AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.

A PROBABLE RUPTURE.

POSITION OF GEORGIA.

South Carolina Opposed to a Southern Conference.

KENTUCKY FOR THE UNION.

THE POSITION OF SPEAKER ORR.

The New York *Herald* publishes the following despatch from Washington:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1860.

The discussions of the question that is now agitating the whole country, and the position which the President shall take regarding it in his forthcoming message, has brought the Cabinet to the verge of a break-up, and it may end in that before the first Monday in December, when Congress will meet.

The President insists that the Constitution of the United States establishes a Government; and he, as the sworn head and executive thereof, must and will insist on the execution of the Federal laws; that the idea of peaceable secession by any State is a fallacy which he does not recognize, and must resist to the full extent of his power. In this view he is supported by Cass, Black, Toucey, and Holt.

On the other hand, the Southern members of the Cabinet—Floyd, Cobb, and Thompson—hold that the Constitution is merely a compact, which may be broken at any moment by a single State, which may wish to retire from the Confederacy, by declaring its wish to do so, and that in so doing they should not be molested by the Federal Government.

That portion of the message treating of this question of secession is still under discussion, which will continue until a compromise is found or the Cabinet breaks up in a row. You can rely upon these facts, and that the Administration is in a crisis.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, and it is understood that the President, having completed his message, it was read at length to his Cabinet. It is very lengthy. In its firmness elaborately the questions at issue between the North and the South, especially secession. What position he assumes in regard to this matter I am not at present at liberty to disclose.

TOO LATE FOR A SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

We see it stated in the papers that, by the Legislature, which, we believe, is summoned to meet in January, Virginia will propose a meeting of the Southern States in conference. This is the measure which South Carolina proposed to Virginia last winter. It was hooted down, and rejected as a dismission measure. If it had been adopted, an Abolitionist would not, in all probability, have been elected President of the United States, and the sectionalism of the North might have been alarmed. It was an exceedingly conservative proposition, which Virginia was unable to appreciate. The times have now passed beyond the Virginia may now call, but the South will not answer. She is completely demoralized in the estimation of the South; and no Southern State, intent on vindicating her rights and preserving her institutions, would go into a conference with her. She has placed the Union above the rights and institutions of the South, and will only seek a conference with the Southern States in order to bring them down to the level of her fatal Union policy. Virginia and the other frontier States may as well at once understand their position with the Cotton States. They are not expected to aid the Cotton States in protecting their lives and redeeming their liberties. They will practically and the Northern States in attempting to obtain in the South an acquiescence in the rule of Abolitionists at Washington. The Southern States, however, will disregard their counsels. They want *no conference but in the Convention which will assemble to frame the Constitution, and complete the organization of a Southern Confederacy.* They intend to secede from the Union, and construct a Union amongst themselves, and will be glad to find Virginia and the other border States in counsel with them after this great revolution. But if these yoke their own dignity, or respect our wishes, let them keep aloof from us until they are prepared to dissolve their connection with the present Union and to unite their destinies with that of the other Southern States. They will not be our friends, let them not be our enemies, by an unsolicited and undesired efforts, under whatever amiable pretext, of preserving an abolished Union, to subject us to the sectional despotism of a consolidated Government under the control of Abolitionists at Washington. The day for new guarantees is gone. Henceforth we are two peoples.

THE POSITION OF GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican* speaks for Georgia in the following terms:

It will be seen, from the letter of our correspondent, and the resume itself as reported elsewhere, that the joint special committee of the Georgia Legislature have agreed upon a bill calling a convention to deliberate upon the present condition of the country, and declare the action of our State with reference thereto. They call the election of Lincoln by the right name—*a grievance*—and demand the enlargement of the General Assembly of Georgia, that such *grievance no longer remanda resistance.*" Whatever may be the differences of opinion among our citizens with regard to the specific line of action, there is every reason to believe that all, or at least a vast majority, are of one mind and one heart, upon the general question of resistance. All opinions must be honest in times like the present. No man has a motive to sacrifice either the honor or interests of his State.

It is believed that the bill agreed upon will pass without opposition.

Let us, then, meet in convention, prepared for the worst. Let us organize armies, arrayed against the enemies, both foreign and domestic, of our State, and ready to march at the command of a great State, whose honor and safety have been committed to our hands. Let us agree upon a common standard, to be constituted of our wisest and most prudent men, whose heads can be cool in the midst of excitement, and the noblest impulses of whose hearts will be the character, dignity, and glory of our good old Commonwealth. By their judgment let all abide. Do this, and we shall be a united and a triumphant people.

