Letter to the Hon. Simon Cameron.

[For The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1861.

SIR: I address myself to you for the purpose of pointing out a portion of the policy that your Administration ought to adopt. I have not the slightest doubt but that your sagacity will enable you to grapple with the difficulties with which we are environed, yet, there may be some ideas which, if suggested to you, will enable your Administration to considerably shorten the war. It is astonishing how much we are even yet in a state of provincialism; how much we fear England. We are hardly yet out of our swaddling clothes. It was gravely asserted, time and again—it was the cuckoo note repeated so often that the utterers thereof believed it at last, in consequence of having asserted it so often—that England was opposed to slavery, and that in case of rebellion by the Southern States, she would certainly throw her sympathies and influence into the scale of the free North." I always laughed at editors and stump orators who wrote and spoke, and who manufactured so false a public opinion—that England was in favor of liberty for any individual nation or race. All history belies these vaunted assertions. I am almost ashamed of the whining and yelping tone of the press at the recent news from Europe. Why, sir, must we not get leave to laugh, or cry, or sneeze, unless England grants us permission? Surely, we are numerous, strong, industrious, wealthy, and warlike enough to set at defiance the Norman rulers, and owners, of the land and people of England. It almost makes one feel ashamed of being an American, to witness the toadyism of our press to everything English. Have we forgotten the sufferings of our war of Independence? Have we forgotten the atrocities perpetrated by the Tories and hired English cut-throats upon the patriots of 1776? Americans, we have only to cross over the Delaware river into Jersey to know that at one time, in a single village, twenty-three women were ravished before the eyes of their fathers, brothers, and relatives; children upon the breast were piked or bayoneted by the brutalized English mercenies; and yet, with these historic facts before us, we hear rung daily in our ears the cant, the vile detestable cant, of the love of England for liberty. There is no such thing as an English people; there are "the adscripti Glebæ," but as for a people, there is nothing of the sort. There is an aristocracy that has ruled the poor serfs of England from the day of Hastings until now; said serfs and their descendants have had no more influence upon the destinies of England or the world than the Bosjeman of the Cape of Good Hope, or the Papuas of New Guinea, except in so far as their masters and owners permit them to live, propagate their species, produce wealth, and die. It is time that this myth of Anglo-Saxon power were exploded. It is time that America learned to walk without crutches. It is time that manufacturing American public opinion was confined to those who sympathize with Republican and Democratic institutions, instead of being confided to the flunkey pseudo-philanthropists and literary mercenaries of the Norman aristocracy of Britain.

These are few of the facts that bear upon English history. I would harrow up your very soul were I to go into detail in relating the atrocities perpetrated by the Norman freebooters in Ireland, upon the Continent of Europe, in Asia, Africa, and in America.

Now, why have I directed your attention to this maudlin English sentiment? Simply to show that we must purge a great, powerful, and resolute policy, not only to foreign Governments, but a crushing policy to all rebels against the laws and Constitution of the United States. You ought to well remember that there are two great elements of a nation that we lack: these two elements are race and religion, or either. Were we a homogenous people, entirely Celtic or Teutonic, or Scandinavic, that attempt could be successfully appealed to. Were we entirely of one religion, either Catholic or Protestant, or even Mahomedan, religious fanaticism would be evoked; but as we possess neither of these elements, we must be careful to call forth patriotism, a great and noble element which we possess in an eminent degree. Perhaps the expression to call forth is not strictly logical, seeing that it has burst upon us in all its magnitude and grandeur; but it is to give to this greatest and noblest principle of the human breast a proper direction that our attention ought to be continually on the watch. Unless purity of action is the guiding impulse and motive of your Administration, (and I have no reason to doubt it,) as we have found in the Executives of the different States, our troops will soon be in a state of doubt, uncertainty, and demoralization. I regret to say that the newspapers teem with accounts of the infamous conduct of Governor Curtin and his understrappers. It has fact that cannot be denied that no State has been more liberal than Pennsylvania in voting money and men for the war, and it is also a notorious fact that no troops have been worse provided for than those of our own State. So far has this disgraceful and infamous course been pursued, that some regiments have been almost provoked to mutiny.

