Speech of Hon. Jno. L. Dawson.

AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT NEW GENEVA, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am here, by invitation, to discuss the Democratic party, its principles and policy. The place is appropriate. [illegible] named by Gallatin in honor of his native [illegible] lake of Switzerland, a land hal[lowed] [illegible] by its struggles in the cause of liberty [illegible] romantic hills and by the classic [illegible] standing above all [illegible] whose reliability has been [illegible] heretofore, & of whose Democratic constancy and good will to me personally I have [illegible] proof, I feel that I am in the midst of associations at once elevating and agreeable.

In the observations which I shall now address to you, I shall only endeavor to take such a review as shall refresh our perceptions of important truths, and make clearer the path of duty. The contest is in defence of principles which are identified with the permanency of our institutions. Those principles, though we have been enabled to maintain them in their integrity hitherto, yet continue to be assailed with undiminished hostility by a large number of our fellow-citizens. Whether they shall now succeed in obtaining possession of the Government and thus be enabled to carry out their destructive schemes of policy, will depend mainly upon the vigilance, the energy, and union of resolution with which we, as Democrats, shall engage in the work before us.

What is the present attitude of parties? On the one wing of the opposition is the Republican, having as its basis theories and doctrines unknown to the framers of our Government—a platform newfangled and unauthorized—schemes of policy novel, impracticable, and dangerous. There is still the same old Democratic party, in whose ranks in many a battle hitherto we have contended and triumphed. To those who have heretofore acted with us, a glance at the same old banner, bearing the proud inscription of unchangeable principles, and the recollection of past victories, is alone sufficient to indicate the course which it is proper in the present circumstances to pursue. Opposed alike to investing any class with special privileges, and to exalting one section above another, in the past history of the party there is nothing which so pre-eminently distinguishes it as its effort to administer the Government with equal and exact justice to all, whether individuals, or States, and whether in its foreign or domestic relations.

Instead of the plain obligations of justice, thus acknowledged and regarded by the Democratic party, what is it which the Republicans counsel? They will propose to evade those obligations under the profession of devotion to a higher law than that of the national compact, and under the baseless assumption of an "irrepressible conflict" between the institutions of the sections. These, I have said, are novelties not to be found in the code of political duties which was recognized by our fathers. Yet, one might be permitted to think that so long as those maintaining these views refuse to terminate their allegiance to the Constitution in which they were born, as at any time it is permitted them to do, a true loyalty would counsel a faithful discharge of the duties which it imposes. For those institutions the States, of which their opponents are citizens, are not responsible; and whatever may be the opinion entertained by any one of the moral character of those institutions, no [illegible] asked of him than what, especially or by implication, he has engaged to perform. This, so long as he remains a citizen of these United States he should feel it his bounden duty to do, as much as if his country, having made treaties with Turkey and Morocco, he acknowledges the obligation to perform them, so far as any act of his is concerned, though he may utterly abhor the piratical [illegible] of the one, and the polygamy of the other.

For years past, unhappily, this same element of slavery has mingled in our national politics. It is mainly upon this issue that the contest is to be waged. The question is a fundamental one, and it behooves every intelligent and conscientious voter carefully to investigate and thoroughly to comprehend it. It began at the origin of the Constitution. In the Convention of 1787, whose deliberations resulted in the immortal instrument under which American nationality has been developed, the subject was examined and discussed in all its bearings, immediate and remote, by the founders of the Republic. They were men who were not destitute of forecast, but who contemplated [illegible] what has occurred in regard to the expansion of the interests of free and slave territory, and of the antagonistic attitudes which, through the efforts of political adventurers, the sections might be made to bear one to another. They were men to whom, not less from the personal characters which they exhibited through the stern trials of the Revolution, than their position at a time antecedent to the rise of sectional parties, we are justly wont to attribute the most eminent wisdom and love of country. It is perfectly evident that if these illustrious men had been actuated by the supposed immediate interests of their respective sections, and their statesmanship had been too narrow to consult for the welfare of the whole country, we should never have had a Federal Union under free republican forms, and their names would never have stood forth high above all others, to challenge the veneration of posterity as the founders of the noblest of States.

They have left us, however, an adjustment of that question which they contemplated at first. This adjustment is contained in the great charter which was the bright consummation of their labors. We ought not to forget that it was Washington who was the President of the Convention of '87, from which that great instrument emanated, and that upon his authority it was received as the offspring of mutual deference and concession. It was intended and supposed by its authors to be a final adjustment of the subjects of its provisions. But how is the slavery question disposed of by the Constitution? It is evident that that instrument, in guaranteeing a republican form of Government to every State in the Union, and preserving entire silence in relation to slavery, as to every other characteristic of domestic institutions, designed to leave that institution where it appropriately belongs—to the people to be affected by it. Whether a State, as a municipal body, should deem her interests best promoted by African slavery or without it was strictly her own affair, and no concern of the General Government.

I trust the importance of the subject will excuse me for entering with some little detail into the history and nature of slavery, and its relation to the Federal Government and to the States and Territories. I deem it, however, proper to state briefly what I conceive to be the essential facts of its history, and the position which, as a legal and constitutional question, it is entitled to hold. Setting out with the period when the original States were still under the old Confederation, and when slavery existed in all, we find that Congress, by a resolution of September 6, 1780, invited the States which had Western territory, to a cession of such territory to the General Government, to be disposed of by Congress. In compliance with the recommendations so made, the States, at different times, until 1802, when Georgia completed the number, ceded their territories to the General Government. The Northwest Territory of Virginia was, by the ordinance of 1787, organized into a distinct Territory, from which, by a clause in its organic law, slavery was to be forever excluded. The ordinance of '87, however, was adopted prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The territories of the other States received no organization until after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and are, consequently, [illegible] under its provisions. The arrangement by which the Northwest Territory was [illegible] from the occupancy of slavery, was in consequence of the evident fact, [illegible] by reason of climate and production, it could [illegible] adapted to such occupancy. Congress went on, [illegible] the cordial acquiescence of the South, in admitting free States north of the Ohio. It at the same time, however, with an acquiescence [illegible] cordial on the part of the North, admitted the Southern States of Louisiana out of the territory acquired from France in 1803; of Mississippi out of the territory formerly of South Carolina; and Alabama out of that which had belonged to Georgia. It was only [when] the question came up in Missouri, a Territory so far South as to leave it uncertain whether slavery might not be profitably introduced there, that there appeared any serious difficulty in arriving at an adjustment which should be mutually satisfactory. The struggle, which was wholly of a political character, resulted in the Compromise of 1821, by which the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes was recognized as the northern limit of slavery. The object of the struggle was an equal division of power between the free and slave sections. Abolitionism had not yet come to be an element of party contests. Such it continued, though not without serious interruption, until this new element had gradually sprung up in the North, when the relation of the two sections was disturbed by the introduction of the Wilmot proviso into the bill appropriating three millions of dollars to conclude a peace and purchase of territory with the Government of Mexico. It, however, failed. Still, there was much embittered feeling, which displayed itself, in certain States in passing laws for the nullification of the constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitives from labor. This feeling, and this local manifestation of it, experienced no diminution, but became at length so menacing as to require the united efforts of the ablest statesmen of all parties to save that which stood—and still stands on this question as the only basis to effect a settlement of a dispute which seemed fraught with ruin to our national existence. This settlement was embodied in the Compromise acts of 1850. It was the spirit of that compromise that Congress should [illegible] in shaping the destiny of any State in its inchoate condition, by doing aught to determine the character of its domestic institutions. But this compromise, which was at first hailed as the harbinger of an uninterrupted reign of harmony, produced no permanent effect. There was no cessation of slavery agitation in States which had no immediate interest in the question, and the South still felt no security that her rights would be respected. It was, therefore, deemed an act of justice by the Democratic party in coming into the possession of the Government in 1852, to carry out fully the principles of compromise legislation of 1850, to remove every act of Congressional legislation which stood in the way of the Constitution. Of this character was that Missouri act of 1821. That assumption of power had been the source of all the difficulties which have sprung out of the subject. That act assumed to fix the character, in respect to the institution of slavery, of extensive Territories which would soon be applying for admission as independent States into the Confederacy. The Constitution gave no warrant for that act, and it was, therefore, but proper to withdraw the illegal prohibition and to leave the question—still under the provisions of the Federal compact—to the people of the Territories. The Democratic party resolved that the time had arrived when the Constitution should be vindicated and its law reasserted. This was accomplished in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. That measure constituted a new era in the history of the party. It transferred the question from the halls of Congress to the people of the Territories, to be disposed of in their own way. It completely surrendered the power of Congress over the question, even to a [illegible] to a review of the proceedings and actions of the Territories. This was the very gist of the doctrine of non-intervention.

It will abundantly appear, upon a close inquiry into the history of the Government, that by the true theory of it, our Union is a Confederacy of equal and sovereign States; that it is merely the trustee of certain powers conferred by the States, and the [illegible] ... The States having [illegible] ... [illegible]

In the Convention at Baltimore which nominated Judge Douglas, the following resolution, offered by Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, was adopted with great unanimity:

"*Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the *measure of restriction*, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution *on the power of the Territorial Legislature* over the subject of the *domestic relations*, as the same *has been or shall hereafter be* finally DETERMINED BY THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and ENFORCED *with promptness and fidelity* by EVERY BRANCH *of the General Government*."

In my judgment it contains substantially all that has been contended for, and under the circumstances, should have induced the united support of the party.

