myriads flock around them, enormous taxes are extorted, and every means employed to reduce their income, in order that they may have no wealth, the most powerful lever by, maintain their stand.

THE JAPANESE AND FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

In my former letter, written at the time when this port was opened, it was stated that the Japanese Government would ever rue the day they allowed foreigners into their empire. Then all was peace and happiness—all classes were provided for by Government with parental care—no beggars paraded her streets with their misery, and everything moved along with clock-like precision. That day saw the downfall of the present form of Government, and troubles have since arisen to such vastness that we may at any moment, as a last resource of a weak Government, be banished at the point of the sword.

PRINCE METO A DEMOCRAT.

During the late troubles in this country, when Prince Mato was trying to wrest the rule from the Emperor, the Government professed to do everything in its power to protect foreigners, going so far as to barricade the streets, build watch-houses, stop all travellers on the highway, procuring cannon and ammunition from Jeddo, and warning foreigners about going out at night; and were particularly desirous of having them understand that this Prince was a very wealthy and bad man, who was bitterly opposed to foreigners. This has been the official story; but that which forced itself upon the minds of all those who have had an opportunity of conversing with the people themselves, was, that Prince Meto was opposed to the Emperor because the entire country was not thrown open to trade and commerce; that since the foreigners, few in number as they are, have wrought wonderful good, in the fact of having brought vast wealth for which to purchase the great surplus products of the soil, and having instilled into the people a spirit of freedom and an ambition to excel which they never possessed before, and that he was desirous of seeing a change in the state of the Government.

That his only reason for not communicating his principles to the foreigners on paper was the fact of their being unable to comprehend what was written, and only making his chances less by aid of inexperienced allies.

PORTUGAL ASKS A TREATY.

The Portuguese man-of-war San Suan has arrived here from China, fully prepared to enter into a treaty of commerce with this country. At last advices they were at Jeddo.

Owing to the time having expired for the exchange of dollars for Itzabus by the Government, the value of the silver dollar has depreciated from 3?1 itzabus to 220a$1, and trade, as a consequence, has been stifled—the only and most effectual way to break off intercourse with foreigners.

Great preparations have been made by the French and English to carry on the war in China, and a last account to the 18th inst was to have taken place on the 25th June. We predict another failure, from the lateness of the season and the negligence and delay everywhere manifested. Unless the English and French give the Chinese a thorough thrashing, we of Japan will be driven forth, not being able to endure the haughtiness of the officials.

OREGON.

A coal mine has been discovered fourteen miles from Portland.

On the 20th ultimo, a stampede occurred from the Oregon State Prison. Four convicts made their escape.

A chimney fell on the head of Mr. P. Gill, at Portland, on the 27th, injuring him slightly.

The Portland *News* says that Delazo Smith, Lansing Stout, M. P. Deady, J. W. Nesmith, Geo. H. Williams, David Logan, and E. D. Baker are the candidates for United States Senator. The struggle will be a hotly contested one. The three parties—the Douglas Democracy, the Sectional Democracy, and the regular Republicans—will each have their candidates, and will each strive to carry off the prize by any and all the combinations and influences recognized as legitimate under the modern system of partisan strife.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Cortes arrived at San Francisco August 31st, with late news from Oregon and British Columbia.

An American citizen, named Young, resident at Victoria, was summoned as a juryman, but declined to serve. The penalty is a fine of £50, or imprisonment. It is feared that trouble will grow out of the matter.

The Municipal Council of New Westminster declared not to be a walk, behind the Legislative Assembly in expressions of loyalty and attachment to the heir apparent to the throne—have voted an address to the Prince of Wales.

The Victoria *Gazette* says that the mining population of British Columbia is now receiving supplies almost exclusively from the American territory.

NEW GRANADA.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Orders were received at Aspinwall, by last mail, for the frigate Sabine to sail for Vera Cruz, and she will leave in a day or two. She will be relieved by the sloop-of-war Jamestown, The St. Lawrence, Capt. Prendergast, will be the flag-ship at Aspinwall. The steam war-ship Brooklyn arrived at Boca del Toro on the 30th August. On September 1st, the surveying expedition started across the country, to be joined on the Pacific side by another party from here, who *will be taken down to Golfo Dolce* in the steam-corvette Narraganselt, expected here daily from Callao. Capt. Engle has the general command of the expedition, and remains on board the Brooklyn. Lieut. J. S. Morton, U. S. A., commands the corps of engineers. Lieut. W. M. Jeffres has charge of the hydrographical corps, and has surveyed the harbor of Boca del Toro. Golfe Dolce is to be surveyed. Dr. John Evans, geologist, is now engaged in examining the land deposit at Chiriqui Lagoon.

