NO PEACE WITH ARMED TRAITORS. "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

DANIEL S. DICKINSON'S SPEECH, In Cortland County, New York, on Tuesday, September 3, 1861.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Whence this mighty gathering before me, and all around me, and for what purpose? Whence and why these spires pointing to heaven telling of refinement and religion? Whence these institutions finement and religion? Whence these institutions of learning? Whence these beautiful abodes, these gathering-places of affection, around whose hearthstones a free and happy people cluster? Whence this beautiful valley spread out here, no less beautiful than this sky, so, darkly, deeply, beautifully blue?" Whence, I repeat, this vast assemblage of happy people, and from whence do they come? They are all the fruits of free and happy institutions, the fruits of a good and beneficent Government where every one animath of rich sides. vernment, where every one enjoys the fruits of his own industry, and where the Government, like the dews of heaven, and like God's genial sunshine, falls down on every one alike; where all are fosralls down on every one alike; where all are fos-tered and none oppressed; where no sickness wastes at noonday; where no oppressor raises the poor man's latch in the name of despotism, but where every one literally sits under the shade of his own vine and fig-tree, and there is none to mo-lest or make him afraid. Look over the nations of the earth in the Old World—there God's children are born to the same destiny as ourselves— and see them degraded to the earth under the most abject vassalage, when they are as good by nature as we. Who made us to differ under Him who governs all things here below? It is the difwho governs all things here below? It is the dif-ference in government! One onjoys the fruits of his own industry; the other is made to toll, to gild the chariot wheels driven over his neck. One tolls on with nothing but opinion to control him, and that free, and the other toils to feed the soldier who stands over him with his bayonet to awe him into subjection. It is that which makes us different from the Old World. Here, education, refinement, and religion: there, conversion, work refinement, and religion; there, oppression, work, poverty—extreme poverty or extreme wealth, with poverty—extreme poverty or extreme wealth, with pride and lust and luxury driving her ebon car over the laboring population. To whom are we indebted for these great blessings? We are indebted, under Heaven, to a good Government, to the Government of Washington—such a Government as the sun never shone upon before—the first and last free Government on earth; and if this Government shall be destroyed, pray tell me where will the dove of liberty, crossing over the waters of oppression, find a place to rest her foot? Let us come together, as we have come here by hundreds and thousands, not as politicians, but as the people and thousands, not as politicians, but as the people—come together and offer up our thanksgiving to Heaven, and commune together, and any whethor this great and beneficent Government can be main-

WHY THERE SHOULD BE ACTION We come here, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not as Abolitionists, not as Americans, but licans, not as Abolitionists, not as Americans, but we come here as the people. Seeing that the enemy are at the gates of the citadel, seeing that armed rebellion is threatening us, we come together to stay up the hands of the Constitution and cling to its pillars, swearing in our faith if these institutions full, as the people we fall with them. [Choers.] The question is not, "Who is at the head of this Administration?" and I shall not inquire whether his name be Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Jackson. his name be Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Jackson. He is the people's representative of the Government, and for those who like him and confide in him, it is their duty to do all they can to sustain him; and those who do not, it is their duty to do much more. [Cheers.] Those who believe that he and his Administration are adequate, can rejoice in the pride of their strength; and those who believe he is not adequate should come forward and whip their horses and call upon their Hercules and put their shoulder to the wheel. I shall not adopt your political principles, if you are an opponent of mine—as many of you are—and I don't ask you to their shoulder to the wheel. I shall not adopt your political principles, if you are an opponent of mine—as many of you are—and I don't ask you to adopt mine: but I ask you to go with me in a great and common duty, which concerns us all alike: to shield the Government first from rebellion and destruction; and then, if there is a question who shall govern it afterwards, we will discuss that on another day. [Cheers.] I go for the preservation of this Government, and I go to cleave him down, as Saul did Agag, who undertakes to destroy it; and it is of little consequence to me whether the enemy of the Government is in arms, or whether he is aiding the armed; whether he is a rebel or an aid to rebellion; whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow-man, or whether he adds or encourages another to do it; whether he applies the torch to the capital of our country and attempts to burn it to ashes and destroy its archives, or whether he is an apologist and connives and enor whether he is an apologist and comives and en-courages it under the tongue of peace. I have earned what little reputation I enjoy before the public by standing by the Constitution, and I intend to stand by it as long as there is one single shred of the Constitution left; and whether it is assailed by class or by another, I care not. He is the foc to the Government who assauls it, and my foe, and I

tained in all its richness and beauty.

tion and the Union before the people.

THE REASONS FOR UNION.

I had hoped, my fellow-citizens, until this rebellion broke out, that I could claim exemption from further public services. I have been some time retired from official service. My ambition had been satisfied and chastened. I had no desire to appear in these conflicts before my fellow-citizens. I believed the time had come which should lead me to the contemplation of other subjects, which should permit me to indulge in the pursuits I love, which should leave me to attend to interests which had heen long neglected: and should enable me, in should teave me to attend to interests which had been long neglected; and should enable me, in short, to enjoy that repose which approaching age would by and by demand; that quiet that should beguie my vacant hours and be the companion of my age, and should attend me when the evening of life thould draw he contains about life should draw her curtains about me : but when this rebellion broke out I determined to take the field and see if I could rally my fellow-citizens to the exigencies which menuce them, and for that purpose I speak to see if we can understand alike the dangers that threaten us. It is now no occasion for holiday display. Our citadel is in danger. The very existence of the institutions under which we live are threatened, and there are but two sides to this question. One is in favor, and the other is against it. There can be no doubt of the result of this matter if properly prospected and we are emthis matter if properly prosecuted; and we are em-barrassed more to-day by attempts to connive at the rebellion within, than we are at the rebellion itself. rebellion within, than we are at the rebellion itself. For there is strength enough and power enough of men and money, and material and determination to crush this rebellion to the very earth, where it deserves to be crushed. There is no other way to deal with it. The Administration has unquestionably put forth its best efforts. I am not the chosen defender of the Administration. I am its political opponent, when I act politically; but in emergencies of this kind I intend to rise above political considerations entirely. [Loud cheering.] siderations entirely. [Loud cheering.]

THE UNION BEFORE POLITICS.

I change no political opinions. I say political opinions have nothing to do with the question, one way or the other. It is not who shall tenant and way or the other. It is not who shall tenant and govern the capital. It is not who shall govern this great State and nation. It is, "Shall it be preserved for any party to govern?" [Cheers.] Now, none shall escape from that issue. There are no slippery and filthy stepstones by which political office-seekers crawl away from that, either up or down, It is a question of existence—our existence is for destroying it. The Administration has come in and he who is not for maintaining that existence is for destroying it. The Administration has come in with a thousand embarrassments around them—corruption and treason in every department to the very lips; military officers betraying their command, navy officers stealing their ships; officers in the mint and in the custom houses, and in every department, stealing its property or turning it to the enemy—and a new Administration, with a new Cobinct coming in me a restract Administration. Cabinet, coming in as a party Administration, having only the confidence of a part of the people, had all kinds of embarrassment on its hands. But so far as they have done what I commend, I commend them for it. If they have not done all I would myself have done under like circumstances would myself have done under like circumstances—
if they have been remiss, it is the province of the
people to call them to account, and ask them to
administer the Government so as to put down the
rebellion at the enriest moment. Now, the sin
that most easily besets the American people is
politics. Everything is politics in this country.
Like the frogs, and lice, and locusts of Egypt, it
comes up in the bed, and the kneading trough.
Politics is what ale was to Boniface; we cat, and
drink, and sleep on politics, [laughter and applause,] and if I wish to find a traitor to heaven and
earth, and find a name to curse the knave, I would
call him a mean, managing, grog-house politician. earth, and and a name to curse the knave, I would call him a mean, managing, grog-house politician. [Laughter and applause.] Even in the matter of this great crisis, which threatens our very country and existence, there is an attempt going forward to raise a political party upon it. "Why don't you rally up to sustain this Government?" "Why, those Abolitionists kindled this fire." "Well, what difference does that make? Jeas it have the property of the country of the c what difference does that make? does it burn any more than if Democrats had kindled it?" The question is, how can we arrest the flame—not who question is, how can we arrest the flame—not who kindled it. Your church is on fire, and you are summoned to save it. The house is on fire and the destruction of the burning, and threatening the destruction of the dwelling beside it, so that "The blackness of ashes shall mark where it stood;
And a wild mother scream o'er her famishing brood."

elements that they, under Providence, furnished us, and we deserve the most abject slavery if we do not preserve such institutions when they have been vouchsafed to us. Engraft political parties upon the question of putting down this seourge? I would as soon engraft a political party on the Asiatic cholers, on the yellow fever, when sweeping over the land, as though Heaven had repented the making of man, and were shovelling them in the sepulchre together. [Laughter.] the question of putting down this seourge? I would as soon engraft a political party on the Asiatic cholera, on the yellow fever, when sweeping over the land, as though Heaven had repented the making of man, and were shovelling them in the sepalchrotogether. [Laughter.]

