THE REVOLUTION.

What has been the Policy of the Administration.

The Warlike Intelligence at Charleston.

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[Despatch to the Baltimore American.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

This has been a most exciting day in Washington—almost unprecedented—the rumors afloat being more varied and contradictory than on any preceding day in this lamentable era in the history of the Union.

THE FORT SUMPTER TROUBLES.

It is very generally conceded here to-day that the recent army and navy movements at New York are intended for the relief of Major Anderson and his beleaguered garrison in Fort Sumpter. The difficulty that has arisen with regard to the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and the present position of affairs, are, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:

Nearly four weeks since the President and Cabinet, on the representation of General Scott, decided to evacuate Fort Sumpter as a military necessity—that is to say, reinforcing and provisioning of it was not deemed essential, in view of the cost of blood and treasure it would require to accomplish the purpose. This decision of the President was communicated to Major Anderson by a special messenger, with instructions to open negotiations with the military authorities at Charleston to carry the project into execution.

These negotiations have been progressing ever since; and the numerous messengers that have been passing between Charleston and Washington have communicated to Major Anderson the instructions of the Government, and to the President the demands of the authorities of the Southern Confederacy. It is understood that Major Anderson *refused*, under instructions, an unconditional surrender of the fort—as to the Confederacy, *but proposed to abandon it with his garrison, leaving the fort in possession of a corporal and two privates, to protect the property of the Government, and leave it thus to await future events.* He is also understood to have demanded of Gen. Beauregard that a pledge should be given him that no attempt should be made to take possession of it after the evacuation of the garrison, and that the officer left in charge should not be molested, or his possession as the nominal representative of the Government interfered with.

This proposition did not meet the views of Gen. Beauregard, who demanded that the flag of the United States should be saluted and lowered, as was done at the Pensacola navy yard, and that a formal surrender of the fort should be made by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Southern Confederacy, and the Confederacy flag of seven stars raised on the flagstaff and saluted.

The demand, which would be a virtual recognition by the President and Major Anderson of the existence of the Southern Confederacy, *was firmly refused, and the decision of Major Anderson was subsequently sustained and approved by the President and his Cabinet.* The matters stood thus up to the commencement of last week, when Gen. Beauregard intimated to Major Anderson that if the demand of the Confederacy was not complied with, he would be immediately forced to open fire off all further communication between the fort and Charleston, and that his regular supplies of marketing would be stopped. This fact was brought to Washington by Col. Chesnut, an aid-de-camp of the Confederacy. A Cabinet meeting was then called, and it is said that the refusal to make a formal surrender of the fort and the lowering of the flag was unanimously reaffirmed.

Immediately after this decision orders were given for the military and naval preparations that have since occasioned so much excitement, the object being to use them, if necessary, in relieving the garrison of Major Anderson from threatened starvation, and maintaining the dignity of the Government and the honor of the flag in Charleston harbor; or if not required there, to despatch the expedition to Texas, to maintain the treaty stipulations of the Government on the frontier, and drive back the Indians and Mexicans who are threatening to invade the State.

In the meantime, Lieutenant Talbot was despatched by Major Anderson to Washington, with further information as to the condition of affairs, in which rumor says that *Major Anderson urged the Government not to allow the flag which he had so long maintained, in the face of his besiegers to be humbled as they required*, and to compel the gallant men who had stood so nobly by him, including the mechanics who have been with them if they had desired, to witness the humiliating sight of any flag but that of their country floating from its battlements.

