THE PULPIT.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wilmer--Delivered at the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, on Sunday Morning, Aug. 11.

On Sunday morning last, by special request, the Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D., (rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Locust street, above Sixteenth,) delivered a sermon, at the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, on these words of Scripture:

"But wisdom is justified of her children." [Matt. xi, 19.

The ladies' parlor answered the temporary purpose of a chapel. The attendance was large, and the sermon was regarded by all who heard it as a very happy *extempore* effort. The purpose of the discourse was to meet briefly the charges made against professing Christians by the unbelieving, and to show that while church members are not in all cases exempt from error, and, in some cases, even gross inconsistency, they nevertheless number among them invariably the *best men* in all the walks of public or private life.

Various arguments, the speaker said, had been used to disprove the elevating power of the Gospel upon those who accept it as the Word of God and their rule of life. Skeptics had scrutinized t e history of the Church from its earliest ages, in order to establish charges against it, and the errors and flaws in the principles and practices of modern religious bodies had been sought out with avidity with the same captious design. Precisely in this spirit the Great Teacher and Exemplar of Christianity had been met and persecuted in the days of his incarnation. Christ had come into the world to *preach the Gospel*. But his mission was falsified, and his practices maligned. The Jews, in striking accord with the same spirit of calumny now abroad among the despisers of God and of his children, had met the Saviour of men, and his forerunner, with words of censure, to wit: "John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say: He hath a devil; the Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say: Behold! a man gluttonous, and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners."

It was in connection with these words that Christ, rolling back the charge of his defamers, had added the words of the text—"But wisdom is justified of her children."

Dr. Wilmer said that the true Christian had no disposition to disguise his infirmities. He knew himself to be wholly indebted to Christ for all that he is and has. and he would, therefore, not willingly detract from the work and merits of his Saviour by arrogating any *inherent* good to himself. Nevertheless, when the Christian witnessed efforts made on the part of ungodly men to bring reproach upon the religion of the true and living God, he had a right to be aroused, and in a proper way to repel and refute the slanders. Of all the arguments in favor of the efficacy of the Christian religion, he held that there were none more powerful than that which we had *in the example of Christian men.*

In taking up the argument of his discourse succinctly, he remarked, *first*, that the world expected *too much* of Christians; for men born with a corrupt nature, their association with it necessarily involved more or less imperfection even in the most exemplary. Then, again, it ought to be borne in mind that the major part of a Christian's virtues were of necessity hid from public view, whilst his faults were always trumpeted forth to the world and magnified. His earnest desires to God, in the secrecy of the closet, to be more and more conformed to his Maker's image and likeness, were unseen; and the same was true of many of his deeds of charity and love in his walk through life.

A universal state of purity in the Church was, therefore, not to be expected. Nor would he deny that within the pale of the Church there could be found, in addition to the occasional erring, many flagrant examples of delusion and hypocrisy. The good and the bad were combined everywhere, in the Church as well as elsewhere; just as in the fields the weeds lifted their noxious heads among the cultivated fruits of the earth. But instead of this disproving the truth of revelation, or throwing discredit upon the Gospel, it afforded one of its strongest confirmations. The "Kingdom of Heaven" (the visible Church) was compared to a net, gathering within it the good and the bad, and the parable of the "wheat and the tares" afforded a similar illustration.

Having thus referred to the false accusations made against professing Christians, the speaker proposed next to inquire *How far the truth of Christianity was illustrated in the life of Christians?* If it should be found that the Christian religion produced no improvement in the moral life of these professing it, then he would admit that the Bible was a fable. But he challenged the production of any standard of morals comparable to that contained in the Bible. So obviously was the Bible the only true standard of morals, that even its enemies were indebted to its pages for the light by which they sought to condemn it! No man ever had—no man ever could improve upon the morality of the Bible, for it was the offspring of Infinite Wisdom. The biographical character of the Sacred Volume had apparently been given to it in order to prove, by examples, the doctrines it contained.