SCURY POLITICIANS.

But there is such an attempt going on now in order that scury y politicians may ride into office upon it, or have an organization that they can manage. It is not the Democratic party. The putting it is not the Democratic party. The putting in '48. They are so much afraid of Black Republicans and Abolitionists are with their bogus baby that they may claim the Democratic inheritance. [Loud laughter and continued cheering.] They decoive nobody but themselves. The Democratic party, will never enlist in it. The Democratic party, will never enlist in it. The Democratic party, will never enlist in it. The Democratic party, who are in labor with their bogus baby that they may claim the Democratic party, who are in labor more subsist without the Constitution. They have labored the contraction of the Democratic party, will never enlist in it. The Democratic party, will never enlist in it. The Democratic party, will never enlist in it. The Democratic party, who are in labor with their bogus baby that they may claim the Democratic party, who are in labor more subsist without the Constitution. They have labored the proposition of the Democratic party, will never enlist in it. The Democratic party arcse out of the Constitution, the proposition of the Democratic party, who are in labor with their bogus baby that they may claim the Democratic party, will never enlist in it. The Democratic party arcse out of the Constitution for italife than a fish can apply an application of the Democratic party arcse out of the Constitution for italife than a fish can apply an application of the Democratic party arcse

for all civil government, and for the raising of armies, and for the declaration of war, etc., etc., is a great land-mark and charter, and fixes and defines the rules and regulations for the President and his Cabinet; and Congress, too, must observe the Constitution, or its enactments are not binding. But there is such a thing as a war power, and that seems to have been overlooked, misunderstood by some and entirely ignored by others, I have no doubt by design. They tell you that the President has no power to do certain things. He is a usurper and tyrant, and it occasions these patriots exceeding pain to find the President going against the Constitution. It has not touched their tender hearts to see Jeff. Davis & Co. erect a government within the bounds of the United States. It has not hurt them to see them fire on Sumptor and the stars and stripes, and commit treason in the face of the Government. But they are afraid that in putting that rebellion down, the President of the United States won't go exactly according to the Constitution, for they would dislike to see the rebellion put down unless it was put down according to the lines of the Constitution, secundem artem.

RUMORED DEATH OF DAVIS. The telegraph to-day tells us Jeff. Davis is dead. I believe it is true, but I attach no particular political consequence to it. I would much rather have seen him dying under the flag and Constitution of his country. But I forbear remarks for the present, for when the Almighty lays his hands on a man I will take mine off. [Laughter.] "God works in a myterious way His wonders to perform." We hear, too, that the Jeff. Davis, the pirate ship, has been wrecked by accident. I am sorry to hear of that, for I houred to see the day when she would of that, for I hoped to see the day when she would be sunk by a vessel of war, and her murderous crew with her.

A Voice. "Would that be constitutional?"

Yes; that would be according to my constitution. [Laughter and cheers.]

THE DAMPES AS MIT DESCRIPTOR There seems to be an idea that the President can do nothing except what is written in the Constitution. For instance, if he is going to have an army to put down rebellion, they must march right and left, as the military phrase is, according to the direction of the Constitution, or stand still. The Constitution is a great landmark, and not a bill of particulars. [Cheers.] Every power given by the Constitution directing a thing to be done, always implies the power to do it. If the Constitution erects a Government, it presupposes the maintetenance of that Government by all the usual and ordinary means within the reach of that Government; and in times of war and in times of rebellion there is a power arising from the very necessity of the case that controls the whole question; and when you hear the small-beer politician prating on the idea of unconstutionality, ask him in the first place whether he thinks it exactly constitutional for men to go into the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives and in the army and navy, and one day swear, "I do swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will observe the Constitution of the United States, and I will discharge the office or duty of Senator according to the best of my ability,"—ask him, if after having taken that oath, and while it is yet warm on his lips, if 4t is unconstitutional for him to try to raise rebellion? and when he has answered that tell him There seems to be an idea that the President can taken that oath, and while it is yet warm on his lips, if it is unconstitutional for him to try to raise rebellion? and when he has answered that, tell him if there is perjury in hell, it is that kind of perjury. [Loud and continued cheering.] I say that the Administration—any Administration, I don't care whether it is one of my choice or one of my opposition—has the right to do everything by implication, according to the laws of war, for the maintenance of our Government; and if they do not do it. I will be one for dealing with them and calldo it. I will be one for dealing with them and call-

ng them traitors themselves.

Now, it is supposed that there is no war power except that which arises out of and is prescribed by a written constitution. There is a power upon which the Constitution stands, that lies beneath the Constitution and rises above the Constitution, and ls on and under the Constitution; it is the great law of self-preservation—for communities, nations, and States, as well as individuals. It is older than this Government. It is as old as eivilization. It had no rise in the Constitution. It arises in the very necessity of the existence of civil government. THE WRIT OF HAREAS CORPUS Smith, one of the earliest writers on law, and par-Smith, one of the earliest writers on law, and particularly on martial law—one of the earliest writers of Great Britain—says, "Martial law is the law of war that depends upon the just but arbitrary power and pleasure of the King." The people here act as King and the President as the agent of the people. "For though he doth not make any law but by consent in Parliament, yet in time of war, by reason of the necessity of it, to guard against danger that arises, he uses absolute power, so that his word is law." Then, I say, away with all your

try, and employ such means as he believes will do it; and it he does not do it he deserves to be impeached. This is the law of all nations, and be impeached. This is the law of all nations, and always has been. But there is the law of habeas corpus, and that has been invaded, and the President has violated it, and has not allowed some traitor to be released, and has suspended the writ. He has done exactly right; and I did say, a while ago, that in some cases, if I could not have arrested the treachery, I would have suspended the individual with it, and I have not changed my opinion much since. What an idea it would be! Here is a rebellion in Baltimore, or in Missouri, and a traitor in league with the enemy, and by his conduct he is about to cause our armies to be sacrificed—our very Government in danger, its existence is imperilled—the lives of a large number of persons sacrificed. He is known to be a traitor—norally known. He has been tracked out and aspersons sacrinect. He has been tracked out and as-certained, and yet he must be brought up befere a a judge and examined, and if there is not legal, technical evidence against him he must be dis-charged; and if Government don't like it they must appeal, and get it up before a court at some future time, that may sit and may not, and enter

The law of war acts right up to the necessities of the occasion—it brings men right up to time, and treats them practically and according to the emergencies of the occasion. But to suspend the "Liberty of the Press!" Oh, how bad that is—to have the press suspended. [Langhter.] The liberty of the press! You say anything to them on the subject of the Government—"liberty of the press! You say anything to them on the subject of the flowernment—"liberty of the press! is the first thing you hear. The press has liberty enough; and here let us shake the wrinkles out of this befogged and petifogged question a little. The liberty of the press is a great and sacred right and blessing. But the liberty of the press is no greater a right than individual liberty, and than a thousand other rights. The liberty of the press is to be enjoyed so long as it does not aid in the destruction of the Government; so long as it is an element for good and not fer evil; so long as it is an element for preservation and not for destruction. The idea is the most idle, foolish, and mischieveus that ever existed, to allow an infernal machine of treason to exist and work its errand of mischief, because it is a and work its errand of mischief, because it is a

and work its errand of mischief, because it is a "Press." The liberty of fire is a great right. We could not do without it. It is necessary for warmth, for preparation of food, for propelling machinery, and for a thousand purposes, and every one has a right to enjoy it. But one comes at the dark and fearful hour of midnight, and, with a terch, passes from dwelling to dwelling, and lights up the darkness of midnight with the fiames of happy homes. He is arrested, and says: "You deprived me of the liberty of fire! What a tyrannous and abominable Government! Fire is free, and I am merely using this right guarantied to me by the Constitution, and now I am deprived of it! What a tyrannous Government, to deprive a citizen of the liberty of fire!"

The right of implements of husbandry, too, is a

of fire!"

