OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. We published, yesterday morning, a considerable portion of the diplomatic correspondence, etc.. which accompanied the President's message. We give below the conclusion of the despatch :

GRUAT BRITAIN-(continued.) Next follows the correspondence of Mr. Dallas and Secretary Seward, in the course of which the former speaks of his interview with Lord John Russell, saying: "His Lordship assures me, with great carnestness, that there was not the slightest disposition on the part of the British Government to grasp at any advantage which might be supposed to arise from the unpleasant domestic differences in the United States, but, on the contrary, that they would be highly gratified if those differences were adjusted and the Union restored to its former unbroken position. Mr. Seward, May 17.

nuncuncing his safe arrival at London, &c., to which Mr. Seward replies that this Government considers that our relations in Europe have reached a crisis, in which it is necessary for it to take a decided stand, on which not only its immediate measures, but its ultimate and permanent policy can be deter-mined and defined. At the same time it neither means to menace Great Britain nor to wound the susceptibility of that or any other European nation. susceptibility of that or any other European nation. That policy is developed in this paper.

After instructing Mr. Adams on the subject of the blockade, &c.. Mr. Seward says:

"As to the recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, it is not to be made a subject of technical definition. It is, of course, direct recognition to publish an acknowledgment of the sovereignty and independence of a new Power. It is direct recognition to receive its ambassadors, ministers, cognition to receive its ambassadors, ministers, cognition to receive its ambassadors, ministers, agents or commissioners officially. A concession of belligerent rights is liable to be construed as a recognition of them. No one of these proceedings will pass unquestioned by the United States in this Mr. Adams, in a subsequent despatch, details his Interview with Lord John Russell, remarking that Lord Russell said "he did not himself know what he was to say. If it was expected of him to give any pledge of an absolute nature that his Govern-

any pledge of an absolute nature that his Government would not at any fature time, no matter what the circumstances might be, recognize an existing State in America, it was more than he could promise," &c.
In the course of the correspondence Mr. Seward "The British Government can never expect to induce the United States to acquiesce in her assumed position of this Government, as divided in any degree in the powers for war, more than for peace. At the same time, if her Majesty's Government shall continue to practice absolute forbearance from any interference in our domestic affairs ance from any interference in our domestic aliairs, we shall not be captions enough to inquire what name it gives to that forbearance, or in what character it presents itself before the British nation in doing so. We hold ourselves entitled to regard the forbearance as an act of a friendly Power, acting unconsciously of a domestic disturbance among us, of which friendly States can take no cognizance. On this point our views are not likely to undergo any change. It maintaining this position we are sure we do nothing derogatory from the dignity of the British Government, while we inflexibly maintain and preserve the just rights and the honor of the United States.

the United States. The correspondence between the United States and Great Britain is voluminous. A few points only are above given in this hurried abstract, other questions besides that of recognizing the Southern Cenfederacy and maritime rights included. BELGIUM Secretary Seward writes to Minister Sanford saying: "The President will not consent, directly or indirectly to the intervention of any foreign Power in a controversy which is merely a domestic

Among other things he says : "Minister Sanford will not fail to represent to the Government of the King of the Delgians, that all the interests of European manufactures and commerce are identified with the promotion of peace and the undisturbed activity of the American people. An act of recognition in favor of a now discontented party would necessarily tend to encourage that party to attempt to establish their separation from the Union by civil war, the consequences of which would be disastrous to all the existing systems of industrial activity in Europe, and, when once they had begun, those consequences would be likely to continue in definitely, whereas no nation in Europe can hope that their own interests would be as safe and prosperous under any change of government here as they now are, and have so long been, under the present system.

Mr. Sanford writes, under date of May 10th, that he was received by the King in solemn audi-In reply to Mr. Sanford's speech, the King spoke but generally of the insurrection in the Southern States. He said he hoped that some peaceful issue would be found, and that the spirit of conciliation would prevail; and then referred to the growing markets they had for their manufac-tures in the United States.

Mr. Sanford in another letter says he had had a conversation with Mr. De Vriere on the subject of the efforts of the commissioners of the so-called Confederate States to obtain the recognition of the European Powers. The Belgian Minister informed him that no application had been made to him in this view, nor would it now be entertained if made. The revolution would receive no sanction by any act of Belgiann. by any act of Belgium.