The sloop-of-war St. Marys is at Panama. The steam-corvette Narragansett was to leave Callao for Guayaquil and Panama soon. The flag-ship Lancaster left Paita Sept. 1, for Callao. The Wyoming was at Callao, waiting the action of Mr. Clay. The sloop-of-war Levant was at last accounts at Honolulu, and the steamer at Mare Island, California. The Levant is cruising on the west coast of Mexico.

PERU.

THE GUANO QUESTION.

Gen. Castilla's Congress is still in session at Lima, engaged in discussing stupid propositions to still further increase the power of the priests and military, and in registering the decrees of the Dictator. The bill requiring the President to submit all future guano contracts to Congress for its approval has of course been rejected. There are said to be many bidders for the British contracts, but as the Peruvian Government owes six or eight millions of dollars to Daniel Gibb & Co., and the other contractors, for advances made, it is not probable any changes will be made.

A NEW ISLAND DISCOVERED—SINGULAR STORY.

The captain of the Chilian brig Tubal Cain has made an affidavit that, on his voyage from Valparaiso to Africa, in latitude thirty-one degrees forty minutes south, and longitude seventy degrees forty-seven minutes west, he fell in with an island extending north and south about fifteen miles, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in height; that the island appears to have been recently thrown up, and is of a whitish appearance; that the weather was fine at the time the island was first discovered, and the vessel sighted the island early in the morning, and was in sight of it until night.

HONDURAS.

President Guardiola, on the 21st of August, issued a proclamation against Walker, calling upon the people to arm in defence of the State, decreeing a forced loan of $9,000 per month until the invader is driven out, requiring foreigners entering or travelling through the country to have passports, ordering the people to destroy all provisions and supplies that might otherwise fall into the hands of Walker, and to make war against him in any manner that may best suit their means and convenience.

NICARAGUA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Dates are to August 28. Our minister resident, Alexander Dimitry, with Mr. John P. Heiss, a special agent of the Government at Washington, are in Nicaragua, coaxing Fernando Chomorro, the acting President (Martinez having temporarily retired on account of ill health) to call Congress together to ratify Nicaragua treaty, as amended by the United States Senate.

Nicaragua is miserably poor—trade, commerce, and industry being completely dead. As regards Walker, there is a complete apathy; and it is doubted, if he should once more invade the country, if the government could either muster the men or means to oppose him, even with his handful of followers.

About once a fortnight a new Ministry is announced in Nicaragua. This time, *Señor H. Zepada* has been made Minister of Justice, Foreign and Ecclesiastical Affairs; Señor N. Alvarez Minister of War, and Sr. M. Cardenas Minister of State.

SALVADOR.

From Salvador and Guatemala there is nothing new, except that Gen. Barrios, President of the former, and President Cardera, President of the latter, avow their intention to assist Honduras against the filibusters if necessary.

COSTA RICA.

This Republic, from which we have dates to Sept. 1, is at present quiet, although it is said ex-President Mora is fast gaining strength with the people, the present President, Montealegre, being a weak man, completely under the thumb of a few designing merchants. These few men are still endeavoring to annul the contract made by President Mora with the steamers of the Panama Railroad Company to carry the Costa Rican mails twice a month each way from Panama to Punta Arenas, for $12,000 a year. The secret of their hostility is, that before this steam communication was opened, these few men could completely control the coffee market, as there was no rapid method of getting the crop to market, and growers, particularly the lesser ones, had to do their business through them, or sell to them at a low price. Now, a grower having a thousand, a hundred, or ten bags, can send his coffee to the Panama at any time that suits his convenience, realising nearly double the former price, thus depriving these capitalists of their big profits. It is not believed the people will allow their rulers to endanger their present steam communication by annulling this contract. The railroad company have a similar contract with Salvador and Guatemala.

The people do not believe that Walker will ever be strong enough again in Central America to trouble Costa Rica.

VERY IMPROBABLE.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Utah says:

As anticipated in a former letter, the *Mountaineer*, on closing the first year of its existence, is suspended till the arrival of a supply of paper and new type.

