A Plan for Pacification.

[For The Press.]

If you will give, through your columns, a hearing to one unknown to the press, and whose avocations are at the greatest remove from anything of a public nature, but who shares with millions of his countrymen the deep anxiety felt in the present position of our national affairs, I would like to suggest a proposition, opening a path of deliverance from our present difficulties, not encumbered with the objections alleged against the propositions that have been principally discussed. It looks towards solving the problem in a different way.

I would have submitted to the popular vote of the different States the following proposition, so that, if it have the requisite majority, it may have the sacredness of a constitutional amendment:

If, at the end of one year from the first of February, 1861, *five or more* of the States of this Union shall, *for whatever cause*, wish to withdraw from this Union, that they be permitted to do so peaceably, on such terms as may be agreed to by the remaining States; and if no agreement can be arrived at between the parties, that it be submitted to the arbitrament of three of the great European Powers, each section to name one of those Powers for umpire, and the Powers thus named to name a third; and that their decision be submitted to as final in respect of the terms of separation.

It is admitted on all hands that, if we must separate, we had better do so peaceably.

It is equally clear that secession is not provided for in the Constitution. The Constitution does not anticipate its own destruction, but it is founded upon the will of the people, with the following among its principal objects: To promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Washington, in his Farewell Address, speaks of it as the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment. And in the Declaration of Independence it is asserted, as a first political principle, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem to them most likely to secure their safety and happiness. Should our Government, then, lose its hold on the confidence and affection of the people generally, because it is not deemed promotive of their welfare, the life-blood is withdrawn from it, and it grows feebler, until, according to the organic law of its institution, it becomes defunct. Whilst the heart of this people responds to its requirements, our Constitution is a magnificent crown of glory on the head of this nation; but should it lose their hearty support, it becomes but a collection of withered leaves, hateful in the eyes of all beholders.

Consider the proposition, *"If, after the lapse of one year."* It is felt universally that what is most needed is time and opportunity for the Union-loving and conservative spirit to assert itself. With such an opportunity, it would quell, almost upon an effort, everything of an opposite character.

I venture to assert, boldly and unhesitatingly, that the leaders of neither party, nor of both combined, represent the true sentiments of the body of the American people. This gross out of the necessity they were under in conducting a campaign against opponents, of making their position clearly distinguishable from their respective antagonists, and the issue presented to this people practically was nothing more or less (unless they preferred to throw away their votes) than a choice of alternatives between two sectionalisms.

It is my firm conviction that there was not an alloy of five per cent. of those who voted the Republican ticket who did so because of their conviction of the morality or immorality of holding slaves. The platforms are distinctive grounds between the Republican party and their true opponents; the Breckinridge Democracy were exclusive of the interests of the different sections. The question, then, was, Since partiality was to be shown to the interests of one section or the other, which section do you prefer should have the benefit of it—your own section or the opposite one? Under protest against such a statement of the question, but shut up to an answer—yes or no—I voted, as did my countrymen at large, for the interest of my own section.

What we ask, then, is a cessation, by truce, of the menacing and coercive attitude assumed by the two sections, in respect of each other. So that any conclusion arrived at shall not wear a dishonorable, suspicious, and delusive appearance, and there will be no difficulty through Conventions of the people, irrespective of party, in arriving at a cordial agreement and understanding that will be satisfactory to the moderate, wise, and just men in all sections of the country.

Truce, then, is secured by the promise of peace. Whether we separate or remain united, the flag of truce is hold out, and waves, the belligerents, *forgetful* and freely visit each interchange courtesies and kindnesses.

If *five or more States* of this Union—where it is agreed on all hands that the will of the majority is law, any disaffection must assume a certain magnitude to entitle it to respect at the hands of the General Government—should there be five States then that might wish to withdraw, it would, in the present condition of things, have that magnitude; for an attempt to coerce five States means, in plain English, an attempt to coerce *fifteen States*, which is at once perceived to be a shocking absurdity.

If five or more States shall wish to withdraw, they shall be permitted to do so peaceably, on such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties. These terms of separation will have nothing to do with principles, because, if principles can be agreed upon, there will be no occasion for separation. They will have reference simply to a division of public property, territories, &c. The parties most likely cannot agree, and that being so, the pledge of peaceable separation will amount to nothing, unless things were put in such a train that an agreement could be relied upon. By agreeing to abide by the decision of referees, they will be put in such a train that the public mind can rest in the assurance of peace at all events.