The right of implements of husbandry, too, is a great right. In our wooden country, the right of wielding the axe is a great right. But suppose an individual should use the axe, instead of cutting wood or splitting rails, for splitting his neighbor's head open. He would be deprived of that liberty, and then he would cry out, what tyranny! The right of the axe is sacred! Every man must have that right. The right of individual liberty is one of the most sacred rights under heaven; far above the right of the press, and every other right. Yet, when a man converts himself from the enjoyments of true manhood to the destrucright. Yet, when a man converts himself from the enjoyments of true manhood to the destruction of his neighbor's property, put him in prison. And when you hear this idle parrot prate about the "Liberty of the Press," tell him it is to be enjoyed so long as it upholds right, and it is not to be an engine of destruction going about on its mereiless errands. In my opinion, Mr. Lincoln ought to have laid his hand upon a great many treasonable journals which he has not done. [Cheers.] A more abominable abuse never existed. If Satan had been let loose after his confinement of a thousand years, he could not have done more mischief than these miscrable treasenable journals. I am for strong measures. I did not learn my Democracy in the school of management, or lobby, or trickery. I learned it at the bar of Andrew Jackson's court, where it was patriotic, and where it taught ery. I learned it at the bar of Andrew Jackson's court, where it was patriotic, and where it taught that true Democracy was not inconsistent with true duty. Why, its first duty was to uphold the Constitution, and, in the language of the son of Man, "render to Casar the things that are Casar's, and to God the things that be God's." This is true Democracy! I repudiate all the teachings in the name of Democracy from treasonable sources. They have no authority to speak. No true Democrat will follow such lead. They stand by the stars and stripes of their country, and I wish the false sons could look upon it as the children of Israel did upon the brazen serpent, and be healed of Secession

Washington?" "Yes, I knew him." "Where did you meet him?" "At Trenton." "Were you in the battle?" "Yes, I surrender to Vashington." "You surrender to Washington! How was that?" "Iros von Hessian!" [Great laughtor.] that ?" I ros von Hessian!" [Great laughter.]
Now, I think when you find men prating about the
Democracy embarrassing the Administration at
such a time as this, when you inquire their history,
you will find they were "ron Hessian."
[Laughter.]

THE CRY OF PEACE.

The greatery now is Peace. They say, There must be peace. We are all in favor of peace. I don't doubt but that many honest men. Domocrats and others, thick it attainable by negotiation with rebels, but any one who will look at it with half an eye can see that it is impossible. What is this question we are treating of? It is one of the most formidable rebellions, and one of the most causeless and wisked that have eyes been since Satan's reheland wicked, that have ever been since Satan's rebel-lion in heaven. A greater army is attempting on this continent to overthrow the Government than and wherea, that have ever been since satas a robellion in heaven. A greater army is attempting on this continent to overthrow the Government than has ever been on the continent before; and now those who are attempting to put it down are met in the field by the stolen weapons of the United Slates Government—by the officers who have been laden with the honors and had their military education at the expense of the American people. They are attempting to do what? To dissolve this holy Union—attempting to destroy forever the Government of Washington. And who is attempting to aid them? Not men who march by their side, for they are comparatively entitled to consideration for their manhood, but men are among us every day crying "Pence," and sowing this insidious disease among the people; and this very press is trampling on the rights of every man and the Government; and when our arms are reversed and the enemy prevails over us, then it is that they rejoice. Stand up, Mr. Apologist for Secession, and let us see whether you can face an indignant people. In what work are you engaged? Attempting to destroy the government of your fathers? "I am not trying to do that. I am in favor of peace." Every widowed woman, made so by this rebellion, has a right to look upon you, sir, as the murderer of her husband. Every orphan may look upon you as the guilty wretch—the destroyer of its natural protector. The loyal citizen, too, looks upon you as one who aids and abets treason, and furnishes aid and comfort to the enemy. Your hands are red with blood—blood of your murdered citizens. Ah, in this brief war how many have been sent down with violence and butchery to the grave! How many bitter, unavailing tears have been shed! How many pure and gentle hearts have been sent down with violence and butchery to the grave! How many better, unavailing tears have been sent down with violence and broken! And still you cry peace, when you know there is no peace! Come, take arms in your hands and stand by their side and point your bayonets at the b

else help us put it down. You will stand as men with men and be no more guilty in the sight of God to take arms, than to encourage others to do so. [Applanse.] The party that attempts to do this ought to sink. Any party ought to sink to infamy that cannot lay aside its polities in this crisis; and should the Democratic party, with all its ancient history, attempt carrying this question by opposing itself to this war, there would not be enough of them left for finger-boards to point to the burial ground where the whole party will be engulphed together. [Applause.] A WARNING FROM HISTORY.

Federalists of 1812 were one of the most powerful artics that ever lived. There has never been such parties that ever lived. There has never been such a galaxy, and, I may say, aristocracy of telent in the country as was in the old Federal party. But they were swept away, so that, like the servants of Job, there was scarce one left to tell of the destruction of the others. They opposed the war of 1812, and there never was a war more shabbily conducted than that was for a long time. Mr. Madison's Administration had not comprehended the great exigencies of the case. The capital was actually seized by British troops. Our towns were burned and our flag disgraced by the enemy. We were disgraced by those who should be friends, and the Federalists opposed themselves to that war, which is not a thousandth part of the wickedness of those who oppose a war to crush this rebellion, and still they were swept away, with not a single vestige they were swept away, with not a single vestige left remaining. Some lay this to one cause and some to another. It is not very material what it was, but it is important for us to know how we can was, but it is important for us to know now we can meet the great exigencies of the occasion. We cannot acquit ourselves by half supporting and half opposing. You can't make up a kind of mermaid support, half woman and half fish. It must be the whole extent of one or the other. If it is intended whole extent of one or the other. If it is intended to put this rebellion down, it must be taken strong hold of; and it is the duty and the highest privilege of the American people to put it down, and put it down forever. "Treat with it, and make liberal propositions of peace." Those have become the catch words of the day. "I am in favor of prosecuting the war and of maintaing the Union, but I would at the same time make the most liberal propositions of peace."

THE ABSURDITY OF PEACE PROPOSITIONS NOW. Now, let us see. Suppose there was a riot in Cortland, and a hundred men were engaged in the destruction of property. You call the magistracy together. They all come out and attempt to put down the rebellion, and the force is inadequate, and they call out the military power. But the magistracy instruct them: "Go and put down the riot. It is in arms against us. It is threatening life and property, and going on with destruction. Put it down, and at the same time when you are putting down the riot, make it the most liberal ger that arises, he uses absolute power, so that his ger that arises, he uses absolute power, so that his word is law." Then, I say, away with all your stuff about the necessity of having a written guaranty for everything the President may do to guaranty for everything the President may do to offers of peace." You send the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you have officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to the officer, when he comes in the officer, when he comes in the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you are put in the officer, when he comes in the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you are put in the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you are put in the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you are put in the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you are put in the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you are put in the officer to arrest a murderer. tell the officer, when he comes: "We are opposed to murderers, but go and arrest him, and make him the most liberal proposition of peace." That is the argument of it. Now, I wonder if they suppose they can have a position on such a niche as that? Yes; liberal offers of peace to an army in the field, of hundreds of thousands of men, with their guns pointed in sight of the Capitol, destroying life and property, and committing every crime, political and moral, that can be summed up in the catalogue of depravity. I might possibly consent to drop some of their leaders a line, but there would be a noose at the end of it. [Laughter.] I am for just such propositions of peace as have been made to them at Hatteras by Butler and Stringham. Stringham is a very good name. I am quite willing it should be Stringthem. [Laughter and applause.] That is the only proposition that they can understand or appreciate, and the only proposition that cen er ought to be made.

"THEY ARE OUR ENOTHERS!"

"THEY ARE OUR BROTHERS!" Why, we must go with a great deal more leniency, "because they are our brothers!" Are they? But are they authorized to murder, and destroy the common citadel of the family household? No! Meet them at once. It is much easier to defend the door sill than the hearth-stone. It is better to fight the hearth at the reach then at the alter. Sattle the Meet them at once. It is much easier to defend the door sail than the hearth-stone. It is better to fight the battle at the porch than at the altar. Settle the question there, and let it be disposed of there. Those men meant disunion. They have meant it for a great number of years. They care no more about the question of their slavery than I care for nudity in the Fejce Islands. They have been determined, and they had rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. If they could not govern the whole country, they meant to govern part; and we are told when they are engaged in this causeless rebellion, to treat them with great leniency, and go with the most liberal propositions of peace! The old Revolutionary soldier that was accustomed to walk with an cspontoon, which he had carried in the war—a long staff, with a sharp instrument, like a knife, at one end—was assailed one day by a fercoious dog, and bitten. Failing to drive the dog away, he turned the sharp end of the instrument and run him through. The owner of the dog cried out angrily, what made you kill my dog? Because, said the soldier, he bit me and threatened my life. Why did you not keep him off with the other end of your instrument? I should, said the soldier, if the dog had come with the other end at me. [Uproarious laughter.]