Upon the whole, he appealed to history to prove that the preponderance of virtue had always been on the side of the Church; not that all professing Christians had been good men, but that *all the best men* who had lived since the dawn of the Christian era *had been Christians* he held to be an incontrovertible fact. In this category were at once numbered the bravest warriors, the noblest patriots, and the most distinguished men of science. As the ancient Temple at Jerusalem had been reared of the choicest stones, so the Spiritual temple which succeeded it—the Church of the living God—contained within its majestic framework the choicest souls of all nations and ages. This fact was, he said, illustrated by universal experience. In every community it would be found that the most humble, the most modest, and the best man in it was a follower of the Lord Jesus, and many of these had come into the Church through a life of sin and the most abandoned habits, showing the living *power* of Christianity upon the believing heart. So true was this that it was universally *expected* that when a bad man became a religious man, he would be a reformed man—that his former haunts of wickedness would be shunned, his place in the sanctuary and the society of the good. Thus it was that "wisdom was justified of her children" in the life and conduct of her devotees.

But again: If the effect of Christianity upon the heart was *merely* to reform the moral character its claims would be unsustained. The religion of Christ went much deeper than this. Unbelieving men might, and often did, lead exemplary moral lives, but it was for the true followers of Jesus alone to crucify the world to himself, and thus, to the public eye, to sacrifice the world that now is for that which is to come. This was actually being done in thousands of instances, wherein men, possessing capacities fitting them for the highest positions, gave themselves up to a life of comparative obscurity, in order, by patient and retired study, to shed new light upon the sacred page by its critical exposition.

Turning to the present status of Christianity, the speaker was glad that its professors could no longer be called a deluded people. The wisdom and learning of the world were in fact decidedly on the side of Christianity. Its dark passages had been explained; its apparent contradictions reconciled, and its Divine authorship vindicated beyond the possibility of respectable gainsay. All this attested what his text declared, that wisdom is indeed justified of her children.

But the argument did not close here. It was not merely for the gratification of self, in its highest and most exalted sense, that the followers of Jesus had abandoned the world. Pre eminently had they attested their unselfish love of their Master's cause in their zeal to carry to the benighted of other lands the eternal blessings of the Gospel. In doing this they were oft times required to bury them selves for years from the view of civilization. There was to day scarcely a corner of the earth where these faithful heralds of the Cross had not penetrated. It was to Christianity, also, that the world was as much indebted for all the benevolent institutions that bless it as it was for the churches with their high walls and spires pointing heavenward, and music rolling upon every gale.

In view of all this, he would ask, was this the people that was to be despised and reviled for their schisms and their worldly-mindedness? No! Like the inspired Balaam, when asked to pronounce a curse upon the people of God, he would answer this question by way of blessing: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!" "How shall I curse whom God hath not cursed? or how shall I defy whom the Lord hath not defied?" On the contrary, "Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

The testimony of Christians in the hour of death, the speaker also regarded as a potent vindication of the divinity and power of their religion. There, at least, hypocrisy was unmasked. And yet, who had ever heard of a *single instance* in which a Christian, in his dying hour, had regretted his faith in Christ, or wished to expunge from the record of his life one act of piety? No one had ever heard of such a case; no one ever would. The very idea of it was preposterous.—The contrast between the death-bed scenes of believers and unbelievers, drawn by the speaker, was vivid and powerful.

In conclusion, Dr. Wilmer addressed a few kind words of admonition to lukewarm professors, and those who were indifferent upon the subject of religion, and who were, perhaps, despising the precept and example of pious parents. To the latter, especially, his appeal was earnest and pathetic. To the hardened son, who had been favored with the counsels of a Christian mother, now departed, he called to take his stand by her grave, and, as he remembered her prayers and example, and triumphant death, declare, if he could, that there was no truth or beauty in the religion she professed.

Dr. Wilmer is a fine-looking man, somewhat on the wintry-side of life's meridian, is evidently a man of culture, and is much beloved by his congregation. His sermon, of which the foregoing is a meagre synopsis, was appreciated by persons of all denominations in attendance, both for the elevating character of its matter and the pleasing manner in which it was delivered.

NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

Late Southern papers contain the following items:

THE ARREST OF HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

The report of the seizure of Mr. Nelson, on a charge of treason to the Confederate traitors, is confirmed by Tennessee papers. The Nashville paper states that he has traversed the mountains and valleys of East Tennessee, exhorting the people to loyalty to the Union. But the *Union and American* says that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue in dealing with such men:

"They have courted the penalties of treason with a Heaven-defying hand, which has excited a hitherto pent up indignation, that has at length burst out, and will never cease until our State is freed from their loathsome and dangerous presence, or until they suffer the penalties of their crimes.