It is contrary to the policy and precedents of our Government to submit to foreign intervention; but unusual circumstances may necessitate an unusual course of action. Is this Great *American* Republic, struggling in the death throes of dissolution, to die of suffocation because it cannot discover a precedent for admitting the fresh air? It might appear to the wise on reflection that, even without such an emergency, the time had come for this nation to take her place among the Great Powers of the civilized world. Our position is already such that we can afford to dismiss all apprehensions with regard to maintaining our standing in such company. Our interests, like theirs, extend to the ends of the earth, and it is time that a world Government should be formed. How soon, then, might swords be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks!

All parts of the country need this arrangement. The Cotton States, if they mean to secede, need it to mature their plans, concert arrangements, form alliances, and, at all events, not to act so rashly that the wise and conservative sentiments within their own borders shall fail of being expressed.

The Border States need it, for it insures the prevalence of wisdom and moderation. The commerce and manufactures of the North languish or flourish, according as we have peace and security to their opposites.

The incoming Administration especially needs it, in order that it may become established, and may have opportunity to initiate its policy, which, I have no doubt, will be eminently wise, just, and conservative, and which only needs an opportunity truly to express itself to dispel all apprehension as to its intentions. And in order to abate at once the deep anxiety which pervades the public mind, it should be willing to place itself under limitations with regard to the exercise of a coercive power, and declare itself to be, as it is in fact, placed under bonds for the maintenance of a conservative policy.

Our dear land—the land of our fathers, the glory of the earth, the hope of humanity, the man-child among the nations—our fatherland, in the name of everything sacred, desirable, or good in the world, needs it and demands it.

Compromises! They are not what we want; they are simply a reluctant agreement, and eventual disagreement. But, I foresee that, when the nightmare that is upon the minds of this people shall been dispelled, the time will have arrived for the birth of a new conception and a grander idea with regard to the intention, ends, and destiny of this Republic—one that will not stumble at social inconsistencies and contradictions among its different parts, but which willingly accepts those which exist, and extends a hand of cheerful welcome towards those which may in future arise. When the talent, genius, and art of this nation, that have been otherwise directed, shall be evoked and lavished upon the illustration of this idea, it will flash forth like light from the eastern gate of Heaven. The world nation will have attained its majority, and for the first time be entrusted with its sceptre.

Relying with firm confidence on the Providential care and kind intentions of the all-powerful and all-wise Ruler of the Universe with regard to our dear land, I commend the foregoing proposition to the consideration of her people, high and low. FISHERMAN.

A CELEBRATED entomologist, who has made a special study of the structure and habits of spiders, states that there is not a single authentic case on record of a person being killed, or seriously injured, by the bite of a spider; all the stories about the fatal bite of the famous tarantula being simply fables. These insects are, however, exceedingly ferocious in their fights with each other; their duels invariably ending in the death of one of the combatants.!

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND GOSSIP.

Secession Denounced in Alabama.

At a meeting in Huntsville, Alabama, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That as soon as the ordinance shall pass separating the State of Alabama from the other States of this Union, unless the question is submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at the ballot-box, then our delegates to said Convention are requested to consult with members friendly to co-operation, and the sovereign right of the people through the ballot-box, the propriety of withdrawing from said Convention under protest.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, deserve the applause of their countrymen for the noble stand they have taken for the preservation of the Union of these States.

FORM OF PRAYER IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN GEORGIA.

Previous to the secession of Georgia, Bishop Elliott, of that diocese, addressed a circular to the Episcopal clergymen to the following effect: In the event of the secession of the State of Georgia from the Union, the clergy will suspend the use of the prayer entitled "A Prayer for Congress," and in the prayer entitled "A Prayer for the President of the United States and all in Civil Authority," will omit the words "thy servant the President of the United States," and substitute in their places the words "thy servant, the Governor of the State of Georgia."

In the event of the secession of the State of Georgia from the Union, the clergy will, upon the reassembling of the Legislature of the State, resume the prayer entitled "A Prayer for Congress," altering it so as to read, "Most Gracious God, we humbly beseech thee, as for the people of this State in general, so especially for their Senate and Representatives in Legislature assembled."

In the event of war, which God avert! the clergy will introduce into the service a prayer entitled, "A prayer in time of war and tumults."