A New York correspondent of the above paper states that he was the only person who could talk to the Japanese in their own tongue, or in a tongue which they could understand, without the aid of an interpreter. He makes the rather startling statement that the Ambassadors came because they could not help it. Hear him:

"They said to me that this Embassy was compulsory, having been insisted upon, with threats of another expedition if refused, by the American Minister, Harris, at Jeddo."

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

PORTLAND—Schr. Rescue, 100 tons plaster, E A Souder & Co; 3,000 hoodmen, J M Coolbroth.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDWARD S. CLARKE,
CLEMENT B. GRAY,
WM. L. REHN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship John Trucks (Lindsay) ——— Liverpool, soon
Ship Tennessee, Dunlevy ——— Liverpool, soon
Ship Gov Langdon, Stone ——— Liverpool, soon
Bark Dora Anna, Cohu ——— Liverpool, soon
Bark Alex McNeil, Somers ——— Liverpool, soon
Bark Irma, Worringer ——— St. Croix, soon
Bark Elizabeth J Foulke ——— Port au Prince, soon
Bark Jas de Maxwell, Davis ——— Lanzarote, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Kenny ——— Havana, soon
Bark Elizabeth J Foulke ——— Port au Prince, soon
Brig Mary E Milliken, Norden ——— Cardenas, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Asia	New York	Liverpool	Sept 26
Bremen	New York	Southampton	Sept 29
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Sept 29
Teutonia	New York	Southampton	Oct 1
Europa	New York	Liverpool	Oct 3
Adriatic	New York	Havre	Oct 3
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Oct 10
Arago	New York	Havre	Oct 13
Saxonia	New York	Southampton	Oct 18

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept 6
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept 8
Adriatic	Southampton	New York	Sept 11
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept 15
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Sept 15
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Sept 18
Connaught	Galway	New York	Sept 18
Prince Albert	Galway	New York	Sept 18
Arago	Southampton	New York	Sept 19
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept 20
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	Sept 26
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct 3
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Oct 4

The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 1st, 11th, and 20th of each month.

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 3d, 7th, 13th, 17th, and 27th of each month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1860.

SUN RISES ... 5 54—SUN SETS ... 5 56
HIGH WATER ... 11 1

ARRIVED.

Steamship Virginia, Kelly, from Richmond, via Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse and passengers to Thos Webster.

Ship Saranak, Rowland, from Liverpool 16th ult, with mdse and 200 passengers to Cope Bros: 23 ult, lat 44 45, lon 35, spoke ship Amelia, 7 days 20 hours from Charleston, bound to Bordeaux. Towed up by tug America.

Brig Wm Crawford, Falker, 6 days from Saco, Maine, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Brig J H Counce, Waite, 8 days from Portland, with 121½ tons planing to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Matthew Kinney, Grier, 6 days from St Johns, N B, via Holmes Hole, with laths to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr Reindeer, Hall, 6 days from Portland, with plaster and headings to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Anita Damon, Haskell, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E Souder & Co.

Schr W P Phillips, Smith, 11 days from Braintree, in ballast to B & W Conover & Co.

Schr A B Jacobs, Richardson, 1 day from Chincoteague, with corn and wheat to Jas L Bewly & Co.

Schr Sarah Emma, Vent, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to Noble, Hammett, & Caldwell.

Schr Sea Gull, (Br) Stackhouse, 10 days from St John, N B, with paving stones to Stokes & Colton.

Schr Mary Standish, Atwood, 6 days from Boston, with fish to Captain.

Schr Fair Wind, Chipman, 5 days from Boston, with fish to Captain.

Schr Coral Queen, Smith, 8 days from Boston, with fish to Captain.

Schr J B Bleecker, Edwards, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm.

Schr Star Brown, Hall, 2 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Emma and Ruleh, Hawkins, 3 days from New York, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Henry May, Hoover, 6 days from Boston, with ballast to Captain.

Schr Ida Bring, Henry, 2 days from Snow Hill, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Diligo, Cook, 6 days from Boston in ballast to Captain.

Schr T S McColly, Carter, 12 hours from Camden, Del, with wheat to Jas L Bewly & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Str Bristol, Allen, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, Boston, H Winsor.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, N York, J Alderdice.

Bark Elizabeth J Foulke, Port Spain, Baker & Folsom.

Brig Wm Crawford, Falker, Newburyport, R R Corson & Co.