* * * * * * *

"They must now either submit to the twice-declared will of the people of Tennessee, or they must prove themselves tories and traitors, bearing all the infamy of the association, and subjecting themselves to the consequences of their acts There is no longer any half-way ground. He that is not for us in this war is against us. * * *

"Mr. Nelson, and all like him, would consult their own safety by a graceful acquiescence in the will of the people Otherwise, the consuming indignation of a people, now thoroughly aroused, will consign them to the merited fate of those who would betray their own neighbors and countrymen."

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE.

The Clinton *Patriot* of Saturday last says:

"Providence has smiled upon our land, and blessed the labors of the husbandman in rich returns from his orchards and fields. We are satisfied that East Feliciana has never been so generally successful in the abundance and quality of its products as is now being realized."

The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of Friday has the following:

"A portion of the Lafourche Dragoons, under the command of its worthy captain, R G Darden, Esq, left our city on last Monday for the Gulf coast. We understand that the captain has received orders to proceed to the above place, and there to cruise around and keep off the Lincoln marauders and hirelings of Abolitiondom who should venture, as they have heretofore done, near the settlements upon the various islands of our Gulf coast, in quest of food. as they pretend to say, but who, in reality, have been prowling around with the sole object of robbing the poor inhabitants who live in that vicinity."

The Tensas *Gazette* of Friday says:

E Tullis, Esq, who last year shipped one of the first bales of cotton, had picked on his plantation, on Tuesday, the 30th of July, over five thousand pounds of clean cotton. He expects another week picking throughout the parish will be general The corn crop is now secured, and very abundant It is, and the cotton crop, with hardly an exception, gives general satisfaction We have not heard of a single planter, however, who will ship his cotton before the entire removal of the blockade.

The St. Mary's *Banner* of Saturday has the following:

By order of the Police Jury of this parish, a committee has been sent to New Orleans, to confer with the Confederate and State authorities, in regard to building some gunboats for the protection of the Atlantic coast. We hope something may be done to secure this kind of protection. They are building gunboats at numerous points on the Southern coast on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico

Mr. Samuel Cary has presented us with an apple just plucked from one of his trees at Centreville, five miles below this place, measuring thirteen and a half inches in circumference one way, and thirteen inches the other. It weighs eighteen ounces.

THE CROPS IN ALABAMA.

As stated elsewhere, we have recently passed through portions of the counties of Coosa, Talladega Shelby, and Autauga. We found the maturing crops in a most encouraging state of forwardness. We were repeatedly informed that such an abundance of grain had been and would be harvested as has never before known in each of the counties named We observed on many farms broad acres of potatoes and peas in cultivation, and the cotton fields looked luxuriant; but of the latter we learned that the usual breadth of land had not been planted.

The question may naturally arise, what is to become of the surplus quantity of grain produced in the Black Republican States which usually has found a market in the South? And the next question is, who cares what becomes of it?—*Montgomery Mail.*

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 6th says:

It was very plurious on the flags yesterday. The corners were deserted; not a corporal's squad to be met with, even at Col Baxter or Ogden's corners. We have been favored with rather too much of the element for comfort within the past three days. In some sections of the country heavy showers of rain may be of advantage, but the bottom or low lands have had a sufficiency for the present.

The inquiry was made, "when will the next battle come off or take place?" There were some remarks that the information given by the Black Republican papers in New York that Commodore Stringham, with the big fleet of 350 guns and 8 500 men, intended to attack Norfolk is a deception, intended as a blind; that the fleet and armament are intended for the Gulf of Mexico, say New Orleans With Commodore Farragut's fleet in the Gulf—sailors and marines—the Lincolnites will be able to concentrate a force of ten thousand men not very far from New Orleans before the present month expires. It will be well enough for our authorities to take heed. Mississippi Sound requires half a dozen more gunboats at once. Weeks ago we suggested the fitting out of schooners as gunboats, with steamers accompanying. The steamers *Ocean and Arrow* are all that are yet on the lakes. Two more gunboats are wanted to be permanently located at the east end of the Rigolets—old hulks, if strong, would answer, converted into floating batteries, with two or more guns, and one or more steam-tugs at hand