ANTICIPATION.

The ladies of Charleston have sent a Carolina flag to headquarters, with the following note attached:

"*From the Ladies of Charleston to the Minister of War, the Hon D. F. Jamison*: This Flag was made expressly by them to be opened for the first time on *Fort Sumpter*.

We suppose the wishes of Major Anderson will be consulted in this affair.

THE DAMAGE THE REBELS DO US IN EUROPE.

Letters from Frankfort inform the diplomatists in Washington that trade and manufactures in Germany are suffering from the civil commotion in the United States. Heretofore, when Europe was threatened with civil war, they relied on our country, but in the present distracted condition of American affairs, it is found that very serious effects are produced in the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse.

SECESSION RHETORIC.

This is a paragraph from the prospectus of a Georgia paper:

We shall counsel our people to throw off the tyranny of Northern fanaticism, and substitute independence and freedom in its place. We shall hail liberty as a celestial goddess, and counsel our people to enjoy it in a Southern Confederacy. Here rich, how great and powerful it may become, will appear, from time to time, in our columns.

THE LEADER OF THE FLORIDA TROOPS AT PENSACOLA.

Major William H. Chase, formerly of the United States corps of engineers, is the leader of the State troops at Pensacola, Florida. He was formerly a resident of Massachusetts, and received the appointment of cadet from that State to the military academy at West Point, where he graduated, March 3, 1815. He was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the corps of engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenancy April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain, and major date respectively, March 31, 1819, January 1, 1825, and July 7, 1838. In 1844 he was a member of the special board of engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the board of engineers from March 13, 1848, to September, 1848. He resigned his position in the Federal army October 31, 1856. Major Chase is a man of indomitable perseverance and courage, and ranks high as a military engineer and strategist. He is about sixty-four years of age, and possesses a large private fortune.

THE UNION IN MARYLAND.

Proceedings have been instituted in Charles county, Maryland, to elect delegates to an unauthorized and revolutionary State Convention, to overrule the lawful government of Maryland. Such attempts will only cover the parties concerned in them with odium.

SECESSION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Natchez *Free Trader* announced with immense excitement that the secession of Mississippi from the Union, and, strangely enough, surmounted its paragraph with the stars and stripes of the Union!

THE BATTERIES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Louisville *Journal* is informed by a respectable Kentuckian direct from Vicksburg, that the object of the batteries erected at that point by the State authorities of Mississippi is to obtain possession of the steamer *Star of the West*, from Pittsburg, upon which it was and that United States ordnance was to be transported to the South; and probably to prevent the passage of Federal troops. The same informant says that three of the military companies of Mississippi were in charge of the battery, and they withdrew it from the shore on Tuesday last and seized the United States hospital, which they are new occupying.

GENERAL NEWS.

that within their 66,000 square miles there is concentrated in the New England States, real and personal property to the value of not less than $2,000,000,000, which is nearly equal to the entire value of the slave States, (embracing 850,000 square miles,) exclusive of their peculiar property in slaves. Here, too, invested in manufactures alone, is a constantly busy capital of $160,000,000, which exceeds, by more than $60,000,000, the manufacturing capital of all the slave States, and the fruits of which are enjoyed by all the States. The *Spy* thinks this shows how wild a speculation it would be for any of the prodigal and dissatisfied States to set up housekeeping without the aid of the productive wealth, industry, and intelligence of New England. But, nevertheless, the plan continues to find great favor in the Middle and Western states, where New England fanaticism is as severely denounced as in the South.

CONNECTICUT GETTING READY.—Governor Buckingham has issued an order to the Connecticut militia, similar to that promulgated by Governor Adrew. He calls their attention to the importance of filling up their ranks by enlistments, of a careful inspection of their arms and equipments, of perfecting themselves in drill and discipline, and of being ready to render such service as any emergency may demand.

DEBING ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A negro lad, slave Sanford Taylor, has been committed to jail at Fairfax court-house, Va., charged with attempting to kill the family of James Robey, by mixing ground glass with their food, of which Mr Rosy, being an old gentleman, without teeth, eat largely before discovering the glass. His condition dangerous.

TheAugusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* records the sale of our bales Zippora silk cotton at 28 cents per pound. The cotton was grown by Charles McCoyEsq., of Augusta, and is pronounced by the best judges the finest and longest staple ever grown u uplands. It produces equal to Petit Gulf sel.