Brig Celestina, Fichett, Boston, L Audenreid & Co.

Schr Hickman, Dickerson, J Street & Co.

Schr Mary Ann, Jones, Washington, J Street & Co.

Schr S Shaw, Shaw, Savannah, D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Mary Fletcher, Crowell, Bath, E A Souder & Co.

Schr W P Phillips, Smith, Braintree, R R Corson & Co.

Schr Edwin Reed, Chipman, Boston, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.

Schr Emma, Vent, Boston, Noble, Hammett, & Caldwell.

Schr E A Atwood, Smith, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr Anita Damon, Haskell, Boston, Noble, Hammett, & Caldwell.

Sr? J S Shriver, Mennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 24, 1860.

The Wyoming left with 22 boats, laden and consigned as follows:

L Herford, flour to P Fitzpatrick & Kinser; Col Daniel Witt, lumber to Gaskill & Galvin; G B Brass, do to Samuel Hollon & Co; Thomas Tregg, do to Henry Crosker; Fowler & McCarty, W P Fisher and Joseph Hopper, do to Chalwalader & Co; S B Bailey & Son, do to Gray & Tatnall, Wilmington; Wm H Young and Wm Hooper, do to John Craig; Amelia & Ellen, C B Wever and Jones & Arold, do to Martin & Quigley; V Doubler and Dubois & Low, do to Norcross & Sheets; American Eagle, pig iron to Henry & Harris; C & J Curtis, bar iron to Byron & Bro; Hibernia, do to Kendig; scrap iron to Norristown; B P Juckin, a small lot of slate to Schuylkill; Holman & Grubb, Sarah Edith and A J Hess, coal to Delaware City.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Cambridge, Howes, sailed from Boston 22d inst for Philadelphia.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, hence at New York 23d instant.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Whitmore, hence April 10, at Valparaiso 4th ult.

Ship Nameaug, Rogers, cleared at London 8th instant for Rio Janeiro.

Ship Lombard, Eastman, from Liverpool 22d ult for Calcutta, was spoken 2d inst, lat 43, lon 19.

Ship Samuel Robertson, Tabet, sailed from Honolulu 30th July for Hampton Roads.

Ship *Corinne*, Baker, from Callao 17th July for Hampton Roads, at Valparaiso 8th ult.

Ship Voice, Holm, from Boston, arrived at Cronstadt 1st inst.

Ship Morning Light, Johnson, sailed from Honolulu 28th July for Baker's Island.

Ship Jas Brown, Crabtree, sailed from Valparaiso 15th ult for Calcutta.

Ship Reporter, Holt, sailed from Callao 18th ult for Hampton Roads.

Ship Princess, Bearse, sailed from Callao 18th ult for Hampton Roads.

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, sailed from Liverpool 8th inst for New York.

Bark Arcadian, Gooding, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst for this port.

Bark Linda, Hewitt, for this port soon, remained at Matanzas 13th inst.

Bark Washington, Wencke, for this port, sailed from Bremerhaven 8th inst.

Bark Amazon, Kirwan, from Rio Janeiro, at Baltimore yesterday.

Brig Quinta, Baker, *cleared at Boston 22d inst for this port.*

Brig Doris, (Dan,) Nossen, sailed from Cienfuegos 7th inst for this port.

Brig Lydia Frances, Campbell, hence at Cardenas 10th inst.

Brig Loango, Evans, hence at Havana 18th inst, arr 17th, disch.

Brig Delia, Dannaby, for this port, remained at Havana 16th inst.

Brig B T Martin, Daggett, sailed from Cienfuegos 13th inst for this port.

Brig Black Squall, Davis, hence at Cardenas 10th inst.

Brig Elisha Doane, Loring, *cleared at Boston 22d inst for Baltimore.*

Brig C R *Frost*, Lowrie, for Mobile, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

Schr R B Howlett, Somers, for Wilmington, N C, cleared at Boston, 22d inst.

Schrs H W Farnham, Lovell, and Nightingale, Bangs, cleared at Boston 22d inst for Philadelphia.

Schr Fannie, Vance, sailed from Havana 16th inst for this port.

Schr Roger Parmaler, Barlow, hence at Falmouth 21st instant.

Sch W A Hammond, Cain; Fanny, Mason; Morrow, C Clark; J B Johnson, Johnson, and M S Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 21st inst.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—FRANKLIN BUILDINGS, 405 CHESTNUT Street, above Fifth.—LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 321 CHESTNUT Street, Assets, $297,491 43.