There should be no partisan lines now drawn, either the General or State Government or any man must take a stand. I am one of the Democrats, and nobly will they take their place in the front rank; but several Republican newspapers appear to be shocked that any man should have the hardihood to say that seventy-five per cent. of the warriors who have enrolled themselves in the defence of the country are Democrats. Yet evidence from all quarters goes to establish the fact. I do not complain of this; but I do complain that the Republican press should attempt to deny or slur it over. Therefore, it will be a statesmanlike policy upon the part of your Administration, in its dispensation of patronage, to draw no partisan lines against Union men. The Popular-Sovereignty Democrats are as strenuously for the Republic as any Republican in the land. Every employee of the Buccanier dynasty ought to be cleared out of office as soon as possible, compatible with the public interests, and among the new appointees twenty-five or thirty per cent. ought to be selected from the Popular Democracy. By acting up to this policy you will make a permanently united North; but, by ignoring those true and gallant Democrats, you will sow the seeds of distrust and animosity arising out of proscription. As the Republican press say that all party lines are erased, do not let them carry out mere partisanship in the dispensation of patronage. Let there be mutual good will on both sides.

There is another matter that ought to engage your most serious attention. Next fall, elections will be held in most of the States; wherever you can influence your friends and supporters let there be but one ticket run. In districts purely Democratic have no Republican run—that is, if the Democratic nominee is purely and unadulterately for supporting the war policy of your Administration; let the same policy hold good in Republican districts, and where the result is doubtful, let there be a mixed ticket of Union men. The beneficial effects of such a line of procedure must be seen at a glance. It will beget an entire confidence in your Administration, and it will tend to shorten the rebellion. I will show how. The rebellious States calculate upon a large number of sympathizers in the North and West. The first shot fired at Sumpter evoked such a spirit of patriotism that the treasonable sympathizers became appalled—they were terror-stricken—they knew their own guiltiness, and trembled before a patriotic but infuriate populace. Now, let me assure you that there are yet sympathizers for traitors in our midst, but not many. No opportunity must be afforded to these miscreants to increase their numbers. A united ticket in all the free States, a fair dispensation of Federal patronage to Union Democrats, as well as to Republicans, and honesty of purpose and action by State officials, will entirely and completely root out the last vestige of Disunionism; because, when the people see that every act of the Government rests upon a wide and comprehensive basis of statesmanship, they will have confidence in their Government; but if they imagine that those acts are only done to build up the Republican party, at the sacrifice of everything else, then, indeed, will have been rung the death-knell of the Government. By presenting a united North, at and after the fall elections, it will so strengthen the hands of the Government that the campaign in the South next winter will be short, crushing, decisive, and lasting, and will liberate the people of the South from the tyranny that is now grinding them to powder.

In addition to its moral effect upon Europe, it will prove to the Government of England that we are prepared to fling back into her teeth her menaces, and should war be the result, that we will carry into successful operation her own doctrine of privateering which Lord John Russell justifies. If she fires a gun upon our flag, it will be but the beginning of the end. A war will be waged with England such as she has never calculated upon; a new motto would be emblazoned upon our banners—Delenda est Carthago. But I will not anticipate. England will not go to war with us, simply because she dare not; with all her prestige and power she dare not go to war with us; she would if she dare.

Hoping that the rebellion may be crushed out without much bloodshed, but that its originators and leaders may be speedily brought to justice,

I remain yours, respectfully,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

P. S. Since the foregoing letter was written European events have fulfilled my predictions to the letter. It is to be hoped that we will get at last cured of our Anglophobia.

Our Flag Song.

[For The Press.]

In all the zones by sunlight spann'd,
The world hath yet but one free land:
From Arctic snows to tropic flowers,
No land is like this land of ours;
While, flung aloft from countless spars,
Hight waves the flag of Stripes and Stars!

The flag of Heaven, to mortals lent,
Set still with Heaven's own glories blent;
With crimson stripes, by martyrs borne,
And starry crowns, by heroes worn,
And breaks of light through sapphire bars,
High waves the flag of Stripes and Stars!