Some private intelligence, in the way of letters, comes through from New York now and then. There are a great many pretended Southerners now in all the Northern States. Perhaps, Southerners here and Black Republicans there. We are not aware that the South will be benefited in the least by the return hither of the numerous co-operators of hundreds of our commercial firms. In fact, we do not understand how so many of our so-called citizens remain at the North, hear and witness the infamous calumnies and denunciations of the South and its dearest interests In October and November it will be incumbent on the commanding general of this military department to interdict a part of the many thousands who will be returning to our city. On the other hand, it is well known that pseudo residents have left our city within the past six weeks who have given information to the vilest Black Republican prints in New York and Boston, of what our authorities were doing. The movements going on at the shipyards over the river, the castings at our foundries, have all been accurately described.

FROM TEXAS.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, writing from Brownsville, Texas, July 25th, says:

We are still in the same uncertainty as to our own position in the war that we were three months ago. Are we to have a blockading fleet on this coast? Are we to be invaded? The mixed character of our population makes these important inquiries to us, for there is every probability that an invading force would meet with considerable aid and comfort in this section There are a great many wool dyed Yankees here, who have not, because they cannot, forget or forego their old home. They made fortunes in the old concern, and to make money, with them, was the highest object of ambition Under the new order of things these old business connections have to be broken up, and they will probably have to give place to merchants and people of Southern birth

The trade, which was carried on with Boston and New York houses, will break down; first, because most of the Boston and New York houses will go to the wall; and, secondly, because they cannot compete with New Orleans merchants. Men will strive to avert their pecuniary ruin, and, as the Yankees hereabouts constantly claim that the United States cannot be dissolved, they are just about green enough to lend Old Abe their strength and muscle to keep it alive. Therefore, I say that, if this point is ever attacked, the invading force will meet with prompt and efficient encouragement from many residents of the frontier, and some of them new holding office under Texas and the Confederate Government.

We are rather nervous just now at the reported departure from New York of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, lest they may come down here In fact, it is directly asserted that a force from Fort Pickens is inevitably bound to land at Brazos Santiago, for the purpose of carrying out Mr. Lincoln's projects We have seized the forts and public property, and still hold them We have a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and other available effects, which we captured from the late United States forces Are we to be allowed to hold and possess these things without some effort being made to "disperse" us and take the things again?

More than that, Greeley has said that the Confederate States must be hemmed in, and that the Rio Grande must be held, because in that way only was slavery to be environed If Greeley has any idea of the policy of Lincoln, or has any influence at Washington, will he not make some effort to have his favorite policy carried out by the authorities at Washington? More than that, a letter has been received in this city from a lady in Washington, who is the wife of an officer who was once stationed on this frontier, and she says that preparations were under way to make a demonstration on the Rio Grande. I do not put much faith in all these reports, but, then, I go on the line of probabilities when I assert that it is probable, because it is possible, that a force may run down here from Fort Pickens, with one or two thousand men in it, and before it could be met in numbers damage would have been done. Billy Wilson's Zouaves are most proper persons to engage in such predatory warfare Why should they not?

To meet such a force we have about three hundred available men, with plenty of ammunition, and more guns than they know what to do with There are at least twenty-five cannon at this point, ranging from a sixty four siege howitzer to a four-pound brass field piece All this material is mounted and magazined inside of Fort Brown, and would be defended; but their force could take them, and we have many fears that the thing will be attempted. If it is, I promise you that matters will be complicated with Mexico, for our neighbors over the river will take sides against us.

General Comonfort left this place on Thursday night, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, for Mexico via Monterey, Zacatecas, and the revolutionary States of the north He was escorted by a body guard of twenty men, who had been sent to his aid by Gov. Vidaurri from Nuevo Leon.

Most of the Texan troops at this point refuse to be must-red into the Confederate service, claiming that their enlistment expires in the month of September and that they intend to claim their discharge, in order that they may go where they can see some active service. If they are disbanded when their time expires, we shall be without any force to defend this frontier

Captain Huth, quartermaster, and Surgeon Rogers, of the Confederate army, have arrived at this post.

A man named Zacharish Fermen was killed, and his house robbed, at Point Isabel, on the night of the 11th of July.

GENERAL NEWS.

