ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE WAR.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT LETTER FROM ARCH-BISHOP HUGHES TO BISHOP LYNCH, OF SOUTH The Metropolitan Record contains a very long and interesting letter from Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, to Archbishop Hughes, presenting with great force the arguments so often urged in favor

of desisting from the present war, which, he says, can never succeed in suppressing the Southern Confederacy. The following is THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, 1861.

RIGHT REV DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th inst. How it reached, I can hard lyoonjecture. But it came to hand within about the usual period required for the transmission of mail matter between Charleston and New York diving horning and the state. North during happier years, when all the States, North and South, found their meaning in the words " E

It must have run the blockade, or dodged the pickets on hostile borders. I have read it with very deep interest, increased, if anything, by the perils of flood and field through which it must have passed.

If even the innocent lightning of the North were permitted to carry a message into Southern latitudes, I would telegram you for permission to publish your calm and judicious communication. As it is, however, my only chance of acknowledging it is through the Metropolitan Record, and without special permission publish your letter at the same time. In this way it may happen that, during the war or afterward, my answer will come under your inspection. Yours is, in my judgment, one of the most temperate views of the present unhappy contest that have ever come under my notice from any son of South Carolina. It is not to be inferred however, that, because I admire so much the calinness ever, that, because I admire so much the calmn of its tone and temper, I therefore agree with all its arguments and speculations.

of its tone and temper, I therefore agree with all its arguments and speculations.
You say I am "reported to have spoken strongly against the war policy of the Government of the United States, as fraught with much present suffering, and not calculated to obtain any real advantage." Be assured that, previous to the outbreak of military violence, I was most ardently desirous of preserving peace and union; but, since violence, battle, and bloodshed have occurred, I dare not hope for peace unless you can show me a foundation of rock or solid ground (but no quicksand basis) on which peace can be re-established. The nature of your ministry and mine necessarily implies that we should be the friends of peace. It was the special legacy of our Divine Master to his flock. And it would be strange if we, his appointed ministers, should be found in the ranks of its enemies. His words were, as we find in St. John. "Peace I leave to you, my peace I give to you." And yet St. Paul, in writing to the Christian converts of Rome, says: "If it be possible, as much as it is in you, have peace with all men." I think this latter inspired quotation has at least a remote bearing on our present sad difficulties

Your explanations of the causes which have led to this war are entirely Southern in their premises and conclusions. But they are so vividly, and even plausibly stated, that I leave them uncontroverted. Your description of the evils resulting from the war is too correct to be gainsaid by me. Still, here we are in the midst of a sanguinary contest, which, so far as I can see, like a hurricane on the ocean. must are in the midst of a sanguinary contest, which, so far as I can see, like a hurricane on the ocean, must exhaust its violence before we can expect the return of national calm. There is no one who desires more ardently than I do the advent of that bright day on which we shall all be reunited in one great

prosperous country.

Instead of controverting the correctness of your views in regard to the causes of our actual troubles, or determining where er on whom the responsibility. of their existence rests, I shall beg leave to make my own statement from a point of view which is found in the general sentiment of the people north of Mason and Dixon's line. They say that, whatever may have been the anterior origin of this war, its immediate cause was the overt act of turning guns, put in place by the State of South Carolina, against a public military defence of the country at large, which of right belonged to all the States in common. Then it is thought, or at least stated, in these quarters, that the South, for many years past, would not be satisfied with less than a paramount control of the Nathe South, for many years past, would not be satisfied with less than a paramount control of the National Government. The South, it is well known, has been in a fretful mood for many years under Northern assaults, made upon her civil and domestic institutions. It would be, on my part, very uncandid to disguise the conviction that in this respect the South has had much reason to complain. Leaving, however, opinions to fluctuate as they may, I will simply give you my own as to the primary causes of our present strife.

You know that free speech and a free press are essential constituents of the first notions of Anglo-Saxon liberty. These were the shibboleth of its existence, prosperity, and prospects. In the exercise of these peculiar privileges, the North of this country has used its type and its tongue offensively against the South. Neither was the South backward in the work of retaliation on the same prin-

ward in the work of retaliation on the same principle. But the Anglo-Saxon, whether of the South or of the North, would see the whole world count or of the North, would see the whole world seet in a blaze rather than put limits to the freedom of the press or the unbridled license of the tongue, except when the laws interpose for the protection of public authority or individual rights of character and property nd property.

At the commencement of our national institution as an independent State, slavery, for instance, was found to exist almost universally, in the North as well as in the South. The word itself was not used

in any of the paragraphs found in the Magna Charta of our Government. The slave trade from the western coast of Africa had been encouraged by the subjects and the Government of Great Britain. The Government of England did not hesitate to affix its veto on some of the enactments made by the recognized local authorities of the colonies for the diminution of the slave trade. It would appear that from this trade, so abominable in its primary origin, there were certain embluments accruing to the treasury of the mother country. And these emoluments were looked to as a source of revenue, just as some countries in Europe, in their sovereign capacity, monopolize the largest portion of profits resulting from commerce in salt and tobacco. After the Revolution, slavery was gradually dis-pensed with in all the Northern States. Whether this was done from what would now appear a sense of humanity, or from motives of domestic or political lucre, it will be for you, as for me, a private right to determine, each according to his own opin-ion. But slavery was a social element, recognized in all the States at the period of the Revolution. So far the changes that have supervened in reference to slavery have been all in the North, and the South is, to-day, as to this matter, in statu quo just as she was at the period of the Declaration of Independence. The Northern States, in the exer-Independence. The Northern States, in the exercise of their acknowledged right, repudiated slavery within their own borders. The Southern States, in their equal exercise of theirs, have done just the reverse. The North, unrepenting of many sins of its own, has exhibited great remores for the sins of its neighbors. A portion of its inhabitants talk in a certain style, not only of this subject, but of a great many others about national sins, which, according to its solution of Pagan ethics or of Christian duty, every human being is bound to correct. Yet, the biggest sin in our day known to the North, is not what occurs in its own immediate neighborhood or State, but the monster iniquity of the South, which, between you and me, and as the world goes, might have been permitted to manage its own affairs in its own way, so that its acts should be found either in harmony with, or not in violation

ats own affairs in its own way, so that its acts should be found either in harmony with, or not in violation of, the Constitution of the United States.

I am an advocate for the sovereignty of every State in the Union, within the limits recognized and approved of by its own representative authority when the Constitution was agreed upon. As a consequence, I hold that South Carolina has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of Massachusetts. And, as a further consequence, that Massachusetts has no right to interfere with South Carolina, or its domestic and civil affairs, as one of the causetts has no right to interiere with South Carolina, or its domestic and civil affairs, as one of the sovereign States of this now threatened Union. But the Constitution having been adopted by the common consent of all the sovereign parties engaged in the framework and approval thereof, I maintain that no State has a right to second, except in the manner provided for in the document itself.

The revolt of the colonies except the authority. manner provided for in the document itself.

The revolt of the colonies against the authority of Great Britain is another thing. If England had extended to these colonies the common rights and privileges nominally secured by the British Constitution, we have high authority for believing that the colonies would not have gone, at least when they did, into rebellion. Indeed, it might be asserted and maintained, that it was not the Americans, but the British Ministry and Government, that supplied legitimate reasons for the American that supplied legitimate reasons for the American Revolution.

