Continued from First Page. The Guns of Fort Sumpter. Since Fort Sumpter has been put in complete order, with all the guns for the first time mount-ed, it entirely commands, not only the harbor of Charleston and its entrance, but Fort Moultrie, and, therefore, the possession of this latter fort-ress is not at all essential to the Confederate Go-The Troubles Caused by Secession.

In addition to the difficulties that war chears brings upon a country, we labor, at this time, understringent presents, from the sale of all productions for expertation being suspended. Our banks are banks both of discount and circula-Our banks are banks both of discount and circulation, and practically they hold the only circulating
medium. They suspended the redemption of their
bills issued. The Legislature legalized that suspension. Then, if their issues are contracted, and circulation withdrawn, the difficulty of paying debts
and meeting taxnition becomes greatly increased.
It would recun that, under such circumstances,
where the Legislature has interposed to relieve the
banks from the obligation to pay their notes, some
course ought to be adopted, if consistent with safe
precedent, to protect the people also from the temporary difficulties by which we are surrounded course ought to be adopted, if consistent with safe precedent, to protect the people also from the temporary difficulties by which we are surrounded. All tampering, of any kind, with produce by Government, in any shape or form, is generally univise and unjust. If anything of the kind is ever to be done, let it be done by the State Government, but he General or Confidents. ments rather than by the General or Confederate Government, for all power notexpressly granted is reserved to the States. The exercise by the Confederate Government of any power notexpressly granted is not only without authority, but, on so vital a point, it is dangerous, as calculated if habitually acted upon, to affect deeply the distribution of wealth and the interests of protective labor. If anything is done, it should be done by the States; and I suggest that, perhaps, as we have a State institution, it might be used to advance on produce one half of its value, upon receipts for the same being deposited, with a view to give a lien to secure the amount advanced first, to the exclusion of all other claims. Public policy will require that you should ents rather than by the General or Confederate amount advanced first, to the exclusion of all other claims. Public policy will require that you should continue to legalize the suspension of the banks. This continuation might be made upon certain conditions resting upon similar advances to be made from all the banks.

General Beauregard at Issue with his Superiors.
[From the Charleston Mercury.] We look upon the general order of General Beau-regard, upon the victory of General Evans, as one of the most significant documents which have ap-peared since the war began. It is not merely a congratulation and memorial of a victory, but it is an intentional cultury upon a relief of congratulation and memorial of a victory, but it is an intentional culogy upon a policy—a policy of attack; and a condemnation also of a policy—a policy of retreat and defence. This order, coupled with the introduction of his plan of an active, aggressive campaign into Maryland, and the taking of Washington, which the President rejected, into his report of the battle of Manassas, are clear manifestations of a disapprophetion of the defension his report of the battle of Manassas, are clear manijestations of a disapprobation of the defensive
policy of the Confederate States. In this order,
he says to the army: "Under the inspiration of
a just cause, defending all we hold dear on
earth, or worth living for, and with the mereiful aid of the God of Battles, we can and must
drive our invaders from the soil of Virginia, despite their numbers and their long-accumulated
war equipage." That his army, by this victory,
must "be assured of their ability to cope successfully with the foe arrayed against them, in whatever force he may offer battle;" and that "no
odds must discourage or make them doubtful of
victory." When it is remembered that General
Evans was ordered to retreat should the enemy appear in force, and that, instead of rebuke, General pear in force, and that, instead of rebunke, General Beauregard sends forth this order to the whole army, praising and approving of his attacking the enemy, there can be no doubt of his views and opinious. He does not shrink from "odds" on the Potomac. He does not doubt his ability with his army the corresponding with right the few of He army "to cope successfully with the foe." He thinks that his army "can and must drive our invaders from the soil of Virginia." If left to his If President Davis hesitates to allow the report

## MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

of the battle of Manassas to be printed, what will he do with this order? We fear that Gen. Beautyand may soon have to follow the example of Gen. Walker, of Georgia.

From Gen. Stone's Command

leaden compliments have been exchanged for some The late high water has caused several breaks

ninth. and others, are now engaged in making rcpairs near Seneca. Dr. William S. King, medical director of this division, reports the general health of his charge as sensibly improved within the last week.

The Trophies from South Carolina—Establishment of a Naval Depot at Port The trophies from Port Royal have been apportioned between the Navy Department and the Washington navy yard. The two cannon have been taken to the navy yard, to occupy places alongside of the trophies of the Mexican war, which meet the eye of every visitor as soon as he others the promises. They are not as here were

which meet the eye of every visitor as soon as he enters the premises. They are not, as has been represented, "rifled guns, of the newest and most approved patterns," but old-fashioned, smoothbore field pieces, of European manufacture. Over the transpose there is engraved a crown, indicating that they are colonial guns. They bear date 1803. Around the rim of the breech, the words "South Carolina" are rudely engraved.

The flags are displayed at the Navy Department. One is a South Carolina State flag, another a flag of the rebel Confederacy, and the other he Stars and Stripes that was first set upon the soil of South Carolina is composed of blue and white verti-South Carolina is composed of blue and white vertical stripes. In the place of the union there is a blue ground, with two white Palmetto trees, and a blue ground, with two white Palmetto trees, and a white rising moon between them, surmounted by fifteen white stars. The flag of the Southern Confederacy consists of three broad stripes—one white and two red—with a blue union, upon which are eleven stars. These trophles attract a great deal of attention, coming as they do from South Carolina, the fomenter of all our domestic difficulties. They are more highly prized than if they had been brought from any other of the rebel States.

Orders were despatched to-day to New York for the preparation of lumber for the construction of buildings for a naval depot at Port Royal for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery for naval and other purposes, also to despatch at once storeships, manufacture of all kinds of machinery for naval and other purposes, also to despatch at once storeships, which are to be permanently stutioned at that point. The Government intends, in fact, to establish there a permanent depot for naval and military purposes.

The Burning of Guyandotte—Interesting Particulars—The Union Troops Exasperated—The Soldiers could not be Restrained—Women and Children Escaping from the Flames. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.] IRONTON, Ohio, Nov. 11.

Col. William Bolles landed here from the steamer Liberty, and from him I learned the following par-ticulars of the Guyandotte disaster: Colonel William Bolles, of the Second Virginia. Cavalry, and Major Stewart, of General Rosecrans' Body-Guard, came down on the Liberty Sunday night, and when near Guyandotte, at 10 o'clock, learned some particulars of the fight there, and re-turned to Point Pleasant. Col. Lightburn, in com-mand of the regiment at that place, immediately telegraphed to General Roserans for permission to more with a part of his command to Guyandotte; but, receiving no reply in season, took the responsibility, and embarked with four companies and one piece of artillery on the Empre City. Colonel Bolles and Major Stewart returned on the Liberty. and when near Guyandotte saw the steamer Boston at the landing and the town in flames. The rebels, fter the capture of Whaley and his men, left in the night or very early in the morning.
The Boston, with Colonel Zeigler, left, and about one hundred men reached Guyandotte at 8 or 9 one hundred men reached Guyandotte at 8 or 9 o'clock. Zeigler's men were so exasperated that they fired the town, and when Col. Bolles arrived women and children were turned into the street, jumping frem the windows to escape the flames, while those who should have been their protectors were plundering their property. Col. Bolles and Major Stewart sought Col. Zeigler, and told him "this work of destruction must be stopped." He said he had tried, but could not control the men. But Col. Bolles and Major Stewart, by the sternest

But Col. Bolles and Major Stewart, by the sternest commands and threats, finally made them pause, and it is hoped a part of the town may be saved from the days. from the flames.

Colonel Bollos says Whaley is not killed, but a prisoner. The rebels were supposed to be under the command of Captain Herrington or Harrington, and numbered some seven or eight hundred mounted men. The Union forces had no pickets mounted men. The Union forces had no pickets out, and were surrounded before they were aware of the presence of the enemy. A part of them were at church, and a volley was fired into it, killing some and wounding others. Some six Union men were killed, others wounded, some escaped, and probably sixty or seventy taken prisoners. One man from this place, A. T. Bratten, escaped by concealing himself under a house. I have not learned the names of any of the killed or wounded. The steamer Boston is now landing here, and if she remains long enough I will send you such further parameters. mains long enough I will send you such further par-

IRONTON, 5 o'clock P. M. From Mr. T. Johnson, of the steamer Boston, I learn a few more particulars in regard to the condition of affairs at Guyandotte. He thought the dition of affairs at Guyandotte. He thought the town would probably be wholly consumed. About forty of Captain Winter's company of cavalry, belonging to Zeigler's regiment, were at Guyandotte at the time of the attack, and all their horses and arms were captured, and probably more than half of the men killed or taken prisoners. It is supposed they did most of the fighting in resisting the assailants. Captain Bailey, of Portsmouth, who was expecting to be lieutenant colonel of Whaley's regiment, was wounded in the chin and taken prisoners. And said—"The South is all of a name—the controlled to Davis came and subjects for us to hold the forts, while Lincoln's ships blackade our ports of monarch and subjects. All the wickedness of man was but the emanation—the outgoings of this regiment, was wounded in the chin and taken prisoners. The reign of an unholy and ruinous power in the soul was consciously fett.