This despatch, the last from Major Anderson, was received on Friday evening last, when orders were sent to New York to hurry on the expedition at the earliest possible moment, and its destination fixed for Sumpter. In the meantime information was received at Washington that General Beauregard had notified Major Anderson that he would be allowed to receive no further supplies, or hold any communication with Charleston. On receiving this information, the President despatched Lieutenant Talbot to Charleston, with instructions to Major Anderson to notify the Confederated authorities that the Government proposed immediately to despatch an unarmed vessel with food for the garrison at Fort Sumpter, and that he was instructed, if the vessel should be fired upon, to return the fire from Fort Sumpter. Mr. Chew, of the State Department, was also sent, in the evening of the same day, to Charleston, to informally communicate with the authorities, and inform them what was the decision and purpose of the Government, in case Lieutenant Talbot was refused access to Major Anderson. They were both denied the opportunity of communicating with Fort Sumpter, and are expected to arrive here tonight.

The expedition from New York was accordingly ordered to rendezvous off the Charleston bar, where, if the rough weather has not interfered with them, they will probably reach to-morrow. Commander Porter, a son of Commodore Porter, in command of the *Powhatan*, has full charge of the naval expedition, and has instructions from the President and Gen. Scott as to the course he shall pursue. The military portion of the expedition, and the forces when landed, will be under the command of Lieut. Col. Harvey Brown, who has been stationed for two years past at Old Point Comfort—a most gallant and discreet officer. There will be, it is said, no precipitate act calculated to bring about a collision, but an effort will be made to induce Gen. Beauregard to allow the unarmed vessel to proceed to Sumpter and land her cargo of provisions. If this is refused, she will start in without obtaining permission, and, if fired upon by the shore batteries, Major Anderson will respond from Sumpter, and the forces will be landed from the steamers and the batteries attacked in the rear.

The above is a summary of the programme of affairs as obtained from those most likely to be well informed, amid the mass of rumors that are afloat at the capital.

In connection with army and navy officers, I understand that Major Anderson has no doubt of his ability to ultimately silence the batteries by which he is surrounded, and to turn the famous floating battery "Iced Iron" so soon as it is placed in position before his guns. He is said to be most anxious to avoid a conflict, but prefers it to the humbling of the Government and the trailing of its flag in the sight of the enemy without an effort to defend it.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—THE ONUS OF WAR ON THE SECESSIONISTS.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Should there be a collision at Charleston to-day or to-morrow, the responsibility will rest where it belongs, upon the heads of the Secessionists. The Government is simply discharging a plain but imperative duty. Let the facts be clearly and everywhere understood. Assured that the Union feeling would be reinforced at the cost of thousands of lives, the Administration informed the Charleston authorities that Major Anderson would, with his command, evacuate the fort, leaving it, with the public property, in charge of a small guard. This proposition was rejected, the traitors demanding an unconditional surrender—a demand to which no Government, with self-respect or manhood, could submit.

"The Government decided, promptly, that Fort Sumpter should be provisioned, for which purpose a steamer with supplies was despatched, followed by ships of war to act as circumstances required. Fort Sumpter will, therefore, be supplied with provisions, 'peaceably, if it can—forcibly if it must.'

"The blood—if blood is shed—must stain the garments of the aggressors. In offering to withdraw its troops, the Government went to the verge of forbearance and conciliation."

The *Tribune* thus comments upon this statement:

"We incline to think there must be some mistake here. It is certain that such propositions have been made by the President, and rejected by Gov. Pickens and his councillors? We have heard such a rumor before, but have given it no credence, nor can we believe it now without very strong evidence indeed. Our own impression is, that while views have thought it necessary to abandon the fort, President Lincoln has never entertained such a purpose."

The *Tribune* Charleston correspondent thus alludes to the matter: It is asserted that the Government was willing to withdraw Major Anderson, but that Gen. Beauregard imposed humiliating terms, and required the Major to strike his flag, give up his sword, and surrender the fort to him. This neither the Government nor Major Anderson would listen to for an instant. It was then determined that Major Anderson should be provisioned and the stars and stripes kept flying over Fort Sumpter. A great many very much blame Gen. Beauregard for imposing such terms, and thereby bringing the impending calamity on Charleston The people were willing to get rid of Major Anderson on almost any terms, and they regard the course of Gen. Beauregard as altogether unnecessary, and a costly folly, of which there have been so many. But there is no escape.