THE POSITION OF SPEAKER ORR—THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Columbia, gives an account of a demonstration of the Hon. Mr. Orr, on the 14th instant:

About 10 o'clock the body halted in front of the Congaree House, and, amid the most vociferous cheers for Hon. Mr. Orr, that gentleman appeared. He made a speech of some half hour's length, and declared himself in favor of immediate separate State action. He said he was at present and had been for some time, entirely out of public life; but having been nominated to the Convention by the mountaineers of Anderson, he intended to lay his interests on the altar of Carolina, and serve, if elected. At the commencement of his remarks, Mr. Orr was interrupted by some one in the crowd with the question, "Are you for immediate separate State action?" His reply was prompt and to the point, in these words: "My fellow-citizens, I am now endeavoring to make an argument in order to justify my present course, because, up to this time, I have been opposed to secession; I don't be expected to put brains into the head of my hearers in order to enable them to comprehend what I may say."

He then went on to show the true position of South Carolina, as he understood it. The reason he had opposed secession for the last ten years was, that he was not satisfied the South was ready for the important step—he was satisfied that South Carolina could not act unless she was encouraged and sustained by her sister Southern States. Such encouragement he believed she would now have, and he begged the crowd to understand that what he said in reference to other States he knew to be true. In Alabama, the camp-fires had already been lighted; a joint meeting of the Bell and Breckinridge men had been held in that State, and after shaking hands as late political enemies, they had resolved that, come weal, come woe, they would stand by the South. Georgia, the Key to the State of the South, would have her Convention; Mr. Hill, the leader of the late Bell and Everett party, and one of the first men within her border, had taken the field, and was actively co-operating with his late political opponents. From Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and even from the mountains of Virginia, the most glorious news by every mail was of the most cheering character. Now was the time to strike, and all he desired was a unity of feeling and sentiment in South Carolina. Such he believed now to be the feeling, and he only hoped that it would go on increasing and gaining strength until the day of trial came. If come it must, the people of the State would stand forth as one man. He concluded by pledging that, when the issue was presented, his hardy men of the mountains would be found side by side with those of the sandlands and the seaboard, striking me blow that would redound to the honor of their native State.

CONSERVATIVE SPEECH OF A. H. STEVENS, OF GEORGIA.

[Correspondence of the Chronicle and Sentinel.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 15.—The hall of Representatives was crowded to suffocation, on Wednesday night last, to hear Georgia's *greatest son.* The galleries and aisles were thronged with ladies, and every available spot was occupied. The desks, chairs, aisles, and windows were unable to accommodate the vast multitude, and hundreds left unable to get an opportunity to hear. At seven o'clock Mr. Stephens made his appearance, and with great difficulty, owing to the multitude, ascended the speaker's stand. This was the signal for enthusiasm, and for five minutes the buildings shook beneath the cheers and screams from the audience. Mr. Stephens arose, after quiet was restored—and quiet it was, for a pin might have been heard to fall—and proceeded to address the people. It is useless for us to attempt to give even a synopsis of this great argument. We will try and give Mr Stephens' position, but our feeble pen will fail to do the great man justice.

He said that he came before that audience at the urgent solicitation of his friends, and a respectable number of the members of the Legislature. If he had consulted his own ease, he would not have left his room; but the invitation had been extended him, and to gratify his friends he came hence them to exchange views and opinions as to the best course to be pursued. My countrymen, he continued, perilous times are upon us. Danger is at hand. The greatest Government on the face of the earth was about to be broken up. His object was to consult with his fellow-citizens, and endeavor, if possible, if we could maintain our honor, our interests, and our rights, to keep that great Government together; he bespoke a calm, considerate hearing, and when he finished, if he failed to show the means by which our honor might be preserved, he begged the audience to pay no attention to what he had said.