The character of this reign was, in the first place, considered an active reign, implying the presence of monarch and subjects. All the wickedness of man was but the emanation—the outgoings of this section. The reign of an unholy and ruinous power in the soul was consciously fett.

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The steamer Boston brought down six or eight prisoners, among them J. T. Hite and Bumgartner, the hotel keeper. I have just learned that the rebel forces were in command of Jenkins. C. B.

The Evidence of Things Unseen. It is very evident that all the recent movements of the army are the result of a plan, one which has long been kept in view, to which all details have been long been kept in view, to which all details have been made to converge though at the expense of minor disasters, and which, after long and thorough preparation, is now in process of vigorous execution. The attack on Port Royal, the battle of Piketon, the march on Cumberland Gap, the foint against Buckner at Bowling Green, to keep him employed, and the burning of the bridges in Eastern Tennesser and present and processors one of the green. see, are all parts, and necessary ones, of a grand scheme projected at Washington, and a portion of which yet remains to be executed on the Potomae. The attack on Belmont and Columbus was intended to be a part of the same grand movement, and it is the only portion of the programme which has so far failed, though the result is creditable to our Arr. Willis embellishes his sermons with poetic arrows right man.

The return of General Hunter to St. Louis, and the announcement that the splendid army in Missoure is to be made use of in Kentucky, is significantly of the carry out his diabolical purposes were next dwelt.

Mr. Willis embellishes his sermons with poetic acts to help in their own right man.

We must be fallen love in deed.

We must be fallen love in we have not the slightest chance of the various agents employed by Sia to carry out his diabolical purposes were next dwelt.

cant as showing a general plan of the whole campaign, something which those who credit no evidence of things unseen deemed wanting heretofore. This, doubtless, was inevitable, as the work for the past six months has been one of preparation; but it is obvious now that all the recent movements of the army have been inspired by a master mind. Some portions of this great scheme may fail, but the country can rest assured that, as a whole, it will be successful.

It is well known that parties from Eastern Tonnessee some time since offered to destroy the railroads and bridges to harass the rebels, but they were told to wait until the word was given them. They have now acted in concert with the Governmaster mind. Some portions of this great scheme may full, but the country can rest assured that, as a whole, it will be successful.

It is well known that parties from Eastern Tennessee some time since offered to destroy the railroads and bridges to harass the rebels, but they were told to wait until the word was given them.

They have now noted in concept with the Charge. They have now acted in concert with the Government, and in furtherance of its plans. We may, therefore, soon expect to hear stirring news from Kentucky. There is a relationship between the taking of Beaufort and the march toward Eastern Tannesses and the march toward Eastern Tennessee now little suspected, but which will be developed as the campaign progresses. One thing is very certain—going into winter quarters will be postponed till the winter of 1862-3.

Great Product of Arms at Springfield. While at Springfield. Mass., the Secretary of War was gratified to find that the product of the arsenal at that place had been increased from 800 muskets per month to 6,000 in the month of October, and he was delighted to express his conviction that from the increase of machinery which had been made, during the present month of November 10,000 would be made.

Trade with the South Within two or three days Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, proposes to take a coasting voyage in the schooner Charity, which he has recently purchased at Providence. She is loaded with a cargo of salt, shoes, and other articles, supposed to be to the taste and needs of the loyal men of the South, who will have an opportunity of filling her with a return freight of cotton. The Senator will join his vessel at Annapolis or Fortress Monroe, where, it is understood, she will receive convey. Should the first voyage prove successful, others of a similar character will be made

Gen. Burnside's Division. The following is the composition, as far as arrived, of Gen. Burnside's Division, now stationed in and around Annapolis:

25th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Upton. 27th Massachusetts Regiment. Col. Lee. 10th Connecticut Regiment, Col. Russell. 8th Connecticut Regiment. 51st New York Regiment, Col. Forrere. 23d Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Kurtz. These soldiers are expected to depart immediate-Iy on the arrival of a portion of the vessels now con-

## stituting the fleet at Beaufort. FROM CAIRO.

General Grant's Official Report of the Battle at Belmont. CAIRO, Nov. 12 .- The following is Gen. Grant's official report of the Belmont buttle : On the evening of the 6th instant I left this place with 2.850 mea, of all arms, to make a reconnoissance towards Columbus. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending out reinforcements to Prico's army in Missouri, and also reinforcements to Price's army in Missouri, and also from cutting off two small columns that I had been directed to send out from this place and Cape Girardeau, in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson. Knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned, I asked Gen. Smith, commanding at Paducah, Ky., to make demonstrations in that direction. He did so, by ordering a small force to Mayfield, and another in the direction of Columbus; not to approach nearer, however, than twelve or lifteen miles. I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side, with orders not to approach nearer than Elliott's Mills, some twelve miles from Columbus. The expedition under my immediate command was stopped about nine miles below here, on the Kentucky shore, and remained until morning. All this served to and remained until morning. All this served to distract the enemy, and led him to think he was

At daylight we proceeded down the river, to a point just out of range of the rebels' guns, and debarked on the Missouri shore. From here the troops were marched by a flank for about one mile towards Belmont, and then drawn up in line. One battalion having been left as a reserve near the transports, two companies from each regiment, five skeletons in number, were then thrown out as skirnishers, to ascertain the position of the enemy. It WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A letter, dated to-day, at camp, at Muddy Branch, says that the rebel pickets have been visible for several nights past, opposite the track lying between the Seneca and Muddy Branch, but the rebels are not to be seen during the day. It is believed that there are no strong bodies nearer than Leesburg.

Everything was quiet along General Stone's command yesterday and last night.

The river pickets of the two contending armies have apparently abated the bitter feeling aroused by the Ball's Bluff affair, and hold agreeable conversation with one another across the river. No was but a few minutes before we met him, and a captured property; consequently, I gave orders for its destruction. Their tents, blankets, &c., were set on fire, and we retired, taking their artillery with us; two pieces being drawn by hand, and one in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Captain Za.

by an inefficient team, were spiked and left in the racher's company, of the Pennsylvania Twentyninth and others are now energed in relieve.

Before getting fairly under way, the enemy made his appearance again, and attempted to sur-round us. Our troops were not in the least dis-couraged, but charged on the enemy, and again defeated him. Our loss was about eighty-five killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, many of them one hundred and fifty wounded, many of them slightly, and about an equal number missing—nearly all the missing from the Iowa regiment, which behaved with great gallantry, and suffered more severely than any other troops. I have not been able to put in the reports from sub-commanders, but will forward them as soon as received. All the troops behaved with much gallantry, much of which is to be attributed to the coolness and presence

which is to be attributed to the coolness and presence of mind of the officers, particularly the colonels. Gen. McClernand was in the midst of danger throughout the engagement, and displayed both coolness and judgment. His horse was twice shot. My horse was also shot under me. To my staff, Capts. Rawlins, Logan, and Hillyer, volunteer aids, Capts. Hatch and Graham, I am much indebted for the assistance they gave. Col. Webster, acting chief engineer, also accompanied me, and displayed highly soldierlike qualities. Col. Dougherty, of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, was three times wounded and taken prisoner. The Seventh Iowa Regiment lost their lieutenant colonel killed, and their colonel and major severely wounded. The reports to be forwarded will detail more fully the particulars of our loss.

Surgeon Printon was in the field during the en-tire engagement, and displayed great ability and efficiency in providing for the wounded, and orgaefficiency in providing for the mountain, mixing the medical corps.

The gunboats Tyler and Lexington, Captains Walker and Stembel, U.S. N. commanding, convoyed the expedition, and rendered efficient service. Immediately upon our landing they engaged the enemy's batteries, and protected our transports throughout. For particulars see accompanying research of Capt Walker.

ort of Capt. Walker.

I sm., sir. very respectfully, your obedient serant,
U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General Commanding.