THE WARLIKE INTELLIGENCE AT THE SOUTH—WHAT THE CHARLESTON NEWSPAPERS THINK OF IT—WAR DECLARED.

[From the Charleston Mercury, April 9.]

Our authorities yesterday evening received notice from Lincoln's Government, through a special messenger from Washington, that an effort would be made to supply Fort Sumpter with provisions, and that if this were permitted no attempt would be made to reinforce it with men. This message comes simultaneously with a fleet, which we understand is now off our bar waiting for daylight and tide to make the effort threatened.

We have partially submitted to the insolent military domination of a handful of men in our bay for over three months after the declaration of our independence of the United States. The object of this self-humiliation has been to avoid the effusion of blood, while such preparation was made as to render it causeless and useless. It seems we have been unable, by discretion, forbearance, and preparation to effect the desired object, and that now the issue of battle is to be forced upon us. The gage is thrown down, and we accept the challenge. We will meet the invader, and the God of battles must decide the issue between the hostile hirelings of Abolition hate and Northern tyranny, and the people of South Carolina, defending their freedom and their homes. We hope such a blow will be struck in behalf of the South that Sumpter and Charleston harbor will be remembered at the North as long as they exist as a people.

THE END OF NEGOTIATION.

Much surprise was created about six o'clock yesterday evening by the announcement upon the bulletin-board of the *Mercury* that Lieutenant Talbot—now Captain Talbot, of the United States Army—had returned, and was at Charleston Hotel. It appears that he was accompanied by Mr. R. S. Chew, the confidential secretary, we believe, of Secretary Chase. Captain Talbot came as bearer of despatches to Major Anderson, and upon making known his mission to General Beauregard, was paramportorily refused permission to communicate with Fort Sumpter.

Mr. Chew, we understand, came as special messenger to the authorities here, with an official notification from the Lincoln Government that Fort Sumpter was to be provisioned—peaceably, if practicable, forcibly, if necessary. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Chew received no information of a very consoling nature.

Both he and Captain Talbot departed on their return to Washington by the eleven o'clock train.

During the afternoon despatches had been received of a nature to warrant the belief that a formidable naval force was off our coast. Subsequent despatches confirming the first reports, it was determined to send down additional troops to the harbor fortification. Shortly before midnight the city was startled by the booming of seven guns from the Citadel Green—the signal for the mustering of the Seventeenth regiment. In a few minutes the wet, misty streets were all commotion; volunteers could be seen hurrying to and fro to join their respective commands, and the neighborhood of the City Hall was speedily thronged by the citizen soldiery, who, like true "minute men," had left their beds and hastily donned the knapsack and shouldered the musket. As company after company filed silently down to the boats, the occasional flashes of the lightning lit up their bright bayonets and glazed kepis, and nothing save the steady measured tramp of the men disturbed the solemn stillness.

Col. Rion's regiment, from Kershaw, was sent for yesterday, and is expected to arrive this morning. Ample provision has been made for accommodations of the troops. Before daylight this morning the force at the threatened points will be fully doubled.

The Charleston *Courier* of Monday indulges in the following editorial comment:

"The intelligence which we publish in our telegraphic columns this morning is very warlike in its character; and, while nothing definite is ascertained as to the destination of these troops, it behooves us all to be vigilant and on the alert. In the event that this force should be destined for the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter we have no doubt that all the available force of the city will be thrown upon such points as circumstances may indicate to be the most important. With reference to that, however, it is not our province to interfere. We are content to leave the matter in the hands of those so competent to direct them; but we desire to say a word to those who have in their employ members of the military companies.