Now, if they had only come to us with liberal propositions of peace we could have gone to them in the same way; but when they come with fire and in the same way; but when they come with fire and sword and war and threatening, there is no other way to meet them but with corresponding weapons and in a manner to put them down. We must either conquer or they must. It is a question between government, on the one hand, and treason and rebellion on the other, and you may weigh it out as many times as you will, you may pretend to erect political parties on it, but the after generations and the judgment of Heaven, will hold him responsible who undertakes to aid this rebellion in any shape or manner. They are entitled to consideration! Why? If they had staid in Congress they would have had the power, with the conservatism of the North, but they meant to avail themselves of the protence of an opposition President being elected and disselve this Government, and they meant to erect a military monarment, and they meant to erect a military monar-chy; for that is what they would have in their despotism, and that is the very question we have to deal with. Mark their whole course. Trace it from the beginning of this upas tree that has dif-fused its malaria far and near, North and South. fused its malaria far and near, North and South. Examine it in all its parts, and yeu will find there is nothing in it or about it but what breathes contagion, and is death and destruction. Woe be to the politician who undertakes to jeopard the existence of the Government by paltering in a double sense with this great question. It is not a question between the North and South. It is a question between government and rebellion. And in the Southern States there is no people more loyal than a large majority of the Southern States themselves, when you take the revolver from their ears and the bowie-knife from their throats. Has Virginia yielded? Poor old State—a portion of her people have been bullied, dragooned, and defrauded into Secussion, and no sooner is that done, then she rises like the Phenix from her ashes, and reorganizes a Government faithful to the Union.

reorganizes a Government faithful to the Union. reorganizes a Government faithful to the Union.

THE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.

In Missouri, did they yield? No. General Fremont has been under the necessity of proclaiming martial law to protect the citizens from pillage and destruction. In Kentucky, do they yield? No. Look at the mighty majority there of 60,000. There they met the question in the face. Look at the speeches of Holt and Crittenden, and at the vote there, and see what you find. You find them all meeting the question plainly. Go with me for a single moment to the State of Tennessee and take one act that is a specimen of the whole of this rewith thackness of ashes shall mark where it stood, And a wild mother scream o'ee her famishing broot."

But the Baptists say that the Methodists set it, and the Presbyterians say the Baptists set that of the others set it, or might have prevented it, and no one will endeavor to axinguish the sinnes! What a spectacle for a Christian people! We hear the cry of "ire," and the cognitive great mointy hand be set of the state of the sta came his duty to charge the Grand Jury on trea-son, and he did charge them as any lawyer will say is true, and when he returned to his native Ten-

tional angle, and taking every step according to the Constitution. I expect those administering the Government is go according to the Constitution, but have my own views of what is the Constitution, and what the rebellion, and what the duty of the Administration in putting down the rebellion, and I have an idea what I would do in putting it down if I had charge of it. The Constitution, for all civil government, and for the raising of armies, and for the declaration of war, etc., etc., is a great land-mark and charter, and fixes and declaration are more than that it is not always the most virtuous that make the most parade of their most virtuous that make the most parade of their most virtuous that make the most parade of their wirtue.

THE CRY OF PEACE.

The greatery now is Peace. They say. There must be peace. We are all in favor of peace. I don't doubt but that many honest men. Democrats and others, thick it attainable by negotiation with rebels, but any one who will look at it with half an eye can see that it is not always the most virtuous that make the most parade of their ground, than it is to have the plowshare of ruin driven over the whole, and take away our property and Government too. I tell you, my fellow-eitizons, as a man who has had some experience, and devoted himself somewhat to thought on these questions, that when once you let rebellion succeed in a popular government, there is an end of the whole mater; and after that show me the most virtuous that make the most parade of their most virtuous that make the most parade of their most virtuous that make the most parade of their driven over the whole, and take away our property and Government too. I tell you, my fellow-eitizons, as a man who has had some experience, and devoted himself somewhat to thought on these questions, as a man who has had some experience, and others, thick it attainable by negotiation with rebellion, and the propular ground, than it is to have our property amount of all we possessed, if we can maintain our driven over the w man you have in the community, and I will show the position of the man who has enough power of hand to earn his bread. You let this rebellion succeed, and you will have every other kind of re-bellion down to the kind of rebellion that, if you have a horse and a vagabond wants it, he will take it in spite of you, and you will have no law to help yourself. "For why—the good old plan, that he may take who has the power, and let him keep who can." The taxes going to be formidable? Certainly! Who is to blame? Those who have inaugurated the rebellion, or those who are trying to put it down? I confess I thought we had come to put it down? I confess I thought we had come to a degenerate time; that there was little life or patriotism left, and I don't, for myself, regret this war, for it has taught me that there is a popular heart; for I see the people rise in their majesty and cast aside the miserable shackles of politics, and I would like to see a party, however strong, strong enough to hold me on such a question. It must not be made of secession leather, or I will rend it as Sampson did the withes. [Applause.]

Who objects to taxes? An individual here and there who, not being well informed, thinks if he can have peace it will raise the price of butter. But he who rebels at taxes is no friend of his country; and when you see a man ery out against the try; and when you see a man ery out against the taxes to support such a war, you may believe that Judas Iscariot is laughing in his sleeve to think he was not living in this day, for he would have been surely underbid. [Laughter.] No! let every man bare his bosom to the shafts of this great battle. Let him comprehend it in all its vastness, and see that these men mean destruction and nothing else, and that their aiders and abettors are no better than than they who are engaging in it. Let this robellion know that they are to have no aid from here and they will ground their arms.

> Let them think there is a party here to help them, and they will fight forever. You who go for peace go for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Throw ten men in where there is one now, and prosecute it with a vigor becoming to this great people. None of us need change our former sentiments. We can go in this, for it concerns us all. Those who are determined in this matter—made up their minds to oppose their Government—there is no use talking to, I know. "Though you bray a fool in a mortar, yet will he not depart from his folly"—the same of a Secessionist. I talk to those who wish to commune together in order to exchange fool in a mortar, yet will he not depart from his folly"—the same of a Secessionist. I talk to those who wish to commune together in order to exchange ideas for the purpose of determining how to best act. My theory is clear and plain: That you must put down rebellion, and treat with fidelity. I had a letter, a few days since, from a gentleman in Kentucky, whom I never saw, but with whom I have sometimes corresponded. He said, we wish to know what you are going to do in the North. In Kentucky we are prepared to fight out rebellion and put it down forever, but we are told that you in the North are going to give way and put in propositions for peace. I wrote him back, in my opinion, so long as there is a loyal citizen, so long as there is a loyal citizen, so long as there is a loyal citizen, so long as there is a dollar at the North, so long will this war be prosecuted until this infernal rebellion is put down. [Applause.] You can't change a man's mind who won't be changed, but you may arrest treason in its thousand walks and bring it to the judgment of an indignant people.
>
> This question is becoming more and more understood. Men are meeting together to commune, woman at the altar is pouring forth her gentle and availing prayer, and children are raising their hands against it as a monster coming to terment them before their time.

PUSH ON THE WAR.

them before their time. STAND TOGETHER. Let us act together, and see if we can have one ccession when we can rise above the party questions of the day. As for myself, I am enlisted for the war. I will call upon my fellow-citzens fand near to go with me in this great battle of opinion, and see if this country can be sustained and this Government upheld, if these glorious stars and strings can float over the sea and land, throughand stripes can float over the sea and land, throughout the long tracks of future time, to gladden the many millions who are to come after us. Shall we permit this Government to be destroyed? No, I say, never

y, never:

Is this the land our fathers loved?

The freedom which they fought to win?

Is this the soil on which they moved!

Are these the graves they slumber in?

Are we the sons on whom are borne

The mantles which the dead have worn? If we are, let us stand up to this great occasion, and let him who fails or falters be called a traitor.

[Loud applause.]

"These are the times that try men's souls The sunshine patriot and the summer soldier will shrink from his country's cause in times like these, but he who stands up now deserves, and will receive, the love and thanks of every man and woman."