## A PULPIT SKETCH. BY GRAYBEARD. Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor of Tabernacle M. E. Church-His Sermon Last Sun-

day Morning. The Rev. J. S. Willis, pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Eleventh street, above Jefferson, is one of the rising young men of that denomination. He is a native of Maryland, having been stationed in Philadelphia nearly two years, during which time his ministrations have been largely attended. His personal appearance is prepossessing; he has a remarkably good voice, but nas yet to learn how to use it; is easy in his manner; has a tenacious memory, a vivid imagination, and evinces considerable knowledge of men and books. His forte, however, lies in his flow of language. He is naturally fitted for an effective offhand public speaker, and with due care will make his mark. He needs, however, to guard against the allurements of his word power. He evinces too much reliance upon his readiness, to the manifest neglect of patient preparation. Writing his sermons, even if he did not use his manuscript in their delivery, would make them more accurate in sentiment, and give him a habit of condensation and terseness of expression, without which no pub-

lic speaker can hope to excel. He is a little too flowery; too attentive to the music of his sentences; too poetic-for a preacher. His free-and-easy sort of manner, also, in tone, pronunciation, and gesture, lacks dignity. We make these suggestions because we recognize in Mr. Willis too much valuable material to be marred by avoidable defects, and because we believe him to have too good sense to undervalue an

His sermon on last Sunday morning, delivered in his own pulpit, was on " The Reign of Sin, and its Remedy," Romans vi, 12, being the passage upon which it was founded, to wit: "Let not sin, therefore, reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof." The reign of sin and its remedy in the death of Christ, he said, were the concurrent themes of

Paul's preaching. He proposed first, to consider the reign of sin. Sin could not be said to reign in inanimate nature, nor in the lower animals, for they performed the ends for which they were evidently created. The human soul alone was the subject of sin; adding that if Satan had possession of it, it was because man had so decreed it. Scriptures were quoted to prove that the heart of man is sinful, wicked, and

man was but the emanation—the outgoings of this despotic tenants of the heart. It was also a terrible reign. The enormity of man's misdeeds showed this, just as the boisterous ocean bespoke the raging storm. Nor had the earth furnished any parallel to the black misrule of this terrible autocratin the human heart. His reign was not confined to any nation or clime; it was suiversal and wile sureed as the precession. it was universal and wide-spread as the race; yea, so potent was it that it ruled all other rulers. It built up dynasties and destroyed them at will; it had wrought revolutions without number, deluged the innocent in blood and covered mankind with shame. If the rule of this dark monarch of the heart was will it must be begin in mind that the heart was evil, it must be borne in mind that government is but the reflected will and character of the power that governs. This proved the literal enthronement of the devil in the human heart. enthronement of the devil in the human heart.

In the Scripture, sin was presented, or rather characterized in various forms and degrees. Sometimes as a single act; at other times it was spoken of as a service, hence the expression, "the wages of Sin;" at others it was represented as a sting — "the sting of death is sin;" then again the law was its strength; as it was said, "the strength of sin is the law."

It was however impossible to personify Sin with It was, however, impossible to personify Sin, without creating a new language, "one not dreamed of in our philosophy."

Mr. Willis embellishes his sermons with poetic

the false pleasures of the world was a graphic and thrilling portraiture. It was, he said, the reign of lust in the soul. Beside ambition and pleasure, sulust in the soul. Beside ambition and pleasure, superstition, pride, envy, malice, jealousy and avarico, were designated as agents used by the despot Sin in transforming the human heart into a den of iniquity. The case of the artist who painted the fuce of a lovely child, in order to personify Innocence, and who by accident solveted in after years the same face. transformed by sin, as a model of Guilt, was very effectively introduced in this connection.

the remody. The whole and only remedy for sin, he said, was found in the sacrificial death of Jesus Christ. In the science of materia medica, we had what was called allopathy, derived from the Greek allon, other, and pathos, disease; the idea being that one disease was removed by artificially substituting another. But in this great remedy for that one disease was removed by artificially substituting another. But in this great romedy for sin we had the allopathy of the skies, a cure which effectually removed the disease without leaving another in its stead.

The application of this remedy was by faith. Fuith was a great power. By it the greatest revolutions of earth had been wrought; some by a falso faith, and others by the true. The French had had faith in Nature, which was an Infidel faith; the Christian faith was of a higher and holier order. the Christian faith was of a higher and holier order, enabling its possessor to look through Nature up to Nature's God. This was the faith which alone could and adorn the soul, and make it fit for grand developing principle going on in Christianity, just as had been witnessed in some other departments. Electricity, from an inconsiderable beginning, had marched on until it was now uniting

He next took up the second part of his theme-

States and Continents, and the time would yet com States and Continents, and the time would yet come when Christianity would flourish wherever the telegraph flashed its electric spark. The world would yet be completely revolutionized by the power of fath. Then all the race would rejoice in a liberty that deserved the name, remembering that "he alone is free whom the truth makes free." At the close of the sermon, the communion of the Lord's Supper was administered, an invitation to partake of the sacred emblems having been extended by the preacher to his own congregation, members of any other churches who might be present, and all other seriously inclined persons. This was throwing open the door to the communion table a little wider than we had ever before seen it. We may remark, in conclusion, that, with all Mr. Willis' warmth and enthusiasm, he succeeds better in engaging the fancy and pleasing the imagination than in either feeding the mind or moving the feel ings of his audiences. This probably accounts for the fact that, notwithstanding the peculiar solemnity of this occasion, and the earnestness of the preacher, there was not one audible "Amen!" which, for

a Methodist Episcopal congregation, is somewhat

E. P. Whipple, Esq., on "Grit." The third lecture of the present course, before the People's Literary Institute, was delivered at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening, by E. P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston. His audience, about a threequarter house, was of such a character as might be expected from the purely literary reputation of the lecturer-select and appreciative. The subject of the lecture was "Grit." In its treatment there was more gravity and common sense than genius, or that peculiar raciness which seems best to please the popular taste. There was, he said, in opening, an influential form of practical force, not exactly courage or heroism, but grit, and it had coined its own fitting word. There was defiance in its very sound. The word was so close to the thing it named that foreigners ignorant of our language understood its

meaning at ence. It might be called courage materialized. Spunk did not express it. A coward might be bullled into an exhibition of that, but grit was always ready at its post. The difference between it and pluck was also defined. Erskine, the great advocate, had been a hero at the bar, but in the House of Commons there was something in Pitt which made him flutter and quail within. Erskine was a man of courage; Pitt had grit. The essential sign of grit was, that when it takes a stand, the opposition must give way; and so, because it had a powerful hold on the rear. Life, said Mr. Whipple, was carried on at one or two removes from the realities of life—on this principle, in other words, "If you don't say harm of me, I won't say harm of you." The name of this intermediate margin was politeness. Thus, it was impolite to call a foolish man foolish, or a mean man mean; and the time had been when it was equally impolite to call traitors traitors. It was one of the rarest, as it was one of the ugliest, human powers, to unmask boldly and habitually these golden lies. Men who did it were usually considered constitutionally impolite and heroically ill-natured. ill-natured. Proceeding from social life to business life, we

Proceeding from social life to business life, we should find that grit not only made fortunes, but kept them. Losses were oftener due to a weak, good nature, against the hints of clear intelligence, than to almost any other. A courageous merchant must always be ready to face being called a curnudgeon if he would not ruin himself by helping forward all kinds of schemes, and a fool if he did. The indomitable unyielding no! was the grit the merchant needed, if he would succeed. Had the leaders of financial power in the great panio of 1857 been men of real grit, its worst consequences, he said, might have been averted. But, instead of that, a rush had been made for the boats, and then followed the usual spectacle of a shipwreck, each man striking for a plank, instead of uniting calmly to construct a raft. man striking for a plank, instead of uniting calmiy to construct a raft.

There was much truth in the lecturer's remark, that the merchant of gruff integrity was less esteemed than the bland, dishonest trader, who had no compunctions about cheating his creditors. In giving another phase of his subject, he said that backbone, with little brains, would accomplish greater things than more brains with no backbone. When both were united, their power was prodictious.

were united, their power was prodigious.

By pure intellectual grit Mr. Cathoun had rovolutionized the sentiments of the South. The present war had had its root in him. He had characterized negro-slavery—that most wicked and foolish of all things—as an "institution." Mr. Emerson had recently, and more correctly, designated it a destitution. The grit of politics was next exposed. Calhoun's grit wanted but the recognition of a compact and State sovereignty to conduct him logically to Secession. General Jackson's grit antagonized this by the grit of the sword; while Webster's grit was a mighty grapple of thought with thought. Grit in small men not unfrequently manifested itself in bitter harted and blind prejudice. He knew a man in New England who had a constitutional dislike in New England who had a constitutional dislike for the fair sex—the only case of the kind probably in the world. This man, when he took up the morning papers eagerly turned to the list of deaths, and if the name of a woman met his eye, he would exclaim "Good! good! there's another of 'em gone." Another hated the negroes so badly that he had once declared that if he had his way they should not only be kept out of railroad cars and churches, but they should not be allowed in Africa. Carlyle had a chronic dislike of the Eighteenth

century—its religion, politics, manners, and name, and had once said that the most sensible thing it had once said that the most sensione thing it had ever done was to blow its brains out in the French Revolution.