"Some dissatisfaction has, as we know, been expressed that on a former occasion persons, members of military companies, were forced by their employers to decide between losing their situations or leaving their companies. With reference to the past we have no complaint to make. We do not desire to enter into it, but we earnestly hope that for the future no such impediment will be placed by any one in the way of the military. This is not the time for consulting personal convenience or pecuniary advantage. The highest duty is now to the State, and he is doing the best service who is obeying the orders of the State. He, therefore, who throws the slightest obstacle in the way of the fullest and most perfect obedience to the State will merit, and certainly should receive, the censure of all good men."

There is reason for believing that the reports of orders from Washington for evacuation have only been designed to deceive and beguile. Fortunately, they have failed in that, so far as vigilance and preparation on the part of the State have been concerned. The complication and difficulties arising out of the occupation of Fort Sumpter were caused by an act of Major Anderson, on his own responsibility, and without specific orders. It seems to be the determination of the powers of Government that rule in Washington to leave to the same discretion, and to individual responsibility the settlement of this question. We shall soon learn how he will decide under this grave alternative. All sons of the South must and will approve the step which has been taken, after long and unappreciated forbearance. Until further orders from Montgomery the usual mail facilities will be continued.

"Major Anderson, on receiving the official notice from Gen. Beauregard's messenger, intimated that he would forward his reply by nine o'clock on Monday morning. He stated however, that he had anticipated the order for some time past.

"This, though an important step, does not necessarily inaugurate hostilities. It will be remembered that the communication between Fort Sumpter and the city, for two weeks after the removal of Major Anderson to Fort Sumpter, was withheld from the garrison, and no supplies allowed to be furnished. In deference to a request of Southern Commissioners and Representatives, friendly relations were again restored, and Major Anderson permitted to purchase and receive his daily market supplies. It is said that the garrison have been obliged, for the last few days, to use some of the flooring for fuel."

THE SECESSION OF ARIZONA AND THE PROGRAMME IT INVOLVES.

[From the New York Herald, of Friday.]

Arizona has seceded, gone out, left the Union and joined the Confederate States. Arizona! Where is Arizona? It is the Gadsden country; the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty, and for which the United States has paid, if we are not mistaken, ten millions of dollars to Mexico. Arizona, as yet, is of very little account. Its general character is that of a desert, and its white population is limited to a few hundreds in a few villages. But as this unorganized Territory extends to the head of the Gulf of California, and as its mountains and valleys are known to be rich in silver and gold, it has very great expectations of one day being a second edition of California, particularly with the annexation of Sonora and Lower California, which will include that gulf, six or seven hundred miles long, the peninsula, and, on the Pacific, a corresponding line of sea coast.

The prospective annexation and command of the Pacific Ocean is, no doubt, at the bottom of this Arizona secession movement. New Mexico proper lies between Arizona and Texas; so that to make the secession line complete across the continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California, New Mexico must secede; and she will probably be the next to go. Then, if they can hold their ground, the Confederate States, occupying the north side of our Mexican boundary all the way through to the Gulf of California, will have secured the monopoly of any further acquisition of Mexican soil. This is the game which, we suspect, the appointment of Hon. Tom Corwin as Mr. Lincoln's minister to Mexico is designed to block. And thus the reader will perceive that this secession of Arizona, though a small affair of itself, comprehends a grand programme of expansion on the part of the Confederate States, which the Government of the United States is moving to defeat. To this end, it is probable that the troops which arrived here yesterday from Texas will be shipped back that same night. General Scott's long head in military matters is in this work, and we hope he may live to see the end of it, and the reign of peace once more.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

HAVANA, April 6.—The commissioners for European Powers from the Confederate States of America arrived here by the steamship *Havana* on the 3d instant, and took apartments at the Hotel Cubano, kept by Mrs. Sarah E. Brewer. The commissioners are Judge P. A. Rost, who has his lady with him, and his son, Alphonse Rost, private secretary, and Hon. W. L. Yancey, with Walker Fearn, Esq., as secretary of legation.