A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Cassius M. Clay's Letter to the London Times.

To the Editor of The Times.

SIR: Allow me your journal to make a few remarks upon the complications of the United States of America, which, I am surprised to find, are so little understood on this side of the Atlantic.

1. "*What are we fighting for?*" "We, the people of the United States of America," (to use the language of our Constitution,) are fighting to maintain our *nationality*, and the *principles of liberty* upon which it was founded—that nationality which Great Britain has pledged herself, both by past comity and the sacred obligations of treaty, to respect; those great principles of liberty, that all power is derived from the consent of the governed; trial by jury, freedom of speech and the press; that "without *law* there is no liberty"—which we inherited from Great Britain herself, and which, having been found to lie at the base of all progress and civilization, we desire to perpetuate for ourselves and the future of all the nations. The so called "Confederate States of America" *rebel* against us—against our nationality, and against all the principles of its structure. Citizens of the United States—of the one Government (not of confederated States, as they would have the world believe—but of "us, the people,") they propose, not by common legal consent, but by arms, to sever our nation into separate independencies. Claiming to "be let alone," they conspire against us; seize by force our forts, stores, and arms; appropriate to themselves our mints, money, and vessels at sea; capture our armies, and threaten even the capital at Washington!

The word "secession" is used to cover up treason and delude the nations. They stand to us in the relation of one "people;" the idea of "State sovereignty" is utterly delusive. We gave up the old "Confederation" to avoid just such complications as have now occurred. The States are, by our Constitution, deprived of all the rights of independent sovereigns, and the National Government acts, not through State organizations, but directly upon the citizens of the States themselves—to that highest of power, the right of *life* and *death*. The States cannot keep an army, or navy, or even repel invasion, except when necessity will not allow time for national action; can make no treaty, nor coin money, nor exercise any of the first great essential powers of "sovereignty." In a word, they can no more "secede" from the Union than Scotland or Ireland can secede from England.

The professed friends of the independence of nations and popular rights, they have not only overthrown the Constitution of the United States, but the Constitution of the "Confederate States" themselves, refusing in *every case* to refer their new usurpations to the votes of the people, thus making themselves doubly traitors to both the States and the nation. The despotic rulers over 4,000,000 of enslaved Africans, they presume to extend over us, the white races of all nations, the same despotism, by ignoring the political rights of all but their own class, by restrictions upon the popular franchise, by the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, by the terrorism of "Lynch law," or tyrannical enactments, backed by standing armies, to crush out the independence of thought, the ineradicable instincts of our world-wide humanity, with the atrocious dogma that negro slavery is the only basis of real conservatism and progressive civilization, and that the true solution of the contest of all time, between labor and capital, is that *capital should own the laborer*, whether *white or black*.

The success of such demands would send the tide of barbarism not only over the millions of the New World and the isles of the Western ocean, but roll it back over England and emancipated Europe, and blot out from history this, the greatest glory of our times.

2. "*But can you subdue the revolted States?*" Of course we can. The whole seven revolted States (2,175,000) have not as much white population as the single State of New York (3,851,563) by 1,500,000 people. If all the slave States were to make common cause, they have only 8,607,894 whites, with 4,000,000 slaves, while the Union has about 20,000,000 of homogeneous people, as powerful in peace and war as the world has seen. Intelligent, hardy, and "many-sided," their late apparent lethargy and weakness was the self-possession of conscious strength. When they had made up their minds that *force* was necessary, they moved upon Washington with such speed, numbers, and steadiness, as is not surpassed in history. We have the money (at a lower rate of interest than ever before), the men, and the command of the seas and the internal waters. We can blockade them by sea, and invade them by land, and close up the rebellion in a single year, if we are "*let alone!*" For the population of the slave States is divided, perhaps equally, for and against the Union, the loyal citizens being for the time overawed by the organized conspiracy of the traitors, while the North is united to a man, the loyal men of the South, the Democratic party, being now more earnest for the subjugation of the rebels than the Republicans.