In the present case it would be difficult, by parity of reasoning. to justify the grounds on which the south have acted. I think a few remarks will satisfy you of the correctness of this statement. You say that for many years the South has proclaimed its dissatisfaction, and announced its determined purpose of Secession, if certain complaints should not be attended to, and their causes redressed; that the South was always in earnest, and the North would never believe in their sincerity or their predictions. This may be so; but it gives us an occasion to remark that the National Government, as such, had no special reason for the Secession of the South at this time more than there Secession of the South at this time more than there was ten or even fifteen years ago. The personal-liberty bill was unconstitutional in the few States which adopted it. New York was too wise and too patriotic to be caught in that trap. The so-called personal-liberty bill was never adopted, so far as documents are evidence, either directly or indirectly, by the Government at Washington. Indeed, I am not aware of any statute passed by the National authority which could give the South additional reasons for discontent or complaint within the last ten or fifteen years.

ten or fifteen years.

I have thus alluded to the unofficial causes fo Southern resentment. Even in your own letter the cause alleged is the election of the Chief Magistrate. This does not seem at all sufficient to warrant the course which the South has adopted. rant the course which the South has adopted.

The Government originally agreed upon by all the States has lasted during a period of between seventy and eighty years. During this time the executive administration was enjoyed by the South for fifty-two years. No Northern President has ever been re-elected. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson have each discharged that office for a term of eight years. The conclusion is, then, that out of seventy or eighty years of the Conclusion is then that out of seventy or eighty conclusion is, then, that out of seventy or eighty years of our Government, fifty-two years have enured to our patriotic men of the South. This Government as having been exercised by supremacy on the part of the South. The navy, the army, the incumbents of the Supreme Court were not ignorant of or insensible to this fact. Now I put it to your candor to say whether, after such a history of the administration of our county, the history of the administration of our councy; the South might not have tolerated the occupancy of the Presidential chair by the present incumbent, who, with his Northern predecessors in that office, could hardly expect to survive officially the ordinary four years of a Northern Supreme Magistrate?

You say that President Lincoln was elected by Black Republicans in the North. I am inclined to think that he was indirectly or negatively elected by Democrats North and South. The Black Republicans presented one candidate, and in order to defeat his election, the Democrats, North and South, presented three. If the latter had selected only one candidate, it is probable that the Black Republicans as you call them, would have been found as minus hab entes. But when the Democrats distributed their votes, apparently with a view of distributed their votes, apparently with a view of rendering them inefficient, then, of course, the one man of choice was elected over the three candidates and competitors that had been placed in rival. ship with each other, and in the aggregate all against him alone. That he was constitutionally stated under these circumstances is not desied either in the South or in the North. Then, if so elected, he is the Chief Magistrate of all the United States of America, and, by his very oath of office, is bound by their own common consent to see that neither Maine, on the northesst, nor Texas, on the southwest, shall be permitted to overthrow the ori-

primitive days of our Government, then it is diffi-cult to see why counties, and townships, and vil-lages may not be at liberty to do the same thing just as often as the freak or fancy to do so may or shall have according to the same thing and the same thing shall have according to the same than the same th just as often as the freak or fancy to do so may or shall have come upon them.

There appears to be an idea in the South that the National Government and the people of the North are determined to conquer and subjugate them. This, I think is a great mistake. First, in the sterner sense of the word "conquer," it seems to me utterly impossible; and, if possible, I think it would be undesirable and injurious both to the North and to the South. Unless I have been deceived by statements considered reliable, I would say that the mind of the North looks only to the purpose of bringing back the seceded States to their organic condition—ante bellum.

bellum. There remains now scarcely a hope of peace, and the issue is apparently that the North must triumph on the field of Mars, or that the South shall prove itself victorious on the same bloody arena. But, after all, we must not despair in reference to a coming peace. The idea of an armistice, even for six months, is now utterly hopeless, but I think that the North, if the chance were presented, would be as witting to enter on terms of peace as the South itself. Still, I am bound to say, under deep conviction of the truth, that, of both sections un-happily launched on the swelling torrent of our do-mestic troubles, the North will be the latter to sink r swim in the sanguinary tide on which both are

You make mention of the commissioners sent to Washington, at an early period of the struggle, with kind, fair, and liberal propositions, as you consider them, for the arrangement of the whole difficulty. them, for the arrangement of the whole difficulty. Before reaching the point of settlement there would be found a vast amount of principle involved. Commissioners should have some recognized authority to warrant them in attempting to discharge the duties of their official office. Those of the South, in

the circumstances, so far as I can see, had no authority whatever.

The people of your region (when I say people, of course I mean the voters, as commonly understood in this country) had scarcely been consulted on this vital question. Their Government, so called, was the country and by any civil principality on the fees unrecognized by any civil principality on the face of the earth. Commissioners presented themselves before the public servants of a Government universally recognized by all nations. The terms of these Southern commissioners were more of dicta-tion than of petition. The Government at Wash-ington had to choose one or other of two alternaington had to choose one or other or the antital tives. The President and his Cabinet might have chosen the alternative of perjury, and acceded to the demands of those commissioners, or they might, as they surely did, decline every official intercourse with them.

They chose the latter course. And now it only remains to see whether the Government is what it calls itself—the Government of the United States, or merely the Government of a fraction thereof-and that fraction measured out to them by Southern commissioners who could not show a legitimate title for the commission which they professed to execute.

You think it hard and unnatural that foreigners and Catholies should be deluded into the service of the recognized National Government in order to be immolated in the front of battles and made be immolated in the front of battles and made food of for Southern powder. If this end were a deliberate policy in the North, I should scout and despise it. I admit and maintain that foreigners now naturalized, whether Catholics or not, ought to bear their relative burden in defence of the only country on those shores which they have recognized, and which has recognized them as citizens of the United States.

country on those shores which they have recognized, and which has recognized them as citizens of the United States.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, reports a conversation which he had with "a very intelligent Southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaperal who stated, on behalf of the Confederacy. "Well, sir, when things are set tted, we'll just take the law into our own hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American born, and by degrees we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us." Mr. Russell inquired: "Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes, Sir."

This very "intelligent Southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper," is certainly no true representative of the gentlemen whom it was my good fortune and pleasure to meet whenever I travelled in the South. But ne matter. If the statement be true, it only shews that for Irish and foreigners in general the South is nearly as unfriendly as the North can be. It proves, further, that so far as the Irish are concerned, the hereditary calamities of their native land follow them up wherever they go in one form or another. Here, and now, they are called upon by both sides to fight in the battles of the country; and, no matter who triumphs, they need not look for large expressions of thanks or gratitude from either side. Still, whether in peace or war, take them for all in all, they are as true to the country as if they had been born on its once free and happy soil.

Pardon me this digression, and let me return to the other sentiment touching the hope of a prospective peace.

the other sentiment touching the hope of a prospective peace.
That word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a crisis like this, it is not, in my opinion, expressive of a sound principle or a safe policy. Its meaning changes the basis and the issue of this melancholy war. If changed, it will be a war, not between the South and South changed, it will be a war, not between the South and the North, geographically considered, but a war between the two great political parties that divide the country. Instead of this partisan hostility, wise patriots should rival each other in restoring or preserving the Union as one nation, its prosperity, and the protection and happiness of its entire people, in all their legitimate rights. But all this is to be judged of by others, and the opinion of any individual is of the smallest account. If a word of mine could have the slightest influence, I would suggest that, even while the war is going on, there might be a Convention of the seceded States, held within their own borders. It might be one representative appointed from each of those States, by the Governor, to meet and examine the whole case as it stands, arrange and draw up a report of their grievances, or what they consider such, and report to their several Governors the result of their deliberations, and the conclusions at which they shall have arrived.