They declined the proffered attentions and civilities of the consul General Helm, and expect those of the British Consul General, which has been a matter of much surprise among those who know the antecedents all round, and how little of real sympathy can exist between John Bull and the representatives of the peculiar institutions of the South, against which he thrusts his horns with persistent violence.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The New Bedford *Standard* says that Mr. Geo. Ricketson of that city has just returned from Charleston, where he has been serving on the cutter *Aiken*. Being required to enlist for a year instead of a month, he declined and came home. Mr. Ricketson says the soldiers at Charleston are mostly Northerners and foreigners. The chivalry are anxiously awaiting a fight, being confident that "one of their men is good for three Yankees." He visited the noted floating battery, and went on board of it. He pronounces it a failure, the side upon which the guns are mounted drawing so much more water than the opposite that the guns cannot be brought to bear on Fort Sumpter unless it is moored very near it.

"A Dollar saved is twice earned."

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
EDWARD C. BIDDLE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius.....Liverpool, May 1
Ship Wm Cummings, Cope.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Daphne, Havener.....London, soon
Ship Belle of the Ocean, Reed.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Ellen Morgan, Hall.....Laguayra, soon
Bark Fenelon, Holkins.....Fernando Po, soon
Bark Rose Bridge, Pharo.....Cork, soon
Brig B T Martin, French.....Havana, soon
Brig Montana Bay, Darling.....Vera Cruz, soon
Brig Gustavo, Trapani.....Cork, soon
Brig Lozano, Evans.....St Jago de Cuba, soon
Brig Thomas, Da Cunha.....Pernambuco, soon
Schr Geo J Jones, Crowell.....Demerara, soon
Schr Eveline, York.....Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1861.

SUN RISES.....5 22—SUN SETS.....6 54
HIGH WATER.....4 19

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Richmond, Mitchell, from Richmond, Norfolk 30 hours, with mdse, &c, to Thos Webster, Jr.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, 20 hours from New York, with mdse and passengers to James Alldredge.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, from Liverpool March 15, with mdse, to asd and 24 second cabin and steerage passengers to Cope Bros. Sailed in company with ship Philadelphia, for this port. 19th ult, lat 45, long 7 50, exchanged signals with ship Alex Marshall, for New York, and parted company with her 23d, lat 45, long 11 30. Arrived off the Capes of the Delaware 9th inst, the weather being thick, with a gale from the NE. could not get in till the morning of the 10th. Towed up by tug America.

Ship Daphne, Havener, 34 hours from New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr H E Freeman, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with palm oil to Thos & McKeone.

Schr James Nelson, Burt, 3 days from Taunton, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Lady Suffolk, Baker, 5 days from Providence, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Diamond State, Carey, 3 days from Laurel, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr El Dorado, Williams, 3 days from Laurel, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr Benj Sheppard, Marsh, 3 days from Laurel, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr Clayton & Loper, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Delaware, Denby, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Young America, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with wheat to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mechanic, Corliss, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with corn to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary Rodney, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah Lavin, Beatie, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr N Lank, Fleming, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Andrew Mapship, Hoxam, 1 day from Magnolia, Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with corn to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Lancet, Bayard, 1 day from Christiana, Del, with grain to Christian & Curran.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Curran.

Schr Mary Hendrickson, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Curran.

Schr J L Bewley, Pearce, 1 day from Dover, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Vandalia, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr T P McColley, Carter, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, 24 hours from New York, with mdse.

CLEARED.

Ship Lancaster, Doane, Liverpool, J R Penrose.
Brig Irma, Goonas, Matanzas, J M Cootbroth.
Brig Harp, Williams, Portland, E A Souder & Co.
Brig Ellen Morgan, Hall, Laguayra, soon.
Str H L Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A Groves, jr.

(Correspondence of the Press.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 12.