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. BENJ'N MARSHALL, COMMITTER OF THE MOSTH.
WM. B. THOMAS,

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Wyoming, Burton Liverpool, Oct 25
Ship John Leslie, Given Liverpool, 800n
Ship Zone, Fullerton London, 800n
Bark Saone, Wood River of Plate, 800n
Schr H R Coggshal, Tilton St Thomas, 800n
Schr Luna, (Br) Wilson, Port Spain, Trinidad, 800n
Schr Luna, (Br) Wilson, Port Spain, Trinidad, 800n
Schr Fannie, Vance Havana, 800n
Schr S J Sterritt, Sterritt Kingston, Ja, 800n

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

BHIPS LEAVE FOR
Asia. New York. Bremon.
C Washington New York. Liverpool.
North American Quebec. Liverpool.
Clasgow. New York. Liverpool.
Canada. Boston. Liverpool.
North Star New York Aspinwall
Etna New York Liverpool.
Africa New York Liverpool.
Africa New York Liverpool.
Arago. New York Liverpool.
Arago. New York Liverpool.
Arago. New York Liverpool.
Arago. New York Havre.
Boston. Liverpool. merica......Boston.Liverpool..ersia.....New York.Liverpool. New York..... New York..Bren

New York. New York Bremen; Nov 20
FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS LEAVE FOB DAY.
Cof Baltimore. Liverpool. New York. Oct 20
Arago. Southampton. New York. Oct 10
Arago. Southampton. New York. Oct 20
Teutonia. Southampton. New York. Oct 20
Hammonia. Southampton. New York. Oct 20
Persia. Liverpool. New York. Oct 20
Rammonia. Southampton. New York. Oct 20
Persia. Liverpool. New York. Oct 20
Rammonia. Southampton. New York. Oct 20
Persia. Liverpool. Rounder Control of October, A. D. 1864.

JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, The name of the general partner of the said firm is JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., of October, A. D. 1864.

JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia. The name of the general partner, JOSEPH H. SEAL, 455 Marshall street, Philadelphia, The name of the general partner, JOSEPH H. SEAL, 455 Marshall street, Philadelphia, The name of the general partner, JOSEPH H. SEAL, 456 Marshall street, Philadelphia, The capital control of October, A. D. 1864.

JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, The name of the general partner, JOSEPH H. SEAL, 456 Marshall street, Philadelphia, The name of the general partner, JOSEPH H. SEAL, 456 Marshall street, Philadelphia, The

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1861.

Schr II M Mayo, Ward, 7 days from Sippican, with midse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Geo Edward, Weeks, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Roble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr L A May, Baker, 10 days from Eastport, Ms, with plaster to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Grisis, Renear, 5 days from Portsmouth, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Grisis, Renear, 5 days from Portsmouth, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Jowa, Hilvard, 1 day from Newport, Del, with flour to H M Lea.
Schr Jowa, Hilvard, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Mantua, Maxon, 1 day from Swyrna, Del, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Mantua, Maxon, 1 day from New Castle, Del, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Sarah Lavinia, Crammer, from Boston.
Schr Henry Cole, Hazleton, from Boston.
Schr J L Hess, Webb, from Mauricetown.

CLEARED.

oc4-Sm No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market.

J CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market.

J CHN WELSH, Practical SLATE

Beod, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Evans & Watson's Evals & Watson's Salamander Street, Tenth, below Market.

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Beod, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

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Beod, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Evans & Watson's Philiphologopher, Make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

FO Orders promptly attended to my 7-1y

Beody is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

FO Orde

CLEARED. Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Dorchester, Bepplier & Bro. Schr J I. Hess, Webb, Newport, Castner, Stickney & Hannaway. Schr Hyena, Davis, Portland, Sehr, Sarah Lavinia, Cranmer, Providence, J. R. Bla-Schr Henry Cole, Hazelton, Boston, do Schr Crisis, Kenear, Lynn, do Schr George Edwards, Weeks, Boston, Noble, Ham-mett & Caldwell. Schr Jos Maxfield, May, Boston, Tyler, Stone & Co. Schr W Saulsbury, Hudson, Fortress Monroe, do Schr H M Mayo, Ward, Portland, L Audenried & Co. Schr Village Queen, Hawkins, Providence, R B Cor-

Bôn & Cô.
Schr Mail, Kelly, Providence, Crowell & Collins.
Schr G J Jones, Crowell, Roston, Cain, Hacker & Co. (Correspondence of the Press.)
READING, Oct 18.
The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:
Whi & F Taylor, flour and corn to And Fitzpatrick; Burning Bush, bituminous coal to Wm Mclivene & Son; Faith, pig iron to Cabeen & Co; Witman & Contrad, grain to captain; Two Sisters, iron to captain; Major Anderson, pig iron, &c to Cabeen & Co.

MEMORANDA.
miship Delaware, Taylor, hence, arrived at New York 20th inst.

Bark Chanticleer, Hatch, at Rio de Janeiro 12th ult, for New York next day.

Brig Judge Blancy, Coombs, cleared at St John, NB, 15th inst. for Philadelphia.

MARSHAL'S SALES. MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon John Cadwalador,
Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest
and best bidder, for cash, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October,
1861, at 12 o'clock M., the one-sixteenth part of the
schooner R W. TULL, her tackle, apparel, and furniture,
being the interest of Richard B. Gracey, a resident and
inhabitant of the State of Louislana, in the said schooner.

U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18, 1861.

RAARSHAL'S SALE Reviews of a

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Peunsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at the MEEGILANT'S EXCHANGE, on WEDNESAY, the 30th day of October, 1861, at 12 on WEDNESAY, the 30th day of October, 1881, at 12 o'clock M., the six-sixteenths of the Schooner Cl.ARA, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the interest in said vessel of T. J. HUGHES, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in the said schooner.

WILLIAM MILLUYARD,

II S Marchal E D of Ropula U. S. Marshai E. D. of Penn'a. Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1861. oct9-6t oc19-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE

of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader,
Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest
bidder, for cash, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1861, at 12
o'clock M, the one-sixteenth part of the Bark ISAAC
B. DAVIS, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the
interest of ANDREW J. HOWELL, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in the said
bark.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U.S. Marshall E. D. of Penna.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1861.

Oct. 6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1861, at 120 clock M., the one-cighth part of the genomer THERESA C, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the interest of Andrew J. Howell, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in said schooner.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1861.

LEGAL. IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR

THE DISTRICT COURT FOR

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

—MARCH TERM, 1801.

William Denny, Trustee, &c., vs. Lacey & Fieming,
Fieri facias. No. 109.

Margaret Brewn vs. same, do. do. 191.

Same vs. sume, do., do. 192.

John W. Berry, Jr., vs. same, do. do. 197.

Samuel Simes vs. same, do. do. 198.

Andrew Keenan et al. vs. same, do. do. 199.

Sharpless & Sitter vs. same, do. do. 200.

Charles Ryan vs. same, do. do. 364.

William Denny vs. same, do do. 399.

The Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in Court arising from the sale by the Sheriff of the personal property of the defendants, under the showe writs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 114 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 22, 1881, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present them, or be delayred from coming in upon the same.

WALTER J. BUDD, ocil-10t.

Bucks county, ss.

BUCKS COUNTY, SS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL
LS. YANIA TO THE SHERIFF OF SAID COUNWE command you that you attach ISAAC VAN HORN
and JAMES D. STRYKER, surviving Trustees of the
New Hope Lecture Room, late of your county, by all
and singular their goods and chattels, lands, and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the saine may
be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at HOYLESTOWN, in and for
said county, on the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER
NEXT, there to answer ANDREW J. BEAUMONT
and JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Executors of the last will
and testament of HORATIO N. BEAUMONT, deceased,
of a plea of trespass the case, etc.

And summon all persons in whose hands or possession
the said goods and chattels, or any of them, may be at;
tached, so that they and every of them be and appear
before the said Court at the day and place hereinbefore
mentioned, to answer what shall be objected against them
and abide the judgment of the Court therein; and have
you then and there this writ.

Witness DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esquire, President
of our Court, at Doylestown, aforesaid, the Twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

SAMUEL B. THATCHER, Prothonotary.

A true and attested copy.

J. T. SIMPSON, Sheriff. A true and attested copy.

J. T. SIMPSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, gcl-tu6t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VA-LUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, 1861, the undersigned, executors of the will of JOSEPH KONIGMACHER, deceased, in execution of orders of the Orphaus' Court of Lancaster county, will sell, by public vendue, at the EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, in Ephrata township, Lancas-ter county, the following described real estate, late of said deceased, to wit: The well-known and popular watering place known as the EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, in the county the EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, in the county of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, thirtoen miles northeast from Lancaster, eighteen miles southwest from Reading, and on the Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg turnpike road, fifty-nine miles west of Philadelphia, thirty-eight miles east of Harrisburg, and eleven miles north of the Bird-in-Hand, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The weapty consists of TIN acres of Land, part of it. miles north of the Bird-in-Hand, a station on the Pennsylvania Raifroad.