He explained how we had a great Government, and he warned his countrymen against taking it by storm. He regarded Lincoln's election as of itself no just cause for dissolution. He had been constitutionally elected. No one could gainsay that; and though no one deprecated that event more than he did, yet upon principle was that, having a Constitution, Senate, the concurrence of which was necessary to every appointment he made, and every official act he performed, we had better wait until we had a better reason to disrupt the Government than the mere fact of Lincoln's election. This government was bought with blood; the sun shone on no other like it; and if we determined to resist, as the disruption of every tie that bound us to the Union, for God's sake, said he, let us act with mild-

[illegible] and Wood and lost their liberty, and as [illegible] Bell became disgusted; for which reason [illegible] Bell became disgusted; for which reason [illegible] other statesmen whose history had been written [illegible] for Rome should speak to the history of this [illegible] and countenance. He trusted the [illegible] determination of the people. They had the right to decide this matter. Let the Legislature follow the legitimate objects for which it was sent here. As for him, he intended to bow to the will of Georgia; and no man was further from submitting to what was wrong, or would sacrifice more to preserve Georgia's interests and honor, than he. He concluded amidst thundering applause. His speech occupied two hours in delivery.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

A private letter received in Washington from a gentleman residing in Loudoun county, Va., contains the following paragraph:

"If you can, say unhesitatingly, give Lincoln a fair chance, and judge his Administration by his measures. I have *no fear* of him; I believe *as yet* that he is conservative. This is my opinion, though I hold one hundred and fifteen slaves."

This gentleman was a warm supporter of General Jackson's Administration, and has ever since been an influential member of the Democratic party. He owns an estate in Frederick county, Md., from which he has lost several slaves by "the underground railroad" within a few years past, and yet he is willing to judge the incoming Administration by their measures.

NO CAUSE FOR SECESSION.

The Norfolk (Va) *Herald* says:

"Although we cannot consent to a sectional division of our Union, not seeing the least necessity for it, at present, we are clear for leaving those States which seem to be bent on Secession to work out their own favorite theory without molestation. We shall not seek, by the use of irritating language, to convince them that they are pursuing a wrong course, but leave them to themselves, and hope that others who deprecate their action will do the same. The last body of the South has manifested its fidelity to the Constitution and the Union at the recent election; but it cannot tolerate any armed interference to suppress what it deemed the rash and ill-advised course of its erring sisters, who, it satisfied that the Federal Government will not interfere with a seceding State if she should prefer to leave the Union, will be more apt to apply voluntarily for readmission than succumb to coercion. So let them go, if such is their determination. The supposition that the incoming President will trample on the rights of the South, as a matter of course, is hardly pretext enough to justify their leaving the Union, when the South has every guaranty but one, which it can desire, for their protection—an anti-Republican majority in the House of Representatives—a majority in the Senate friendly to the South, and an independent judiciary which has ever strictly guarded the rights of the South—aye, and the conservative feeling and sentiment of the North, which is daily increasing and strengthening. If all this is not ample to protect the South in her constitutional rights, in vain may we expect to stay the mad career of our extreme Southern sisters.

A MEETING IN KENTUCKY—CONSERVATIVE COUNSELS PREVAILING.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1860.—A rapid jaunt from Gotham to this city enabled your correspondent to attend a Union meeting held last evening at Newport, Kentucky, which, in point of numbers and in enthusiasm, would favorably compare with an old-fashioned Sixth-ward gathering at a time when Democracy was what it represented itself to be, and not, as is the case in these times, a disjointed, disunited, demoralized *something*, with no life left to mark its past existence in the political world.

The following resolutions were adopted on the occasion:

Whereas, The result of the late election for President of the United States has created, in certain sections, an excitement productive of alarm to our people, and perhaps danger-ous to the perpetuity of our National Union; believing it to be the duty of patriots to do all in their power to avert any calamity that may threaten our beloved country, at least to give some expression of opinion as to the supposed cause and tendency of such excitement, we, the citizens of Newport and the county of Campbell, do hereby

Resolve, That, in our judgment, the election of a Chief Magistrate, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, is not a cause for the secession of any State of the Union.

Resolved, That however much we may have been opposed to the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and averse as we are to the policy of the party which has promoted his success, yet we believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to give him a fair Administration, and to lend and support him in the just and proper execution of his office.

Resolved, That we do not recognise the right of any State, upon its own supposed causes of grievance, and, without consultation of the other States, and until every remedy under the Constitution has been exhausted, to secede from the Union, and even then we could regard the act of secession in no other light than that of revolution itself.

Resolved, That, true and loyal as we are to the institutions of our own section, and ever ready, when necessary, to defend them, we would yet implore our brethren of the South to pause in the life which binds us together, to do no act, to precipitate no measures, by which we may incur the reproaches of mankind, and bring our common country into the vortex of ruin.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of the present Executive, acting with that discretion and wisdom which should become the Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest Powers of the earth, to use promptly every efficient means to allay the excitement which now exists in our country.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of our sister State of the South, by the ties of kindred, of business, of mutual interests, to annul all laws that may have been passed in derogation of our National Constitution; to come back to, and strictly conform to, that instrument, as the bond of all our treaty bought liberties, and as the rock of our common safety.