3. "*But can you govern a' subjugated' people and reconstruct the Union?*" We do not propose to "subjugate" the revolted States—we propose to put down simply the *rebel* citizens. We go to the rescue of the loyal Unionists of all the States. We carry safety, and peace, and liberty to the Union-loving people of the South, who will of themselves (the tyranny overthrown) send back their representatives to Congress, and the Union will be "*reconstructed*" without a change of a letter in the Constitution of the United States. Did England subjugate Ireland and Scotland? Are the united kingdoms less homogeneous than of old, before the wars against rebellion? Is not the United States rise from the smoke of battle with renewed stability and power. In turn, now let us ask the British public some questions.

1st. "*Where would British honor place her sons* in America when past all history, has been the studied denouncer and real hater of the British nation, while we have been always, from the beginning, the friends of England. Because, though under different *forms of government*, we had common sympathies and a common cause, and, therefore, a common interest. England was the conservator of liberty in Europe—the old world; we in the new. The "Confederate States" are right—we England wrong. If slavery must be it in the West Indies, Her own history, and call back her freed men into chains—she, for ever by to the martyrs of freedom all the nations who have sought refuge and a magnanimous defence on her shores, return poor scaffolds and your prison house; England is no more England! Let *The Times* cease to appeal longer to the enlightened opinion of the world; nay, let the statues of the great dead through which I passed in reverence yesterday to the Houses of her political intelligence, be thrown from their pedestals, when England shall forget the services of her Chathams, her Pitts, her Foxes, and her Broughams—that justice is the only safe diplomacy—that vacillating fundamental of the independent nations.

2. *What is the interest of England now?* If we may descend to such inferior appeals, it is clearly the interest of England to stand by the Union of the States. We are her best customer; no tariff will materially affect that fact. We are the best customer of England, not because we are cotton growers or cotton-spinners, agriculturists or manufacturers, but because we are *producers and manufacturers* and have *money to spend*. It is not the South, as is urged, but the North who are the best consumers of English commerce. The free white laborer and capitalist does now, and always will, consume more than the white master and the slave. The Union and the expansion of the States and Republican policy make us the best market for England and Europe. What has the world to gain—England, France, or any of the Powers, to gain—by reducing the United States to a Mexican civilization.

3. *Can England afford to offend the great nation which will sell to it "The United States of America," even should we lose part of the South?* Twenty millions of people to-day, with or without the slave States, in twenty years will be forty millions! In another half century we will be *one hundred millions!* We will rest upon the Potomac and on the west banks of the Mississippi river, upon the Gulf of Mexico. Our railroads will run four thousand miles upon a single parallel, binding our empire, which must master the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Is England so secure in the future against home revolt or foreign ambition as to venture, now in our need, to plant the seeds of revenge in all our future?

If Ireland, or Scotland, or Wales shall attempt to secede from that beneficent Government of the United Kingdom, which now lightens their taxation and gives them security and respect at home and abroad, shall we enter into a piratical war with our race and ally, and capture and sell in our ports the property and endanger the lives of peaceable citizens of the British Empire all over the world? I enter not into the discussion of details. England, then, is our *natural ally*. Will she ignore our aspirations? If she is just, she ought not if she is honorable and magnanimous, she cannot. *If she is wise, she will not.*

Your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

United States Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., to St. Petersburg.

MORLEY'S, London, May 17.

BELT OF THE TIMES.

[From the London *Times*, May 20.]