The property consists of 77% acres of Land, part of it excellent farming land, the rest is covered with fine chestmut and other Timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to Douches and Baths. The buildings are extensive, and capable of entertaining five hundred visitors.

This Watering Place and Summer Resort has, ever since its commencement, been well patronized, at times to its full capacity, and this year has its full proportion, in comparison with similar places.

The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, passes within a quarter of a mile of the Springs, and when completed will make the "Ephrata Mountain Springs" the most convenient of access of all the fashionable watering places.

Springs" the most convenient of access of all sales watering places.

Persons wishing to view the premises before the day of sale will please call on Adam Konigmacher, one of the undersigned executors, residing near Ephrata.

Possession, and good title, given on the first of April next, or sooner if desired.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, when terms will be made known.

ADAM KONIGMACHER, W. CARPENTER,

oc15-tu3t TISTATES OF GEORGE RUPLEY and ANNA FUNK, late of the borough of Washington, in the county of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county of Lancaster, to distribute the balance in the hands of Christian Chalce, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of the said George Rupley, deceased, and executor of the will of said Anna Funk, deceased, among these legally entitled to the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in such distribution, that he will attend, for the purpose of his appointment, at the "Library Room," in the court house, at Lancaster, on SATURDAY, the 16th of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where they may attend.

W. CARPENTER, Auditor. oc15-tu4t TN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ELIZABETH LANGDON ELWYN, dec'd.
The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court
to audit, settle, and adjust the account of John L. Elwyn,
Alfred L. Elwyn, and Samuel H. Carpenter, executors of
Elizabeth Langdon Elwyn, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance, hereby gives notice that he will
attend to the dulies of his appointment, on MONDAY.

October 28, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, southest corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philaoc17-thstu5t D. W. O'BRIEN, Auditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARTHA MYEBS, deceased.
The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BYRON WOODWARD, Executor of MARTHA MYERS, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will neet the parties interested on WEDNESDAY, October 30th, 1861, at 3% P. M., at his office, 317 South SE-VENTH Street.

DAVID W. SELLERS,
oct9-stuth-5t\*
Auditor.

COPARTNERSHIPS. the subscribers, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 21st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be transacted and conducted is JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general hosiery, Glovas, and Notions business, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia. The name of the general partner of the said firm is JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia. The capital contributed by the special partner, JOSEPH H. SEAL, 456 Marshall street, Philadelphia, to the common stock is Ten Thousand Dollars in cash. The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 7th day of October, A. D. 1861, and to terminate on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1864.

JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr. Ce8-tu6t\*

J. H. SEAL.

Opinions given in Chemical questions. Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

oc4-8m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market

SALAMANDER SAFES.
BYORE,
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF RAFES always
65 hand.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada.

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!—Har-risburg Nail Depot, 509 COMMERCE St. The best Nails manufactured for \$2.65 cash. All sizes. se23-1m W. W. KNIGHT & SON & CO. WINES AND LIQUORS. DURE PORT WINE. PORTE FORT 11 12.12.

DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Thysicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFRE'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-prietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COGNAC BBANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & REFFER, Southeast corner GEBMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-KY. Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky, Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, In bond and store, CANTWELL & REFFER,

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FEB, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. DUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN. HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one cozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GEBMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA
WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine,
the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, buttied and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER
Street. TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED

AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invitation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as rience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. HENRY JONES, Caterer, No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3 000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Heritags of Choice audities. 5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
8,000 boxes extra new Ho. I Herrings.
8,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
200 bbls. Mackinao White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for Sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
no5 No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Eaven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Beiling, Sail Twing, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

my4-tf 106 JONES Alley.

PROPOSALS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE

U. S. MARINE CORPS.

U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 28, 1861.

BEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will
be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the
United States Marine Corps, during the year 1802, tho
following supplies, to be delivered at the Office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pounsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such
quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.;

CLASS No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Bine Kersey, all wool, free from hair,
14 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard,
(indigo wool dyed.)

8,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair,
54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard,
(indigo wool-dyed.)

8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniferm coats, (indigo wool-dyed.) 54 inches wide,
to weigh 22 ounces per yard.

150 yards of 64 Dark Blue Flannel for over-sacks, all
wool, (indigo wool-dyed.) 27 inches wide, to
weigh 13 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards of 64 Dark Blue Flannel for shirts, all
wool, (indigo wool-dyed.) 27 inches wide, to
weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each,
with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches
long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 6 feet
wide, and free from grease.

6,000 pairs of Woollen Socks, three sizes, properly made
of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn,
to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from
grease.

CLASS No. 3.

8,000 yards White Linen for wants 80 inches wide

CLASS No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards White Linen for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.

1.000 Uniform Caps. complete (except Pompons.)

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed. 2,000 Stocks. CLASS No. 5.

CLASS No. 5,
600 gross Coat Buttons (Engle.)
400 gross Jacket Buttons (Engle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons (Engle.)
1,500 pairs Vellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps. 250 sets Epaulette Bullion for sergeants and corporals.
250 sets Epaulette Bullion for privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Budling.
2,500 yards of Red Cord. 100 Swords for sergeants. 50 Swords for musicians. 50 Drums, (tenor,) complete. 50 Drum Slings.

200 Batter Prum Heads, 50 Snare Drum Heads. 100 Drum Cords. 100 sets of Drum Snares. CLASS No. 6.
10,000 pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)
CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Poucl.
1,200 Percussion Cap Poucl.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast l'Intes.
250 Sword Frogs.
CLASS CLASS No. 8. 1,200 Кпарыска.

1,200 Knapacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.
C. Lass No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz:
Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians' and
privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woollen and linen
pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks;
and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all re-The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Murine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, Now York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the confractor. or the quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent, from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent, from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed. Each proposal must be accompanied by the following

guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of —, in the State of —, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.

C D. Guarantor.

the paper containing the Brst Insertion to the examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK,

Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C. oc1,8,15&22

ARMY SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE QUARTERMASTHE U. S. ARMY, }

Indianapolis, Ind., September 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1861, for furnishing the following army supplies, deliverable at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Indianapolis, Indiana, in quantities, as required, viz: 38,000 Forage Caps and Covers.

1,660 Uniform Coats, Musicians, Infantry—dark blue Kersey.

20 Uniform Jackets, Musicians, Cavalry—dark blue Kersey.

do pairs of Infantry.

lat Sergeants, pairs of Infantry.

do pairs of Cavalry.

do pairs of Artillery.

Seageants, pairs of Infantry.

do pairs of Artillery.

do pairs of Avalry.

pairs of Cavalry.

pairs of Artillery.

Corporate pairs of Cavalry.

nospital Stewards, paj s, Sorgeants, Infantry— do Artillery de Cavalry de Cavalry do Artillery Privates Infantry do Cavalry do Artillery 80 do do Artillery do do
2,000 do Corporals, Infa: try do do
2,000 do Corporals, Infa: try do do
2,000 do Governer, Infa: try do do
110 do do Artillery do do
31,600 do Privates Infantry do do
2,250 do do Cavalry do do
1,180 do do Artillery do do
1,180 do do Artillery do do
510 Sashes.
10,000 Biue Flannel Sack Coats—lined.
80,885 Flannel Shirts.
80,880 Drawers.
72,750 Booters, pairs of—sewed.
4,050 Boots, pairs of
80,860 Stockings, pairs of.
10,000 Great Coats, Infantry.
10,000 Great Coats, Infantry.
25,000 Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U.
8, in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7
feet long, and 5 foet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5
pounds each.

S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7
feet long, and 5 foet 6 inches wide, to weigh 6
pounds each.

5,400 Stable Frocks.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in
every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this
office, where they may be examined and additional information received concerning them.

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' places of
business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of
two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will
guaranty that a contract shall be entered within ten
days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of
each kind of the articles advertised for.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States
of rejecting any proposals that may be deemed extravagant.

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the
acceptance of the proposals, and one-third of the quantity
contracted for must be delivered within one month from
said date of acceptance, and the remainder within two
months of said date of acceptance, or sooner if practicable. Bidders will nevertheless state in their proposals the
ahortest possible time in which the quantities bid for can
be delivered by them.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

Payment shall be made on each delivery, provided Congress shall have made an appropriation to meet it, or as
soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that
purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery
will be retained until the contract shall be comiplied,
which will be forfeited to the United States in case of
failure on the part of the contract or fulfilling the contract. failure on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the con-Forms of proposal and guaranty will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that

application to this office, and none do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing army supplies."