The rise and progress of the much-criticised "higher law" was next briefly reviewed, in which connection Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was which connection Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stows was made the subject of a glowing compliment.

There were some reformers who seemed to scorn a fame that did not come from obloquy. John Knox was singled out as a notable example of the highest order of unndulterated grit. His spiritual descendants also—the Covenanters—had evinced this heroic moral element in a wonderful degree. But the greatest specimen of modern times in which this stern element stood out in most boldness was Oliver Cromwell. He had all its essentials—a coarse, strong English nature; was strongly impregnated with Hebrew passion. Nothing could withstand his determination. He had resolved to gain heaven, but also to take England by the way. withstand his determination. He had resolved to gain heaven, but also to take England by the way. He was a strange compound. But whatever the contradictions of his character, they were not such as to impair the ruthless energy of his will. What he dared to will he dared to do; crushing ideas as well as arraics. Whatever he did, he did thoroughly and unrelentingly; and that in the name of the God of Battles, and the God of Cromwell! There was always in this element something haggard and ungenial; but while it was not the crown of heroic character, talent without it must be a comparative failure—whether it be in the path to mercantile success, scholarship, the learned professions.

parative failure—whether it be in the path to mer-cantile success, scholarship, the learned professions, or to honored citizenship. He would say to the young men who heard him, "do not be cowards." Our country was to-day in a death-grapple with its barbarism, and he begged them to remember that contented ignouniny was not Christian peace. The most glorious uprising that had ever surged up from the heart of a great people was now being enacted in this country. And to falter now would not only be recreancy against freedom, but blasphemy be recreancy against freedom, but blasphemy against God. Better, said the lecturer, that the May-flaver had perished with its precious freight than that America should ever again be subjected to the insolent domination of arrogant slaveholders. Anything could be better endured than such unutterable abasement. able abasement. able abasement.

The closing sentiments of the lecture were uttered with much warmth, the speaker's intonations, actions, and manner, having been a good oratorical specimen of the little word he had been discussing, his hardest hits having been fairly ground out by the grit of his teeth; the audience, in the meanwhile wallenging and leavings between these

while, applauding and laughing by turns. ENGLAND AND FRANCE. While Lincoln's ships blockade our ports: Said-" We hope for ships from England and France. Then the Southerner bold went on to say, . Lord Davis, cannot we get our pay ! People are quarreling, so they say, Who shall get the bonds of the C. S. A. Our clothes are worn and our shoes in holes-These are the times that try men's soles!" Then Davis, eyeing the speaker askance, Said-"We hope for money from England and France !" Then the Southerner's voice again was heard-Secession has never been referred To the people's vote at the polls," said he-"We have no recognition at home, you see; Lincoln says it is all sedition— How shall we get a recognition?" Then Davis, eyeing the speaker askance Said-" We hope to get it from England and France! Then the Southerner bold, with flashing eyes, Answered-" Such conduct I despise: You put your trust in England and Pennee

To help you through this fantastic dance.

To trust for help in their own right haad.

I've no faith in those who don't understand

Weekly Review of the Markets PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1861.

The unsettled state of the weather has limited the operations in Produce somewhat, and the markets have been quiet this week. Bark comes forward slowly, and is in demand, at full prices. The Flour market is rather dull. Rye, Wheat, and Corn—There is a fair business doing. Coal-There is a good demand. Coffee is in good request at full prices, but there is none in first hands. Sugar and Molasses are quiet. In Cotton there is very little move-ment. Fish are firmer. Foreign Fruit of all kinds continue scarce. In Domestic Fruit there is less doing. No change in Hemp or Hides. Lead has an upward tendency. Leuther is less active. Naval stores are quiet, and tor Spirits of Turpentine we again reduce our quotations. Linsced Oil is active, at better prices. Plaster is steady. Provisions—There is very little doing. Ries is less firm.
Salt—No change. Cloverseed is in good request. Fixxseed is wanted at the advance noticed last week. Tallow, Teas, Tobacco, and Wool are firm.

In Pry Goods there is no alteration, and a good busi ness doing for the season-quite a number of Western buyers being in the market.

The Flour market has been dull this week, and the demand both for export and home use limited at previous quotations, but holders manifest no disposition to accept lower figures, and only about 5,000 bills have been disposed of, part for sulpment, at \$5.50\pi.5.62\mathbb{\text{M}} for superfine, \$5.75\pi.5.87\mathbb{\text{M}} for extra \$8.50\pi.5.62\mathbb{\text{M}} for superfine, \$5.75\pi.5.87\mathbb{\text{M}} for cxtras, \$5.25\pi.6.2\mathbb{\text{M}} for superfine, \$5.75\pi.5.87\mathbb{\text{M}} for funcy lots, according to brand and quality. Rive Flour and Corn Meal continue as last quoted, say \$3.57\mathbb{\text{M}} \pi \text{M} for the former, and \$2.80 for the latter, with small sales.

WilkAT.—The offerings are fair, and it is in good request, at rather higher quotations; sales of \$5.000 bus good Penna red at 130\pi 135, including Southern do at 135\pi 136. Hay has been in steady demand at 71\pi 72c for Penna, and 68c for Delaware. Corn is in good request, and \$5.000 bus of yellow sold at \$63\pi 64c; in store and affont, including white at 70c, and new yellow, which is dull, at 40\pi 50c, as to condition. Oats are less active at the close; 23,000 bus prime Penna sold at 40c, in store, and 40\pi c, attont, and 100 bus Spithers at \$2000 bus on the first of \$1.000 bus \$1.00 bus prime Penna sold at 40c, in store, and 40%c, a and 15,000 bus Southern at 38@39c. Barley and are quiet, and prices the same.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little inquiry for any are quiet, and prices the same.

PROVISIONS—There is very little inquiry for any kind except for Government supplies, with sales of mess Pork at \$15x15.50 \( \text{P}\$ bld, and \$80\) bbls on private terms; of prime the market is nearly bare; City-packed mess Butf sells in lots for ship's stores at \$14x15 \( \text{P}\$ bbl. Dried Beel is dull. Bacon sells slowly, but prices are without quotable change, except for common Hams, which are lower; sales of \$150\$ casks, ranging from \$6\chi a \( \text{S}\) \( \text{S}\) for plain and funcy; sides at \$6\chi a \( \text{C}\) can and on time. Green Meats—The market is nearly bare; small sales of shoulders at \$5\chi a \( \text{S}\) (c. Lard is in steady demand, and prices are firm; sales of \$160\$ tes and bbls at \$2\chi a \( \text{S}\) (c) on time, and small lots of kegs at \$9\chi e, short time. Butter meets a limited inquiry; sales of solid packed at \$\text{S}\) \( \text{S}\) (c) choice at \$9\chi\$; Roll at \$10x15\) and Western reserve and glades at \$12\chi \) (5\( \text{C}\) (000 by sood of hio sold at \$2\chi e\$. Cheese is quiet at \$6\tau 6\chi e\$ degree by \$1\chi e\$ bggs are worth 16\chi \( \text{M}'\) (000.

1) and \$\$17\, cash, for \$No. 2\cdot 1\text{B}\$ Blue 6 months, for \$No. 1\chi and \$17\, cash, for \$No. 2\chi\$. In Bloons there is unting doing. For Scotch \$Pig\$ prices are entirely nominates. Level—There is no stork here in first hands; Galem is held at \$6\chi e, cash. Copper is without change; sales of \$\text{Rollinh}\$ Sheathing at \$2\chi e, and yellow metal at \$19\chi e, \text{M}\$ to solve \$1\chi e, \text{M}\$ is solved by \$1\chi e, \text{M}\$ and a last week's quotations; sales of \$50\text{ lides 1 thoused and a last week's quotations; sales of \$50\text{ lides 1 thoused a light of the market and the mand at last week's quotations; sales of \$50\text{ lides 1 thoused a light of the market and the mand at last week's quotations; sales of \$50\text{ lides 1 thoused and the mand at last week's quotations; sales of \$50\text{ lides 1 thoused and the mand at \$10\text{ lides 1 t

mand at last week's quotations; sales of 50 hlids lst N I at \$28 per ton. Tanner's Bark is unchanged, wi mail sales.
BEESWAX is scurce and held firmly; sales of prime BEESWAX is scarce and held firmly; sales of prime yellow at 32年350 伊 b.
CANDLES are very quiet; sales of city-made adamantine at 16½ 418c. cash and on time; sperm are dult; tallow Candles range from 11 to 12c 伊 b.
COAL—The receipts are moderate, both by railread and canal, and supplies by the latter will soon cease.
There is a good demand for city consumption, and for shipment it is also firm; prices remain without quotable change. change.