While the theory thus maintained is right in itself, and the only one to which the Southern States, as equal independent sovereignties, should be asked or can be expected to assent, it cannot have the slightest effect in determining, as to free or slave labor, the character of the institutions of any Territory. This it can no more do, than it can cause the orange to blow or the magnolia to bloom in climates which are uncongenial to these productions. It will still be found, as heretofore, that physical adaptations are those alone which will exercise any determining influence in this particular.

It may be asked then, why is the South so tenacious of this constitutional right? The question can be readily answered, that the overshadowing power of the North, with its fearful and growing antagonism to its social system, disturbs the quiet of their firesides, and renders insecure the title to their property. In the progress of the changes which the past and future will bring, the South will prove the weaker body in both branches of the national representation, and can look for protection only in the fulfilment and preservation of the guarantees of the Constitution, and to the sense of justice and generosity of the North. Hence the doctrine of the Baltimore resolution is the only one which promises a peaceful settlement of the question. It leaves no room for any further misunderstanding or misrepresentation.

Once let this go forth as the settled interpretation of the party, and slavery agitation will henceforth be deprived of its nourishment. The mischievous element will be carried off from the body politic as effectually and as harmlessly as, by the lightning conductor, the electricity is drawn from the angry cloud. Let this be established as the doctrine, and nothing more to disturb the national harmony, what is there to impede our progress in that matchless career, of which our past history furnishes so interesting a record? The Confederacy, thus exhibiting a noble example of justice towards all its members, and of a well-disciplined liberty, will manifest more thoroughly to the world the success of our republican institutions, and their compatibility with a wise self government.

Let us be impressed with the fact that the importance of the question rises high above all personal considerations. The hasty opinions and inconsistencies of individuals have nothing to do with the subject. The party should, with a firm spirit, a united step, and a temper equal to the emergency, take a bold and comprehensive view of the question. It should stand up for the right, and struggle for its principles and its organization.

In determining the moral rectitude of the institution of slavery, we should regard the status, in every respect, of the people who are the subjects of its influence. In this aspect we have important lessons to learn from history. When we consult this unchanging authority, we learn that in every nation which has emerged from the obscurity of barbarism into the refinement of civilization, slavery has at some period of its existence held a recognized position. The Hebrews, whom God selected as his peculiar people, had slavery among them from the time of the patriarchs. Joseph himself was sold into Egypt by his brethren, and a constant traffic in this species of property was kept up by his people with the nations around Judea. Negro slavery was common among them, and, according to Josephus, negroes were imported by Solomon directly from Ethiopia. In Egypt and India, the ancient cradles of science and civilization, slavery was equally prevalent. It was not less common and rigorous throughout the other nations of antiquity. Assyria, Persia, Phœnicia, and Babylon, all held at every stage of their history a numerous portion of their population in bondage. It was so also with those other nations, the most distinguished by their devotion to liberty and by their intellectual and moral supremacy—by their noble literature and imperishable works of art—the Greeks and the Romans. At the dawn of modern civilization, at the revival of learning in Italy, we find it established in every country of Europe. With its introduction by its Gothic authors, of the feudal system, the relation was recognized in its most abject form. The student of the common law will remember how large a portion of Coke and Littleton, and the Saxon black letter, is occupied with the discussion of villainage, its nature, several distinctions, and incidents. It continued practically till the reign of Elizabeth, and legally till it was abolished by the 12th Charles 2d. By degrees slavery passed away also from the nations of the continent, and since the French revolution the nations of Europe, with but few exceptions—Russia, Hungary, and Turkey—no longer retain it. For its abolition in European countries, Christianity [illegible] prepared the way.

Upon this continent, as is well known, no form of slavery ever appeared among the descendants of Europeans, but that which followed on the introduction of the African race contemporaneously with the origin of the English colonies, and that which for a time subsisted among the natives of the West Indies when first taken possession of by the Spaniards. From the first ship load introduced by the Dutch and by the English, the work of importing African slaves still went on until slavery was an established institution in every one of the colonies.

Now, from this brief glance at the history of slavery, we learn that it is of unknown antiquity. Civilization may be said to have commenced its march on the banks of the Nile, separated only by the Lybian desert from the home of the negro; but its beams were never able to penetrate the cloud of barbarism which hung over that vast continent, stretching from the borders of Egypt to the mouth of the Niger, and from the sands of Sahara to the Cape of Good Hope. Africa, save the small strip along the Mediterranean, which was occupied by the Arabs and Carthagenians, was peopled everywhere by the ebon-hued descendants of Ham. But, though there was a unity of race, there was no unity of nations; and history has always presented them as they are presented at this day, a multitude of savage tribes in the lowest condition of humanity; a people without arts of any kind—without so much as "an alphabet of hieroglyphic." Experiments made in very recent times, and almost upon our own shores, also establish the innate weakness and incapacity of the African race for self government. St. Domingo, Barbadoes, St. Vincents, British Guiana, Trinidad, Antigua, Bermuda, and Jamaica, have a common voice to utter, of the sanguinary cruelty, the uncontrollable passions, the indolence and rapid retrogression of the negro when left to his own control. It is the concurrent testimony of men of intelligence and benevolence, that the black population of the Northern United States are the most needy, helpless, degraded and wretched of the free States. It is ascertained by the results of the census of 1850 that they do not increase in numbers there, but that they decrease in a rapid ratio. The result is akin to that which occurs under the grinding system of servitude which prevails in the West Indies. There, some 700,000 slaves were imported into Jamaica before the trade was checked; yet, in 1834, when the schemes of the British colonists were consummated, there were only 311,000 to emancipate. And, again, there is the appalling fact, that of 1,700,000 imported into the West Indies, but 800,000 remain. Now, if we turn to the condition of the slave in the Southern States, we are met with a state of things, in many respects the reverse of all this. Want and misery here are comparatively unknown among the black population. A far superior moral condition is everywhere apparent. The astonishing fact is presented, that while the whole number of slaves imported is estimated at 333,000 and that this has expanded under the yoke of Southern bondage, to the incredible number of 400,000. Surely that slavery which involves such comparative happiness to so large a portion of the human family, is not so bad a thing as that condition of society which is incapable of sustaining itself, as we have seen was the case in the West Indies and along the coast of Africa. Again, if we seek to try the question of slavery by the law of nature and nations, we shall find that there is a concurrence of authority amongst ethical writers and civilians to the conclusion, that it is not inconsistent with the theoretical equality which has been supposed to exist between mankind in a state of nature. Justinian admitted that slavery is "in accordance with the laws of nations, though he alleged it to be contrary to natural right." The ablest commentators on the Institutes have held that slavery is not repugnant to natural right, but only to that natural or primeval condition in which every man is born free. This opinion is also supported by the ancient philosophers, Aristotle, Plato, and Plutarch, and the modern Montesquieu and Puffendorf.

The increase of the black race in our Southern States, as we have already seen, is immense, but it is not necessarily alarming, for the surplus will gradually find its way where there is the greatest deficiency of white labor, and where the labor of that simple species can be most profitably employed—and this is in the tropical countries. Slavery must recede gradually from the limits of the border Southern States, as white labor becomes abundant enough to supplant it, and as population presses upon subsistence. It was John Randolph who declared in one of his remarkable speeches in Congress that the time would arrive when the pressure would be so great even in Virginia "that the slave would run away from the master or the master from the slave." Whether the negro shall pass off through the Isthmus of Darien into the tropical countries of South America, or be colonized in the land of his fathers, one of these events or both will most likely furnish the solution of the difficulty.

The institution of slavery can indeed be held up to the imagination in frightful forms. The separation of families, the sale of children taken from the arms of mothers and carried to distant places, are well and justly calculated to excite a deep prejudice, and produce fearful consequences. It is the great evil and abuse of the system. The crafty know this, and will avail themselves of all the advantages of this condition of things, without stopping to consider the guarantees of the Constitution or the welfare of the slave. It is true, at the same time, that though the evils alluded to exist to some extent under the institution of slavery, yet they are greatly overdrawn, and so long as four millions of people of inferior organization shall be among us, these evils would be ten-fold greater under the grinding influence of necessity, if the black population were compelled to rely on themselves for support. This is proven by the numerous instances, even among the whites, of separation in families, under the most distressing circumstances, in every populous community, where want is prevalent and necessity urgent.

We need not fear to trust an omnipotent God to provide means by which the relation of servitude will be terminated at the very moment when it shall be to the advantage of the negro. His aid may come, not with violence but with a gently detaching hand, just as Nature, in the grateful change of the seasons, gradually lays aside the garb of winter, and passes into her glorious array of summer flowers and autumn fruits. That as the children of Israel, for the wise purposes of Providence, were permitted to endure centuries of Egyptian bondage, yet in the fullness of time were separated to themselves as a favored people, so will be his dealings with the negro, when the latter shall have received a moral and intellectual development which shall fit him for the change. Then at length some leader shall be raised up for him who, like Moses, though without any series of splendid miracles to attest his mission, or the necessity of any visitation of plagues upon our countrymen because they will "not let the people go," shall conduct the negro from the shores of America to his old home in the land of Ham. It will then be found that interest and humanity will alike cooperate with the whites to send him on his way rejoicing. Then, perchance, a succession of legislators, moralists, and reformers shall arise to do for this African what has been done for every race which has attained to civilization and refinement. Then, indeed, the coasts of Guinea and Congo may forget their cannibal rites, their tribal wars, and their barracoons; and the palm groves of the Niger will shelter a people redeemed from savage life and enjoying the blessings of benign religion.