A. MONTGOMERY,

Mai. and Q. M. U. S. A. DRUGS. JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-der's preparations: 25 hbs Extract Aconiti, in 1 h jars.

25 hs Extract Aconiti, in 1 h jars.
25 hs Extract Hyoseryami, in 1 h jars.
60 hs Extract Belladonna, in 1 h jars.
100 hs Extract Thraxaci, in 1 h jars.
50 hs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 h bottles.
100 hs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1h bottles.
500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles.
500 hs Pil Hydrarg, in 1 h jars.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
nh8 47 and 49 North SECOND Street. ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

BHEUMATISM. During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a BEMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; BEMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;
and having received from many sources, both from phyelcians of the highest standing and from patients, the
MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS
of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public
in a form BEADY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we
hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with
this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner
who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable
remedy. Femedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken
of, has recently been extensively experimented with in
the the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
published accounts in the medical journals).

ET it is carefully put up ready for immediate use,
with full directions, and can be obtained from all the
druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
ma 24-19

Philadelphia.

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly 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
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. ocl6-tuthsti

SALES BY AUCTION. FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO.. SALE THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, OUTOBER 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK

A CARD.—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to our sale of Saxony waven dress goods, of the importation of Messre, C. F. Schmidder E. Co., this (Tuesday) morning, October 22, at 10 o'clock, for eash, conprising some of the newest styles, just landed, from steamer. Also, French flannels, Foulards, printed muslin de laines, shawls, reps, gingh ms, British dress goods, kid gioves, Paris head-dresses, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE SAXONY WOVEN DRESS COODS. MESSRS. C. F. SCHMIEDER & CO.
Will sell, through
FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO.,
At their Auction Rooms,
No. 429 MARKET STREET,
This Morning,
October 22, 1861, at 10 eclock.
2,500 PIECES
SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS.
Comprising a most desirable and superb assort

SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS.

Comprising a most desirable and superb assortment, and being the entire balance of their importation, the larger proportion just landed from steamer Bavaria, the larger proportion just landed from steamer Bavaria, the latest novelties, and never offered at private sale.

Pieces very rich designs ribbed CATANIAS, very desaleable, all wool filling, warranzed.

Pieces extra super quality rich ligh colored and high lustred NAMURS, sain stripes, a very effective and beautiful style.

Pieces splendid quality ribbed style warranted all wool filling LENDAS, very desgrable.

Pieces extra heavy quality black ground reps small brotch figured MARIETTAS, a very fine style.

Pieces magnificent style all wool filling chain all lacquered ORPHEAS, beautiful high lustre.

Pieces extra heavy quality diagonally twisted plain colored nuxtures LYDRAS, all wool filling.

Pieces extra heavy quality diagonally twisted lasting plaid mixtures ALMADAS, all wool filling.

Pieces extra heavy quality diagonally twisted small lasting plaid mixtures ALMADAS, all wool filling.

Pieces extra heavy quality diagonally twisted small lasting plaid mixtures LARISSAS, all wool filling.

Pieces extra heavy quality superb satin finish reps VALDIVAS, very offective.

Do. do. do. do. MARSALAS, do.

Pieces corded reps and faconne satin lasting very expensive and rich quality ELLAS, latest novel Paris plaid, an altogether new fabric, and most desirable, for best city retail trade.

Pieces sublime extra heavy quality diagonal reps ARCADIAS, beautiful coloring, all wool filling, and now and very desirable for heliden's clothing.

Pieces extra quality broche figured OLIVIAS, very oxpensive.

Do. do. do. REPS CLEOPATRAS, do.

pensive.

Do. do. do. REPS CLEOPATRAS, do.

Pieces magnificent quality black reps ground broche
figured entirely new styles GERMANIAS.

Pieces elegant style all wool filling ribbed and lasting
quality TORTOSAS, with broche figures. Very
high cost.

Pieces extra lasting quality broche figured latest Paris diamond plaid MELITTAS, all wool filling.
Very high cost.
Pieces black lasting ground quality altogether superbestyle ATHENIENNES, all wool filling, with rich broche bouquets.
Pieces broche figured REP VELOUR CAMELIAS, very Pieces broche figured KEFF VELULE UABLEMIAN, vely heavy quality and bigh cost.

Pieces large plaid brocaded broche figured DOUBLE-WIDTH MINORCAS, all wool filling, very excellent quality. Very high cost.

Pieces black lasting ground quality superb style DOUBLE-WIDTH NAVABRAS, with rich broche BLE-WIDTH NAVABRAS, with rich broche figures, all wool filling. Very expensive. The best quality rich broche figured DOUBLE-WIDTH REP VELOUR TOLEDA CAMELLIAS, the most expensive in the sale. It is superiously in the market, and the most expensive in the sale. Solid checks and small plaids, superb colors and assortment, and best quality. The solid checks and small plaids, superb colors and sesortment and wool CLARABELLAS, solid checks and small plaids, superb colors and sesortment.

plaids, best quality, assortment, and colors.

The attention of the Trade is particularly called to this sale, as it is the intention of the owners to sell every lot. RICH PARIS PRINTED MOUSLIN DE LAINES.
This Morning. This Morning,

100 pieces rich Paris printed mouslin de laines, all wool.

40 pieces 6-64 Paris printed mouslin de laines, all wool.

26 to 36-inch black gros de Rhines.

31-inch Paris Foolards.

11-4 to 14-4 Marseilles quilts.

— chenille head-dresses.

Paris wool and chentile shawls.

— all wool square and long shawls.

Pieces all wool PURE LAINES, solid checks and small

N. F. PANCOAST, AUCTIONEER, Successor to B. Scott, Jr., 431 CHESTNUT St. SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES &c., by catalogue.
On Wednesday Morning, October 23, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

EMBROIDERIES.

EMBROIDERIES.

An invoice of late and desirable stylee embroidered jaconet and cambric collars and sets, bands, waists, ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, &c.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, AND FLOWERS.

Also, an invoice of choice styles and colors Paris poult de soie bonnet ribbons, veivet and chenille flowers, roses, buds, &c. Also, the stock of a milline y store, consisting of headdresses, fancy bend goods, flowers, &c.
HOSIERY GOODS AND NOTIONS. Also, men's merino shirts and drawers, ladies', gents', and children's woul and cotton hosiery; kid gloves and gauntlets; liste and silk do.; ladies' and gents' buck cloves buttons sharplings nettons &c.

gloves, buttons, shawl pins, notions, &c. PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-EEBS, Nos. 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
To close the Stock of an extensive wholesale manufacturing Establishment.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 23, at 10 o'clock precisely, we will sel', by catalogue, for cash, a large and extensive assortment of men's and boys' beaver and cloth overcoats, business costs, cassimere and satinet vests, pants, &c., embracing a full and desirable assortment of superior ready-made clothing, to close the balance of the stock of a large wholesale manufacturing concern, including all their seasonable and fresh-made goods.

wholesale manufacturing concern, including all their easonable and fresh-made goods. POSITIVE SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, POSITIVE SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES,
BROGANS, AND GUM SHOES.
On Thursday Morning,
October 21, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, grain, water-proof, and tlick boots; calf, and kip brogans, guiters, Oxford ties, &c.; women's, misses', and children's calf, kip, goat, and kid, heeled boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, buskins, &c.
Also, a large assortment of first-class city-made goods.

For Open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale.

M. FITZPATRICK & BROS., AUGTIONE AUCTIONEERS, 604 CHESTNUT Street, above Sixth.

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, hosicary, dry goods, boots and shoes, and merchandise of every description.
DAY SALES
Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 o'clock PRIVATE SALES. PRIVATE SALES.

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

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

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Out-door sales promptly attended to

WINTER ARBANGEMENT. PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMOBE BAILBOAD. On and after MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1861,
PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:
For Baltimore at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., (Express),
and 10.50 P. M.

10.50 P. M.
For New Castle at 8.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
For Milford at 8.15 A. M.
For Milford at 8.15 A. M.
For Sallsbury 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 7.30 and 11.83 A. M. 1.50 and 8.

P. M.
Leave Salisbury at 5.25 A. M.
Leave Salisbury at 5.25 A. M.
Leave Milford at 7.46 A. M.
Leave Dover at 9 A. M.
Leave New Castle at 7 and 11 A. M.
Leave Chester at 8.20 A. M., 12.15, 2.25, and 8.40 P. M.
Beave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations
at 4.45 A. M.
TRAINE FOR BALTIMORE:
Leave Chester at 8.45 A. M., 12.05 and 11.20 P. M.
Leave Winnington at 9.25 A. M., 12.85 P. M., and 12 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAIN.