FEROCIOUS BEAST ABOUT.—Some strange rumors have been going about in the community to the effect that a panther had been seen on the Lehigh Mountain by some of the residents there. It has been stated that several females had been frightened almost to death on coming suddenly upon the beast, &c. When we first heard of the affair, we passed it by without the least notice, regarding it as one of the many foolish hoaxes played upon timid people. But when, one day this week, about half a dozen men, with guns, proceeded to the mountains to capture the beast, we concluded that there must be some cause for the alarm We are told by one of the gentlemen composing the party, that, on Wednesday afternoon, they saw the animal near the top of the mountain, but could not get a shot at it as the dog refused to scent it. The description, as near as he could ascertain, was, that the beast—whatever it is—is about four feet long, of a dirty, yellowish color, and very fleet. We give the above for what it is worth. It is said that a panther escaped some months ago from a menagerie in Bucks county, which has never been captured. This may be the animal.—*Lehigh Valley Times.*

AT LAST, rumor has stated the truth about Gen. Wool. In a few days the office which for years has been the headquarters of the Department of the East will be vacant, the General being ordered to Fortress Monroe. Gen. Wool has been twenty-one years and two months a brigadier general He entered the army as a full captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, New York, on the 14th of April, 1812, just four years after Gen. Scott's début as a captain of light artillery, which took place on the 31 of May, 1808 The lives of these men are too well known to require elaboration here. Their names are the first two on the army register of 1860, and have opposite them the star (*) which now distinguishes graduates of West Point It is quite likely that the business to be henceforward transacted in connection with the army in New York will be done in the office of Col. Smith, superintendent-in-chief of all the recruiting offices in the old Department of the East.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, has arrived in Washington. He and Hon Thomas A. R Nelson had arranged to leave Tennessee the day after the election, August 1, and, meeting in Kentucky, come on and take their seats in the Federal Congress. Judge Nelson was in one of the extreme counties of his district, and in attempting to cross Lee county, Virginia, which is between Kentucky and Tennessee, he was seized. Information has been received at Washington that he is in prison at Richmond, upon the charge of treason to the Confederate Government in coming to Washington to take his seat in the Federal Congress

LA MOUNTAIN, the aeronaut, has made some very important discoveries in his recent ascensions from Fortress Monroe He made two flights on Saturday last, and attained an altitude of three thousand feet. The encampment of the rebel forces was discovered to be about three miles beyond Newmarket Bridge, and there were no traces of them near Hampton Another considerable force is encamped some eight miles above Newport News The number of rebels encamped at Sewell's Point does not probably exceed one thousand

THE JEWS IN POLAND.—The Jews of Warsaw have started a weekly newspaper, entitled the *Dawn*, in honor of their brilliant prospects, and the archbishop has addressed a circular letter to the Catholic clergy throughout Poland, recommending them to inculcate principles of toleration and good-will on the part of the Poles towards their Hebrew fellow-countrymen. On the other hand, General Souchozanet has informed the Rabbi Meisels that, unless he stops the singing of the national hymn in the synagogues, he will shut them up.

THE Springfield (Mass.) armory employs seven hundred hands, who turn out twelve hundred rifled muskets per week. Colt's works employ about eleven hundred hands, and Sharp's rifle factory have also a very large number of men at work. All these factories are making arrangements to increase their facilities for the manufacture of arms, and in a short time they will be able to produce six thousand muskets and rifles each week.

CAMP OLDEN, so named after the respected and popular Governor of the State of New Jersey, promises soon to be the arena once more of a fine body of troops, as the five regiments now called for by the Government will begin arriving in matter at the camp. New Jersey, when these five regiments are now mustered into the national army, will have contributed its quota of twelve fine regiments to the support of the great army of the Union, and of the flag of the country and Constitution.

HIRAM STEVENS, of St. Albans, Vermont, adjutant of the First Vermont Regiment, who behaved so gallantly at the battle of Big Bethel, is appointed assistant adjutant-general Col Erich Keith, of Montpelier, Vermont, a member of Governor Fairbank's staff, is appointed commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain Gardner S Blodget, of Burlington, is appointed assistant quartermaster with the same rank These officers will probably be attached to the brigade of Gen. Phelps

LENGTH AND DEPTH.—A young man having presented for Dr E, was anxious to get a word of applause for his labor of love The grave doctor, however, did not introduce the subject, and his brother was obliged to bait the hook for him "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to day?" "No, sir, not at all; nor by the *depth* either." The young man was silent.