SPREAD OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A letter from Syria says that Fuad Pasha has inaugurated a new era in syrian civilization, by the introduction of the magnetic telegraph. The wires have been landed in Beirut which are to connect that city with Damascus. The same Pasha has also provided himself with a printing press and a supply of French type.

THE Sons of Temperance of Massachusetts have within the last three months increased their divisions 8, their memberships 1,709, and their lady visitors 1,698; they have also held 189 public meetings. Present number of divisions, 197; members, 15,075; lady visitors, 21,222.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, in Boston harbor, since the dispatch of the troops for Fort Portugas, is comparatively defenceless, and might fall an easy prey to some party of rowdies, if a vigilant eye were not kept upon them by the proper authorities.

NEW ORLEANS papers state that the revenue cutter *Lewis Cass* has been seized at Algiers, opposite New Orleans.

Scandal in High Life.

AN ADONIS OF THE BAR AND THE WIFE OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT IMPLICATED.

[From the New York Evening Post of Wednesday.

Frequenters of Broadway may remember a tall, good-looking, and handsome man, who for some years past has daily sauntered along that thoroughfare on his way to and from business. The person in question is a member of the bar, somewhat celebrated in the management of *crim. con.* and divorce cases, is a married man, and the head of an interesting family.

He is, moreover, one towards whom the wandering affections of truant wives seem to incline, if we may judge from the many scrapes in which he has been caught, and in which much injury has been occasioned to innocent persons. But it is of a later, and, if possible, more disgraceful proceeding that we have to speak. The legal gentleman has, for years, been the intimate friend and confidant of a prominent politician, formerly a merchant in this city. He visited the house of his friend, and was ever welcome to the hospitable board.

A beautiful wife did the honors of the merchant's establishment, and it was to her that the lawyer paid suit. Upon the friend's return to the city from a late political or business tour, he first heard rumors of an intimacy that disturbed him. At most unwilling to doubt his wife he was yet prevailed upon to put detectives upon her track, that the truth or falsity of the charges against her might be proved. Their efforts resulted in a discovery that finally led to the exposure of the guilty parties, and the merited punishment of the gay lawyer.

A day or two ago the lady was seen to enter one of the most notorious houses in the city. The husband was notified, and in a few minutes arrived. He accompanied the officers, and at once proceeded to burst open the doors of the apartments. The first room he entered was occupied, but not by the persons he was in search of. A like result followed in two other instances.

At last he forced his way into the apartment in which his wife was concealed, and flew upon the lawyer, and, after a [illegible] hand, succeeded in a few moments [illegible] a severe beating, and then kicked [illegible] stairs. The wife, meanwhile, tried to [illegible] her paramour from the effects of a just punishment.

The next act of the drama was the sending for the brothers of the woman by the husband. They came and saw their sister disgraced and ruined. No words of excuse or palliation were offered, and none expected; the scene, the place, the circumstances, and more than all, the confession which she made to her brothers, were enough to sink her forever. The husband soon after went to the lawyer's home and found that he was in the doctor's hands. Telling the true story of the beating, he next repaired to a wholesale lace house in Broadway, where he called for one of the principal salesmen there engaged, who, in consequence of some admissions of the wife, underwent a like punishment to that awarded his fellow-conspirator.

It appears from the confession of the woman that she has been intimate with the lawyer for some time, and that she had placed herself completely in his power. It is surmised that he imparted this fact to some of his friends, one of whom, the salesman above referred to, probably used it to ingratiate or force himself into her favor, and it was this knowledge that led the husband to make the second assault.

Thus the matter stands at present. The whole subject will, of course, be made public in litigation.

Our New York Letter.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY OF THE EXPORT TRADE—THE SPEECH OF MR. CLEMENS—60,000 SKATERS AT CENTRAL PARK—WHAT BILLY MULLIGAN IS DOING—A NEW STYLE OF ENVOY—NOTABILITIES ELECTED TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—"CAPTURE" OF THE NAVY YARD—WALLACK "RAISING THE WIND"—ISABELLA HINCKLEY—THE "PRINCE OF RAILS" AND MRS LINCOLN.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, January 23, 1861.