From the last accounts we have received from the United States two things appear very evident—one, that the North, till recently so reluctant to draw the sword, is now embarking in the contest not only in an ardent but in a vindictive spirit, bent not only on defending the Union from attack, but on taking exemplary vengeance on the rebels and traitors who have risen in arms against the rights of the Confederacy, dissipated her treasure, attacked her fortresses, and confiscated her property; the other, that the final contest in which the South will have to stand for life or death must, in the imperious necessities of climate, and from the no less imperious necessity for adequate preparations, be deferred at least till the month of November of the present year. To many persons the second of these propositions appears very considerably to modify the first. Now that Washington is secure, it is argued, there is no reason to apprehend a Southern invasion of the North. The spirit of patriotic enthusiasm which has seized on all classes and on all parties, Democrats as well as Republicans throughout the Northern States has called armies into existence as if by magic, and at once put an end to the vain boast that before the 1st of May the palmetto flag would wave from the summit of the Capitol. Indeed, this result would have been produced much sooner but for the wavering and dilatory policy of Mr. Lincoln, who, honest and well-meaning, but weak, inexperienced, and laudably averse to the shedding of blood, wasted in fruitless deliberation and inexplicable delay the priceless moments during which the peace of the country might possibly have been secured. Roused at last from his reverie by the capture of Fort Sumpter, he called for armed men, and they came in such numbers and with such readiness to his call that he was terrified at his own success—"scared by the sound himself had made." Henceforth it is the President's fate to follow where he might have led. The people have taken the matter into their own hands, and with the President or without him, are determined to repay to the South, in overflowing measure, the injuries and insults which they have received.

But, it may be urged, they have six months for reflection—six months, during which passion may cool, prejudice soften down, and reason once more take possession of the reins which anger has wrested from her hands. We are sorry to say that, for our own part, we can only regard this as another of those delusions by which American patriotism for the last six months has been endeavoring to cheat herself into the idea that the last dreaded and abhorred alternative of civil war would, by some means or other, be averted. It is perfectly true that the South cannot be attacked in the Southern States until the winter season has fairly set in. The troops of the North would sicken and die among the pestilential swamps and tangled jungles of the Gulf States; and the final catastrophe, whatever the disparity of numbers, must, therefore, of necessity be deferred. But it does not follow that the North cannot employ the intervening time quite as profitably as in marching from the shores of the Potomac to those of the Mexican Gulf. The sea is open, a strict blockade may be established, and descents made on the coast in such forces, and in places so distant from each as to keep the whole seaboard in alarm, and keep back a large portion of the forces of the Confederacy from the scene of decisive action.

The seas seems likely, in the first instance, to open in Virginia. This beautiful and temperate region, watered by noble rivers, spreading out into verdant valleys, intersected by considerable ranges of mountains, with an area greater than that of England, and a seaboard possessing several harbors, offers a splendid theatre of operations to the forces of the Northern States. That part of Virginia which lies between the western slope of the Alleghanies and the Ohio, is inhabited by free settlers, firmly devoted to the Union. The whole forces of the North may, therefore, be concentrated on the conquest of Eastern Virginia, which must be overwhelmed, unless the South come in force to its support. Should the conflict have terminate in favor of the North, an advantage would be gained which would very probably decide the fate of the campaign, or even the war. Eastern and Middle Kentucky strongly in favor of the Union, and, should Virginia fall, the State can hardly be preserved for the South in the face of an overwhelming force. Missouri, with Kansas on the west, Iowa on the north, and Illinois on the east, occupies a position perilously advanced beyond the other slave States, and can hardly hope to maintain hostility, or even neutrality. Thus it is reasonable to suppose that the commencement of winter will find the North advanced along its own line, and in possession of the rich and powerful States which form the first barrier between the South and her invaders. We urge these considerations, not as proving what will be the result of the contest, but only as showing that, without venturing into an unhealthy climate, the North may yet hope for success in the subjugation of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, or even in penetrating yet farther toward the South. We conclude, therefore, that no adequate pause is likely to ensue, and that civil war is just as inevitable as if it was to be carried at once into the heart of the Gulf States.