A. M.
FREIGHT TRAIN, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 5 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 6.45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS ONLY:
At 10.50 from Philadelphia to Baltimore,
At 4.45 from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
se28-tf
S. M. FELITON, President.

1861. 1861

ABBANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILEGAD CO. 18

press 3 00
At 4½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Express 3 00
At 4½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, 2d
Class Ticket 3 00
At 10½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Mail 3 00
At 10½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Southern Mail 4 10½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Southern Mail 4 10½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket 2 25
Do. 2d Class Ticket 2 25
Do. 2d Class Ticket 1 25
The 6 P. M. Mail Line runs daily. The 10½ P. M. Southern Mail, Saturdays excepted.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., 7.10 A. M. from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R.
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7.10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., from Kensington Pepot; (the 7.10 A. M. line connects with train leaving Easton for Mauch

Baston, Lambertvine, Scientification, act, and 4% P. M., from Kensington Depot; (the 7.10 A. M. line connects with train leaving Easton for Mauch Ohnik at 3.35 P. M.)

For Mount Holly at 6 A. M., 2 and 4% P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 and 9% A. M., 4% and 5% P. M., from Kensington, and 2% P. M. from Walnut-street wharf.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12%, 1, 2%, 4%, and 5 P. M.

Siesmboat Trenton, for Bordentown and intermediate places, at 2½ P. M., from Walnut-street wharf.

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Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boding Apparatus; Nesmyth's Patent Sugar Boding Apparatus; Nesmyth's Patent Sugar Draining Machine.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage, only, allowed each Passen
Fifty Pounds of Baggage, only, allowed each Passenton, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12%, 1, 2%, 4%, and S. P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bordentown and intermediate places, at 2½ P. M., from Walnut-street wharf.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars, on Fifth street, above Walnut, half 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.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS OMPANY, Office 220 OHESTNUT
Street, forwards Farcels, Packages, Merchandles, Bark
Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection
with other Express Companies, to a lithe principal Towns
and Cities of the United States

E. S. ANDFORD. E. S. SANDFORD, General Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION. M. THOMAS & SONS,
Nos. 138 and 141 South FOURTH Street.
(Formerly Nos. 67 and 69.)

PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOOKS, AT THE EXCHANGE, EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, during the business season. BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE BALE. 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.

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SIXTH FALL SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS—29th OCTOBER.

This will Include—

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Briggs, minors.

LOT OF GROUND, York street, Nineteenth ward.

Same Estate.—2 LOTS, York street, Martin, dec'd.

FRAME DWELLING, No. 1227 Marthorough street, and FRAME DWELLING, No. 1226 Savery street, late Kensington. Los 19 by 180 feet, two fronts.

Peremptory Sale.—SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE FARM, 84 aces, with excellent improvements, Montgomery county, in a high slate of cultivation, fine trees, &c. Very convenient of access by railroad. Sule peremptory.

VALUBLE MILL AND FARM.—Farm of 8 acres, with grist-mill, with all necessary machinery, Montgomery county, Pa., at the junction of the Butler turnpike and Morrese's road, y of a mile from Wissahickon Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.

KORTH FIFTH ST.—There-story brick dwelling and lings beer schoon, No. 255 North Firm street.

MARSHALL ST.—Neat modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 507 Marshall street, above Buttonwood. Immediate possession.

CITRON ST.—Neat three-story brick dwelling, No. Immediate possession.
CITRON ST.—Nest three-story brick dwelling, No. 1204 Citron street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth and Race and Vine streets.

Peremptory Sale.—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOCATION.—Four-story brick office building, southwest corner of Fifth and Walaut streets, known as the "Sixpenny Saving Fund Building." \$6,000 may remain on portage. montgage.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 419 THERE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 419
Wood street, west of Fourth.
LARGE AND SPLENDID RESIDENCE, with
Green House, Stable, and Coach House, and large and
eleggantly improved lot, 240 feet front on Broad street,
cover of Poplar street. The house built and finished
in the very best manner, for a former owner, Benj.
Stilee, Est. 87 One of the handsomest residences in
the city.

Full descriptions in handbills.
Executors' Side—Estate of Anne L. Poalk, dec'd.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 242
Synth Fifth street, between Walnut and Spruce street.

Synth Fifth street, between Wahnut and Spruce street. CHSTNUT HILL.—Handsome modern stone residence, with double back buildings, and all modern conveniences, near Evergreen seeince and Township-line road, Chestnut Hill. Sale positive. Sale No. 321 South Third Street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANOS,

CHANDELIERS, &c.

This Morning.

October 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 321 South Third
street, by catalogue, the superior furniture, including
suit of clegant drawing-room furniture, brocatelle covering, large and elegant French-plate mantel mirrors,
roseweed piano, 7-octave, made by Schomacker, &c.

The cabinet furniture was made by Moore & Campion,
and is in excellent order.

and is in excellent order.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the sale, with catalogues SALE OF GERMAN FLOWEB ROOTS.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, one case of superior
German flower roots, from R. Vanderschoot & Son, Holland, comprising the usual assortment of hyacintha, tu
lips, jonguils, crocus, &c.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. On Wednesday Evening,
October 23, at the Auction Store, a collection of misellamous books.
For particulars see catalogues.

Sale at Nos. 189 and 141 South Fourth Street.

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

On Thursday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, the superior furnifurniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, &c., frem families declining housekeeping, removed to the store for convenience of sale.

Selection of OSS Clearing the Street.

Sale of 928 Chestnut Street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BED-DING, &C.

DING, &C.

On Friday Morning,

25th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 923 Chestnut street,
the household furniture, mirrors, hair mattresses, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

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

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Southeast corner of SIXTH and RACE Streets. BY ORDER SALE OF FORFEITED PLEDGES,
By order of JOHN RETTEW, Rroker, nothcast corner
of Fifteenth and Market streets.
On Weinesdey Morning,
October 23, at 9 o'clock, at Moses Nathans' Auction
House, Nos. 155 and 157 North Sixth street, adjoining
the southeast corner of Sixth and Race streets, and will
consist of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Beds, Counterpance, Sheets, Boots, Shous, Trunks, Valises, Carpatbags, Lamps, Classware, and a general assortment of
every description of goods usually offered at pawnbrokers'
sales.

AT PRIVATE SALE, AT PRIVATE SALE,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The following articles will be sold for less than half the usual solling price:

Fine gold hunting-case, double-case, and louble-bottom English patent lever watches, of the most approved and best makers; fine gold double-time English patent lever watches; independent seconds lever watches; fine gold hunting-case and open-face escapement lever and lapine watches; independent seconds lever watches; fine gold hunting-case, double-case, and double-bottom English patent lever, escapement 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 chalms; diamond finger-rings and breast-pins; sets of fine gold inwelry; gold breast-pins, enr-rings, finger-rings, pracelets, pencil-cases, pens, and jeweky of overy description; guns, pistole, musical instruments, plano-fortes, and exticles generally.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money advanced liberally, for any length of time agreed upon, on gold and silver plate, diamonds, watches, jewelry, fowling-pieces, musical instruments, dry goeds, clothing, groceries, hardware, cuttery, furniture, bedding, fancy articles, and on all articles of value.

CONSIGNMENTS AND OUT-DOOR SALES SOLL-

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.

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

JOHN G. DALIS, Agont,
111 Wainut street, Philadelphia.
In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN,
Tower Buildings.
In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN,
13 Dixon street. THE BRITISH AND NORTH
AMERICAN BOYAL MAIL STEAM-

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PEBSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ABABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ABIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Moodie,
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie,
NIAGARA, Woodle,
NIAGARA, Woodle,
NIAGARA, Woodle,
NIAGARA, Woodle,
Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir,
AFRIOA, Shannon,
Soston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson.
Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

CANADA, Muir,

AFRICA, Shannon,

N.York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

AMERICA, Anderson.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

FERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of Isding are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to #ags, apply to E. CUNARD, mh4-tf 4 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILAT DELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO.'S LINES FROM PHILAD TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALKUT-STEET WHAFF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT. WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ:

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.

Accomdon and Amboy, Acconmodation.

Bout At 4½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evolution.

Bout At

J. VAUGHAN MERBICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK. SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

POINT 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 Rolling, Grist, and Saw-Mill Castings, Soan, Chemical, and House Work, Gearing. Castings made from Rever-beratory or Cupola Furnaces; in dry or green sand, or loam. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. J. W. SCOTT, BIA CHESTNUT Street, a few dcors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIBTS, of superior fit, make, and material, on hand and made to order at shortest notice.