The same process might be adopted in the States

The same process might be adopted in the States that have not seconded, and similar reports be made to their respective Governors. This would be only to their respective Governors. This would be only a preparatory measure for something more important. If a better feeling, or understanding, could be even partially arrived at, a future Convention of all the States by their representatives would have something to act upon. The difficulties might be investigated and provided for; the Constitution might be revised by general consent; and if the platform—sufficiently ample for three millions at the period when the Constitution was formed—is found to be neither of breadth nor strength to support a nonlightion of thirty-three strength to support a population of thirty-three millions, wise and patriotic men might suggest, ac-

cording to the rules prescribed in the original document, the improvements which the actual con-dition of the country would seem to require. The Constitution itself, in its letter and spirit, is, no doubt, the same as it was when first framed; but everything around has been undergoing change for everything around has been undergoing change for nearly eighty years.

For a peace of that kind I would be a very sincere, if not an influential advocate. But to expect that a peace will spring up by the advocacy of individuals in the midst of the din and clash of arms, amidst the mutually-alienated feelings of the people, and the widening of the breach which has now separated them, would be, in my opinion, hoping against hope. Still, we must trust that the Almighty will overrule and direct the final issues of this lamentable contest.

will overrule and direct the final issues of this lamentable contest.

I had no intention to write so long a response to your kind letter. Enough, and perhaps more than enough, has been said; and it only remains for me to add that the Catholic faith and Catholic charity which unites us in the spiritual order shall remain unbroken by the booming of cannon along the lines that unfortunately separate a great and once prosperous community into two hostile portions, each arrayed in hostile strife against the other.

I have the honor-to remain, as ever,

I have the honor-to remain, as ever,
Your ob't serv't and Brother in Christ,
John, Archbishop of New York. Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston. SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION. The State Convention of Georgia was to have been held yesterday in Milledgeville to nominate a candidate for Governor and to select Presidential electors; but the meeting has been postponed to

The New Orleans *Picayune* says the heavy growth of grass in some of the streets in that city "would pay the mower for his trouble."

The total number of deaths in New Orleans during the week ending on the 25th ult., was eighty-three. So far there has been no sign of yellow Commander Boutwell, arrested and imprisoned in Richmond as a spy, resigned from the navy in July last.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The city of Memphis, Tenn., has furnished for the rebel army 3,710 men, rank and file. A BATTERY FOR THE LOUISVILLE HOME GUARD. The Louisville Journal says: " The battery for our Home Guard is progressing, we understand, very rapidly. One section is almost complete, and Charles Gossville, an old artilleryman in the French army, who served in Italy two years and in Africa three, is engaged in getting up another section."

FROM RICHMOND, VIA LOUISVILLE, RICHMOND, Sept. 1.—The members of Congress yesterday subscribed individually to purchase a sword and stand of colors for Hon. Howell Cobb's sword and stand of colors for hon. Howell Coop's regiment. Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, in the morn-ing offered a resolution requesting President Davis to present them, as testimonials of the high esteem in which his patriotic services are held by the

Congress has authorized the President to purchase one or more large screw steamers for war purposes. A bill is before Congress to vest the purposes. A bill is before Congress to vest the President with power to retaliate upon the Lincoln President Davis is convalescent.

AN ENTIRE PARTY OF FEDERAL MARINES KILLED. The Columbus (Ga.) Sun of the 14th has the following announcement: "Two gentlemen from Walton county, Florida, report that on Wednesday last a boat's crew of twenty men, with one officer, came ashore at the head of the narrows, in Chotawhatchie bay, for the purpose of procuring beef for the fleet. The Montgomery Cavalry were waiting for them. The cap-tain of the cavalry ordered them to halt five times, which being disregarded, the cavalry fired upon them, killing the entire party. They then de-stroyed the boat."

DISPOSITION OF THE REBELS. The rebels have five thousand men at Springfield station, about two thousand at Annandale, and a battery erected about midway between Cloud's Mills and Benton's Tavern, about one and a half

miles from Cloud's Mills. RUMORS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. The Richmond Examiner, of the 28th ult., contradicts a rumor that General Resecranz had been surrounded and compelled to surrender, but adds: An aid of General Jackson reached here vesterday, after a rapid journey. He came across the country as far as Staunton on horseback. The contents of his despatches were of course not divulged, and, from what we can understand of them were not of them what we can understand of them were not of a particle when we have not of the particle when we have n rulged, and, from what we can understand of them, are not of a nature to be given to the public at this time. Our readers may rely upon two facts: First, that no action or capitulation on the part of the enemy has yet taken place, and secondly, that neither the one nor the other is likely

man of choice was elected ever the three candidates and competitors that had been placed in rivalship with each other, and in the aggregate all against him alone. That he was constitutionally stated under these circumstances is not denied either in the South or in the North. Then, if so elected, he is the Chief Magistrate of all the United States of America, and, by his very oath of office, is bound by their own common consent to see that neither Maine, on the northeast, nor Texas, on the southwest, shall be permitted to overthrow the original compact agreed upon in the Constitution of this Government. If States shall be allowed, in face of that national Constitution, to kick over the traces of a common union, as agreed upon in the large of the state of the citizens of Richmond, who have the superintendence of the St. Charles Hotel States Hotel States, in the superintendence of the St. Charles Hotel over the Navy Department. Signor Maggi, who has seen sixteen years' service in the committee of the citizens of Richmond, who have the superintendence of the St. Charles Hotel States that the institution "was opened on the 27th of July, and our register shows that we have recived and nursed, from South Carolina, 487. Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, has tendered to Georgia, 229; Mississippi, 103; Virginia, 155; Louisiana, 57; Alabama, 98; North Carolina, 53; Tenassee, 52; Florida, 69; Texas, 4, and Kentucky. 29—making an aggregate of 1,336; We taken place, and secondly, that neither the one nor the other is likely to cocur within a very few days.

Secretary Welles will leave to-morrow morning to get a week's rest in his Connecticut home. In his absence Assistant-Secretary Fox will preside over the Navy Department. Signor Maggi, who has seen sixteen year's cryice in the committee of the St. Charles Hotel States will leave to-morrow morning to get a week's rest in his Connecticut home. In the committee of the St. Charles Hotel States will leave to-morrow morning to get a week's rest in his connection to get a week's rest in

A letter dated Manassas, August 21, says: Among the distinguished strangers here is the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who is attending his sick brother; Lieutenant Colonel Linton Stephens, of Georgia. General Toombs has arrived, and assumed the command of his brigade.

A scouting party had fallen upon a detachment of the enemy, killing two of his men and capturing a Federal captain. The officer's name is Ross

Fish, formerly a clerk in Washington. ALABAMA CROPS. The Montgomery Confederation of the 18th says: From what information we have been able to derive from our planters, the prospect for a large cotton crop was never more propitious, and unless some unforessen disaster occurs, the number of bales will probably exceed that of any previous year. The corn crop is now made, and the yield will be very abundant; indeed, many planters will have a supply for two years. The season is also very favorable for a large sweet potato crop, which is also an indispensable article of food for our

THE BODY OF THE LATE COL. CAMERON. Mrs. Sarah L. Evans, of Washington, on the 26th of July wrote a letter to General Beauregard, petitioning that the body of her brother, the late Col. Cameron, might receive decent burial. The following was the reply :

HEADQ. 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, MANASSAS, Aug. 5, 1861.