Turning from these speculations, we call attention to the letter of Mr. Clay, minister from the United States to St. Petersburg. This lively letter-writer proposes six questions—three relating to his own country, three relating to England. The first question he is more successful in asking than answering—"What are we fighting for?" "We are fighting," says Mr. Clay, "for nationality and liberty." We can understand a fight for nationality between different races, but a fight for nationality between men of the same nationality is to us, we candidly confess it, an inexplicable enigma; nor can we better understand how a people fighting to put down rebellion, to force their fellow citizens to remain in a confederacy which they detest, and to submit to institutions which they repudiate, can be called the champions of liberty. If the South seriously threatened to conquer the North, to put down trial by jury, freedom of the press, and representative government, the contest might be for liberty; but, as this is not so, the introduction of such topics is mere rhetorical amplification. "Can you subdue the revolted States?" "Of course we can," says Mr. Clay. "Can you reconstruct the Union when one half of it has conquered the other?" "Nothing easier," says Mr. Clay. The victim of to-day will become the confederate of to-morrow; the traitors will be cast out, and the Union firmer than ever—witness the happy results of the conquest of Ireland by England, repeated over and over again, and always repeated in vain.

Having answered the questions which he supposes to be addressed to him by England, Mr. Clay becomes the questioner, and asks us where our honor would place us in the contest. Clearly by by the side of the Union, because, he says, if slavery be extended in America it must be restored in the West Indies. If any one doubts the force of this demonstration we are sorry for it, for Mr. Clay has no other to offer. Our examiner next asks us to consider our interest. Clearly, he says, it is to stand by the Union, because they are our best customers, and because, though they have done all they can, since the separation of the South gave them power, to ruin their trade with us, they will, in spite of their own hostile tariff, remain our best customers.

Lastly comes the momentous question. "Can England afford to offend the United States?" "Certainly not," says Mr. Clay. "For in half a century they will amount to a hundred millions of people, and will have railways four thousand miles long." But is Mr. Clay quite sure that, even if we should offend them, they would be so unnatural as to bear malice for half a century; and, if they do, is he quite certain that his hundred millions will all be members of one Confederacy, and that we may not then, as we might now, secure either half of the Union as our ally in a war against the other? Mr. Clay must really allow us to give our own version of the honor and interest of England. Our honor and interest is to stand by our friends, and our interest is to allow us, to be content with our own laws and liberties, without seeking to impose them upon others, "to seek peace and insure it," and to leave those who take to the sword to perish by the sword. We are will be strictly neutral; in peace we will be the friends of whatever Power may emerge out of the frightful chaos through which Mr. Clay sees his way so clearly. And that neutrality which is recommended alike by our interest and our honor we will not violate through fear—no, not of a hundred millions of unborn men. Let Mr. Clay and his countrymen look well to the power of the North and enough to occupy their attention without troubling themselves with long visions of humiliation and retribution, which no man now alive will ever see accomplished.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

The Mobile *Tribune* learns from Pensacola that the costly dry dock in that harbor has been sunk between the navy yard and Fort Pickens. The work was done by Federal forces.

We believe that Ben McCulloch keeps a dozen regular reporters to report him as being in dozens of places thousands of miles apart at the same time. Ben wants to be thought the devil. Well, you are probably a devil, Ben—but only a poor one.—*Louisville Journal.*

The gross amount of the appropriations made by the General Assembly of Iowa for war purposes, at the session just closed, is about $1,200,000.

One hundred dollars were collected in Mobile for the assassin Jackson.

A drum that was beat at the charge on Yorktown, during the Revolutionary War, is now in the possession of a rebel company from Polk county, Tennessee.

The very respectable [illegible] of the Virginian, and who says when the slander can whip ten Yankees, give that for a warning, that Lincoln's troops are not yet intend to attack Lynchburg, and, very naturally closes his paragraph with "*Let us be moving.*"

The Little Rock (Arkansas) *Democrat*, of the 23d, announces the presence of the renowned Ranger, Ben McCulloch, accompanied by Colonel McIntosh.

Arkansas has appropriated $2,000,000—in bonds of course—to the cause of treason.

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MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, SIR: I have tried Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the last box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obedient

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERSORD, Pa., Feb. 8, 1861.

DEARING, I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.* Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, Pa., January 15, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, SIR: You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. I send them immediately. JNO. R. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have tried three boxes of your Pills, and they have done me much good.

[illegible] NSON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Sir: I have received twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send me.