COFFEE.—There is little or no stock in first hands. and it is in fair request; sales of 500 bags Rio at 15 5 20 16 2 for low grades to prime; Laguayra at 17 3 c; Java at 20 2 2 c, cash and on time, the latter to come from another market. COTTON.—The demand is very small, but the market is firm at the advance, with sales of 200 bates good mid-dling and middling fair uplands at 25@26c \$\mathbf{P}\$ ib, cash. Several lots on the way from Liverpool to this port have been disposed of at full prices. IRUGS AND DYES.—There is a fair business doing. Optum is dull, with sales at \$4.57%, and Gambier, in lots, at 4%c. Logwood is worth \$16x16.50 \$\psi\$ ton. Indigo is active, and commands full prices.

FEATHERS are unchanged, with sales of good Western at \$12x40.39 \$\psi\$. FISH.—There is more firmness in Mackerel, but the FISH.—There is more firmness in Mackerel, but the market is not so active, with sales of about 2,000 bbls, from the wharf, part at \$508 for Nos. 1 and 2, and part on private terms—now generally held 25c higher. The store quotations are \$8.5000 for No. 1, \$6.25\tilde{6}.50 for No. 2, and \$4.75\tilde{6}.50 for medium and large No. 3s. Codfish are very dull at 3c. In Pickled Herring there is more doing; 1,100 bbls Eastport sold on private terms, with sales from store at \$2.50\tilde{0}.50, as in quality. 2,000 boxes smoked Herring sold at a price kept private. FRUITS.—Most descriptions of foreign are scarce and high, and there is but little doing; buuch Raisins are held at \$2.62\tilde{0}.62\tilde{0}.75, and layers at \$2.87\tilde{0}\_2\$ per box; half and quarter boxes in proportion. A sale of frails at

half and quarter boxes in proportion. A sale of frails at \$5.75, now held higher. Currants sell slowly at 11 %c. Pomestic fruit is rather dull. Green Apples sell at \$2.60 @3.50 per bld. and extra lots at \$1404.50. Dried Apples range from 4 to 7c, and Peaches from 6 to 8c. Cranber ries are worth \$7a8 per bbl.

FILEIGHTS.—Several vessels have been taken up in other ports to load for Liverpool at about 12d for grain, and 32s per ton for weight. 24,000 bus wheat in bulk was taken at 13d, and 300 bbls corn meal at 4s. A ship has been placed on the berts for London. To San Francisco the rate via New York is 35c per toot. West India freights are quiet; a small vessel was chartered to Cienfuegos and back, foreign port charges paid, at 40c per 100 bs on sugar. Coal freights are unchanged say \$1.55 to Boston, \$1.30 to Rhode Island, and \$1.05 to New York. ries are worth \$728 per bbl. York.
GINSENG is scarce, and there have been no further sales of either crude or clarified.

GUANO.—The season is over and there is very little doing, and no change to notice in prices.

HAY is more active at 700756 the 100 lbs.

HEMP is quiet but firm at previous quotations. LUMBER.—Trade is less active the business LUBBER.—Trade is less active the business season being over; Susquehanna and Lehigh white pine boards range from \$13 to \$14; yellow-sap do, sell at \$13c\$14. Laths range from \$1.16 to \$1.25 \$\psi\$ M, a cargo sold at \$1.20; and 40,000 Palings on private terms.

MOLASSES.—The market is very unlet; small sales of \$1.20; and \$0,000 Palings on private terms.

MOLASSES—The market is very quiet; small sales of clayed (luba at 27c on time, and New Orleans at 52c #P gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—The stock of all kinds continues very light, and becoming further reduced, but there is less doing. Common Roein is firmer, and selling, in lots, at \$5 25 a5.57 ½, and medium grades at \$5.50 a6.75. No. 1 ranges from \$5 a8 from low grade to fine. The firstendy at \$5.25 a5.50, and Pitch at \$5 a5.5.25. Spirits of Turperfine meets a limited inquiry at the decline; sales in lots at \$1.40 a1.45 ay gailon, cash.

OILS.—Prices of Fish Oils are generally firmer, and in crude Whale some sales have been made at 50 a52c, the latter being an advance, and winter Sperm at \$1.60 a 1.65. Linseed Oil sells freely at 75c. Land Oil is very quiet; sales of fall at 75c, and winter at \$0 a 55c. No. 2 Linseed Oil. Refined Coal Oil is worth 45c.

PLASTER is in steady demand, with sales of soil at \$2.25 ap ton. S2.25 # ton.
RICE.—The demand is limited, and prices hardly sustained; small sales at 7 ½ @ 7 ½ c, cash.
SALT.—Prices are steady; several invoices of about 13,000 sacks have arrived and remain unsold. A cargo 13,000 socks have arrived and remain unsold. A cargo of Turks Island was taken by a packer on private terms. SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloverseed, with sales at \$4.50±4.62½ \$\pi\$ bus. Timothy is held at \$1.75±150. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$1.85. Calcutta Linseed has again advanced to the East.

SPIBITS.—There is very fittle doing in Brandy or Gin, and the market is very firm. N. E. Rum sells at 31. \$2.52. Whisky is held firmly; 1,500 bbls Ohio sold at 21½c; Pennsylvania at 21c; hids at 21c; and drudge at 20\$\pi\$20½c \$\pi\$ gallon.

SUGAR.—The market is extremely quiet, there being very little domand either from the refiners or the trade; sales of 300 hids Cuba at \$\pi\$20c, on time.

TALLOW is held firmly; further sales of city rendered at 9½c, cash. Country is worth \$\pi\$200 \$\pi\$0 \$\pi\$1 for the refiners or the trade; the sales of sold hids Cuba at \$\pi\$20c, on time.

TALLOW is held firmly; further sales of city rendered at 9½c, cash. Country is worth \$\pi\$200 \$\pi\$0 \$\pi\$1 for the refiners or the trade; the properties of the properties of the sales of city rendered at 9½c, cash. Country is worth \$\pi\$200 \$\pi\$0 \$\pi\$1 for the refiners or the trade; the properties of the properties of the properties of the sales of city rendered at 9½c, cash. Country is worth \$\pi\$200 \$\pi\$0 for the properties of the p

TOBACCO.—The stock of left in first hands is about exhausted; of manufactured it is also very light, and there is a steady inquiry at full rates.

WOOL.—There has been less doing since our last report, but prices are well maintained. The sales have been large, reaching 150,000 ibs, ranging from 35c for every low grades up to 57c, including tub at the latter rate. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL,

SAM. W. DE COURSEY,

COMMITTER OF THE MONTE.

reens, but prices are firm.
TOBACCO.—The stock of leaf in first hands is about

LETTER BAGS At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.	
Ship Kate Prince, Gerrish	Liverpool soon
Ship baranak, Rowland	Liverpool, son
Ship Brazil, Blair	Livernool, soon
Ship Westmoreland, Decan	Livernool, goot
Ship Samuel Abams, Gay	London goor
Brig M E Milliken, Norden	Matanzas con
Brig Wenonah, Bowden	Rio de Igneiro, sooi
Brig C A White, Irons	Havana soor
Schr Minerva, (Br) Fletcher.	Dont Contact of
Schr Luna, (Br) Wilson	Dort Spain Wrigidad soor
sent Luna, (Dr) wuson	rort Spain, Trinicad, sooi

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1861. 

ARRIVED.

Bark Sunrise, (Br) Morrell, 42 days from London, with chalk to Thos Richardson & Co.

Brig Condova, Jones, from Warren.

Schr Benj Vanderveer, Partridge, 3 days from Baltimore, with grain to C H Cummings.

Schr Benilah E Sharp, Tirrell, from Moorestown, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr Mary Price, Smith, 2 days from New York, with saltpetre to captain.

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

Schr Telegraph, Connor, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with oats to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Billic, Stites, 2 days from Indian River, Del, with cat to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Panthea, Clark, from New York.

Schr OF Hawley, Buckley, from Danversport.

Schr Restless, Sanders, from Fortress Monroe.

Schr Wm F Garrison, Corson, from Boston.

Schr J B Dickinson, Smith, from Boston.

Schr Jos P Cake, Endlect, from Boston. ARRIVED.

CLEARED. Brig Condova, Jones, Bristol, J B Henry. Schr I S Dean, Cook, Taunton, Sinnickson & Glover. Schr S L Grocker, Presbroy, Taunton, do Schr Minichala, Young, Nawport, Schr A Mills, Giles, Salem, do Schr Panthea, Clark, New Bedford, do Schr J Williamson, Jr, Winsmore, Boston, do Schr J P Cake, Endicott, Boston, Noble, Hamn

Caldwell:
Schr Restless, Sanders, Boston. Wm H Johns.
Schr B Bilarp, Tirrell, Boston, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr O F Hawley, Buckley, Danversport, Castner,
Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Wm F Garrison, Corson, Portland, CA Heckscher & Co.
Schr J B Dickinson, Smith, N London, J R Blakiston.
Schr J C Henry, Love, Jersey City,
Schr L Haight. Beebe, Providence, N L Orrick. MEMORANDA. Brig Delhi, Darnaby, for Philadelphia, was at Port au Prince 2 th ult.