The history of the slavery question is, however, but one more instance to teach us that the fulfilment of a great constitutional obligation, or a great measure of public policy, is always attended with difficulty, and is ever made the occasion of bitter attack upon those by whose agency it is effected. The Administration of Mr. Jefferson was bitterly assailed—the purity of his motives, and the soundness of his statesmanship were held up to public scorn for having effected the purchase of Louisiana, which added an empire to the Confederacy, secured an outlet to the Mississippi, and greatly increased the military defences of the country. The Administration of Mr Madison was assaulted with a fierceness unparalleled in political warfare, for having dared to maintain the honor of his country in 1812, in resisting British aggressions, and in defence of the freedom of the seas. A virulent animosity was waged against General Jackson for measures of policy which have proved most salutary to the country, and especially for that which has resulted in providing us with an abundant and sound currency, such as the Constitution contemplated. The Administration of Van Buren was in like manner denounced for the most important measure of the Independent Treasury, which separated the fiscal concerns of the Government from banking institutions, and has erected new safeguards for the revenue in its receipts as well as its disbursements. The Administration of Mr. Polk was harrassed with the Wilmot Proviso, and that of Gen. Pierce, as well as Mr. Buchanan, have been thwarted by "bleeding Kansas." Such seems to be the inevitable result of political organizations. They are but the storms and clouds which temporarily obscure the sun in his march. But though dimmed for a moment, the rays of his morning and evening lustre remain in fact untarnished, and beaming from the clear sky.

All the great results alluded to have been achieved by a faithful adherence to Democratic principles and regular organizations. A faithful and united support of the electoral ticket nominated by the Reading Convention, and recently endorsed with great unanimity by the State Central Committee at Cresson, will enable us again to carry Pennsylvania, and to elect our Governor.

As already observed, since 1789 the Democratic party has been fiercely opposed to the farthest limit short of crushing it out. First, the war came from the Federalists, and afterwards great efforts were made to defeat it in the contests involving the tariff, internal improvements, the acquisition of territory, the currency, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the veto power. In each of these contests the party strength was too great to admit of any but the most temporary triumph being achieved over it. Discovering this fact, the opposition have abandoned all their old issues, and are determined to get possession of the Government, by inflaming the passions and prejudices of the people, and staking an issue and a battle on that geographical line which was pointed out with apprehension by Mr. Jefferson.

Let us be deeply impressed with the truth that it is to the destiny of the Democratic party that is peculiarly confided the great trust of preserving and making perfect this experiment of free government; for, notwithstanding our unexampled progress in the arts and sciences, and the general advancement of civilization, it is an experiment still, and by no means, save in a very limited sense, is it settled experience. For six thousand years mankind have been struggling to establish a government securing equality in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Whilst some preceding efforts had approximated the attainment of the object, they had all failed to accomplish it. The history of the ancients as well as of modern Europe, is filled with the melancholy recitals of bloody struggles, and of millions prematurely hurried to the grave. It is well known that some of the ablest men that lived during the Revolution, and who had led her armies to battle, had expressed their fears that the dangers of the Government about to be established would be found in a departure from its just and unexceptionable principles. The conditions adapted to try its strength and varied practicability have never yet existed. In some of our more populous cities—in Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco—and even other districts, where population presses upon subsistence, the civil law has been made to yield to popular tumult. As yet, upon the whole, stability and protection have been found in the sparseness of our population, and the general adequacy of subsistence to the wants of the people. This is furnished by the public domain, which operates as a safety-valve to society, illustrating the beautiful passage of the old Testament representing the separation between Abraham and Lot: "And Abraham said unto Lot: Let there be no strife, I pray, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or, if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left."

It requires but little reach of vision to look into the future, and see how this state of things will be changed. The workings of society in Europe, together with our own progress, are adding largely to our population, and will create the necessity of increased vigilance, and determined and patriotic adherence to the letter and spirit of the Federal compact. In the better days, when sectionalism was unknown, and a feeling of true fraternity united the citizens of every portion of the country, who has not dwelt with admiration upon the perfections of that instrument, truly the "noblest birth of time," in which this compact is embodied? Who has not been struck with the singular justice with which every department of the Government is defined, and made dependent? Who has not been penetrated with profoundest veneration for the beauty, the majesty, and Gothic grandeur of the whole? It is, however, idle to talk or think of preserving the Constitution without a faithful adherence to the letter and spirit of that compact which resulted from the necessary concessions in which it originated. If the North is wise, she will meet with earnest performance the just expectation of her brethren. She will act with a patriotism and deliberation worthy of the fathers when they burst the ties of allegiance to England, to take a single step which looks towards a dissolution of the Confederacy. With more than Cæsarean concern may we ponder the woes the passing of that Rubicon would entail upon our unhappy countrymen. Let us contemplate, as the first fruits of that result, the loss of our foreign commerce; our manufactures in decay; our whole industry broken up; and our towns and cities marked by the hand of desolation. Let us be sure that the national spirit would then languish and die out; and that the liberty, so fully enjoyed by every member of society, would become an alien in the land of its birth, and, like the harp hung upon the willows of the Euphrates by the captive Hebrew maiden, would refuse longer to utter its spirit-stirring voice. A revulsion in money matters would be but an item in the general ruin. Great Britain, true to that selfish and wily policy which regards only the permanence of her own system, having accomplished her great object—the dissolution of the Union, thereby destroying the effect of our republican example—would then unite with the new monarchs of the divisions of these States. English institutions would soon remodel our habits, commercial, social, political, and religious; and the compulsory support of an ecclesiastical establishment, as part of the State machinery, would come hand in hand with the creation of privileged classes, to tax the energies and fetter the spirit of our people.

In the contest of '56 great principles were at stake. It was the contest of the Constitution in its integrity, as extending its protecting ægis alike over every section and over the citizen of whatever name, whether native or foreign—with a rampant sectionalism which dared to risk everything valuable for the establishment of its fanatical principles, and the revival, with renewed bitterness, of that Federal jealousy of citizens of foreign birth which the people had so signally rebuked in the defeat of the elder Adams, and the triumph of Jefferson. The cause of the Constitution, of the Republic, and the country—the cause of liberty under law—of the present and of the coming generations—triumphed at last. It is for us now, in this contest, to aid by a thorough union and determined effort in securing the perpetuity of that triumph.

I hold Judge Douglas, by the default of the South, to have obtained the nomination of the Democratic party. As such nominee I support him. Throughout the whole struggle which resulted in his nomination, I acted with the South. I recognized their constitutional demands, but a portion of the South made common cause with a man who alone caused the trouble at Charleston, and whose purpose is charged to have been the dismemberment of the Union.

Judge Douglas personally, and from the general character of the services rendered to his party and to the country, is eminently worthy of the high position for which he has been nominated. In the career of few public men of this generation has been more thoroughly illustrated the noble quality of our free institutions. Sprung from the common ranks of life, he early exhibited a force of genius, an energy of character, and a catholicity of heart, which won for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens. A living commentary upon the excellence of our institutions, and the architect of his own splendid career, let us be true to him and to ourselves, by uniting cordially in his support, inside of the party organization.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDWARDS CLARKE, HARRY CONRAD, WM. L. REHN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS
At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship John Trucks, Lindsay ... Liverpool, soon
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy ... Liverpool, soon
Ship Gov Langdon, Stone ... Liverpool, soon
Bark Donna Anna, Cohn ... Liverpool, soon
Bark Alex McNeill, Somers ... Liverpool, soon
Bark Jos Maxwell, Davis ... Laguayra, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Kenny ... Havana, soon
Bark Suliote, Staples ... Matanzas, Oct 1
Brig Mary E Milliken, Norden ... Cardenas, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1860.
SUN RISES ... 5 54—SUN SETS ... 5 55
HIGH WATER ... 11 42

ARRIVED.

Steamship Cambridge, Howes, 40 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to Henry Winsor.
Ship William Cummings, Johns, from Liverpool, Aug 1st; passed Tusker 4th; was 55 days to the Capes, having had westerly winds and light calms; from the Banks to the Delaware had light westerly winds and calms all the time, except the gale of 13th and 15th inst; passed ship Clara L Preble, from New York to London, 6th inst; passed a quantity of seals apparently not long in the water, 13th; experienced a heavy gale from W to WNW, during the night of 14th inst, and several succeeding nights saw the Aurora Borealis, of a beautiful pale yellow color. The W C has on board 1,125 tons dead weight and 691 tons measurement goods, in all 1,817 tons. The ship registers 795 tons.
Brig Leviathan, Sheffield, from Havana via Quarantine, (where she discharged as before reported,) in ballast to Captain.
Schr Eveline, York, 15 days from Havana, with sugar, segars, &c, to G W Bernadou & Bro.
Schr Jos Rusling, Havens, 3 days from New York, with mdse to Captain.
Schr Victor, Sears, 5 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to Captain.
Schr R W Tull, Townsend, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Nevin, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr Sea, Twoford, 4 days from Alexandria, with grain to Thos Richardson & Co.
Schr Little Tom, Hillman, 3 days from Milton, Del, with railroad ties to J W Bacon.
Schr J C Henry, Hastings, 4 days from Laurel, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Peterson, from Boston.
Schr Star, Townsend, from Boston.
Schr R H Wilson, Davis, from Boston.
Schr Beulah, Hanson, from Boston.
Schr Siac, Coffin, from Providence.
Schr Hannah Willetts, Cranmer, from Salisbury
Schr Percy Heilner, Marts, from Braintree.
Schr Ella, Packard, from New York.
Schr Orisis, Rancar, from Lynn.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, from Lynn.
Schr D E Wolf, Buckalew, from Lynn.
Schr Albert Field, Phillips, from Taunton.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Salem.
Schr Montevieu, Falkenburg, from Salem.
Schr Lewis Clark, Sooey, from Hingham.
Schr Gov Burton, Wissmore, from Portsmouth.
Steam-tug J F Starr, Thomas, 3 hours from Cape May; towed to sea, 9 P M, 25d inst, ship Zered, for Londonderry.