Our export trade goes on magnificently. Last week, the total of domestic products sent abroad amounted to $2,756,311—a million and a quarter more than in the corresponding week of 1860; while the aggregate, since January 1, reaches $7,775,490, or *nearly three millions* more than in the same period last year, and *five millions* more than in the first three weeks of 1859. This great activity imparts unusual animation to everything in the vicinity of the wharves, and lights up the countenances of shipping merchants and speculators in breadstuffs with a smile almost celestial.

The speech of Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives, has produced a profound sensation and impression. It is regarded as the best effort for the Union that has yet been made in the popular branch of Congress, and is looked upon as significant of the position that will be assumed by western Virginia if a struggle shall come.

Central Park presented an unprecedented appearance yesterday. Between one and four o'clock in the afternoon, upwards of sixty thousand people were on the skating ponds. In the evening, immense numbers were on hand to enjoy the sport, the ponds being lit up by calcium lights, making the scene in the highest degree brilliant and exciting.

The authorities of the State Prison at Sing Sing have at last found something to do for Mr. Billy Mulligan. He is now filling the useful and not laborious position of waiter—passing bean-soup and boiled tatoe to his fellow-convicts, with the promptitude and grace that were marked peculiarities in his public and professional movements.

We have a new style of ambassador. Yesterday there appeared among the money magnates of Wall street, Mr. Taylor, an agent of the State of Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi, who comes hither to see if he can make some arrangements for moving the cotton crop. Events at the South have so completely disarranged the usual machinery of trade that planters cannot obtain an advance, at home, of a dollar, or even insure their cotton, and unless some means of raising money can be devised here, they must be reduced to distress unprecedented.

The Democratic State Union Convention, to be held at Albany on Thursday of next week, will be composed of many distinguished men. Buffalo has selected as delegates from that city ex-President Fillmore, Judges Clinton and Verplanck, and Eli Cook

New York is having a hearty guffaw over the "capture of the Brooklyn navy yard." It seems, after all, that some wag started the affair as a "sell," and worked it up with great ingenuity and success. The officer who happened to be in command at the yard, Captain Foote, is a demonstrative Republican, and did what little he could to help on the joke, for the benefit of his party. He made a ridiculous fuss over, or bringing the Brooklyn military into the matter, when there were at the moment on Governor's Island about seven hundred United States troops, that could have been transported to the yard in thirty minutes' time, and nobody been the wiser. Great place, this, for big jokes!

The stringency of the times has exerted a frosty influence on the veteran Wallack, who a little time since suspended work on his new theatre, for the want of certain representatives of value. Yesterday he got a few of them together in number, I think—clubbed together, advanced one thousand dollars each, and with that the game old individual will be apt to push forward the edifice to completion. These ten gentlemen were inhabitants of that curious region called Wall street, where the human affections are known to be developed in the largest manner.

This evening Isabella Hinckley, the Yankee prima donna, debuts at the Academy of Music. She is pronounced to be good looking, has good action, a good voice, and fully up to all the Italian business. A number of her old Boston friends have come down to "assist" at the entertainment, and propose afterwards to have a jollification.

Young Robert Lincoln, the Prince of Rails, was in town yesterday, and was lionized a bit by a few ambitious young Republicans. He was taken to the United States Treasury, and shown those bars of gold that are to be painted white by Mr. Cisco, and thence walked over to the Stock Exchange, during the business hour, and there beheld that fierce, brief strife between bulls and bears, typical of that fierce contest that is now being fought between the fire-eaters of the South and the Union-loving men of the North. The young Prince is rather intelligent-looking, and deported himself with becoming modesty. Mrs Lincoln is in town again, engaged in that celestial occupation of womanhood—shopping. She is a guest at the Metropolitan. Last evening she was at the Brooklyn Opera House. HURON.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. G. BIDDLE, WM. C. KEMBLE, JOHN E. ADDICKS. } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia