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.

They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees, and Guardians.

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Benjamin Coates,	William Martin,
Thomas Robins,	Edward H. Trotter,
William P. Hacker,	Joseph H. Trotter,
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Samuel C. Huey,	Theophilus Paulding,
Charles Hallowell,	Edmund A. Souder,
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Rodman E. Griffith,	John M. Atwood,
William H. Carr,	Ellis S. Archer,
T. V. Pugh,	Samuel V. Merrick,
William Robertson,	John C. Brenner,
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DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
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AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., INCORPORATED 1825—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, Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their cargoes, and other Personal Property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.

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ALBERT G. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. fe28-tf

QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY—FRANKLIN BUILDINGS, 405 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $350,746.70.—Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY—Authorized Capital $400,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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This Company will *insure against loss or damage by* Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurances on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

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D. Luther,	Dr. George N. Eckert,
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COAL.

GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL—Pure, Hard, Bright, and Glassy, equal, if not superior, to any Lehigh Coal sold. Egg and Stove sizes @ $5.50 per ton. Large Nut $5.75. Call and examine, or send your orders to ELLIS BRANSON'S COAL DEPOT, CALLOWHILL Street, third yard above Broad street. sa15-12t*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—I have this day formed a Copartnership with WM. W. BRONSON, under the firm of CONKLIN & BRONSON, in the general Livery, sale and exchange Stable Business.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1860.

E. K. CONKLIN, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs to solicit the same for the new firm of Conklin & Bronson.

E. K. CONKLIN.
WM. W. BRONSON.

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MEDICINAL.

INPECTINE;

OR,

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM

FEVER AND AGUE EXTERMINATED.

THE HUMAN CONSTITUTION SAVED FROM WRECK.

THE PREVENTIVE AND REMEDY.

FOR ALL

INTERMITTENT AND BILIOUS FEVERS.

CURES INSURED IN A DAY.

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

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THE INPECTINE,

OR

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM,

Has cured thousands of both sexes of the most dreadful fevers. Read and reflect.

MEDICINAL DISEASES,

which affect the lungs, the spleen, the liver, the heart, or other parts of the human organism. The INPECTINE *is* the natural antagonist of all fevers, and who it comes in contact with the skin, is absorbed by the interior organs, which resist easily miasma and all tendencies toward those maladies which prostrate the mind and body with fever.

Fever and Ague result from numerous causes. No place is exempt from the causes which promote the existence of the disease. That being *once seated* in the system, induces depression of spirits, lassitude, languor, pains, chills, fever, and a long train of disagreeable sensations, depriving the patient of all energy, as reducing him or her to a condition of

EXTREME HELPLESSNESS.

Why will any one suffer the horrors of a debilitating Intermittent Fever, when, by the use of the

INVALUABLE INPECTINE,

OR

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM,

the eminent medical and magical qualities of which are instantly absorbed,

ALL TRACKS OF DISEASE MAY BE ANNIHILATED IN A FEW HOURS!

INPECTINE. INPECTINE.

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WONDERFUL EFFECTS.

Lemuel Bonsall, of Pittsburg, for two years useless to himself and society—a *martyr to Chills and Fever*—cured in less than three weeks, and improved in eight hours.

Mary K. Belknap, Sandusky, Ohio, after almost losing her reason as well as strength, by Intermittent Fever, with Chills, restored to health inhours, twenty

J. R. Tilton, of Belgrade, Maine, brought from death's door, having suffered for four years, made well in five weeks, and improved in two hours.

Adolphe Monbro, of France, relieved in one hour, while travelling in the cars of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He was apparently dying with Chills.

Ellen R. Benson, Lockport, New York, rescued after seven years' suffering. A perfect cure.

Thousands of other cases prevented and cured every month, and not a single complaint of the efficiency of the

INPECTINE

OR

PERSIAN FEVER CHARM.

TRY IT, PROVE IT, KNOW IT,

And make known its wonderful powers and virtues, that those who suffer, or who are threatened with suffering, may be led to use a simple, innocious preparation, furnished by the field of Nature for

MAN'S BLESSING.

INPECTINE

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS IN AMERICA.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR,

Sent by mail to any part of the United States.

REMEMBER,

It is not taken inwardly, but is applied outwardly, according to directions, which accompany each package.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP,

OR PROTECTED

SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED.

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