Resolved, That we declare our unalterable devotion to our National Union; that we will still appreciate common suffering and common triumph in the splendid achievement of our independence, and that the proud flag of the glorious Washington, we will cherish, a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, constraining ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous solicitude, and discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that any State can, in any event, be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to sunder the sacred ties which link together the various parts, and, in the language of our illustrious Clay, if we are asked when we shall be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, we answer, "Never, never, never."

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Constitution and Union as they came from the hands of our fathers, and that we will stand by each other, and by the Constitution and Union as they came from the hands of our fathers, and that we will stand by each other, and by the Constitution and Union as they came from the hands of our fathers, having for seventy-three years been our common bond and shield, with which, and under which, we have lived and prospered, and mounted to our present state of grandeur and glory: "The Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for the Press.]

LIVERPOOL—Ship Golden Light, Vaughan—31 casks soda ash Varnall & Trimmer; 68 do Bullen & Cope; 51 tes bleaching powder Jones & Morris; 50 casks do Thomas & Lucas & Co; 10 tes pot ash 3396 sacks salt Alex Kerr; 43 earthenware ships C & F Lennig; 100 casks bottled ale S Morris Wolf & Co; 70 do bleaching powder G W Carshman; 16 pkgs mdse J J & L Gillam; 7 cask china J & Caldwell & Co; 31 tes mdse Cowpland; 1 case do Thomas & Sons; 27 crates and casks earthenware F Wright & Sons; 9 bales mdse T C Henry & Co; 1070 sacks salt 60 bbls caustic soda order.

CLEARED.

Brig Geo Amos, Trest, Fenzsoola, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Brig Trenton, Atherton, Portland, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr J H Wainwright, Corson, Salem, do
Schr West Wind, Gilman, Galveston, Bishop, Simons & Co.
Schr A R Wetmore, Bogart, Alexandria, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Mary Haley, Charleston, Sinnickson & Glover
Schr John Compton, Elliott, Providence, do
Schr E L & H Endicott, Leeds, Newport, L Shuteward, & Co.
Schr J Cadwalader, Clayton, Boston, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr J M Bayles, Thompson, Boston, Blakiston & Cox
Steamer Farmer, Fultze, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 20.

Arrived, barks Medora, from New York; Sea Breeze from Cardenas.

Correspondence of The Press.)

The Kingston left with 7 boats, laden and consigned as follows:

Col Geo Bodine, lumber to Norcross & Sheets and Cadwalader & Col E W Frame; do to R Wolverton; C C Feaster, do; Hoffman & Gavin; Henry Crosney; True American, do to Gaskill & Gavin; Ward o' the Mist and Holman & Grubb, coal to Delaware City.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, Nov 20.

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

Jacob Douglass, grain to A J Cattell & Co; Pennington & Rayson, lumber to Jas Bailey; Barbara, do to J M Peyton; H R Brooks, do to Saml Bolton & Co; Clara Louisa, pig iron to S Peterson.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Mobile, Kirby, hence for Mobile, was passed 6¼ P M 16th inst. off Cape Lookout.

Steamship Penobscot, Jenkins, sailed from New York 20th inst. for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Steamship Etna, Hockley, from New York, arrived at Liverpool 19th inst.

Steamship Nova Scotian, McMasters, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool 7th inst.

Ship John Clark, Ratsorneau, 26 days from Liverpool, was below Baltimore 20th inst.

Ship Anna R Hooper, Hooper, at Liverpool 8th inst. from New York.

Bark Davy, Chase, cleared at New York 20th inst. for Buenos Ayres.

Brigs Atlantic, Merriman, Cow, Stewart, Bishop, and Caribbean, Pharazyn, Rouer, arrived at Portland 19th inst.

Brig Geo Boyd, Gilgerist, hence, arrived at New-buryport 19th inst.

Schr Cassandra Fearey, cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Cape de Verd Islands, to load for South America.

Schr Wm Cobb, for New York, went to sea from Holmes's Hole 20th inst.

Schr C E Chesebro, Somers, for Wilmington, NC, A

Hurgel, Mason, for do, and J A Griffin, Foster, for Boston, went to sea from Charleston 18th inst.