The Kingston left with 21 boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Pennington Mills and G W Stevens, wheat, whisky, &c. to Humphreys, Richman & Wright; Minnesnope, lumber and hoop-poles to Sami Bolton & Co; S B Bailey & Son, lumber to John Cook; Peck & Barnard, do to Wilmington; Sierra Alta, do to Norcross & Sheets; Mary, do to R Wolverton; England & Brown, do to Cadwalader & Co; Ne Plus Ultra, Agricola, and W C Hopfander, coal to Delaware City.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Niagara, from Boston for Liverpool, was passed 1st inst, lat 41 10, long 14 12.

Ship Saranac, Rowland, for Philadelphia 12th inst, was advertised at Liverpool 30th ult.

Bark Samson, Robinson, hence, at Havana 29th ult.

Bark Oak, Ryder, sailed from Boston 11th inst. for Philadelphia.

Bark Winona, Gallison, hence, arrived at Cienfuegos 29th ult.

Bark Washington Butcher, Collins, from Havana, at Sagua 24th ult.

Bark Florida, Munday, was at Messina 23d ult, for Boston.

Brig C H Frost, Hopkins, sailed from Havana 5th inst for Boston.

Brig Gov Bull, Arthur, hence, arrived at Cardenas 29th ult.

Brig S Thurston, Elliott, sailed from Havana 3d inst. for Sagua and Philadelphia.

Brig Joseph Cabliss, at Cardenas 27th ult. from New York.

Brig Ella Reed, Davis, cleared at Havana 4th inst. for Cardenas.

Schr C W Hyneon, Eng ish, hence, arrived at Cienfuegos 25th ult.

Schr George A Tittle, Adams, sailed from Matanzas 29th ult, for New York.

Schr E W Gardner, Bourne, sailed from Matanzas 3d inst. for New York.

Schr Lady Ellen, Corson, hence, was at Montego Bay, Jamaica, loading to return.

Schr J Frazier, Steelman, hence, at Cienfuegos 29th ult.

Schr Martha Moore, Bennett, from Mobile, at Havana 1st inst.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Mason, cleared at Boston 11th inst for Wilmington, NC.

Schr Hannibal, Wentworth, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst. for New York.

Schr C M Carver, Pendleton, sailed from Matanzas 3d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr R M Browning, Risley, sailed from Providence 10th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Wm Slade, Scott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.

MEDICINAL.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S
AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

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

IT STIMULATES, EXHILARATES, INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT INTOXICATE OR SUPPRT.

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

It 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 dejected, and their nervous systems shattered; constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and healthy invigorating influence of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

DOSE.—One wine glass full as often as 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 stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.
One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

One glass will remove the most distressing pains of Colic, either in the stomach or bowels.

A few doses will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney Complaints are assured, of speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from disregard to hour, much over night, and feel the evil effects of poisonous liquors, in violent headaches, nervousness at breakfast, dizziness, sickness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day, as it will make them strong, healthy, and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face.

During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach.

All the proprietor asks is a trial, when the above has not up the INVIGORATING SPIRIT in pint bottles at one dollar per bottle.

General Depot, 45 WATER Street, New York.
DYOTT & CO., 232 North EIGHTH Street,
Wholesale Agents in Philadelphia.

And for sale by JOHN H. EATON, 56 N. EIGHTH Street, and all Druggists. 6-tuthly

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRATED FRENCH CORSETS FOR LADIES, and the only Importers under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only on Mrs. Betts, in her rooms, No. 1033 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her appliances. Those only are genuine having the United States copyright, labels on the box, and signature, and sold only on the Supporters, with testimonials 6-tuthly

COAL FREIGHTS.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1861.