PRIVATE LETTERS from General Frémont speak of the great assistance which his wife, "Jessie," was rendering him in the west, and that she is rendering him in this most serious contest. She acts as his private secretary, writing many of his most important business letters, and taking notes of his conversation with officers on matters of moment.

HEAVY CONTRACTS.—Mr. William Dunn, of Madison, Ind, has been awarded the contract to make for the State of Indiana $20 000 worth of wooden ware for prison purposes. E Brower, of Syracuse, N. Y., has received a contract for the manufacture of 50,000 army shoes, by the War Department They are to be sewed shoes, and made of oak-tanned leather. The contract price is $1 98½ per pair.

GENERAL ANDERSON, though advised by his physicians to refrain from active duty, has, nevertheless, determined at once to take the field When warned that he might break down, he answered that the Union and Kentucky were calling him to lead them, and that he must and would make the attempt, and, if he failed, he would fail in a most glorious cause.

GEN. HOUSTON is living quietly on his plantation, near Galveston Bay, and defines his position to neither friend nor foe He cannot, however, have much affinity with the Secessionists who have denounced him so bitterly, and, during last winter, he often said publicly that Secession, however successful it might be, would be the death-knell of slavery.

A VILLAINOUS DODGE.—Last week a man called at the house of Mrs. Costello, in Chicago, and told her that her husband had been crushed in some machinery at the water works, and she must hasten to see him at once. Mr. Costello was not hurt, but while the sympathising wife was absent, the lying villain robbed the house of $500

PROMOTION OF COLONEL HUNTER.—The appointment of Colonel David Hunter as major general was made in conformity with the wishes of the Illinois delegation. It is understood that he will command the Illinois volunteers He was a major when the war commenced, promoted to a colonelcy of the Third cavalry, and acted as brigadier at Bull Run.

THOMAS PICKEY, well known throughout the country as one of the companions of Dr Kane, in his Arctic Expedition, and latterly as being connected with Beale's Panorama of the Arctic Regions, is now serving in the ranks of the Seventh Regiment of Indiana, and has done good service in Western Virginia.

ON account of the dissatisfaction of the officers of the Seventy ninth New York regiment at the appointment of any commanding officer from outside of their own ranks, Governor Isaac I Stevens, who had been appointed colonel in the place of Col Cameron, has declined the appointment.

MESSRS. NELSON, Maynard, and Bridges, Union candidates to the United States Congress, were elected from three districts in East Tennessee on Thursday last Mr. Nelson was proceeding to Washington to claim his seat when he was arrested and carried to Nashville.

THE Government has sent orders to Cincinnati, directing that Lieutenant Colonel Tyler, of the rebel army, who was arrested in that city a few days since, shall be sent to New York for detention at Fort Lafayette which appears to have been selected as the abiding place of captured rebels.

CANADA ARMING.—They are forming rifle companies in Canada, and the Toronto *Leader* calls for twenty thousand more British regulars before winter sets in The fear of a Yankee invasion seems as good an epidemic in the colonies as the fear of a French invasion in the mother country.

THE schools and colleges throughout the South are, for the most part, closed since the breaking out of the war. In some States the School Fund, originally derived from the overflowings of the United States treasury, has been infamously turned against the Government.

SECRET UNION LODGES are multiplying rapidly in Texas and North Carolina In the latter State it is said the members amount to one half the voting population of the State, and it is expected they will send a delegation of Union men to the present Congress

ROBBERY OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The State street Catholic Church, in Harrisburg, Pa, was entered some time during last week, by a robber, who stole, among other things, a *ostensorium*—a large vessel of solid silver, used in the tabernacle for religious ceremonies

COL. BAKER has in his California Regiment a genuine "F F V," in the person of Bushrod W Johnson, a grandson of Judge Bushrod Washington, and consequently a great-grand-nephew of the first President of the United States. Johnson is a member of company I, from Bucks county.

COMPLETION OF A TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Iowa and Minnesota Telegraph Company lines, connecting Keokuk, Montrose, and Fort Mades, in Iowa, direct with Chicago and the East, have been completed.

GOVERNOR GILPIN, of Colorado, has issued a proclamation for the election of a congressional delegate and members of the Territorial Legislature, according to the provisions of the organic act of Congress.