CLEARED.

Brig Beatrice, Driscoll, Bangor, Tyler, Stone, & Co.
Schr Montevieu, Falkenburg, Boston, Bancroft, Tyler, Stone, & Co.
Schr Beulah, Hanson, Boston, Noble, Hammett, & Caldwell.
Schr Gov Burton, Wissmore, Boston, Batin, Ogle, & Co.
Schr Siac, Coffin, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Ella, Packard, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr L Clark, Sooey, Hingham, do
Schr R H Wilson, Davis, Boston, Repplier & Bro.
Schr Alice Greene, Cochran, Boston, Van Dusen, Norton, & Co.
Schr Gazelle, Naylor, Salisbury, do
Schr O Metrick, Montgomery, Newburyport, do
Schr Elizabeth Jane, Smith, Baltimore do
Schr H Willetts, Cranmer, Charlestown, Blakistown & Cox.
Schr R Blew, Peterson, Charlestown, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr C A Stetson, Rich, Wellfleet, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr P Heilner, Marts, Cambridge College, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr D E Wolf, Buckalew, Weymouth, Nevin, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr R W Tull, Townsend, Portsmouth, Weymouth, Nevin, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr Orisis, Rancar, Neponsett, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Lynn, B Milnes & Co.
Schr A Fields, Phillips, Taunton, L Rothermel & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Newport.
Schr Victor, Sears, Cambridge, R R Corson & Co.

SAILED.

The U S Mail steamship Keystone State, Capt Marshman, for Charleston sailed at 10 A M yesterday, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

(Correspondence of The Press.)
HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 25, 1860.

The Kingston left with 16 boats, laden and consigned as follows: Captain Porter, flour and whisky to L G Mytinger, and oats, cloverseed, and axes to Humphries, Hoffman, & Wright; Maggie Walsh, pig iron to J W & J J Starr; Susan R Trump, lumber to M Trump & Sons; J T Dawson do to D B Taylor & Co; Mary Artley do to Gaskill & Galvin; J C Sampson do to Cadwalader & Co; J B Weaver do to Malone & Taylor; Florence and C L Coder do to S Bolton & Co; E W Frame do to R Wolverton; Maggie Foreman, J D Hoffman, Susquehanna, C Lawrence, Swatara and Paxton, coal to Delaware City.

(Correspondence of The Press.)
READING, Sept. 24.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows: Eagle and Margaret and Mary, lumber to Norcross & Sheets; Col Lescure, do to John Wentz; A Sussman, do to Saml Bolton & Co; Col S Bodine, do to John B Moyer; Morris, do to J H Dersher; St Lawrence, do; Emma Trump, do to M Trump & Son; A E Seebold, do to J D Daysher; Prairie Flower, do to P Y Brendinger; Dr J Holmes, pig iron to Saylort, McManus, & Co; Mt Ararat, do to E Pitting & Co; S B Lehman, do to Jas Rowland; E T Smith, pig iron to H A & S Seyfert; Morning Glory, do to Jas Rowland; Julia, lumber to Captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Gentoo, Freeman, from Caldera, arrived at Boston 23d inst.
Ship Mary Goodell, McGilvery, from New York, at Buenos Ayres Aug 8th, arr 8th.
Bark Greenland, Bates, from Callao, arrived at Baltimore 24th inst.
Bark Young Greek, Taylor, from Colbra, Chili, arrived at Baltimore 24th inst.
Bark Osprey, Nash, hence at Buenos Ayres 8th ult.
Bark Balsora, Freeman, for Boston, sailed from Buenos Ayres about Aug. 6
Bark David Lapsley, Beadling, hence at New York 24th inst.
Bark Chester, Atkins, hence at Boston 23d inst.
Brig Frisd, Brown, at St Thomas 6th inst, was to sail for Turk's Island.
Brig John Welsh, Strobridge, hence at Galveston 14th inst, 11 days passage.
Brig G W Barter, Gilchrist, hence at Boston 23d inst.
Brig H H McGilvery, Clifford, hence at Portland 23d instant.
Brig Abby and Elizabeth, Phinney, hence at New York 24th inst.
Brig W J Treat, Park, hence at Boston 23d inst.
Schrs S N Smith, Smith; Polly Price, Adams; J M Vance, Burdge; M B Mahony, Lake; Ottoman, Clifford; W D Cargill, Hawkins; G W Rowley, Rowley; and L S Levering, Corson, hence arrived at Boston 23d instant.
Schr Magnolia Nickerson, from Wilmington, Del, arrived at Boston 24th inst.
Schr Sabine, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newbern 20th inst.
Schrs Mary Price, Blizzard; Colorado, Sheppard; T S Given, De-brough; and D. Morris, Hoover, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 25th inst.
Schr Geo Byron, Hardy, cleared at Boston 24th instant for this port, to load for Pernambuco.
Schr Albert Pharo, Cavalier, hence at East Greenwich 22d inst.
Schr Georgia, Sweet, sailed from Newburyport 23d inst for this port.
Schr Emeline Rickay, Tice, for this port, sailed from Pawtucket 23d inst.
Schr Golden Rod, Canary, hence at New Bedford 23d instant.
Schr Georgia, Sweet, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 23d inst.
Schr A Pharo, Cavalier, hence at East Greenwich 23d instant.
Schr A Colby, Harman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Winterport 20th inst.
Schrs A Henderson, Crowell, and G M Smith, Mills, hence at Providence 22d inst.
Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 21st instant, and sailed 23d.
Schr Mary Natt Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Baker's Landing 21st inst.
Schr Helen Carroll for Philadelphia, sailed from Eastport 14th inst.
Schrs H E Dyer, Tracy; A S Brown, Brown; Flight, Huntley; and L H Endicott, Leeds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.
Schrs A Hammond, Paine; New Jersey, Vanneman; G M Neal, Godfrey; L Maul, Green; Jesse Williamson, Jr, Winsmore; J Ireland, Luke; G W Wilson, Smith; W H Rowe, Barris; Northern Light, Lake; J R Plater, Gondy; Silver Magnet, Perry; I Rich, Crowell; and Flyaway, Davis, hence at Boston 24th inst.

MEDICINAL.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given, from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty!

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec 21, 1858.
PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the 1st of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short; it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the Scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."
Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.
PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray; so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that, upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.
I at once made application to the most skilful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.
As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.
Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.
The Restorative is put up in Bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 BROADWAY, New York, and 114 MARKET Street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Sold here by DYOTT & CO., 232 North SECOND street. au13-mwf d-eowWtf

MOTHERS. MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

It must be obvious not only to you, but to every attentive and intelligent person, that the first diseases of infants arise chiefly from a disordered condition of their bowels, and in this connection we present to your notice for the alleviation and cure of these diseases a remedy known as

DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL.

Prepared from a formula used by Dr. Eaton with remarkable success during several years' practice, we know it to be a most reliable and efficacious remedy for infantile complaints, and one trial alone will convince you of its superiority over every other preparation of the kind. It is particularly recommended

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

And at this period of infantile life, when your anxious hearts are pained by witnessing the sufferings of your little ones it will be found invaluable in *Softening the Gums, Reducing Inflammation*, and *Relieving all Pain*. For DISEASES ATTENDING TEETHING, such as *Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gripings in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Colic*, and *Cold in the Head*, we confidently offer this as a certain relief and cure in every case when given in time. It will invariably regulate the stomach and bowels, and its importance in this respect can hardly be estimated.

IN CONVULSIONS,

from which more infants are said to die than from any other disease, the little sufferer is relieved *instantaneously*, as if by magic; and in this dread complaint alone its intrinsic value is such that it has been recommended from one family to another, until the name of DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL has become "familiar as a household word." We now ask your attention to a subject of vital interest to yourself, as well as to your suffering child. Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial contains

NO MORPHINE OR OPIATE

of any kind, or of whatever nature, ☞ *a fact which we are fully warranted in stating cannot be said of any other preparation for infantile diseases, at this time before the public.* We find that throughout the country, Mothers are becoming convinced of this truth, and of the sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics disguised in the form of quieting remedies: their continued administration being invariably followed by stupefaction, and constipation of the bowels, ending oftentimes in convulsions. Herein DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL differs from every other remedy. It

DOES NOT CONSTIPATE

the bowels, neither does it act by deadening the sensibilities of your children, but naturally, through its rare medicinal qualities, by removing all pain and cause of disease. We earnestly recommend you, therefore, to lose no time in procuring a bottle, that you may have at hand a remedy which will never fail to relieve your child in time of need. *It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant.*
Take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL. *This you can rely upon.* Price 25 cents per bottle.
Prepared only by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 BROADWAY, New York,
And sold by them and by all respectable Druggists, and by DYOTT & CO., aul-mwf-eow 232 North SECOND St., Philadelphia

COAL.

GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL—Pure, Hard, Bright, and Glassy, equal, if not superior, to any Lehigh Coal sold. Egg and Stove sizes $4.50 per ton. Large Nut $3.75. Call and examine, or send your orders to PLUS BRANSON'S COAL DEPOT, CALLOWHILL Street, third yard above Broad street. se15-12t*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing between E. KRETZMAR and A. CROUZE has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by E. KRETZMAR, at 37 South TENTH Street. E. KRETZMAR. A. CROUZE.
PHILADELPHIA, September 22, 1860. se25-3t*

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—A copartnership has this day been formed between Albert Crouze, William Muller, and William Breuninger, under the firm of CROUZE, MULLER, & CO., for the manufacturing of rich jewelry. ALBERT CROUZE, WILLIAM MULLER, WILLIAM BREUNINGER, 1312 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 24, 1860. se25 3t*

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. E. K. CONKLIN.
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, se20 6t* WM. W. BRONSON.