MADAME: Your letter of the 26th ultimo has been received, making some inquiries relative to the body of your late brother. Col. Cameron, United States army, killed at Manassas on the 21st ultimo. In passar I will state that, upon inquiry. ted States army, killed at Manassas on the 21st ultimo. In answer I will state that, upon inquiry, I find he was interred with several other bodies in a grave about 200 yards from the house of a Mrs. Dogan, on the battle-field, who attended herself to Dogan, on the battle-field, who attended herself to this sad duty—forgetting, in her goodness of heart, that these very foes had brought destruction and destitution upon her home and fireside, and that they had crossed into her country for the purpose of subverting its institutions, and the form of government it had chosen, as a free people, to establish for itself. Indeed, I fully agree with you: May all the distress of this unholy war be visited upon the heads of those who are responsible for it, and may the Almighty Ruler of the Universe in his infinite goodness and wisdom, (continue to) prosper the righteous cause!

A gentleman of this State, Mr. Kinlaw Fauntlerry, a private in Col. Stuart's cavalry brigade, has

roy, a private in Col. Stuart's cavalry brigade, has in his possession a miniature portrait of Col. Came-ron and wife, which he intends to return to their friends after the war; for at present no interco of the kind is admissible between the two contending parties.

With much respect, I remain your most obedient

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding. MISCELLANEOUS. The Richmond Dispatch urges the release of Messrs. Arnold Harris and Magraw. The first bale of new cotton was sold in Augusta, Ga., a few days since, at twelve cents per pound.

> WAR NEWS. AN EDITOR ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

Henry A. Reave, the editor of the Greenport (L. I.) Republican, was arrested on Tuesday, and conveyed to Fort Lafayette, on account of the treasonable character of his paper. THE PRISONERS FROM HATTERAS INLET.

The conjectures respecting the disposition of the prisoners from Hatteras inlet have been wholly at fault. They are not to go on board of the old frigate Brandywine; but, by an order issued on Tuesday, they will be placed on Governer's or Bedloe's Island. It is probable that they will be divided, a portion going to each of these forts. Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, is one of the strongest, as well as most convenient fortresses in this harbor for the accommodation of a garrison, and there could be no more comfortable or picturesque spot selected. Inside of the fort proper, there are good barrack accommodations for six hundred persons, with all the accessories of complete garrison quarters. Outside, there is an area of nearly five acres, handsomely terraced from the water on all sides, with a sea wall surrounding THE PRISONERS FROM HATTERAS INLET.

the water on all sides, with a sea wall surrounding the whole eastern portion, and the grounds inter-spersed with beautiful shade trees. SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER IN NEW HAVEN. The United States marshal at New Haven seized

thirty-five kegs of gunpowder, in boxes, on Friday last, which had been smuggled on board the English ship Naples as dry goods. RAILROAD MEN IN THE WAR. The Assistant Secretary of War, Thomas A. Scott, was superintendent and vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; General McClellan was and is president of the O. & M. Railroad, having

ons in their respective companies By the arrival of the steamer Empress at St.
Louis on the 1st instant, we learn that the Eleventh,
Twelfth, and Twenty-second Illinois Regiments,
and many others were under marching orders, but
in what direction was not known. It was understood that a large amount of artillery would accompany the expedition.

AT CAPE GIRARDEAU AT CAPE GIRARDEAU

The work on the fortifications of the hill was being prosecuted with energy Colonel Marsh, it was reported, had marched out with six companies of the Twentieth Illinois, three companies of the American Zouaves, and three companies of Colonel Bayles' Regiment, and Stewart's company of artillery, to operate at no great distance from the cape, in conjunction with General Prentiss, who, it was received accessived had arrived in the neighbor. positively asserted, had arrived in the neighbor-hood. Report adds that a large number of rebel prisoners had been taken by Prentiss' command, and

a large number of wagons, &c., which had already reached Cape Girardeau. FIGHT AT LEXINGTON. The Missouri Republican of the 1st inst. says: A fight took place at Lexington, Lafayette county, on Thursday last, in the day time, between 4,500 Secessionists and 430 Home Guards and United States troops, in the entrenchments around Lexington. The attack was made by the Secessionists, who were repulsed, with a loss of sixty killed in the battle, and three of their pickets. None of the Federal force was killed. federal force was killed.

During the engagement Arcana Hall, occupied by the Masons, and a private residence opposite to the court house, were shelled and burned.

We learn, further, that ex-Governor King, of Ray county, who had been taken prisoner, had made his escape from the Confederates; but Judge Ryland and his son, John, were still prisoners. EXCITEMENT AT PADUCAH, KY.

The Borren, the Evansville packet, arrived at Cairo on the 30th ult. Capt. Dexter, on landing at Paducah, apprehending danger, had loaded up his rified cannon, and refused to let any one come on board except those who had business. A Secessionist, named Smedley, raved around, threatened to shoot him, and collected quite a crowd. The excitement ran high for some time, but the captain and crew stood by their cannon and muskets, and shally escaping without he kept them at bay, and finally escaping without being attacked.

A letter has been sent to Commodore Stringham, signed by many of the prominent citizens of New York city, congratulating him upon the success of his expedition to the coast of North Carolina. Commodore Stringham has written a roply, stating his appreciation of this token of their approval. and promising his willingness in the future, as in the past, to serve his country.

THE FUCITIVE-SLAVE LAW It appears that some time since Marshal McDow-ell. United States Marshal for Kansas, addressed a letter to the United States Attorney General, stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugitives to Missouri until she became more loyal, and asking for advice on that subject. The follow-ing was the reply: ing was the reply: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 23, 1861. J. L. McDowell, U. S. Marshal, Kansas: Sir: Your letter of the 11th July, received 19th (under frank of Senator Lane, of Kansas,) asks advice whether or not you should give your official services in the execution of the fugitive-slave

It is the President's constitutional duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." That means all the laws. He has no right to discriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes and leave unexecuted those he dislikes. And of course, you and I, his suberdinates, can have no wider latitude of discretion than he has. Missouri is a State in the Union. The insurrectionary disorders in Missouri are but individual crimes, and do not change the legal status of the State, nor change not change the legal status of the State, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the Union. A refusal by a ministerial officer to execute any law which properly belongs to his office is official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the Presi-EDWARD BATES. Very respectfully,

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE SUMPTER. The squadron in the gulf has received informa-tion of the precise whereabouts of the privateer Sumpter. Her crew is in a disorganized state. She is without coal, money, or credit. Some of the vessels in the gulf were promptly sent after her. STRANGE CONDUCT OF AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR. A despatch to the Navy Department, dated off Fort Pickens, August 17, says: "An English man-of-war steamer, flying a pennant, ran down to us last Sunday morning, and crossed our bows within a quarter of a mile, hauled his wind, and stood off without communicating or observing the usual courtesies common to all national vessels on meeton reach other. This manocuvre, in presence of our enemy, was exhibited for the express purpose of showing John Bull's interest for King Cotton.