Brig Calvert, Miller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havada 8th inst.

Brig Fanna, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from below Boston 14th inst.

Schr John Stroup, Johnson, hence, was discharging at Schr R II Shannon, Marts, cleared at Boston 14th inst for Philadelphia. Schr W P Williams, Knowles, hence, arrived at Newport 12th inst. Schr J S Weldin, Smith, cleared at New York 14th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Wm Loper, Robinson, hence, arrived at East

Schr Geo Fales, Nickerson, cleared at Boston 11th inst NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PATRAS LIGHT-HOUSE, GULF OF PATRAS.—Information has been received that the Light-house on the mole head at Patras was blown down on the 10th August, 1861.

By order. THORNTON A. JENKINS, Treasury Department, Office L. H. Board, Washington City, Oct. 22, 1861

Schr Nuncic, Ellis, cleared at Baltimore 14th inst. for

Greenwich 11th inst

Treasury Department, Office Is. As Dougla, Washington City, Oct. 22, 1801

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 inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the things necessary for a large or small enfertainment, as the case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion and waste; and flutters himself, that by his long experience in business, he will be able at all times to give, as heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Ko. 250 South TWELETH Street, above SPRUCE.

THERER PERFLUCIAL.

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

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

Also, Marine Insurances on Vessels, Cargoes, and Dibertoria.

DIBECTORS.

Joseph Marfield, John Kotcham, John R. Blakiston, Davis Pearson, Wm. F. Dean, Wm. F. Dean, J. E. Baum.

Ym. F. Dean, JACOE ESHER, President.

W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN REYNER, decoased.

Inquest in Partition of the Real Estate of JOHN REYNER, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of the City and NER, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of the City and County of Phitadelphia.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, notice is hereby given to Kaney Beyner, widow of decedent, and David Reyner, Polly Brooks, Junes Barr, Ann Evans, John Burr, Daniel B. Reyner, John Reyner, and Ellen Budd, the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, that an Impuisition of all the following described real estate of said decedent, to wit: All that certain messuage or fenement and lot or piece of ground, situate in the late township of Lower Dublin, now the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a stone set for a corner on the cast side of a public road, thence by land of Peter Johnson south 48% dog, east 42 perches to a stone, and south 50% deg. east 10

Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a stone set for a corner on the cast side of a public road, thence by land of Peter Johnson south 48½ deg. 6831 perches and one tenth to a stone for a corner, thence by land late of Joseph Livezey, south 22½ deg. west 10 perches and six tenths of a perch to a stone set for a corner, thence by the same south 85½ deg. west 36 perches to a corner stone by the cast side of the aforesaid road, thence along the side of the said road north I deg. east 46 perches and three-fourths of a perca, to the place of beginning; containing 6 acres and 134 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances. Also, all that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street and on the north side of Stiles street, in the late district of Penn, now in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing, in front, or breadth, on the said Twelfth street, 16 feet, and extending, in length or depth eastward, of that width, along the north side of said Stiles street, for a certain 4-foot-wide alley, extending from the said Stiles street northward to Thompson street, toweller with the Irre and common use and privilege of the said 4-foot-wide alley, as a passage way and water course, at all time hereafter forever, will be held upon the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock M., to ascertain and inquire, among other things, whether the said premises can be parted and divided without prejudice to espoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and appraise the same, when and where you may attend if you

minist can be parted and without without presented to spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and appraise the same, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

WILLIAM H. KERN, Sheriffi.

N. B.—The Jury will meet at the WEIHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street, in the city of Philadelphila, on the 20th day of November, A. P. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., before proceeding to view the said premises. NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
To the legal representatives of WILLIAM BING-HAM, the cider, deceased.
Whereas Charles S. Williams did, on the 26th day of the county of the cou Whereas Charles S. Williams did, on the 26th day of October instant, present his petition to the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, praying the said court to authorize and direct the Recorder of Deeds for the said city and county to enter satisfaction on the record of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed by one Bonjamin R. Morgan to the said William Bidgham, the elder, bearing date the 8th day of February, A. D. 1800, and recorded at Philadelphia, in mortgage-book & L. No. 2, page 108. ante the official with restriction and the littled phia, in mortgage-book E b., No. 2, page 109, to secure the sum of \$2,113.57 upon a certain tract of land in the former township of the Northern Liberties, now in the said city, lying between Gunner's run and Macpherson's lane, containing 54 acres and 22 perches. Now, in pursuance of an order of the said court mad on the said 26th day of October, you are hereby required to appear at the December term of the said Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Philadelphia on the first petition, if any you have.

WILLIAM H. KERN,
no2-s4t Sheriff of the City and Count: of Ph

INSURANCE COMPANIES. FIRE INSURANCE. MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 188 North SIXTH Street, below Bace, Insure Buildings, Goods, and Merchandise gene-rally, from Loss or Damage by Fire. The Company graranty to adjust all Losses promptly, and thereby hope merit the patronage of the public.

DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS.

Robert Flanigan,
Michael McGeory,
Edward McGovern,
Thomas B. McCormick,
John Bromley,
Francis Falls,
John Cassady,
Bernard H. Hulsemann,
Charles Clare,
Michael Cabill.

OIS COOPER Provi William Morgan, William Morgan,
Francis Cooper,
George L. Dougherty,
James Martin,
James Duross,
Matthew McAleer, Matthew McAleer,
Bernard Rafferty,
Thomas J. Hemphill,
Thomas Fisher,
Francis McManus,
FEANOIS COOPER, President.

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSUBANCE COMPANY OFFICE No. 305 WALNUT STREET,
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on
Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited
or perpetual, and on Furniture,
Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in town or

CASH CAPITAL, \$231,110.00—ASSETS \$317,142.0 Which is invested as follows, viz: In first mortage on city property, worth double the amount. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first The Deleware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock... Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip...... Bills receivable.....Book accounts, accrued interest, &c....... Cash on hand.....

\$317,142 04 The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the profits of the Company, without liability for LOSSES.

Leases promptly adjusted and paid.

DIBECTORS.

Samuel Bishlam Clem Tingley,
William R. Thompson,
Frederick Brown,
William Stevenson,
John R. Worrell,
E. L. Carson,
Bobert Toland,
G. D. Rosengarten,
Charles S. Wood,
James S. Woodward,
CLEM TINGLEY, President.

B. M. HINGHMAN, Secretary.

. M. HINGHMAN, Secretary. February 16, 1861. DENN MUTUAL LIFE INSU-PENN MUTUAL MEE INDUBANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARTER PREPETUAL.
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life;
grant Annuties and Endowments; purchase Life Intorasts in Real Estate, and make all contracts depending
on the contingencies of life.

on the contingencies of life,
They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees,
Trustees, and Guardians.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861. of State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadel-\$1,071,138 02 DANIEL L. MILLER, President. SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVE-LY.—The PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1825. CHARTER PER-PETUAL, No.510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Surgery once Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for thirty-six years, continues to insure against Loss or Da-mage by Fire, on public or private Buildings, either per-manently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, stocks of Goods, or Merchandise generally, on liberal Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is to established in the most careful monner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS. Jonathan Patterson,
Quintin Campbell,
Alexander Benson,
William Montelius,
Lora Halphurst.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith. Isaac Hazlehurst,
JONATHAN PATTERSON, President. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICE Nos. 4 d 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WAL-NUT Street, between DOCK and THIRD Streets, Philedelpha.
INCORPORATED in 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
OAPITAL, \$200,000.
PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY
1, 1861, \$507,094.61.
MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE. DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Sherrerd, Charles Macalester, William S. Smith, John B. Budd, William R. White, George H. Street Samuel Grant, Jr.,
Tobias Wagner,
Thomas B. Wattson,
Henry G. Freeman,
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TACHANGE INSURANCE COM PANY—Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
Fire Insurance on Houses, and Merchandise generally,
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Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus, invested in sound and available Securities, continues to insure on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vestels in port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Proberally and promptly adjusted.
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RAILROAD LINES. WINTER AR-PHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAIL-BOAD. (Extress), and 10.50 P. M. For Chester at 8.15 A. M., 11.85 A. M., 3.45 and 10.50

P. M.
For Wilmington at 3.30 A. M., 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., 345 and 10.50 P. M. For New Castle at 8.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. For Milford at 8.15 A. M. For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA:
Leave Baltimore at 8.30 A. M. (Express), 1.05 P. M.
(Express), 5.90, and T. M. (Express).
Leave Wilmington at 7.30 and 11.33 A. M., 4.15, 8.45,
and 9.50 P. M. nd 9.50 P. M.
Leave Salishury at 2.35 P. M.
Leave Milford at 4.55 P. M.
Leave Duver at 9 A. M. and 6.10 P. M.
Leave Duver at 9 A. M. and 6.10 P. M.
Leave Chester at 8.20 A. M., 12.15, 4.50, and 9.39 P. M.
Leave Chester at 8.20 A. M., 12.15, 4.50, and 9.39 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salishury and intermediate stations
1.05 P. M.; for Dover and intermediate stations
1.05 P. M.;

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE:
Leave Chester at 5.45 A. M., 12.05 and 11.20 P. M.
Leave Wimington at 4.30 A. M., 9.25 A. M., 12.35 P.
M., and 12 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAIN, with Passenger Car attached,
will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate
places at 5.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate
places at 7.10 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate
stations at 9 A. M.
ON SUNDAYS ONLY:
At 10.50 from Philadelphia to Baltimore
At 7 from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
se28-tf
S. M. FELTON, President.