Schrs Fidelia, Weeks; Excelsior, Riley, J C Baxter, Jeffers, J C Reeves, Lake, J O Babcock, Babcock, E L Tay, Shepherd, Elliott, Weaver, Wm H Rowe, Harris, Jane N Baker, Henderson, Constitution, Strout, Chrysolite, Smith, hence, and Mary Price, Blizzard, from Brandywine, Del, at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs Broadfield, Fiske, and Wm P Cox, Houck, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs Hannah Grant, Newman; Gertrude, Hopkins, Pendleton Greenes, Matthews, Z Stratton, Webb, and John Lawson, hence, arrived at Newburyport 19th inst.

Schr Hale, Newman, sailed from Newburyport 19th inst. for Philadelphia

Schr C W Holmes, McElwee, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at New London 19th inst.

Schr Thos Foster, Glover, hence for Roxbury, at Newport 18th inst. and sailed again 19th.

Schrs Ocean Herald, Cox, and J C Brooks, Dyer, hence at Portland 19th inst.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

DIRECTORS:

F. RATCHFORD STARR,	MORDECAI L. DAWSON,
WILLIAM MCKEE,	GEO. H. STUART,
ALBERT FRAZIER,	JOHN R. BROWN,
JOHN M. ATWOOD,	B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
BENJ. T. TREDICK,	ANDREW D. CASH,
HENRY SLOAN,	EDWARD S. HANSELL.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. fe15

FIRE INSURANCE.

BY THE

RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

ON BUILDINGS, LIMITED OR PERPETUAL, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, &c., IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

OFFICE, NO. 302 WALNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $220,510. ASSETS, $303,508 96

Invested as follows, viz:

First Mortgages on Improved City Property, worth double the amount	$155,600 00
Ground Rent first class	2 462 50
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan	30,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co's. 6 per cent. 2d Mortgage Loan ($30,000)	27,900 00
Allegheny City 6 per cts (Penn'a. R. R.) Loan	10,000 00
Collateral Loans, well secured	2,500 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. and C. Co., Mortgage Loan	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co. Stock	24,350 00
The County Fire Insurance Co. Stock	1,000 00
The Delaware M. S. insurance Co. Stock	700 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Stock	4,000 00
Commercial Bank Stock	5,135 61
Mechanics' Bank Stock	2,812 50
Union M. Insurance Co. script ($350)	100 00
Bills Receivable	16,227 18
Book Accounts, accrued interest, &c	5 216 62
Cash on hand and in hands of Agents	11,385 15
	$303 508 96

DIRECTORS.

CLEM TINGLEY,	SAMUEL BISPHAM,
WM. S. THOMPSON,	GILBERT SMITH,
FREDERICK BROWN,	WILLIAM MUSSER,
CORNELIUS STEVENSON,	BENJ. W. TINGLEY,
JOHN MORRELL,	THOS. HAZLE HILL,
H. L. CARSON,	Z. LOTHROP,
ROBERT TOLAND,	CHAS. S. LELAND,
FREDERICK BENNIG,	JACOB T. BUNTING,
CHARLES S. WOOD,	SMITH BOWEN,
JAMES S. WOODWARD,	JOHN BISSEL, Pittsburg,
	HENRY LYBURGER, Newport, Ky.

B. M. BINGHAM, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS

Received from Nov. 1, 1859, to October 31, 1860.	
On marine and inland risks	$348 825 96
On fire risks	118,338 76
	$467,164 69
Premiums on policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1859	264,337 39
	731,502 08

PREMIUMS

Marked off as earned, from Nov. 1, 1859, to Oct. 31, 1860.	
On marine and inland risks	$364 937 19
On fire risks	116,212 51
	$471,190 70
Interest, salvages, &c., during same period	58,392 65
	529,583 35

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.,

During the year as above.	
Marine and inland navigation losses	$302 018 99
Fire losses	55,605 01
Return premiums	42,295 60
Re-insurances	14,611 07
Agency charges, &c	28,650 29
Donations to steam fire companies, advertising, taxes, &c	11,697 71
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c	20,497 48
	$373,176 55
Surplus	146,416 80

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1860.