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER. On Sunday morning last a detective officer arrested two men who had in a boat forty-five kegs of gunpowder. As they could give no satisfactory account of themselves, it is presumed that their object was to blow up the Croton aqueduct, near Hastings—its most exposed part Hastings-its most exposed part. PROMOTION OF GERMAN SOLDIERS. Major General McClellan is a statesman as well as a soldier. He yesterday took three German officers from General Blenker's staff, and, giving to

each the promotion of a grade, attached them to his own staff. He did this, as he said, to show that the foreign and the native-born had equal rights, as well as duties, in the suppression of this rebel-lion, and that the adopted citizens, so far as he was lion, and that the adopted citizens, so far as he was concerned, should share with the native-born in the honors as well as the dangers of battling for the Republic.—Washington Cor. of the Tribune. FROM JEFFERSON CITY. The Missouri Democrat of the 2d inst says:

By passengers on the Pacific Railroad train last night, we learn that on Thursday last By passengers on the Pacific Railroad train last night, we learn that, on Thursday last, the notorious Captain Magoffin, of Pettis county, was captured by a detachment of Colonel Marshall's cavalry, in Georgetown. They surrounded the town, and took Magoffin and some others without difficulty. One report say others without difficulty. One report say of the troops were passing through. Magoffin fired out of a window and killed two of them. He was immediately seized, and, it was supposed, hung or shot by order of Colonel Marshall, on the same day.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE "THEY GO RIGHT TO A STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICE Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WAL-NUT Street, between DOCK and THIRD Streets, Phila-INSTANT RELIEF!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

INCORPOBATED in 1794—CHARTER PRRPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY
1, 1861, \$507,094.61.

MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE. DIRECTORS. Henry D. Sherrerd, Charles Macalester, William S. Smith, John B. Budd, William R. White, Samuel Grant, Jr., Tobias Wagner, Thomas B. Wattson, Henry G. Freeman, Charles S. Lewis, uel Grant, Jr. George H. Stuart, George C. Carson, Edward C. Knight.

HENRY D. SHERRERD, President PER. Secretary. jy29-ti WILLIAM HABPER, Secretary. A NTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY. — Authorized Capital \$400,006 — CHARTER PERPETVAL.
Office Ko. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against loss or damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generalized.

rally.

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

Joseph Maxfield,
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THE RELIANCE UTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY TUAL INSURANCE OF PANY,

OF FILLABLEHIA,

OFFICE No. 305 WALNUT STREET,
res against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on

Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited

or perpetual, and on Furniture,

Goods, Wares, and Mer
chandise, in town or

country.

 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

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 2,500 00

 Cillateral loans, well sectired
 2,500 00

 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent loan
 30,009 00

 Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. BR. loan
 10,000 00

 Commercial Bank stock
 5,135 01

 Mechanics' Bank stock
 2,812 50

 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock
 400 00

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The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock.
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock.
The Deleware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock.
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11,544 64 **\$317,142 04** If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the Proprity of the Company, without liability for LOSSES.

Leases promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Clean Tingley. ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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William Stevenson,
John R. Worrell,
E. L. Carson,
Robert Toland,
G. D. Rosengarten,
Charles S. Wood,
James S. Woodward,
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.) COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
William McKee,
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Henry Wharton,
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No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE IN-

Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life; grant Annuties and Endowments; purchase Life Interests in Real Estate, and make all contracts depending on the contingencies of life. They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, frustees, and Guardians. Trustees, and Guardians.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.
322,961

\$1,071,138 02 DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary. 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. To all Parts of the World. INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by Bivers, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriages to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling House &c., &c.

5,000 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad 8,900 00 6,000 100 shares North Pennsylvania Bail-900 00 1,200 00

800 00

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVE-LY.—The PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1825. CHARTER PER-COMPANY. Incorporated 1825. UHABIES FAI PETUAL. No.510 WALNUT Street, opposite Indepen PETUAL MUNICIPAL PROPERTY OF THE COMMUNITY FOR THIS Company, favorably known to the community for thirty-six years, continues to insure against Loss or Danage by Fire, on public or private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, stocks of Goods, or Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is

offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case DIRECTORS. Jonathan Patterson, Quintin Campbell, Alexander Benson, William Montelius,

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HERE INSURANCE.

MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF
PHILADELPHIA, No. 138 North SIXTH Street, below
Bace, Insure Buildings, Goods, and Merchandise generally, from Loses or Damage by Fire. The Company guaranty to adjust all Loses promptly, and thereby hope to
merit the patronage of the public.

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William Morgan,
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James Martin,
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James Buross,
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Thomas McGovern,
Thomas B. McCormick,
John Bromley,
Francis Falls,
Bernard H. Hulsemann,
Charles Clare,
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FRANCIS COOPER, President Thomas Fisher,
Thomas Fisher,
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A MERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 310 WALNUT Street, above Third, Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus, invested in sound and available Securities, continues to vested in sound and available Securities, continues to histories on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property. All Losses liberally and promptly adjusted.

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EXCHANGE INSURANCE COM-PANY—Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

Fire Insurance on Houses, and Merchandise genon favorable terms, either Limited or Perpetual.

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JEREMIAH BONSALL, President,
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Skins:—A small invoice of Hides, Sheep and Goat Skins, just received from the West Indies, for sale by JAURETOHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 South FRONT Street. OLIVE OIL.—Pure Olive Oil in white glass bottles, just received per bark Juliet. For sale by JAUBETCHE & CARSTAIRS, is on the out 1620 No. 203 South FEONT Street. Quanterfeits.

MEDICINAL. THE SPOT."

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They give strength and volume to the Voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the Breath.

They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky

Voice, or Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat,

to get a package of my Throat Confections. They will

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My Signature is on each package. All others are

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt

No. 48 CEDAR STREET. NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURES ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHEI

By the use of these Pills the Periodical attacks of New

ous or Seck Headache may be prevented; and if take

at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Head-

They act gently on the bowels, removeing Costiveness For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and

all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Lexitive, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor

to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasti-city and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALES PILLS are the result of long investi-

eation and carefully conducted experiments, having been

in use many years, during which time they have pre-

wented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering

from Headache, whether originating in the nervous sys-

tem or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and

may be taken at all times with perfect safety without

making any change of diet, and the absence of any dis-

agreeable staste renders it easy to administer them to

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have hive signatures of Henry C. Spalding

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

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

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Mina.

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. 2.

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 B. 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 Path Finder, New Orleans, La.
Try them I 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

dly increasing.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
nense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills)

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa. Spalding would not connect his name with an ar-did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. testimony in their favor is strong, from the most

From the Daily News, Newport, R. 1. Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

Said to be very efficacious for the headache

From the Commercial Cincinnatt. Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

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!

SAVE THE PIECES!

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." THE

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

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

HENRY C. SPALDING.

CAUTION

efore purchasing, and see that the full name,

F SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE THE

is on the outside Wrapper; all others are swindling

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PRE-PARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine

No. 48 CEDAB STREET, NEW YORK.

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 ents. Address,

ECONOMY!

DISPATOR

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

All orders should be addressed

with entire success.

pain and sickness will be obtained.

children.

sche to which females are so subject.

Thirty Cents.

Address

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They are delightful to the Taste.

They clear the Throat.

STOP YOUR COUGH:

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

RAILROAD LINES. PHILADELPHIA

PASSENGER TRAINS FOR POTTSVILLE, READING, and HARRISBURG, on and after May 20, 1861.