NORTH PENNSYL-

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUGH
OHUNE, HAZLETON, EASTON. EGELEY, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1961, Passenger Trains will leave FEONT and WILLOW Streets,
Pbiledelphia, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
At 6.40 A. M., (Express,) for Bethlehem, Allentown,
Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, &c.
At 2.46 P. M., (Express,) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6 P. M., and makes a
close connection with the New Jersey Central for New
York. At 5.05 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch At 5.09 F. M., for Bethlohem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Doylestown.
At 6 P. M., for Fort Washington.
The 6.40 A. M. Expross Train makes close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Bethlehem, being the shortest and most desirable route to all points in the Lehigh coal region.

he Lehigh coal region.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 7.07 A. M., 9.18 A. M., and 5.33 . M. Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M. and 3.20 P. M. Leave Fort Washington at 6.50 A. M. ON SUNDAYS—Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 4 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 2.45 P. M.

Fare to Bethlehem....\$1.50 | Fare to Mauch Chunk.\$2.60

Fare to Easton.....1.50 |
Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Offices, at WILLOW Street, or BERKS Street, in order Offices, at without Sites, or James of the secure the above rates of fars.
All Passenger Trains (except Sunday Trains) connect at Berks street with the Fifth and Sixth streets, and Second and Third-streets Passenger Bailroads, twenty minutes after leaving Willow street.

no4 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1861. ARBANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO.'S LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. TROM WALVES ALNUT-STREET WHARF AND RENSINGTON WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ: At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ac-

Accommodation). 2 25
At 9 \( \) A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Morning Mail. At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ex-Express 800

At 4 P. M., via Canden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket. 2 25
At 6% P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Mail. 2 00 At 11 P. M., via Kensington and JerseyCity, South-

, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12%, 1, 5, and \$%

Valnut-street wharf. For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burling. ton, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12A, 1, 2, and 2A
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 Dopot, 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. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL

route.

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

Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Siceping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The EXPRESS RUNS DAILY: Mail and Fast Lines Sundays excepted. Lancaster ". 4.00 P. M. West Chester Passengers will take the Mail Train at 8 A. M., the Parkesburg Accommodation at 12 20 P. M., and the Lancaster Accommodation at 4 P. M. Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., go directly through.

hrough.

Tickets Westward may be obtained at the office of the other route.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, Southeast corner of Eleventh and Market streets.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, make this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE The connection of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburg, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight together with the saving of time, are giventages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Travelling

Public.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

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

By Be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylvania Bailroad."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply ma Hantoau."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to, or address either of the following Agents of the Com-

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

D. A. Stewart, Pittsburg.:

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

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 30 North street, Baltimore.

LÉECH & CO., 10. 77 State street, Boston.

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

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Phila.

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

PHILADELPHIA and READING RAILBOAD. SSENGER TRAINS FOR POTTSYILLE, READ-G, and HABRISBURG, on and after November 4, 1861. MORNING LINES, DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOW-MORNING LINES, DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)
Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances
on Thirteenth and on Callowhill streets,) at 8 A. M., comnecting at Harrisburg with the PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD 4.15 P. M. train, running to Pittsburg; the
CUMBERLAND VALLEY 1.50 P. M. train running to
Chambersburg, Carlisle, &c.; and the NORTHERN
CENTRAL BAILROAD 1.20 P. M. train running to Sunbury, &c.

AFTERNOON LINES.
Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOW-AFTERNOON LINES.

Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances
on Thirteenth and on Callowhill etc.), for POTTSYILLE
and HARRISBURG, at 3.15 P. M., DAILY, connecting at Harrisburg with the Northern Central Reliroad,
for Sunbury, Williamsport, Eimira, &c. Express Train
from New York via Easton makes close connection with
the Reading Mail and Accommodation Trains, connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central 3.15
A. M. Train running west. For READING only, at
4.30 P. M., DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)
DISTANCES VIA PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RALLBOAD.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Miles. Northern Central Bailroad.

Millersburg......142 | Treverton Junction.158 Northumberfand 171
Lewisburg 178
Milton 185
Muncy 197
Williamsport 209
Jersey Shore. 223
Lock Haven 236
Ralston. 238
Troy 261
Elmira 987 Sunbury and Erie R. B. Williamsport and Elmira Railroad. 

October 30, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA
AND READING BAILROAD
OO., (Office 227 South Fourth street.)
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1861.
SEASON TICKETS.
On and after May 1, 1361, season tickets will be issued by this company for the periods of three, six, nine, and twelve months, not transferable.
Season school-tickets may also be had at 83 per cent. discount.

These tickets will be sold by the Treasurer at No. 237
South FOURTH Street, where any further information can be obtained.

B. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION. FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO.,

SALE OF BRITISH DRY GOODS. On Tuesday Morning,
November 19, at 10 o'clock, by estalogue, for cash—
200 lots of faucy and staple imported dry goods
Also. A STOCK OF DRY COURS.

Particulars hereafter. NEW STYLE BONNET RIBBONS.

On Tuesday Morning, A full assortment of Nos. 4@60 new style bonnet rile-BLACK SILK VELVET RIBBONS. — cartons Nos. 1 to 40 superior quality black size ivet ribbour.
BLACK GROS DE RHINES AND TAFFETAS. An invoice of Serios inch heavy black gros de Rhines. 266/40 inch heavy black talletas. VIENNA BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. Superior quality and style 100 lots Vienna broche long and square shawls, all

ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS.

An invoice of superior quality all-wool plaid and silk stripe long shawls.

160 12-4 rich chenille shawls.

Also, STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

Consisting of—
Men's and women's cloth gloves.

Silk gloves, gauntlets.

Drab due gloves and gauntlets.

Lisle thread gloves and gauntlets.

Patent cloth gloves, knit wool gloves.

Patent cloth gloves, knit wool gloves. Philoselle fleece gloves, buck gloves.

Buck gauntlets. Buck mitts, gloves and gauntlets.

Casbmere gloves, wool hoods, bootees. Mantles, armlets, drawers and shirts. COLOGNE WATER, SUAP, BAY RUM, &c. DHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-EERS, Nos. 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE

POSITIVE SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES. POSITIVE SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, DBOCANS, AND GUM SHOES.

On Monday Morning,

Nov 18, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys, and youths' caff, kip, grain, water-proof, and thick boots, brogans, gaiters, Oxford ties, and gum shoes; women's, misses', and children's caff, kip, guat, kid, and morocco heet boots and shoes, guiters, slippers, buskins, &c. Also, a large assortment of first-class city-made goods.

\*\*P\*\* Goods open for examination early on the morning of sale, with catalogues. LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, SATINETS, &c.

On Wednesday Morning, SATINETS, &c.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 20, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, a large and desirable assortment of realymade clothing, consisting of overcoats, business and fuck ceats, and pasts and vests of every variety, embracing a desirable line of ready-made garments, adapted to present sales. Also, an assortment of various grades of satincts.

POSITIVE SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, AND GUM SHOES.

On Thursday Morning,

Nev. 21, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by Catelogue, 1,000 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, grain, and ghick boots; calf, and kip brogans, Congress gaters, Oxford tics, guins shoes, &c.: wonen's, misses, grain, ann sinck noois; can, and kip srogans, Congress
gaiters, Oxford ties, gums shoes, &c.; women's, misses',
children's calf, kip, goat, morocco, and kid heeled boots
and shoes, gaiters, slippers, buskins, &c.
Also, a large assortment of first-clues city-made goods.

Topen for examination, with catalogues, early on
the moraling of sale. the morning of sale.