One of my customers says he is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) *and your Pills cured him in one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

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Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, Liverpool, soon
Ship Victoria Reed, Preble, Montevideo and Valparaiso, soon
Ship Philadelphia, Poole, Liverpool, soon
Ship Admiral Dyer, Steele, Liverpool, soon
Bark Gazelon, Farrellman, Bremen, soon
Brig S Thurston, Lampher, Barbadoes, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1861.

SUN RISES, 4 37—SUN SETS, 7 22
HIGH WATER, 10 34

ARRIVED.

Bark Oak, Ryder, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.
Schr Belle, Barrett, from Galveston 11th ult, with cotton, &c, to Jos. Lea & Stetson.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Corson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Hammatt & Caldwell.
Schr C A Graner, Young, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr C Williamson, Jr, Winsmore, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr A Haley, Haley, 4 days from Quincy, Mass, in ballast to E S Sawyer & Co.
Schr Black Bird, Compton, from Boston, in ballast to Captain.
Schr Clara, Barrett, from Boston, in ballast to N Stavisant & Co.
Schr E L B Wales, Hoffman, from Boston, in ballast to N Stavisant & Co.

CLEARED.

Brig David & Caroline, (Ital) Marteno, Cork and a market, Workman & Co.
Schr Deborah Jones, Tatem, Roxbury, L Audenried & Co.
Schr F Bell, Robinson, New London, J R Blakiston.
Schr C S Greiner, Young, Dorchester Point, L Rothermel & Co.
Schr A Haley, Haley, Commercial Point, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr Black Bird, Compton, Boston, do
Schr Zenas Wilkinson, Jr, Winsmore, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Corson, Boston, Noble, Hammatt & Caldwell.
Schr Clara, Barrett, Boston, N Stavisant & Co.
Schr E L B Wales, Hoffman, Boston, do

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., June 5—8 A M.

The bark Edward Hill, for Boston, brig Elizabeth Watts, for Key West, steamer America, with 600 and about twenty other vessels, outward bound, are at the Breakwater. Wind E, and raining.

Yours, A. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, June 4.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, laden with coal:

Snow Shoe, grain to Perott & Bro; E W Chapin, do to Alex Nesbit; America Early, bar to captain; Id E Mills, lumber to Wm H Lloyd & Co; L Meeker, do to Martin Wagg, Princeton, NJ; P Shower, boards to J M Stephens, Elizabeth, do to John Craig; a raft of timber to Schl Nav Co.

MEMORANDA

Ship Westmoreland, Deneh, hence 6th ult, for Liverpool, was seen on the 26th, lat 40 40, long 73 25.

Ship American Union, Lincoln, from New York, at Liverpool 23d ult.

Barque Galaxy, Wendell, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken 10th April, lat 13 30 N, long 33 25.

Barque Oneida, Sealed from Hamburg 18th ult, for New York.

Bark Achilles, Gallagher, hence, arrived at London 20th ult.

Bark Old Hickory, Holmes, at Liverpool 21st ult, from New York.

Brig George Amos, Nichols, hence, arrived at Boston 4th inst.

Schrs Star, Crowell, Eli Townsend, Williams, and Beulah, Hanson, hence, arrived at Boston 4th inst.

Schrs Spray, Baker, Cordelia Newbit, Stanley, J B Johnson, Johnson, E Price, Adams, S Weiden, Smith, and L S Levering, Corson, cleared at Boston 4th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Northern Light, Lake, hence, arrived at Newburyport 3d inst.

Schr Chief, Marble, hence, arrived at Fall River 3d inst.

Schr Relief, from Galves on for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d ult, lat 24 14, long 79 50.

Scur M Maroy, Davis, sailed from Fall River 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Caroline C Smith, Smith, hence, arrived at New Haven 3d inst.

Schrs A J Benedict and B Benedict, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 3d inst.

Schr Lillie Sanders, Jones, from Warren for Philadelphia, at Newport 1st inst.

Schr Messenger, Foxr, hence, arrived at Portland 3d instant.

Schrs Willow Harp, Hulse, E W Farrington, Robinson, and Maind Queen, Hulse, hence, arrived at Providence 3d inst.

Schrs David G Floyd, Rackett, and D M French, Stites, sailed from Providence 3d inst. for Philadelphia.