$100,000 United States five per cent. loan	$100,500 00
315,000 United States six per cent. Treasury Notes, (with accrued interest)	319,463 34
100,000 Pennsylvania State five per cent. loan	98,970 00
21,000 do. do. six do. do.	21,945 00
123 950 Philadelphia City six per cent. loan	125,203 16
53,000 Tennessee State five per cent loan	24,000 00
50 000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage six per cent bonds	45,000 00
15 000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,300 00
5,000 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,900 00
5,000 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	900 00
1,200 80 shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tug Company	1,200 00
250 5 shares Philadelphia and Havre de-Grace Steam Tow-boat Company	350 00
200 2 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company	125 00
1,000 2 shares Continental Hotel Co	600 00
$856,700 par. Cost $847,355 34. Market val.	$854,556 71
Bills receivable, for insurances made	171,586 42
Bond and mortgages	51,800 00
Real estate	41,263 50
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accounts and other debts due the Company	61,560 02
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies	2,626 50
Cash on hand—in banks	$28,673 16
in drawer	435 85
	29,108 61
	$2,4,207 51

November 16, 1860.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free of State Tax.

They have also declared a scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Net Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1860. Certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the first day of December next.

☞ No certificates of profits issued under $25.

DIRECTORS.

William Martin,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	J. F. Penniston,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
John C. Davis,	Thomas Robins,
Thomas Sparks,	Samuel Grant,
William Eyre, jr.,	Thomas C. Hand,
James C. Hand,	Robert Burton,
William C. Ludwig,	Jacob P. Jones,
Joseph H. Seal,	James B. M'Farland,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George O. Leiper,	John M. Atkinson, Pittsb'g,
Hugh Craig,	D. T. Morgan, "
Charles Kelly,	H. Berger, "

WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOS. C. HAND, Vice President.
HENRY LYBURGER, Secretary. no7-1m

QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

SWANSTON BUILDINGS, 408 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $250,000. ASSETS $267,746 70.

Fire and Inland Risks of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

GEORGE B. HART, President.
E. S. HANDY, Vice President.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Hart,	R. P. Ross,
A. C. Cope,	Foster Perkins,
E. W. Bailey,	Andrew R. Chambers,
H. R. Coggshall,	Samuel Jones, M. D.
Hon. Alex. L. Keller.	jn18-tf

REMOVAL.—THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to their new building, No. 921 CHESTNUT Street. Assets, over $1,000,000. Charter perpetual.

ALL POLICIES issued participate in the Dividend to be declared in January next. The Company has full authority to act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Guardians, and Trustees for married women and children. DANIEL L. MILLER, President.

JOHN S. STOKES, Vice Pres't.

JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS in attendance daily, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. THOMAS E. MARIS, President.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., INCORPORATED 1810—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 310 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philadelphia. This Company, with ample Capital, Stock and Surplus Investments, offers unusual security to the Assured against loss or damage by fire on Buildings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. R. Maris,	John T. Lewis,
John Welsh,	James R. Campbell,
Samuel C. Morton,	Edward G. Dutilh,
Patrick Drady.	Edward Lafourcade,
	Jared Morris.

THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. fe23-tf

EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY —Office No. 409 WALNUT Street.

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ROSIN, PITCH, and TAR.—1,700 bbls. Rosin, all grades; 200 do. Pitch, large size; 76 bbls. Tar, part Wilmington; 1,000 lbs Tar, new bright package, for sale by ROWLEY, ASHBURNER, & CO., No. 16 South Wharves. no19

50 CASES OF SEED LEAF TOBACCO, in store, and for sale by

JOS. B. MANSER & CO.
no16-1

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manor born."

Hardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecary's, hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard?" says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness, often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits. It is regarded as a slight disorder, of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated, it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which Costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy, and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that this disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephallo Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation, or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache? *Mrs Jones.*—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send me more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills. I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Anyone made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint, is a fatal bow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic G'ue; no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness*

For *Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength to the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

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MEDICINAL.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

Dr. DARIUS HAM'S

AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This Medicine has been used by the public for six years with increasing favor. It is recommended to Cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Winds in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

IT STIMULATES, EXHILARATES; INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT INTOXICATE OR STUPIFY.

As a Medicine it is quick and effectual, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels in a speedy manner.

If will instantly revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become debilitated, and their nervous system shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and healthy invigorating efficacy of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

DOSE.—One wine glass full one hour before meals, if necessary.

One dose will remove all Bad Spirits.

One dose will cure Heart-burn.

Three doses will cure Indigestion.

One dose will give you a Good Appetite.

One dose will st