THE State Department has not authorized any of our cotemporaries to contradict the statement that Garibaldi has offered his services to the Government—*Tribune.*

THE speech of Mr. Vallandigham, Secession member of Congress from Ohio, in opposition to the war, is being printed in all the rebel papers of the South that are large enough to hold it.

SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.—Mr. Geo. Edward Rice, a lawyer of Boston, committed suicide at the boarding house of Mr David Reed, Roxbury, on Sunday, by shooting himself.

GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, will issue a proclamation this week calling for several new regiments for the war

CARLISLE'S splendid battery lost two pieces at the late disaster They have been replaced by a full outfit of 24-pounders

Two Secession journals in Georgetown, Ky, and one in Mount Sterling, Ky., have suspended

THE Frederick (Md.) *Herald* announces the death of Mr. Ormond Pyler, an old and respected citizen.

NINE DEATHS are reported in St. Louis, on the 7th inst., from sun-stroke, overheating, and exhaustion.

THE hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in the western part of Macomb county, Illinois.

MEDICINAL.

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PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

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CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, [Cephalic Pills,] so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Cath Winder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding's world not content his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the lead of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times their cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to do without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents

Address,

HENRY O. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

SAWYER.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the Outside Wrapper; all others are swindling Counterfeits. 1m18-tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—OFFICE, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WALNUT Street, between DOCK and THIRD Streets, Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED in 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $300 000.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861, $607 611.

MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Sherrerd, Samuel Grant, Jr.,
Charles Macalister, Thomas Wattson,
William N. Smith, Thomas B. Wattson,
John B. Budd, Henry G. Freeman,
William R. White, Charles S. Lewis,
George H. Stuart, George C. Carson,
Edward C. Knight.

HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.

WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. jy29-tf

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Authorized Capital $400,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Ecker, Joseph Maxfield,
D. Luther, John Graham,
R. Auderried, John R. Blakiston,
Davis Pearson, Wm. F. Dean,
Peter Sieger, J. B. Sheppard.

JACOB ECKER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. ap3-tf

THE PENNSYLVANIA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, No. 195 WALNUT STREET,

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

CASH CAPITAL, $231,118 02—ASSETS $317,143 02.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$162,903 66
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, ($95,000 par value)	87,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,400 50
Collateral loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	20,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. R.R. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	8,186 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	7,818 60
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	25,250 00
Erie County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	350 00
Bills receivable	14,352 74
Book accounts, secured	1,104 46
Interest accrued	1,304 66
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c.	23,306 14
	$317,143 02

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

DIRECTORS.

Glen Tingley, Samuel Bispham,
William R. Thompson, Robert Steen,
Frederick Brown, William Musser,
William Stevenson, Benj. W. Tingley,
John R. Worrell, Marshall Hill,
R. L. Carson, J. Johnson Brown.
Robert Toland, Charles Rodgers,
G. D. Rosengarten, Jacob T. Bunting,
Charles R. Wood, Smith Bowen.
James S. Woodward, Charles Ogden, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

S. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

February 16, 1861. fe23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

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

DIRECTORS:

P. RAVENHOLD SMITH, MORDECAI L. DAWSON,
WILLIAM MCKEAN, GEO. M. DALLAS,
NALBRO FRAZIER, JOHN H. BROWN,
JOHN M. ATWOOD, B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY K. TRONCHER, ANDREW H. CLARK,
HENRY WHARTON, J. L. ERDMAN.

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

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

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

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.

Mortgages, ground rents, real estate	$322,981 97
United States stocks, State stocks, loans of State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia, &c.	469,708 84
Premium notes, loans on collaterals, &c.	187,054 46
Pennsylvania, North Pennsylvania Railroads, and County six per cent. bonds	108,303 00
Bank, insurance, railroad, and canal stocks, &c.	97,647 00
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c.	33,306 14
	$1,071,125 01

SAMUEL E. STOKES, President.
JOHN W. HOWARD, Secretary. mh28-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, Freight, } We all parts of the World

INLAND INSURANCE

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

FIRE INSURANCE

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, 1860.

$100,000 United States five per cent. loan	$105,500 00
115,000 United States six per cent. Treasury Notes, (with accrued interest)	115,463 24
150,500 Pennsylvania State five per cent. loan	57,870 68
21,000 do. do. six do. do.	21,945 00
100,000 Pennsylvania State six per cent