MORNING LINES, DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave New Depot, corper of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances
on Thirteenth and on Callowhill streets, Jat 8 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the PENNSYLVANIA
BAILROAD 1 P. M. train, running to Pittaburg; the
CUMBERLAND VALLEF 1.05 P. M. train running to
Chambersburg, Carlisle, &c.; and the NORTHERN
CENTRAL BAILROAD 1 P. M. train running to Sunbury, &c.

AFTERNOON LINES.

Philadelphia and Reading and Lebanon Valley B. B. phin......124 Millersburg..... Treverton Junction. Northern Central Railroad. Bunbury169 Northumberland 171 ewisburg..... Milton 183
Muncy 197
Willamsport 209
Jersey Shore 223
Lock Haven 235
Balston 238 Sunbury and Eric R. R. Williamsport and Elmira Bailroad

close connections with lines to Niagara Falls, Canada, the West and Southwest.

DEPOT IN PHILADELPHIA: Corner of BROAD and CALLOWILL Section 1. and CALLOWHILL May 20, 1861. Streets.

W. H. Moilhenney, Secretary.

May 20, 1861. my-20ff SUMMER AR-RANGEMENT.—PHILADEL-PHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NOBBISTOWN BAIL-

LOAD.
On and after Monday, May 13, 1861.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A.
M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 7½, 8, 9, 10½ P. M.
The 8.20 A. M. and 3.35 P. M. Trains step at Germantown only. ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.05 A. M., 2½, 3, 5½, 7½, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown, 8.10 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, and 9½ P. M.

P. M. CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3.35, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10 ½ P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.10, 8, 8.40, 9.40, 11.40 A. M., 1.40, 3.35, 5.40, 7.10, 8.40, and 10.10 P. M.

The 8 A. M. and 3.35 P. M. will make no stops on the Germantown road.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.05 A. M., 2½, 5, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.10, and 9.10, P. M. relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings, for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst.

Leave Norristown, 7 % A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 5.50, 7 %, 9.05, 11.05 A. M., 1.05,
2.05, 3.05, 4 %, 6 %, 8, and 11 % P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6 %, 7 %, 8.25, 9 %, 11 % A. M., 2,
8 %, 5, 7, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 3, 5, and 7 % P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 7 % A. M., 1 %, 6 %, and 9 P. M.

H. K. SMIMH, General Superintendent,
my11-tf Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

HENRY C. SPALDING. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILEOAD, 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK,

Eq. 1861. THE CAPACITY OF THE ROAD IS NOW EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.
Connecting direct at Philadelphia with Through Trains
from Boston, New York, and all points East, and in the
Union. Depot at Pittsburg with Through Trains to and
from all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest—
thus furnishing facilities for transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other
route. route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Pittsburg, without change of Cars or Conductors. All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travellers.

Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The EXPRESS RUNS DAILY: Mail and Fast Lines Sundays accorded.

days excepted.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.38 A. M.
Fast Line " " 11.20 A. M.
Express train leaves " 10.15 P. M.
WAY TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: nodation, via Columbia, 2.30 P. M. 4.00 P. M. at 5.40 P. M. No. 1, at 8.15 A. M. No. 2, at 12.00 P. M. West Chester Passengers will take the West Chester Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Buf-do, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving falo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points, ica ing Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., go directly through.

Tickets Westward may be obtained at the office of the Tickets Westward may be obtained at the office of Baltimore; and Tickets Eastward at any of the important Railroad offices in the West; also on board any of the regular line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio

Fare always as low, and time as quick, as by any the route.

For further information apply at the Passenger Station, Southeast corner of Eleventh and Market streets.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, make this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connection of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburg, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Travelling Public. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad

Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylva-For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to, or address either of the following Agents of the Com-

to, or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. Stewart, Pittsburg.:

H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Pertsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Indiana; H. W. Brown & Co., Gincinnati, O.; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. O. Meldrum, Madison, Ind; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. O. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Saus, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. H. Koonts, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LÉECH & CO., 1 Astor House, or 1 S. William st., N. Y.

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H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phila.

E. LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja3-1y

ARRANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO.'S
LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW
YORK AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT-STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT. WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ: At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ac-At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ex-

P. M. Steamboat Trenton, for Bordentown and intermediate blaces, at 2 & P. M., from Walnut-street wharf.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars, on Fifth street, above Walnuthalf an hour before departure. The cars run into the depot, and on arrival of each train run from the depot. Fifty Pounds of Baggage, only, allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond \$100, except by special contract.

and will not be made accept by special contract.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent. NORTH PENNSYL-NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RALLROAD.

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUOH
CHUNK, HAZLETON, EASTON, ECKLEY,
WILKESBARRE, &c.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, MAY 13, 1860, Passenger
Trains will leave FRONT and WILLOW Streets, Philadelphia, daily, (Sundays excepted.) as follows:
At 6.40 A. M., (Express.) for Bethlehem, Allentown,
Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Wilkesbarro, &c.
At 2.46 P. M., (Express.) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6 P. M., and makes a
close connection with the New Jersey Contral for New
York.

At 5.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch At 5.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Doylestown.

At 10,30 A. M. and 6.45 P. M., for Fort Washington.

The 6.40 A. M. Express Train makes close connection with the Leligh Valley Railroad at Bethlehem, being the shortest and most desirable route to Wilkesbarre, and to all points in the Leligh coal region.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 5.40 A. M., 9.18 A. M., and 5.33 M.

P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 7.25 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 6.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS — Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 8 ON SUNDAIS—Finisherpins for Bethields A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 5 P. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

Fare to Bethlehem.... \$1.50 | Fare to Manch Chunk.\$2.50

Fare to Easton..... 1,50 | Fare to Wilkesbarre... 4.50

Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket
Offices, at WILLOW Street, or BERKS Street in order
to secure the above rates of fare.

All Passenger Trains (except Sunday Trains) connect
at Berks street with the Fifth and Sixth streets, and Second and Third-streets Passenger Essiroads, twenty minutes after leaving Willow street.

EVLLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER

BYLVANIA RALLROAD, leave depot, corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8.15 A. M., 12 noon,
280 P. M., and 4 P. M.

On Sunday: leave Bhiteful-2.30 P. M., and 4 P. M. On Sunday, leave Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M., and West Chester at 4 P. M. 1930-tf

SALES BY AUCTION. FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., No. 429 MARKET STREET. SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Tuesday Morning.
September 10, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash—
400 packages and lots of fancy and staple imported and
merican dry goods.

Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale. N. F. PANCOAST, AUCTIONEER Successor to B. Scott, Jr., 431 OHESTNUT St. LARGE SALE OF STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, CAMERAS, LENSES, &c.

September 5, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

September 5, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

Included will be found several cameras, a large quantity of gilt and fancy frames and casers, specimens, superior show-cases, negatives, &c., being the entire stock of a first class gallery.

IN CONTINUATION, AT 920 CHESTNUT ST.

Also, in continuation, at 920 Chestnut street, the active Also, in continuation, at 920 Chestnut street, the entire stock of negatives, fixtures, materials, &c.

stock of negatives, fixtures, materials, &c.

FIRST FALL SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY
KNIT GODS, WOOL HOSTERY SHIRTS, AND
DRAWERS, by cataloge,
On Friday next, Sept. 6.
FANCY KNIT GOODS.

Included will be tound—
A full line of the most choice and desiral le styles and
colors fancy zephyr knit scarfs for gents and boys, children's and misses' hoods, children's and misses' hoods, children's and misses' hoods, children's and misses' hoods.