PHILADELPHIA TERRA COTTA MANUFACTORY, SEVENTH and GERMANTOWN road and 1010 CHESTNUT Street. Vitrified Drain and Water Pipes, Ventilating Flues, Hot Air Flues, and Smoke Flues made of Terra Cotta, and of suitable size for every class of buildings. This article is worthy the attention of all parties putting up buildings. Large size sewerage pipes for city drainage, water pipes warranted to stand a severe pressure. We are now prepared to contract with cities or corporations for this article in any quantity [illegible] superior to any other made in the United States or Europe. Ornamental Chimney Tops and Garden Vases. fe8-tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BALZAC'S NOVEL. BALZAC'S NOVEL.
JUST PUBLISHED:
CESAR BIROTTEAU.
A MAGNIFICENT NOVEL.
BY M. HONORE DE BALZAC.
One elegant volume, cloth bound. Price $1.
Translated from the French original expressly for this edition, by O. W. Wight and F. B. Goodrich, ("Dick Tinto").

BALZAC

Has been little known because he has been little translated. Except by reputation, he is almost utterly unknown in America. "Over the whole continent of Europe however," (to quote the words of Charles Dickens, in "All the Year Round,") "wherever the literature of France has penetrated, his readers are numbered by tens of thousands."

DICKENS CONTINUES:
"Unquestionably, Balzac ranks as one of the few great geniuses who appear, by ones and twos, in century after century of authorship, and who leave their mark ineffaceably on the literature of their age."
The second Balzac novel will be THE PETTY ANNOYANCES OF MARRIED LIFE.
RUDD & CARLETON have also just published POEMS BY HENRY L. FLASH, of Mobile, Ala. One elegant 12mo, cloth bound. Price 75c.
* Any of these books sent by mail, postage free.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, se22 wstf 130 GRAND street, NEW YORK.

FALL SALES OF BOOKS.
SAMUEL HAZARD, Jr., 724 CHESTNUT Street,
Invites the attention of BOOK BUYERS, and the public generally, to the LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF BOOKS, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, now in store and being received from recent TRADE SALES.
THE MERCHANT, THE STUDENT, THE FARMER, THE MECHANIC, OR THE MAN OF LEISURE, can find at this establishment Books that will be instructive, amusing, or useful to each and every one.
THE NEW PUBLICATIONS are received as fast as issued and SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED, also, for all the Magazines.
STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETY, and of the best description.
Having a BINDERY connected with the establishment, Binding can be executed in the best and cheapest manner.
* Persons residing out of town, as also citizens, will find this a pleasant place in which to pass time in looking over the books. se17-mwf&stf

G. G. EVANS' GIFT BOOK STORE, No. 439 CHESTNUT Street.
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All Books are sold as cheap as at any other store, and you have the advantage of receiving a handsome Gift with each Book.
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THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS, by Edward Everett. Price $1 25
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MARGARET MONCRIEFFE, the first love of Aaron Burr, by C. Burdett. Price $1 25
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ADAM BEDE. Price $1 00
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS. Price $1 00
ALL THE NEW BOOKS AS SOON AS ISSUED at the Publishers' Regular Retail Price, and a handsome Present with each Book.
Call in, and one trial will assure you that the best place in the city where you should purchase Books, is G. G. EVANS' GIFT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, No. 439 CHESTNUT Street,
se25-tf Two doors below FIFTH, on the upper side.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S NEW PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS, SQUARE GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANOS, now preferred in concerts and in private circles by the best performers. Received the first premiums over the best makers, from judges like Gottschalk, Mason, and others. Challenge all competition. BLASIUS BROTHERS, d5-1y 1006 CHESTNUT Street.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!! PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS, PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS. Made by Raven, Bacon, & Co., Nunns & Clark, Hallett, Davis, & Co., and others. J. E. GOULD, my14-1y SEVENTH and CHESTNUT.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG PATENT-ACTION PIANO FORTES, "Cheapest First Class Pianos made." A splendid assortment of Louis XIV, and other styles, for sale at Factory Cash Prices, and warranted for 5 years. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. GEORGE L. WALKER, S. E. Cor. of SEVENTH and ARCH St. PRINCE & CO'S Improved MELODEONS, from $45, upwards. ly14-9m

NOTICES.

GERMANTOWN PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY—Office SIXTH and DIAMOND Streets—PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31st, 1860—An Instalment of Five Dollars per share (being second instalment) on the capital stock of Germantown Passenger Railway Company, is due and payable on or before the first day of October next ensuing. By Order of the Board of Managers, W. M. FINGERLY, se1-1m Secretary and Treasurer.

STOVES.

THE CELEBRATED ROYAL COOKING STOVE is one of the most popular Cooking Stoves ever introduced. It is made either with or without gas-burning fixtures and of various sizes, and for burning either coal or wood. The RE-SERVOIR TOP ROYAL, with a reservoir containing a constant supply of hot water, is a valuable improvement for family use. These stoves are made of the best iron, and WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Please examine before purchasing. NORTH CRISS & NORTH, se21-1t Iron Founders, No. 209 N. SECOND St.

STOVES! STOVES!! JAMES SPEAR. No. 1116 MARKET STREET, Is now prepared to meet the wants of the public more completely in all the details of the Stove trade than any other establishment in Philadelphia. In proof of which he invites COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION.
The following are among his own popular inventions, several of which have already obtained a national reputation as unsurpassed in *excellence* and *economy* any other stoves in use.
JAMES SPEAR is the Inventor and Patentee of the Improved Gas burning Cooking Stove, acknowledged to be the best Cooking Stove in the world.
JAMES SPEAR is the Patentee of the celebrated Gas-consuming Cooking Range, now rapidly coming into general use.
JAMES SPEAR is the Patentee of the Improved Silver's Air tight Gas consuming Parlor Stove.
JAMES SPEAR is the Inventor of the Improved Portland Ornamental Stove Urn, which, from its beauty and utility, is likely, this season, to be universally adopted.
JAMES SPEAR is the Patentee of the Labor, Fuel, and Comfort saving Ironing Pan.
JAMES SPEAR is the Inventor and Patentee of the celebrated Railway-car Heater.
JAMES SPEAR is the Inventor of the Improved Fire-board Stove.
For all of the above the Inventor very justly claims advantages which require but to be understood by the public to be universally appreciated and preferred to any other stoves of that class in the market; and he would hereby extend a cordial invitation to all persons in want of Stoves to call and examine for themselves. Parties wishing to examine will have every attention shown them, whether intending immediately to purchase or not. se13-3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE—Nos. 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. Chartered in 1794—Capital $200,000—Feb. 1, 1860, cash value, $438 792 77.
All invested in sound and available securities—continue to insure on Vessels and Cargoes, Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, &c., on liberal terms.
DIRECTORS.
Henry D. Sherrerd, George H. Stuart, Simeon Toby, Samuel Grant, Jr., Charles Macalester, Tobias Wagner, William S. Smith, Thomas B. Wattson, John B. Budd, Henry G. Freeman, William R. White, Charles S. Lewis, George C. Carson.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, President. WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. je9-w m&f

EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 409 WALNUT Street. FIRE INSURANCE on Houses and Merchandise generally, on favorable terms, either limited or perpetual.
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JEREMIAH BONSALL, President. JOHN Q. GINNODO, Vice President. EDWARD W. DAVIS, Secretary. mh21 wfmtf

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of REBECCA FLETCHER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the supplemental account of S. LITTELL and BENJAMIN COATES, executors of Rebecca Fletcher, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance on hand, will meet all parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1860, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 109 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. se21-fmwst ROBERT M. LEE, Auditor.

ELIZABETH CARPENTER, by her next friend, &c., vs. JOHN CARPENTER. Com Pleas, Divorce Docket, March T., 1860. No. 21. To John Carpenter: You are hereby notified of a rule granted by said Court of Common Pleas on you, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be granted to your wife, Elizabeth Carpenter, said rule returnable on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860. se22,25,28-3t*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 5
AFRICA, Shannon, " N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 12
AMERICA, Moodie, " Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 19
ASIA, Lott, " N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 26
EUROPA, Little, " Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3
PERSIA, Judkins, " N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York. au31

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., Office 320 CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own Lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities of the United States. E. S. SANDFORD, fe16-tf General Superintendent.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES, for sale by FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

SLATE ROOFING.—JOHN WELCH, SLATER, is prepared to put on any amount of roofing at low rates. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders sent to THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road will be promptly attended to.

BORAX, refined, in cases and barrels, for sale. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

BURNT UMBER.—Ground pure in Oil, for sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street. se3

EDUCATIONAL.

ITALIAN, FRENCH, AND LATIN, by E. T. SAMBALINO, se20 12t* 1323 PINE Street.

MOORESTOWN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen 1st of 10th month, October next. For particulars inquire of MARY S. LIPPINCOTT, Proprietor, se20 6t* Moorestown P.O., Burlington Co., N. J.

THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S English and French Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies, No. 1703 WALNUT street, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, September 12. se14 1m

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The school of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, CHESTNUT street, above Twelfth, will re-open on MONDAY, the 17th of September. se13-tf CHARLES SHORT.

SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets. Book keeping, Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, &c. Boys received at any age. F. DONLEAVY LONG, Principal. se3-1m*

UNION ACADEMY, No. 5 SOUTH FIFTEENTH Street—Principal, THOS. D. JAMES.—Adapted to the promotion of sound health, good scholarship, and profitable associations. Circulars may be had at the rooms, or they will be sent to any address. au31 1m

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Rev. JAMES I. HELM'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 1525 WALNUT Street, will be reopened September 12th. au11-smw3m

E. THORBECKE, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 1902 PINE Street. At home daily at 2. se3-mw3w*

SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. Professor E. D. SAUNDERS & CORTLAND SAUNDERS, A. M., Principals. Hon. WM. BIGLER, Clearfield; WM. McKIBBIN, Esq., of the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia; Hon. J. W. FORNEY, of *The Press*; Hon. N. B. BROWNE, Philadelphia; Rev. R. WESTBROOK, of the S. S. Union; Hon. J. W. MAYNARD, Williamsport; J. LEISENRING, Esq., President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; and Hon. ASA PACKER, Mauch Chunk—*all of whom have sons boarding at Saunders' Institute*—will give their friends who may be looking for a safe, thorough, and pleasant school any information desired respecting this seminary. Frequent and familiar visits are attached to the Institute for seclusion, recreation, and physical exercise.
The terms for a session of five months, counting from the day of admission, are $75 for day-boarding pupils, $100 for pupils who spend Saturday and Sunday at home, and $133 for pupils remaining constantly. No extra charges. Payments in advance. au29 1m

HARRIET BROWN WILL REOPEN Her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS on the N. W. corner of FILBERT and JUNIPER Streets, opposite Penn Square on 10th of ninth month, (Sept.) au27-6w*

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. DEAN STREET, below LOCUST. The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed Monday, September 3. J. W. FAIRES, A. M., au27 d3m Principal.

THOS. BALDWIN'S ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for Boys, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH, will re-open Sept. 3d. au25-1m*

MISS M. W. HOWES HAS REMOVED her school for young ladies to 1525 CHESTNUT street, and will reopen on Wednesday, September 12. A few boarding pupils will be received. For circulars, inquire as above, or at the Presbyterian House, 1334 and 1336 Chestnut street. au21-6w*

PENN INSTITUTE, SOUTHEAST CORNER THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, reopens MONDAY, September 3d. Four more pupils will be admitted. Catalogues sent to any address. au21 tf R. STEWART, Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH AND SPRING GARDEN Streets will reopen September 3. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public Grammar Schools, for Colleges, or for Business. au20 6w* H. G. McGUIRE, Principal.

MR WINTHROP TAPPAN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 1727 VINE street, near Logan Square, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, September 12th. Circulars furnished on application. au15-6w*

MISS LUCY R. MAYER and Mrs. R. M. BIRD will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1010 SPRUCE street, on MONDAY, September 17. aug14-2m

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND D'HERVILLY respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies from Logan Square to Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street. jy25-6m

BUSINESS CARDS.

MATHEW BROOKS, MANUFACTURER OF CAMPAIGN UNIFORMS, in every variety of colors. No. 139 North THIRD Street, se10-1m opposite Cherry, Philadelphia.

HORACE SEE, MECHANICAL ENGINEER, and PATENT ATTORNEY, No. 114 South SIXTH Street, (Nearly opposite the County Court House,) Prepares Specifications, Drawings, &c., and transacts all other business connected with the obtaining of Letters Patent. Machinery Designed and Drawings made. au25-3m*

R. R. CORSON, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND CONVEYANCER, NORRISTOWN, Pennsylvania. FARMS, STORES, MILLS, and HOTELS FOR SALE in Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, and Delaware Counties, varying from 10 to 300 acres, in good localities. Persons applying will be shown properties free of charge. Bonds and Mortgages negotiated at fair rates. HANDSOME RESIDENCES for sale in Norristown, Pottstown, and intermediate places. For Catalogues and full description, address R. R. CORSON, jy21-6m Norristown, Pa.

J. NICHOLSON, Manufacturer of SHIRTS LINEN and MARSEILLES BOSOMS and COLLARS. A large and choice assortment, and WELL MADE, always on hand, and to which I particularly invite the attention of CASH and prompt-paying SHORT-TIME buyers. S. E. corner SECOND and ARCH Streets, Philadelphia. au7-3m*

S. FUGUET & SONS, IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS, No. 216 South FRONT Street. Receive regularly a full assortment of desirable CIGARS, which they offer at low rates, for cash or approved credit. je10-1y

PAWSON & NICHOLSON, BOOKBINDERS, NOS. 519 AND 521 MINOR STREET, Between Market and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA. JAMES PAWSON. JAS. B. NICHOLSON.

J. WAGNER JERMON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Office, No. 116 South SIXTH Street, (Opposite Independence Square,) PHILADELPHIA. By the aid of reliable Attorneys, at different points in the United States, is enabled to prosecute and collect claims of every description. Particular attention given to the examination and recovery of the claims of Legatees and Devisees, and the examination of Land Titles and securing the interests of heirs and all persons interested in the same, in all parts of the Union. Has the Statutes of all the States and is Commissioner for most of them. Depositions carefully taken under Commissions. ap11-4m

E. J. BAYLIS THOMAS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Has removed his office from No. 622 Arch street to No. 429 WALNUT Street. Particular attention given to the recovery of Mercantile Claims. The drafting and examination of Wills, Conveyances, Assignments, Briefs of Title, and other Instruments of Writing. The management of Executorships, Administratorships, and Trusts, superintended; and the best securities procured for the permanent investment of Money. Satisfactory reference given when required. au30-6m*

EXCURSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. REDUCTION OF FARES! On and after APRIL 2d, 1860, Commutation Tickets, with twenty-six coupons, will be issued, good for the holder and any member of his family, on any Passenger Train, and at any time. They will be sold by the Treasurer, at the office of the company, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from the regular fares. Parties wishing to enjoy the Summer in the Country will find this a very desirable route, the Schuylkill and Lebanon Valleys being among the most beautiful and healthy in the State, and accessible by four trains from and to Philadelphia daily. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, March 26th, 1860. mh27-tf

FOR THE SEA SHORE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—On and after SATURDAY, September 1, Mail train leaves Vine-street wharf ... 7.30 A.M. Express ... 4.00 P.M.
RETURNING, LEAVES ATLANTIC: Mail ... 4.00 P.M. Express ... 6.05 A.M.
Stopping at all Stations going and returning. Fare to Atlantic, $1.80; round trip tickets, good for three days, $2.50. Freight must be delivered at Cooper's Point by 3 P.M. The Company will not be responsible for any goods until received and receipted for by their Agent at the Point. au31-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS. On and after MONDAY, JULY 9th, until September 30, the following routes will be open for excursions. Tickets for sale at Ticket Office, Broad and Callowhill streets.
To Niagara Falls and return ... $16 50
To Scranton and return ... 6 50
To Lock Haven and return ... 8 50
For further particulars and small bills, or apply to Ticket Agent of the Company, Broad and Callowhill streets, or to JNO. F. BEATY, General Agent Phila. & Reading Railroad, Phila. G. A. NICOLLS, Gen'l Superintendent, Reading. jy11-tse30

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA. Families accommodated with good rooms at reduced prices. This old-established House, located in the gap between Sharp and Second mountains, immediately on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, within half a mile of Pottsville, formerly kept by Joseph Head, of the old Mansion House, Philadelphia, has, since his demise, been under the charge of his daughter. The House is prepared, at all seasons of the year, for the reception of guests, and has been recently put in order. The large garden and park adjoining, presents great inducements as a summer resort, to persons wishing to spend a short time away from the dust and turmoil of the cities, where they can breathe fresh mountain air, and enjoy the wild and beautiful scenery of the coal region. Commutation passenger tickets, for the use of families, are sold at a reduction of twenty five per cent, and an accommodation train will leave Pottsville daily during the summer months, to enable those who may desire it to spend the business portion of the day in the city and return in the evening, on which the charges will be thirty-three per cent below the usual rates. For terms, apply to MARY HEAD, Mansion House, Mount Carbon, je30-3m Schuylkill Co., Pa.

MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, &c.—1000 bbls Nos. 1, 2 and 3 large and medium Mackerel, in assorted packages, of a very choice quality; also
80 bbls. new No. 1 large Mackerel.
50 half bbls new No. 1 do.
50 bbls new No. 3 medium do.
50 do new Eastern Mess Shad.
80 half bbls new do do.
1500 bbls new Eastport No. 1 Herring.
300 do do Halifax No. 1 do.
200 do new Boston No. 1 do.
100 do do No. 1 scale Fish.
25 do prime No. 1 Salmon.
100 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
100 boxes new Herkimer county Cheese.
Now landing and in store, for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, 146 NORTH WHARVES.

500,000 HAVANA CIGARS.—Comprising: Partagas, Espanola, Neptuno, Calhoun, Adoracion, Figaro, Cabanas, Back Sea, Arnaw, Arroyo Hondo, &c. Of Regalia, Londres, Millar, Concha, Opera, and Figurines, of all sizes, qualities, and prices; in store, by recent arrivals, and for sale by CHARLES TAPPE, 130 WALNUT Street.

AT AUCTION PRICES.—STOCK OF PICKLES, PRESERVES, MACHINERY, &c., closing out at auction prices, to close business. 712 MARKET Street. se21 12t

SWEET OIL, in quarts and pints, for sale. WETHERILL & BROTHER, se10 47 and 49 North SECOND St.

CARDAMOM SEED, MALABAR—1 case for sale. WETHERILL & BROTHER, se10 47 and 49 North SECOND St.