FREIGHT NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.—In pursuance of notice from the regular agents, all goods forwarded by way of the PHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD to the States of MISSOURI, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA, Must be distinctly marked "Not Contraband," and, understands these words, the name of the Shipper. The Shippers' Receipt must also be signed, as above. And no goods of any description will be forwarded to States South of the above named.

my4-1m ASA WHITNEY, President.

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRATED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the only Supporters under the medical patronage. Ladies are respectfully requested to call only at Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United States copyright, labels on the box, and signature, and also on the Supporters, with testimonials attached. feb 18-tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, NO. 308 WALNUT STREET.

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, $231,116 05—ASSETS $317,143 04.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$152,900 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, ($30,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,433 33
Collateral loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	30,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,156 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,933 33
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	32,250 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	330 00
Bills receivable	14,303 74
Book accounts, secured interest, &c	7,104 64
Cash on hand	11,544 66
	$317,143 04

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Company to participate in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Clem Tingley, Samuel Bispham,
William S. Thompson, Jr., Jos. Kern,
Frederick Brown, William Musser,
William Stevenson, Benj. W. Tingley,
John R. Worrell, Marshall Hill,
H. L. Carson, J. Johnson Brown,
Robert Toland, Charles Leland,
G. D. Rosengarten, Jacob T. Bunting,
Charles S. Wurdi, Smith Bowen,
James S. Woodward, John Bissell, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

B. M. HINGEMAN, Secretary.

February 16, 1861. feb22

THE ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

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

DIRECTORS:

F. RATCHFORD STARR, Jacob L. Dawson,
WILLIAM MCKEE, Geo. R. Stuart,
NALBRO FRAZIER, John R. Brown,
JOHN M. ATWOOD, B. A. Fahnestock,
GEO. I. YARNALL, Andrew D. Cash,
HENRY WHARTON, I. Dickerson Kennedy.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. feb

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

NO PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURERS.

Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life; grant Annuities and Endowments; purchase Life Interests in Real Estate, and Reversionary Interests depending on the contingencies of life.

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.

Mortgages, ground rents, real estate, and ledgers $334,961 97
United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans of State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia, &c 263,705 84
Premium notes, loans on collaterals, &c 237,694 87
Pennsylvania, North Pennsylvania, Railroads, and County six per cent. bonds 106,502 90
Bank, insurance, railroad, canal stocks, &c 76,150 00
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c 35,305 14
$1,071,123 03

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STORES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary. mh23-tf

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, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

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

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally, on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

November 1, 1860.

$100,000 United States five per cent. loan	$100,500 00
15,000 City of Philadelphia six per cent. loan, Notes secured	119,453 84
100,000 Pennsylvania State five per cent. loan	96,979 00
25,000 do do six do do	31,968 00
125,000 Philadelphia City six per cent. loan	125,000 00
30,000 Tennessee State five per cent. loan	24,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage six per cent. bonds	45,000 00
15,000 300 shares of the Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,300 00
5,000 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,000 00
5,000 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	500 00
1,200 60 shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tug Company	1,200 00
300 3 shares Philadelphia and Havre-de-Grace Steam Tow-boat Company	300 00
300 3 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company	150 00
1,000 2 shares Continental Hotel Co	500 00
$866,700 par. Cost $847,886.34. Market val	$854,556 77
Interest accrued for insurance made	14,566 67
Bonds and mortgages	34,500 00
Real estate	61,983 33
Balances (19) of Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company	61,465 03
Scrip and stock of sundry insurance and other companies	2,634 50
Cash in hand, banks	68,076 16
in transit	435 88
	68,512 04
	$1,098,657 57

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Samuel E. Stokes
Edmund A. Souder, T. Pemberton,
Christopher Hannis, Henry Sloan,
John R. Penrose, Thomas Wattson,
John C. Davis, Edward Darlington,
Samuel Grant, Jr., Jos. R. Lewis,
James Traquair, Henry C. Gibbons,
William Eyre, Jr., R. Jones Brooke,
Sam