WOOLLEN HOSIERY.
Also, a line of men's wool half hose, misses' blue mixed Also, a line of men's wool half hose, misses blue mixed hose, children's fancy spot, Tartan, and blue mixed bose, &c. TOHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-

LARGE SALE OF 1,500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. This Morning, This Morning,

Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,500 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, and grain boots; calf, and kip brogans, Congress gaiters, Oxford ties, &c.; women's, misses', and children's kip, goat, and kid morocco and enamelled heel boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, buskins, &c. Also, a large and desirable assortment of first-class city-smale goods. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale. BY THOS. BIRCH & SON, AUC-

LARGE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONU-On Wednesday Morning,
11th September, at 10 o'clock, at the Marble Yard,
Fifth street, above South, will be sold, without reserve, collection of elegant ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS AND TOMBS, ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS AND TOMBS, of Grecian, Roman, and Gothic designs, recently imported from Italy, and being a balance of a special consignment to Messrs. Viti Bros., (late Vito Viti & Sons.) The collection comprises some finely-executed monuments, and is well worthy of notice.

Purchasers from a distance can have the monuments packed on the premises.

TEMS.—Under \$200, cash; over that amount, ninety days credit for approved endorsed paper.

Catalogues will be reay on Saturday, 7th inst., and can be obtained at the Auction Store, or at Messrs. Viti Bros., 639 Arch street.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.00 A. M., 12.79, 6.20, P. M.

P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6.50, 74, 9.05, 11.05 A. M., 1.05,
8.05, 44, 64, 8, and 114 P. M.
Leave Norristown, 6, 7, 8.05, 9, 11, A. M., 14, 44,
64, and 94 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M.
Leave Norristown, 74 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM BETWEEN NEW
YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland,) to land and embark passengers and despatches.

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamdespatches.

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.

Saturday. Sant. 7.

No. 44 N. B.

RATES OF PASSAGE

THROUGH FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Cabin, to Queenstown, or Liverpool.

Do. to London, via Liverpool.

\$30

Bo. to London.

\$35

Do. to London.

\$35

Do. Beturn tickets, available for six months, from

Liverpool.

\$40

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg,
Recemen, and Antwarp at through rates.

Bremen, and Antwerp at through rates. Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool to New York York. S4
Certificates of passage issued from Queenstown to New Certificates of passage issued from Queenstown to New York.

**S30
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are constructed with watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.

For freight, or passage, apply at the office of the Company,

**JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

111 Walnut street, Philadelphia,

In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN,

Tower Buildings.

In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN,

ap3-ff

13 Dixon street.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH
AMEBICAN BOYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL Chief Cabin Passage. \$130
Second Cabin Passage. 76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage. \$118 The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor. The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Har-

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Mocdie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins.
CANADA, Meedie,
ASIA, Lott.
ASIA, Lott.
ASIA, Lott.
AFRICA, Shannon,
N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone,
ASIA, Lott.
AFRICA, Shannon,
N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon,
N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 13.
AFRICA, Shannon,
N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
ARABIA, Stone,
AFRICA, Shannon,
N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 16.
AFRICA, Shannon,
N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
N. York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon on board.
The ewners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed, therefor, and

Cold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, mb4-tf 4 BOWLING GREEN, New York. RAILROAD LINES.

SPRING AR-RANGEMENT.—PHILADEL-PHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE BAIL-ROAD.
On and after MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861,
PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADRIPHIA;
For Baltimore at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., (Express),
and 10.50 P. M.
For Chester at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., 4.15 and 10.50 M. M. M., Silmington at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., 4.15 and J.OU P. DI. For New Castle at 8.15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 4.16 P. M. For Milford at 8.15 A. M. For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.

For Divier at 8.16 A. M.
For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA:
Leave Baltimore at 8.30 A. M. (Express), 10.15 A. M., and 4.45 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 6.50 and 11.33 A. M., 1.50 and 8

Leave Wilmington at 6.50 and 11.33 A. m., 1.00 and 5 P. M.
Leave Salisbury at 1.40 P. M.
Leave Milford at 4 P. M.
Leave Dover at 9.05 A. M. and 5.20 P. M.
Leave New Castle at 11 A. M. and 7.20 P. M.
Leave Chester at 7.40 A. M., 12.15, 2.25, and 8.40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 10.15 A. M.

Beave Baltimore for Safisbury and intermediate stations

at 4.45 A. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE:
Leave Chester at 8.45 A. M., 12.05 and 11.20 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 9.35 A. M., 12.35 P. M., and 12 ... M.
FREIGHT TRAIN, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 5.30 P. M. ton for Parryville and intermediate Leave Wilmington places at 7.15 P. M. places at 7.15 P. M.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 5 P. M.

Leave Havre-de-Grace for Baltimore and intermediate stations at 6.15 A. M.

Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS ONLY:

At 10.50 from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

At 4.45 from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

S. M. FELTON, President.

ELMIRA ROUTE.—
PHILADELPHIA AND ELMI-Wilkesbarre, Scrantou, Danville, Milton, Williamsport, Troy, Ralston, Canton, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Bochester, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Chicage, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and all points North and West.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA BAIL-

ROAD.

VIA MEDIA.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 2d, 1861, the trains will leave by the Monday of the Monday. Sept. 2d, 1861, the trains will leave by the Corner of EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8 and 10.30 A. M., and 2, 4.30, and 7 P. M., and will leave the corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, (West Philadelphia,) at 17 minutes after the starting time from Eighteenth and Market streets.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Connect at Pennelton with Trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Bailroad for Concord, Konnett, Oxford, &c.

General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING BAILEOAT CO., (Office 227 South Fourth street.)
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1861.
SEASON TICKETS. SEASON TICKETS.

On and after May 1, 1861, season tickets will be issued by this company for the periods of three, six, nine, and twelve months, not transferable.

Season school-tickets may also be had at 33 per cent discount.
These tickets will be sold by the Treasurer at No. 227
South FOURTH Street, where any further information
can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, can be obtained. ap20-tf

EXPRESS COMPANIES. THE ADAMS EXPRESS
COMPANY, Office 320 CHESTNUT
Street, forwards Parcols, Packages, Merchandise, Bank
Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towns and Cities of the United States E. S. SANDFORD, ie15

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRATED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the
only Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
tarvalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. oc16-tuthst

THOMAS & SONS,
Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Stree
(Formerly Nos. 67 and 69.) SALE OF REAL ESTATE 24TH SEPTEMBER, & the Exchange. Descriptions preparing. PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOCES, AT THE EXCHANGE, EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, during the business season. In July and ust, only occasional sales.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. We have a large amount of real estate at private sale, including every description of city and country property. Printed lists may be had at the Auction Store. perty. Printed lists may be had at the Auction Store.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, TWO ROSS.
WOOD PIANO-FORTE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE,
CHANDELIERS, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CAR.
PETS, CHINA AND GLASSWABE, BEDS AND
BEDDING, &c.
CARD.—Our Sale this morning, at the Auction
Store, will comprise, besides 500 lots of superior secondnead furniture, rosewood piano-forte, large and superior
fire-proof safe, made by Herring, large book-case, chandeliers, beds and bedding, china and glassware, Brussels
and other carpets, &c., forming an attractive assortment,
worth the altention of lodies and others desirance of purclassing.