N. F. PANCOAST, AUCTIONEER. Successor to B. Scott, Jr., 431 CHESTNUT St SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS NOTIONS, HOSIERY, &c., by Catalogue. On Wednesday Morning, November 20, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MEBCHANT, Southboast corner of SIXTH and BACE Streats.

AT PRIVATE SALE, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. The following articles will be sold for less tuan half the usual selling price:

Fine gold hunting-case, double-case, and double-botton 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 double-time English patent lever watches; independent seconds lever watches; fine lever watches; independent seconds lever watches; fine gold hunting-case and opon-face escapement lever and lepine watches; herizontal and duplex watches; silver 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, fol, and guard chains: diamond finger-rings and breast-pins; sets of fine gold lewelry; gold breast-pins, car-rings, finger-rings, brace-lets, penoli-cases, pena, and lewelry of every description: guns, piatols, musical instruments, plano-fortes, and articles generally. MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

Liberal cash advances made on all articles consigned for sale. Personal attention given to all out-door sales. RAILROAD LINES.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NORRISTOWN BAILROAD.
TIME TABLE. On and after Monday, October 23, 1861, until further

on SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.05 A. M., 2, 7, and 10 / P. M.
Leave Germantown, 8.10 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 / P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL BAILROAD. Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 11, A. M., 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 g P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.10, 8.10, 10.10, A.M., 12.40, 3.40, 5.40, 7.40, and 9.10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia, 9.05 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.60 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.10

P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NOBBISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6½, 9.05, 11.05 A. M., 1½, 8.06,
4½, 6.05, and 8.0c P. M.
Leave Norristown, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, and 6
P. M.

P. M. ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.

Leave Norristown, 7 & A. M., 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK,

Leave Philadelphia, 6½, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 3.05, 4½, 6.05, and 8.05 P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8½, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, and 6½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS and 6 % P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

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

Leave Manayunk, 7 % A. M., 5 % and 8 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent

oc28-tf Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

ELMIRA ROUTE.—
PHILADELPHIA AND ELMI-BA RAILROAD.
QUICKEST ROUTE to Tamaqua, Catawissa, Rupert,
Wikkest Route to Tamaqua, Catawissa, Rupert,
Wikkester, Scranton, Danville, Milton, Williamsport,
Troy, Ralston, Canton, Eimira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,
Bochester, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Chicage, St.
Louis, Milwaukee, and all points North and West.
Passenger trains will leave the new Dept of the Philadelphia and Reading Bailroad, corner BROAD and
CALLOWHILL Streets, (Passengers entrance on Callowhill street,) daily, (Sundays excepted), for above
points, as follows:
DAY EXPRESS.

3.15 P. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS.

3.16 P. M.
The 8 09 A. M. train connects at Rupert, for Wikesbarre, Pitson, Scranton, and all stations on the LAOKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
The glove trains make direct connections at Elmira

The above trains make direct connections at Elmirs with the trains of the New York and Erie, Chanadaigua and Riagara Falls, and Burfalo, New York and Erie, and New York Central Bailroads, from all points North and West, and the Canadas.

Baggage checked to Elmira, Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge, and all intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured at the Philadelphia and Elmira Railroad Line's Ticket Ollice, northwest corner of SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and at the Fassenger Depot, corner THIRTEENTH AND OALLOWHILL.

THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave the Philadelphia and Beading Depot, Broad and Callowhill streets daily, (Sundays excepted), for all points West and North, at 8 P. M.

Freights must be delivered before 3 P. M. to insure their going the sume day. The above trains make direct connections at Elmira with the trains of the New York and Erie, Canandalgua Freights must be well very their going the same day.

For further information apply at Freight Depot,

THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL, or to

G. T. LEONARD, Agent,

AUDENTHIE Streets, Northwest corner SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets,
Philadelphia. W E ST CHESTER

VIA MEDIA.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Un and after MONDAY, Sept. 2d, 1861, the trains will seve PHILADELPHIA, from the Depot, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8 and 0.30 A. M., and 2, 4.30, and 7 P. M., and will leave of EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8 and 10.80 A. M., and 2, 4.30, and 7 P. M., and will leave the corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, (West Philadelphia,) at 17 minutes after the starting time from Eighteenth and Market streets.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. connect at Pennelton with Trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Bailroad for Concord, Kennett, Oxford, &c.

General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER

BAILROAD TRAINS via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, leave depot, corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, at S A. M., 12.30 neon,
and 4 P. M. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The interest of CHARLES O.T.UE. — The Interest of UHARLES

A. SMITH in the Firm of BILLINGS, ROOP, &
CO.; has this day ceased, by the sale of the same to the
other Partners. The remaining Partners are alone authorized to settle the business and to use the name of the
firm.

JAMES M. BILLINGS,
SAMUEL W. ROOP,
SAMUEL W. ROOP,
SAMUEL W. ROOP,
SAMUEL W. ROOP, Exactly
of W. F. Washington, dec'd,
C. A. SMITH,
H. R. KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 9, 1861. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1861.

BUSINESS NOTICES. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscribers is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses of Ores, Guanos, Waters, &c. Also, for the Instruction of Students in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

Opinions given in Chemical questions.

Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

JAMES C. BOOTH.

THOS. H. GARRETT, JNO. J. REESE, M. D. No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, in the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to nake every Building perfectly Water-tight.

To Orders promptly attended to.

my7-ly EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES
STORE,
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand. DORTLAND KEROSENE

OIL. We are now prepared to supply this STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Z. LOCKE & CO., Sole Agents, 1010 MARKET STREET, Pailadelphie FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. DEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE.

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

DEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE

REACH Street, Rensington.

T. THOMAS,
myi-1y

HI WALMUT Street, Philadelphia

SALES BY AUCTION. M. THOMAS & SONS, 139 and 141 South FOURTH Scene. (Formerly Nos. 67 and 69.)

NOTICE. - SALE OF CUTTINGS. Catalogues are now roady and the cuttings are maged or examination in the third story of the Auction Rooms.

PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
AT THE EXCHANGE, EVERY TESDAY, at 33 o'clock noon, during the business season.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

We have a large mount of real sakes at private sale, including every description of city and country property. Printed lists may be had at the Auction Store. EIGHTH KALL SALE-NOVEMBER 38. This will include ...
Orphana' Court Sale ... Estate of Elistic McCartz, dec'4.
THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 156-mon1 THERE-TURY BRUE BULLADEAU, IMPRIOR STREET, Niceteenth ward.
Same Estate.—LOT OF GROUND AND FILAME SHED, Salaren street, northeast from William street.
Minchesyst sizet.

Bame Estate.—LOT OF GROUND AND FRAME SHED, Richmond street, Nineteenth ward.

VALE ABLE BESIDENCE, No. 111. Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Has the randern conveniences. &c. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms.—310,000 may remain on marriance. may remain on mortgage, Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Selemon Jones, VALUABLE LOT OF OVER 39 ACRES OF LAND. valeable LOT OF OVER 39-ACRES OF LAND, opposite the property of Charles Henry Fisher, Esq., with fronts on Oak lane and Second-street road. The neighborhood is a very desirable one, as number of elegant country seeks in the immediate vicinity, and within bull a mile of Oak-lene station, North Plenus Ivania, Rail-

street, west of Thirresuth street. 24 feet front, b SALE FOR ACCOUNT OF UNITED STATES—WOOL, COTTON, AND LEATHER CUTTINGS.

This Mouning,
16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, 4,239
lbs sky-bline kersey cuttings: 4,048 this dark blue do.;
765 lbs list; 1,380 lbs cotton do.; 1,789 lbs cotton sand
wool; 3,317 lbs mixed; 7,300 lbs sole leather; 11,000 lbs
upper leather. apper leather.

\*\*Do May be examined two days previous to sale.

road.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 425 South

Broad street, above hombaid. Has the gas introduced, both, &c. \$5,200 may remain. Immediate possession. VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, with side of Sanson

SALE OF GERMAN FLOWER ROOTS. On Monday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, one case of superior
German flower roots, from R. Vanderschook & Son, Holland, comprising the usual assortment of hyacinths, tu
lips, jonquils, crocus, narcisses, &c. Sale corner Pearl and Second Street, Camdar 

Bale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.
BUTERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-TUATE MIRRORS, PLANO-FORTES, BEDS AND ESDDING CHINA AND GLASSWARE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, &c
On Thursday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, the superior furniture, plano-fortes, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, &c., from families declining housekeeping, removed to the store for convenience of sale.

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At 7 o'clock, of books, stationery, and fancy goods,
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st the same time abating none of the luxuries with which
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Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 05, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ½, and 11½, P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9½, 10½, 11½, Washington. They take this occusion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and Tioga only.

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Leave Philadelphia, 9,05 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½, P. M.

Leave Germantown, 8,10 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½, P. M.

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