Ship Tuscarora, Dunley.....Liverpool, Jan 25
Ship Isaac Jeanes, Chipman.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Frank Rodgers, Nickerson.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Elizabeth J. Foulkes.....Port au Spain, soon
Bark Walter Scott, Fisher.....Barbadoes, soon
Brig Hallie, Hamilton.....Port de Trance, soon
Schr J W Allen, Marshman.....Cienfuegos, soon
Schr Evoline, Yorke.....Havana, soon
Schr Gov Barton, Winsmore.....St Thomas, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE FOR	DAYS
Canadian	Portland, Liverpool	Jan 26
Edinburgh	New York, Liverpool	Jan 26
John Bell	New York, Glasgow	Jan 29
Asia	New York, Liverpool	Jan 30
Marathon	New York, Liverpool	Jan 31
Teutonia	New York, Southampton	Feb 1
G Washington	New York, Liverpool	Feb 2
Arago	New York, Southampton	Feb 2
North Briton	Portland, Liverpool	Feb 2
Vigo	New York, Liverpool	Feb 2
Niagara	Boston, Liverpool	Feb 6
Kedar	New York, Liverpool	Feb 9
Bohemian	Portland, Liverpool	Feb 9
Mississippi	New York, Havre	Feb 12
Arabia	Boston, Liverpool	Feb 12
Kedar	New York, Liverpool	Feb 16
Edinburgh	Portland, Liverpool	Feb 16
New York	New York, Southampton	Feb 16
United Kingdom	New York, Glasgow	Feb 16
Europa	New York, Liverpool	Feb 20
Africa	New York, Liverpool	Feb 23
Jura	New York, Liverpool	Feb 23

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Lowlander	Glasgow	New York	Jan 29
Washington	Liverpool	New York	Jan 9
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan 12
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan 16
Bohemian	Portland	Portland	Jan 17
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Jan 19
New York	Southampton	New York	Jan 19
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Jan 19
Kedar	Liverpool	New York	Jan 23
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Jan 24
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan 26
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Jan 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	Feb 4
Jura	Liverpool	New York	Feb 6
Fulton	Southampton	New York	Feb 6
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Feb 16

The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 1st, 11th, and 21st each month.

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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1861.

SUN RISES.....7 4 SUN SETS.....4 56
HIGH WATER.....1 32

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Richmond, Mitchell, Richmond, T Wehster, Jr.
Steamship Boston, Crocker, New York, J Alderdice.
Schr Chance, Satterthwaite, (new) Maloy, A Heron, Jr, & Co.
Str J S Shaver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Jan 23—9 A M.

Four schooners came in this morning, and are now at anchor inside the Breakwater. The U S revenue cutter Forward, from a cruise, still remains at harbor. Wind NE Barometer never before known here to be so high (30.72) as to-day, which is indicative of bad weather being at hand.

Yours, &c. N. W. HICKMAN.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Palestine, Martin, from New York for Liverpool, was passed 21st inst. (no supposed) lat 41 50, long 63 42.

Ship W J Morris, Jackson, for London, sailed from Calcutta Nov 24.

Ship Antagonist, Evans, from London 19th Oct. for Sitka, was spoken 20th Nov, lat 2 N, long 25 W.

Ship Ironsides, Chase, from Liverpool 12th ult, at Boston 23d inst

Ship Northampton, Elwell, unsertain, was at Havre 9th inst.

Ship Queen of the Seas, Gardner, from Bombay for Liverpool, was spoken 18th Nov, lat 14 N, long 55 E.

Bark Roanoke, Thompson, for New York, was at Rio de Janeiro 7th ult.

Bark Hannah Hallett, hence, at Trieste—no date.

Brig Tallulah, Plumer, from Baltimore for Rio de Janeiro, was spoken 12th ult, lat 8 N, long 28 W.

Schr Adelso, Hurley, hence, arrived at St John, NB, 14th inst.

Schr Emma L Day, Hackney, cleared at New York 23d inst, for Newbern.

Schr Fannie, Vance, from Vera Cruz, was at Galveston—no date.

Schr A M Edwards, Edwards, from New York, was at Newbern 21st inst.

Schr O H Townsend, Pattison, cleared at Baltimore 20th inst, for Philadelphia, via Norfolk.

At Gibraltar, Jan. 1st, the past year, there were 994 arrivals of vessels, and 993 clearances. In the district 19 vessels were built, having an aggregate tonnage of 2999 tons.

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 Steam Engines of all kinds, high and low pressure, Iron Boats, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being prepared to build Marine and River Engines, high sixes, 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, Flue, 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 warranted of the best quality.

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 S. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY.

Jo14-tf BEACH and PALMER streets.

SAMUEL V. MERRICK, JAMES MERRICK. WILLIAM M. 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, Iron Boats, Iron Boats, &c; Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, 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 Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.

Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neafie's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. au5-7

POINT PLEASANT FOUNDRY, No. 951 BEACH Street, Kensington, Philadelphia.—WILLIAM H. TYERS 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 Sugar House Work, Gearing. Castings made from Reverberatory or Cupola Furnaces, in dry or green sand, or cam. m19-tf

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, WILLIAM MCKEE, NALBRO FRAZIER, JOHN M. ATWOOD, BENJ. T. TREDICK, HENRY WHARTON, MORDECAI L. DAWSON, GEO. H. STUART, JOHN H. BROWN, B. A. FAHNESTOCK, ANDREW D. CASH, J. L. ERRINGER.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. fo18

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835. Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT streets, *PHILADELPHIA.*

MARINE INSURANCE, On Vessels, Cargo, Freight, } To all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods by Rivers, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriages, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally, On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1860.

$100,000	United States five ⅝ cent. loan	$103,500 00
115,000	United States six ⅝ cent. Treasury Notes, (with accrued interest)	119,453 34
100,000	Pennsylvania State five ⅝ cent. loan	95,970 00
21,000	do. do. six do. do.	21,945 00
123,050	Philadelphia City six ⅝ cent. Loan	125,203 37
50,000	Tennessee State five ⅝ cent. loan	24,000 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage six ⅝ cent. bonds	45,000 00
15,000	300 shares, stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,800 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
$866,700 par.	Cost $847,338.34. Market val.	$854,356 71
Bills receivable, for insurances made		171,386 42
Bonds and mortgages		34,500 00
Real estate		61,363 33
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company		51,566 02
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies		2,656 50
Cash on hand—in banks	$23,573 16	
in drawer	435 55	
		29,108 81
		$904,907 51

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, John C. Davis, Samuel Grant, William Eyre, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Jr. R. M. Huston, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Charles Kelly, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penniston, Henry Sloan, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer Mivins, Thomas C. Hand, Robert Burton, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua H. Bispham, John B. Semple, Pittsb'g, D. T. Morgan, " A. B. Shear, " WILLIAM MARTIN, President. THOS. C. HAND, Vice President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. m017-tf

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE—Nos. 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Chartered in 1794—Capital $300,000—Feb. 1, 1860, cash value $435,792 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, Simeon Toby, Charles Macalister, William Maris, John B. Budd, William R. White, George C. Carson, HENRY D. SHERRERD, President. WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. jes-tf

EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY —Office No. 409 WALNUT Street.

FIRE INSURANCES on Store and Merchandise generally, on favorable terms, either limited or perpetual.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Bonsall, John J. Gillingham, Joshua Townsend, Thomas Marsh, Saml. L. Smedley, Edward D. Roberts, John A. Griffiths, Reuben G. Haly, John McDowell, Jr., Jos. T. Hale, Bellerjoute, JEREMIAH BONSALL, President. JOHN G. GINNODO, Vice President. EDWARD W. DAVIS, Secretary mh

FIRE INSURANCE. — MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia. No. 138 SOUTH FOURTH Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia, pays all Deposits of Losses by Fire.

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 deposits entrusted to its care, but have it at their ready return, with 6 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, John Bilderback, Malachi W. Sloan, Jeremiah Comfort, John Hallowell, Jos. M. Satterthwaite, Gyrus Cadwallader, Morris Russell, Charles Lanning, Henry Delany, Samuel Bunting, Jones Yerkes, John Alexander. JACOB B. SHANNON, President. GYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. ap27

"A Dollar saved is twice earned."

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 DILLINGER, President. ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President. WILLIAM J. REES, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Henry D. Benner, Edward L. Carter, Robert Selfridge, Samuel K. Ashton, G. Lansdale Mason, Francis Lee, F. Carroll Brewster, Joseph B. Jarr, Francis Lee, Joseph Yerkes, James M. Scott. 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 a perfect security to the depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to this institution. au1-1y

SAVING FUND—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, corner THIRD and CHESTNUT Street.

Large and small sums received, and paid back on demand without notice, with FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.

Office hours, from 9 until 3 o'clock every day, and on MONDAY EVENINGS from 7 until 9 o'clock.

DRAFTS for sale on England, Ireland, Scotland and France.

HENRY C. GIBSON, President. STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD, Treasurer. JAMES R. MCALLISTER, Secretary. PLINY FISK, Actuary. s2tf

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the Matter of Estate of WORRELL COATES & CO.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALEXANDER L. MASSEY, assignee