SALES BY AUCTION.

i.asing. Catalogues now ready, and the articles arranged Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.

BUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, BEDS AND BEDDING,
BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, &c.

This horning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, an assortment of
excellent second-hand furniture, elegant plano-fortes,
fine mirrors, carpets, beds and bedding, &c., from families declining housekeeping, removed to the store for comvenience of sale.

venience of sale.

Executors Sale. S. E. cor. Righteenth and Woods standard Town of the NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRROR, TAPESTRY CARPETS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
On Friday Morning,
September 6, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Wood streets, by order of the executors of Stephen Toram, deceased, the neat household furniture, French plate pier mirror, tapestry carpets, watches, watch chains, jewelry, &c.

My May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the sale.

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOURCES, COTNER OF SIXTH AND RACE Streets. corner of SIXTH and RACE Streets.

GREAT SALE OF FORFEITED UOLLATBRALS.

OVER 200 LOTS.

Nathana' great sale of forfeited goods will take place
On Tuesday Morning,
September 10, at 10 o'clock, at Moses Nathana' Auction
House, Nos. 155 and 157 North Sixth street, adjoining
the southeast corner of Sixth and Race streets.

Consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., viz.:
First quality 18-carat gold English patent lever watches,
extra full iewelled and plain, in hunting cases and open
faces, of the most approved and best makers; fine gold
chrononeters; duplex English, Swiss, and French
watches; fine silver English patent lever watches, full
jewelled and plain, of the most approved and best makers,
in hunting cases and double bottom; fine silver cylinder,
detached patent lever, and lepine watches, in hunting
cases and open faces, of the best makers; fine silver duplex, quartier, English double case, double bottom, and
single case watches; fine gold-plated lever, lepine, English, Swiss, and French watches; diamond breast-pins,
riugs, studs, &c.; fine gold vest, fob. neck, and chatelaine chains; heavy gold finger-rings, ear-rings, bracelets, medallions, and lockets; fine gold sets, and, in
short, jewelry of every description.

Watchmakers, jewellers, dealers, and private purchasers are invited to attend this sale as every article
will positively be sold, without the least reserve, for cash,
of sale.

Goods open for examination early on the morning AT PRIVATE SALE,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
The following articles will be sold for less than half the usual selling price:
Fine gold hunting-case, double-case, and double-bot-Fine gold hunting-case, double-case, and double-bottom English patent lever watches, of the most approved and best makers; fine gold double-time English patent lever watches; fine gold double-time English patent lever watches; independent seconds lever watches; fine gold hunting-case, and open-face escapement lever and lepine watches, indreading-case, double-case, and double-bottom English patent lever, essepement lever, and lepine watches, of the most approved and best makers; double-case and open-face silver watches; silver quartier and single-case watches; fine gold vest, neck, fob, and guard chains; diamond finger-rings and breast-pins; sets of fine gold jewelry; gold breast-pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, bracelets, pencil-cases, pens, and jewelry of every description; guns, pistols, musical instruments, plano-fortes, and articles generally.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN.

Money advanced liberally, for any length of time agreed upon, on gold and silver plate, diamonds, watches, iewelry, fowling-places, musical instruments, dry goods, clothing, groceries, hardware, cutlery, furniture, bedding, fancy articles, and on all articles of value. CONSIGNMENTS AND OUT-DOOR SALES SOLI-CITED.

Liberal cash advances made on all articles consigned for sale. Personal attention given to all out-door sales. M. FITZPATRICK & BROS..

AUCTIONEERS, 604 CHESTNUT Street, above Sixth. SALES EVERY EVENING. SALES EVERY EVENING,
At 7 o'clock, of books, stationery; and fancy goods,
watches, jewelry, clocks, silver-plated ware, cutlery,
paintings, musical instruments, &c.
Also, hosiery, dry goods, boots and shoes, and merchandise of every description.

BAY SALES
Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 o'clock
A. M.

PRIVARE SALES PRIVATE SALES. PRIVATE SALES.

At private sale, several large consignments of watches and jewelry, books, stationery, silver-plated ware, cutlery, fancy geods, &c., to which is solicited the attention of city and country merchants and others.

Consignments solicited of all kirds of merchandise, for either public or private sales.

BY Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Out-doc sales promptly attended to

Out-door sales promptly attended to. MACHINERY AND IRON. PENN STEAM ENGINE

AND BOILER WORKS.—NEARIEA

LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, laving, for many years,
been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Hagines, high and low pressure, iron Boats, Water Tankap
Propellers, &c., cspecifully offer their services to
the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having
sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of
Pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and
Low Pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilors, of
the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings, of all
sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings, of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other
work connected with the above business.

Drawings and Specifications for all work done at their
establishment, free of charge, and work guarantied.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and

are provided with sucare, raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, jel4-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. HARTLEY MERRICE. SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON & FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

pairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c.,

PIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines,
for land, river, and marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron-Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Wo shops, Ballroad Stations, &c. road Stations, &c.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the la st and most road Stat Retorts and Gas Machinery of the in st and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.

Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine.

DOINT PLEASANT FOUNDRY, No. 951 BEACH Street, Kensington, Philada-WILLIAM H. TIERS informs his friends that, having purchased the entire stock of Patterns at the above Foundry, he is now prepared to receive orders for Bolling, Grist, and Saw-Mill Castings, Soap, Chemical, and House Work, Gearing. Castings made from Bever-beratory or Cupola Furnaces, in dry or green sand, or loam.

my9-tf

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS Has been established on a secure and permanent foundstion; but it is, in reality, a marvellous example of the legree of favor which a rightly-conducted LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND NEWS JOURNAL

Can receive at the hands of a liberal and enlightened Public. Our most grateful thanks are tendered for the

patronage already bestowed upon us, and we shall spere

no efforts which may serve to render the paper even more attractive, useful, and popular in the future. The general features of the Paper, in addition to its POLITICAL AND NEWS DEPARTMENTS Will be POETRY, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHY, and Or ginal and Selected TALES, chosen for their lessons of Life, illustrations of History, depicture of Manners, and neral merit, and adapted, in their variety, to the tast

of both sexes and all ages. OUR NEWS COLUMNS Will continue to be subject to unremitting care and attention, and all diligence be employed to make this paper a mpendium of all the principal events of interest which transpire, at home and abroad.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER Of THE WEEKLY PRESS, now universally acknowledged to be of an elevated stamp, shall not only maintain its present High Standing, but shall be enhanced by important and valuable contributions from able Writers.
Deeming Purity of Morals the great safeguard of private happiness and public prosperity, we shall carefully ex-clude from our columns everything which may reasonably be objected to on the score of improper tendency. The fields of pure Literature afford sufficient material to make an

ACCEPTABLE FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Containing all the elements of excellence, without a single objectionable line; and the proprietor of THE WEEKLY PRESS may justly claim that no head of a family need hesitate to let its columns go under the notice of and nember of his Household. THE POLITICAL COURSE

Of THE WEEKLY PRESS need not be enlarged upon here. Independent, steady, and fearless, it has battled unwaveringly and zealously in defence of THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE against Executive Usurpation, and Unfair and Tyrannical Legislation; ever declaring and adering to the doctrine that POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY constitutes the fundamental basis of our free institutions, and that the intelligence and patriotism of our Citizens will always be preservative o a wise, just, and salutary Government. These are the principles to which THE WEEKLY PRESS has been committed, and to these is

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