ANNISEED—4 casks Italian for sale. WETHERILL & BROTHER, se10 47 and 49 North SECOND St.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., No. 429 MARKET STREET.
SALE OF 4,500 PIECES SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS. FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., Auctioneers, 429 MARKET Street.
Will include in their sale of Friday, Sept. 28 1860, 4,500 pieces of Saxony woven dress goods, of the well-known manufacture of Messrs. Schmieder Brothers, New York. Consisting of—
300 pieces poil de chevre, extra heavy goods.
450 do challies superb quality and new designs.
175 do linias high lustre and satin finish.
50 do challi royal, plain ground chene, very scarce
200 do Floridas, small designs in plaids.
225 do Parisias, splendid plaids, broche figures.
300 do woolen satin, high lustred silk stripes.
50 do do do do double width
450 do jacquards small set figures an entirely new make.
200 do brilliantes, silk figures for best city trade.
100 do Atlantas, jacquard figured, splendid goods.
400 do all-wool plaids small designs, bright colors, in red and black checks.
600 do Union plaids, double width do, bright colors in red and black checks.
550 do Union plaids, single width, in our well-known manufacture.
The above, comprising "the most approved styles" of their importation, are fresh goods, just landing from steamer "Hansa," and carefully assorted for the trade and market. Your attention is respectfully called to this sale, which will include all the latest novelties of the importation.
N. B.—The sale of Saxony dress goods will commence at 10 o'clock precisely.
6-4 SUPERIOR PARIS BLACK BOMBAZINE—OF A VERY SUPERIOR MAKE. On Friday Morning, A full assortment of superior Paris Black Bombazines.
PARIS DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES. An invoice of rich Paris Dress Silks and Silk Robes.

N. F. PANCOAST, AUCTIONEER, Successor to B. SCOTT, Jr., 431 CHESTNUT St.
SALE OF 500 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, &c. This Morning. Sept. 26, by catalogue, on a credit, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. Included will be found, a choice of seasonable goods, suited to present sales.
TWO DRY GOODS STOCKS. Also, included in sale of Wednesday, the stock of two dry goods, trimming, and variety stores, comprising a full assortment of choice and desirable goods. Included will be found, viz:
EMBROIDERIES. A line of Paris Embroideries just landed, embracing rich Flounces, Insertings, Edgings, Jaconets, and Cambric Collars and sets, &c.
300 CARTONS FLOWERS. 300 cartons latest fall style Paris artificial flowers, black and fancy plumes, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS. Also, fall style bonnet material, trimmings, &c., &c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS. Rich fall styles dress trimmings, fringes, black silk velvet ribbons, &c.
BLACK LACE VEILS. A line of black silk lace, and edging, and Paris black lace veils and collars.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND PONGEES. 100 pieces gents' assorted silk and pongee handkerchiefs. 5 pieces white and colored pongee silk handkerchiefs. 50 dozen men's all-wool cricket jackets. 100 dozen men's linen shirt fronts. Also, a line of bead goods, neckties, &c.
Peremptory Sale of Superior AMERICAN CUTLERY, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT. On Monday Morning. October 1st, will be sold by catalogue, on a liberal credit, 25 cases first quality American Cutlery comprising a full assortment of the best goods in the market. Sale positive, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.
* Catalogues and samples ready on Saturday, September 29th.

PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 530 MARKET Street, and 521 MINOR Street.
POSITIVE SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, AND GUM SHOES. On Thursday Morning. September 27, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, 1,500 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, grain, kip, and Hungarian boots; calf, kip, and buff brogans, gaiters, pumps, and Oxford ties. Women's, misses', and children's goat, calf, kip, and morocco heel boots. Also, a full assortment of women's, misses', and children's city made goods. Also, — dozen superior kid skins. Also, samples of 20 cases Scotch gingham umbrellas, sizes from 25 to 32 inches. The above sale will embrace an assortment of goods worthy the attention of buyers, as they are from first-class City and Eastern manufacturers.
* Goods open for examination with catalogues early on morning of sale.

SAVING FUNDS.

"A little, but often, fills the Purse."

FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 South FOURTH Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia, pays all Deposits on demand.
Depositors' money secured by Government, State, and City Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, &c.
This Company deems safety better than large profits, consequently will run no risk with depositors' money, but have it at all times ready to return, with 5 per cent. interest, to the owner, as they have always done. This Company never suspended.
Females, married or single, and Minors, can deposit in their own right, and such deposits can be withdrawn ONLY by their consent.
Charter perpetual. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, with authority to receive money from trustees and executors.
LARGE AND SMALL SUMS RECEIVED.
Office open daily, from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Wednesday evening until 8 o'clock.
DIRECTORS.
Jacob B. Shannon, Cyrus Cadwallader, John Shindler, George Russell, Malachi W. Sloan, Edward T. Hyatt, Samuel Wienbaum, Henry Delany, Nicholas Rittenhouse, Nathan Smedley, Jos. H. Satterthwaite, Jones Yerkes, Joseph W. Lippincott.
JACOB B. SHANNON, President. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. ap25-y
"Application in youth makes age comfortable."
"A Dollar saved is twice earned."

AMERICAN SAVING FUND.—Company's Building, southeast corner WALNUT and FOURTH Streets. Open daily from 9 till 5 o'clock, and on MONDAY till 8 in the evening. This Old Institution has always paid in full, on demand without notice.
INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
All sums paid back, on demand, in gold and silver.
TRUSTEES. ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. SAML. WORK, Vice President.
John C. Farr, J. C. Harper, George Nugent, John Anspach, Jr., Saml. T. Bodine, Alb. C. Roberts, John Aikman, Jonas Bowman, H. H. Eldridge, Wm. J. Howard, JOHN S. WILSON, Treasurer. JOHN C. SIMS, Secretary. au8-3m

SAVING FUND—FIVE PER CENT INTEREST—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southwest corner of THIRD, Philadelphia. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania.
Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.
The office is open every day from nine o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till eight o'clock.
Hon. HENRY L. BENNER, President. ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President. WILLIAM J. REED, Secretary.
DIRECTORS: Hon. Henry L. Benner, F. Carroll Brewster, Edward L. Carter, Joseph B. Barr, Robert Selfridge, Francis Lee, Samuel K. Ashton, Joseph Yerkes, C. Landreth Munns, James L. Stephenson.
Money is received and payments made daily.
The investments are made, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in Real Estate Mortgages, Ground Rents, and such first-class securities as will always insure perfect security to the depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to this Institution. au1-ly

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS. These Springs are situated in the valley of the *Oak Orchard Creek*, in the town of *Alabama, Genesee* co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of *Medina*, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of *Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime*, and *Proto-Sulphate of Iron*. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed *leprosy*—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Shuler, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to *a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water*. Dr. Beck says, "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says, "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases in which they are more particularly adapted are chronic affections of the *digestive* and *urinary organs*, and some of the *cutaneous diseases*; *chronic dyspepsia*; *chronic diarrhœa*; *chronic dysentery*; *chronic diuresis*; *chronic cystitis*; *diabetes*; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as *Purpura hemorrhagica*, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of *low typhoid fevers*, in *convalescence from protracted fevers*, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; to diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or *lithiasis*, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid as being more solvent and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases, it can be used properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In chronic cases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in *Pyrosis*, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of *Colica pictonum*, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water would prove to be an admirable antidote. In *chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh*, and [illegible] (externally) as a gargle in *ulcerated sore throats*, in cases of salivation, and in *leucorrhea* and gleet; and also in *piles*.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 BROADWAY, New York.
For Sale at the following Agencies: FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets.
Also for sale at FREDERICK BROWN, Jr.'s, Drug and Chemical Store, Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices. my12-sw1

MACHINERY AND IRON.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having, for many years, been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boats, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of Pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings, of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at their establishment, free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB G. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, fe14-tf BEACH and PALMER streets.

SAMUEL V. MERRICK, J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Work Shops, Railroad Stations, &c.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.
Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer; and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine.

POINT PLEASANT FOUNDRY, No. 951 BEACH Street, Kensington, Philadelphia.—WILLIAM H. TIERS informs his friends that, having purchased the entire stock of Patterns at the above Foundry, he is now prepared to receive orders for Rolling, Grist, and Saw-Mill Castings, Soap, Chemical, and House Work, Gearing, Castings made from Reverberatory or Cupola Furnaces, in dry or green sand, or loam.

SALES BY AUCTION.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH street. (Formerly Nos. 67 and 69.)
STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE THIS DAY. Pamphlet catalogues now ready, containing full descriptions of all the property to be sold on [illegible] next, 25th instant, with a list of [illegible] comprising a large amount of valuable property.
STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE. SALES AT THE EXCHANGE EVERY TUESDAY. During the business season in July and August only occasional sales.
* Handbills of each property issued separately, in addition to which we publish, on the Saturday previous to each sale, one thousand catalogues, in pamphlet form, giving full descriptions of all the property to be sold on the following Tuesday.
Sales of real estate and stocks at the Exchange will hereafter be held at 12 o'clock noon; and, in the evening, at 7 o'clock.
* Contributors have the option of either sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE, LARGE QUANTITY OF FINE BRUSSELS, VELVET, AND OTHER CARPETS, SUITS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES, BEDS AND BEDDING, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE, &c.
A CARD.—Our sale to-morrow morning, at the auction store, will comprise, besides the lots of superior second-hand furniture, superior piano forte, large quantity of fine velvet, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, suits of cottage furniture, [illegible] forming a very attractive assortment, to which we invite the attention of ladies, and others desirous of purchasing.
* Catalogues now ready, and the articles arranged for examination.

Peremptory Sale. COUPON BONDS, MORTGAGES, &c. On Monday. October 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, without reserve, for cash, for account of whom it may concern, the following, viz: [illegible]
Terms—Cash, payable at the time of sale, immediately after the property is struck off.