The Rates of Freight and Toll on Anthracite Coal, transported by this Company, will be as follows, on and after March 15, 1861, until further notice:

To	FROM Schl. Haven.	Port Carbon.	Mt. Carbon.	Port Clinton.	Schl. Haven.	Auburn.	Port Clinton.
To Richmond	$1 58	$1 47	$1 40	$1 30	$1 20	$1 15	$1 25
" Philadelphia	1 46	1 47	1 40	1 30	1 20	1 15	1 15
" Inclined Plane	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 05	1 15
" Norristown	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 05	1 15
" Germantown & R.	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 05	1 15
" Falls of Schuylkill	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 05	1 15
" Manayunk	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 05	1 15
" Depot, Spring Garden	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 05	1 15
" Consohocken	1 22	1 21	1 17	1 06	1 00	0 95	1 02
" Swede Furnace	1 22	1 21	1 17	1 06	1 00	0 95	1 02
" Conshy	1 22	1 21	1 17	1 06	1 00	0 95	1 02
" Norristown or Bridgy'	1 22	1 21	1 17	1 06	1 00	0 95	1 02
" Fayet'e Ford	1 14	1 13	1 09	0 98	0 92	0 87	0 94
" Valley Forge	1 14	1 13	1 09	0 98	0 92	0 87	0 94
" Phœnixville	1 06	1 07	1 03	0 92	0 86	0 81	0 88
" Fayet'e Ford	1 06	1 04	1 00	0 92	0 86	0 81	0 88
" Aramingo	1 06	1 04	97	90	86	81	88
" Kensington	1 06	1 04	97	90	86	81	88
" Pottstown	98	97	90	80	75	70	77
" Poughamaville	94	93	86	76	71	66	73
" Monocacy	92	91	84	74	69	64	71
" Birdsboro	90	89	82	72	67	62	69
" Exeter	88	87	80	70	65	60	67
" Reading	86	85	78	68	63	58	65
" Tuckerton	71	70	63	53	48	43	50
" Leesport	68	67	60	50	45	40	47
" Mohrsville	67	66	59	49	44	39	46
" Shoemakersville	67	66	59	49	44	39	46
" Hamburg	59	58	51	41	36	31	38
" Port Clinton	53	52	45	35	30	25	32
" Auburn	45	44	37	27	22	—	24
" Orwigsburg	43	42	35	25	20	—	22

By order of the Board of Managers.
mh14-1m W. H. McILHENNEY, Sec'y.

SAVING FUNDS.

SAVING FUND—FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST.—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY, 409 CHESTNUT Street, southwest corner of Third, Philadelphia. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania.

The office is open every day from nine o'clock in the morning till five o'clock, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till eight o'clock.

Hon. JOHN M. READ, President.
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President.
WILLIAM J. REES, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Henry L. Benner, Edward Carter, Robert Selfridge, Samuel K Ashton, C. Landreth Manns, F. Carroll Brewster, Joseph Harris, Thomas Lee, Joseph Yerkes, James L. Stephenson.

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

FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 SOUTH FOURTH Street, between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia, receives deposits on demand.

This Company deems 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 the money when paid can be withdrawn ONLY by their consent.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and Trustees authorized by the State of Pennsylvania, with authority to receive money from trustees and executors.

OFFICE OPEN DAILY FOR SALE AND RECEIVED. Office open daily, from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Wednesday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

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JACOB B. SHANNON, President.
CYRUS CADWALADER, Treasurer.
mh25-1y

"A Dollar saved is twice earned."

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, above Front,
mh21-1m* CAMDEN, N. J.

H. C. ULLMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, JERSEY SHORE, Pennsylvania.

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GEORGE J. HENKELS, UPHOLSTERY and CABINET WAREHOUSE, No. 924 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square, formerly of No. 173 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. ja26-3m*

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in town or country.

CASH CAPITAL, $231,110 00—ASSETS $317,143 04.
Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$163,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($20,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,463 80
Collateral loans, well secured	9,600 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	20,000 00
Allegheny County 5 per cent. Pa. R.R. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,135 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,513 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,600 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	23,350 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,000 00
The Delaware M. N. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	330 00
Bills receivable	14,302 78
Book accounts, secured interest, &c	7,104 65
Cash on hand	11,844 64
	$317,143 04

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the profits of