ELEVENTH FALL SALE—OCTOBER 2.
Neat modern RESIDENCE, with large side yard, No. 1020 Filbert street, below Girard avenue. Lot 27 feet front.
Very desirable Country RESIDENCE and 4 Acres of Land, Oak Lane, near the old Oak Lane Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad. Immediate possession. Terms, $3,000 cash.
Neat Modern RESIDENCE, No. 1119 South Nineteenth street, below Chestnut street; has all the modern conveniences. May be examined from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 o'clock.
Elegant Brown Stone RESIDENCE, No. 222 West Logan square. Lot 28 feet front. [illegible] The house is built in the best manner and replete with all the modern conveniences.
Two Superior Modern RESIDENCES with side yards, stables, and coach houses, Frankford road and Auburn street. Lots each 25 feet front, 150 feet deep to Coral street.
Executors' Sale—Estate of John Bowman, deceased. CHANSBERRY FARM. 238 Acres, [illegible] county, New Jersey, [illegible] on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, adjoining lands of [illegible]
Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1002 Callowhill street, east of Tenth street.
Three story Brick DWELLING, No. 907 Washington street, opposite Jefferson Square.
Modern Three story Brick DWELLING, No. 910 Pine street, west of Ninth street; has the modern conveniences. Lot 20 feet front.
Modern Brick RESIDENCE, No. 1028 Race street, west of Tenth street; has the modern conveniences, immediate possession.
Neat Modern DWELLING, No. 738 [illegible] street, first house east of Eighth street; has the modern conveniences. Clear of all incumbrance.
Four story Brick FOUNDRY, No. 214 Pear street, between Second and Third streets, below Walnut street.
Three story Brick DWELLING, No. 907 [illegible] st., east of Fifth street.
Three story Brick DWELLING, No. 822 Powell st., between Fifth and Sixth, and Spruce and Pine streets.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF WOOL, BY ORDER OF THOMAS HILSEN & CO. This Morning. September 26, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, without reserve, at the Manufacturers' Exchange, No. 22 North FRONT street, a large lot of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other Fleece, Tub, and unwashed Wool of all grades.
* These Wools are very light and highly desirable, and will be sold in small lots, in order to accommodate purchasers.
All the Wool offered will be in store and open for examination at Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 North Front street, and Nos. 31 and 33 South Front street, and will be open for examination the day previous to sale. [illegible]
* Catalogues, with full description of each lot, will be ready one week previous to sale.
Also, a lot of Cape of Good Hope Hair Skins.
Neat modern DWELLING, No. 413, South Eighth street, corner of Lombard street, has the modern conveniences.
Three-story brick DWELLING, No. 326 Arch street, east of Third street.
Three-story brick TAVERN AND DWELLING, No. 1309 Coates street, west of Thirteenth street.
Peremptory Sale.
7 TRACTS, 1595 ACRES BROAD TOP COAL LANDS. Seven tracts valuable Coal Lands, Broad Top, Bedford and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania. Terms half cash. Handbills, plans and surveys; also a Report of Mr. John Fulton, geologist, together with specimens of the coal, may be seen at the auction rooms. Sale absolute.

SALE No. 1830 ARCH STREET. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, MIRRORS, FIRE OIL CLOTHS, &c. On Friday Morning. October 5th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1830 Arch street, by catalogue, the superior Rosewood Furniture, [illegible] mirror, elegant Velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, oil Cloths, &c., which has been in use but a short time, and in excellent order. Also, the Kitchen Furniture, and about — tons of Coal.
* The cabinet furniture was made by Moore & Campion.
* May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock, with catalogues.

Sale No. 16 south Twentieth street. WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, CURTAINS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c. This Morning. 26th inst., at 10 o'clock at No. 16 south Twentieth street, above Chestnut street, the walnut furniture, elegant rosewood piano forte, fine window curtains, oil paintings and engravings, fine tapestry carpets, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture.
* May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the sale with catalogue.

SALE AT THE AUCTION STORE. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c. On Thursday Morning. At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, an assortment of excellent second-hand furniture, elegant pianos, fine mirrors, carpets, &c., from families declining housekeeping, removed to the store for convenience of sale.

Sale No. 324 South SEVENTEENTH Street. NEAT FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c. On Friday Morning. Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 324 South Seventeenth st., below Spruce street, the entire furniture, Brussels carpets, bedding, and bed linen, &c., of a family leaving the city. Also, the kitchen furniture and utensils.
* May be examined on the morning of sale, at 8 o'clock.

Peremptory Sale, No. 905 MARKET Street. STOCK OF SUPERIOR PIANOS. On Monday Morning. Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, at No. 905 Market street, the entire stock of F. Schuler, (late Wilhelm & Schuler,) declining business, comprising a general assortment of first-class 6½ and 7-octave Pianos, manufactured with great care, expressly for his wareroom sales, and warranted in every respect.
* May be examined three days previous to sale, with catalogues, and will be sold without reserve.

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, southeast corner of SIXTH and RACE Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN. $25,000 to loan, at the lowest rates, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, dry goods, clothing, groceries, segars, hardware, cutlery, glass, mirrors, furniture, bedding, and on goods of every description, for any length of time agreed on.
* The Oldest Established House in this city.
* Private entrance on RACE Street.
* Business hours from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.
* Heavy insurance for the benefit of depositors.
CHARGES ONLY TWO PER CENT.
* Advances of $100 and upwards at two per cent. Advances of $100 and upwards, at one per cent, for short loans.
AT PRIVATE SALE. Some of the finest GOLD PATENT LEVER and CHRONOMETER WATCHES, manufactured at half the usual selling prices, gold lever and lepine watches, silver lever and lepine watches, English, Swiss, and French watches, at astonishing low prices, jewelry of every description, very low, guns, pistols, musical instruments, first quality of Havana cigars, at half the importation price, in quantities to suit purchasers, and various other kinds of goods.
OUT DOOR SALES Attended to personally by the Auctioneer. Consignments of any and every kind of goods solicited. MOSES NATHANS.

SPLENDID SET OF DIAMONDS AT PRIVATE SALE. Consisting of diamond and opal bracelet and earrings. Price, $600. Cost in Paris $1,000.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—Eleventh and Market streets.
Mail Train leaves ... 7 30 A. M.
Fast Line ... 11 50 A. M.
Express ... 10 40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ... 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation ... 4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Accommodation ... 5 40 P. M.
West Chester trains leave Eleventh and Market at 7 30 A. M., 12 30 and 4 00 P. M.
Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, leave 7 13 A. M., and 2 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 ... 6 00 A. M.
Morning Express via Jersey City ... 9 30 A. M.
Steamboat via Tacony and Jersey City ... 11 00 A. M.
Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... 12 00 M.
Express, via Camden and Amboy ... 2 00 P. M.
Evening Express, via Tacony and J. C. ... 4 00 P. M.
Evening Mail, via Camden and Jersey City ... 6 00 P. M.
Night Express Mail ... 11 00 P. M.
Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... 5 00 P. M.
For Belvidere, Easton, Flemington, &c., 6.00 A. M. and 4 00 P. M., from Walnut street wharf, and 7.10 A. M., from Kensington depot.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 6 A. M., from Walnut-street wharf and 7.10 A. M., from Kensington depot.
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown and Bethlehem, at 6.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., from Walnut street wharf, and 7.10 A. M., from Kensington depot.
For Mount Holly, at 6.00 and 9 00, A. M., 2.00 and 4.30, P. M.
For Freehold, at 6 00, A. M., and 2.00, P. M.
Way Line for Trenton, Bristol, &c., 3.30 and 4.30 P. M., from Walnut-street wharf, and 7 10 A. M., and 5 45, P. M., from Kensington.

BALTIMORE RAILROAD—Broad and Prime.
Express Train leaves ... 8.15 A. M.
do ... 12 00 noon.
do ... 11 P. M.
For Wilmington at 8.15, A. M., 12, 1.15, 5.00, 7.00, and 11.10, P. M.
For Middletown, Dover, New Castle, Seaford and intermediate places, at 8.15 A. M., and 5.00, P. M.
Sundays—For Baltimore at 11.10, P. M.

READING RAILROAD—Broad and Callowhill streets.
Express Train leaves ... 8 00 A. M.
Night Express ... 3.30 P. M.
Reading Accommodation ... 5 00 P. M.

ELMIRA AND NIAGARA FALLS—Broad and Callowhill.
Express Train leaves ... 8 00 A. M.
Night Express ... 3.30 P. M.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—Ninth and Green.
Trains leave for Conshohocken and Norristown at [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M. For Manayunk, at [illegible] For Germantown, at [illegible] For Chestnut Hill, at [illegible] Sunday trains for Germantown leave 9 05 A. M., and 2.00, 5.00, and 7.45 P. M. Leave Germantown at 8 10, A. M., 1.10, 4.00, 6.30, 9.30, P. M. Leave Norristown 9 00, A. M., 5.00 and 5.30 P. M. Leave Norristown 7.35, 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 00 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—Front and Willow.
For Bethlehem, leave at 6.10 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.
For Doylestown, leave at 9.00 A. M., and 4.45 P. M.
For Fort Washington, leave at 11.00 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.
Sundays—For Bethlehem at 8.00 A. M. For Doylestown at 3.00 P. M.

WEST CHESTER, VIA MEDIA—Thirty-first and Market streets.
Trains leave at 7.45 and 10.00 A. M., 2.30 and 5 P. M.
Sundays leave at 8.00 A. M., 2.00 P. M.
Trains marked thus (*) run on Sundays; (†) Saturdays excepted.

PICKLING VINEGAR.—375 Bbls of Pure Cider Vinegar for Pickling. Also, White Wine, do. do. superior article manufactured and for sale by ROWLEY, ASHBURNER, & Co., No. 16 South Wharves.