Mr. Sanford took his leave with the repeated assurance that no countenance would be given in any form to the rebellion in the Southern States. Secretary Seward, under date of August 5th, writes to Mr. Sanford: "There is no especial ur-

writes to Mr. Sanford: "There is no especial ur-gency on our part for the consideration by the Bel-gium Government of our proposition to accede to the declaration of the Congress of Paris, before the similar propositions submitted to the British and French Governments shall have been acted upon by them; although we hold ourselves ready to carry the overtures into effect when the Belgium Governthe overtures into effect when the Belgium Govern-Mr. Seward in a letter to Minister Corwin, under date of April 5th, says: "The actual condition of affairs in Mexico is so imperfectly understood here that the President finds it very difficult to give particular and practical directions for the regulation of Minister Corwin's conduct during his mission." Mr. Seward finds the archives here full of complaints against the Mexican Government for of companies against the invarian develocitions of contracts and spoliations, and cruelties practised against American citizens. It is not the President's intention to send forward such claims at the present moment. He willingly defers the performance of a duty, which at any time may seem ungracious, until the incoming Administration in Mexico shall have had time, if possible, to coment its authority, and reduce the yet disturbed elements of society to order and harmony. You will, however, be expected in some manner, which will be marked with firmness as well as liberality, to keep the Government there in mind that such of these claims as shall be found just will in due time be presented and urged upon its consideration. time be presented and urged upon its consideration.
The President does not expect Minister Corwin to allude to the origin or causes of our domestic difficulties in his intercourse with the Government of Mexico, although that Government will rightfully, as well as reasonably, ask what are his expecta-tions of their course and of their end. On the contrary, the President will not suffer the representa-tives of the United States to engage in any discus-sion of the merits of those difficulties in the presence of foreign Powers, much less to invoke even their censure against these of our fellow-citizens who have arms ed themselves in opposition to its authority. The success of this Government in conducting affairs to that consummation may depend in some small degree on the action of the Govern-ment and people of Mexico in this new emergency. The President could not fail to see that Mexico, in-stead of being benefited by the prostration or the obstruction of the Federal authority in this counobstruction of the Federal authority in this country, would be exposed by it to new and fearful dangers. On the other hand, a condition of anarchy in Mexico must necessurily operate as a seduction to those who are conspiring against the integrity of the Union to seak strength and aggrandizement for themselves by conquests in Mexico and other parts of Spanish America. Thus, even the dullest observer is at last able to see what was long ago distinctly seen by those who are endowed with any considerable perspicacity, that peace, order, and constitutional authority in each and all of the several Republics of this continent, are not exclusively an interest of one or more of them, but a common and indispensable interest to them all. In the course of the instruction Mr. Seward says:

"You may possibly meet agents of this projected

"You may possibly meet agents of this projected Confederacy, busy in preparing some further revo-lution in Mexico. You will not fail to assure the Government of Mexico that the President neither has, nor can ever have, any sympathy with such designs, in whatever quarter they may arise, or whatever character they may take. In view of the prevailing temper and political habits and opinions of the Mexican people, the President scarcely believes that the disaffected citizens of our own believes that the disaffected citizens of our own country, who are now attempting a dismemberment of the American Union, will hope to induce Mexico to aid them by recognizing the assumed independence which they have proclaimed, because it seems manifest to him that such an organization of a distinct Government over that part of the present Union which adjoins Mexico, would, if possible, be fraught with evils to that country more intolerable than any which the success of these desperate mensures could inflict, even upon the United States. At the same time, it is manifest that the existing political organization in this country affords the surest guarantee Mexico can have that her integrity, union, and independence will be respected by the whole and independence will be respected by the whole people of the American Union. The President however, expects that you will be watchful of such designs as I have thus described, however improbable they may seem, and that you will use the most effective measurement and that you will use the most effective measurement and the such as the second of the such as the second of the such as the second of the such as the effective measures in your power to counteract any Mr. Seward says in conclusion: "The President trusts that your mission manifesting these sentiments, will reassure the Government of Mexico of his best disposition to favor their commerce and their internal improvements. He hopes indeed, that your mission, assuming a spirit more clevated amity—a spirit disinterested and unambitious— earnestly American in the continental sense of the word, and fraternal in no affected or mere diplomatic meaning of the term—while it shall secure the confidence and good will of the Government of Mexico, will mank the inauguration of a new con-dition of things directly conducive to the prosperity and happiness of both nations, and ultimately auspi-

now existing, or which may hereafter, exist, between the United States and the seceding States be such as require of me any specific act in relation to such state of things, I beg to be advised of it by the deparlment as early as possible.
"The present Government of Mexico is well affeeted towards us in our present difficulties, but, for obvious reasons, will be unwilling to enter into any engagement which might produce war with the South, unless protected by promise of aid from the United States. And on the 24th of June Minister Corwin writes: And on the 24th of June Minister Corwin writes:

"The present time is most propitious for securing the advantages and preventing the evils which I have suggested. The Government here feels the strongest sympathy with the United States. It has been my constant endeavor since my arrival here to possess the Mexican mind of the true causes of our difficulties, and thus enable them to estimate the danger to this Republic which will result from any unfavorable termination of them. I am quite sure that whilst this Government will endeavor to preserve peaceful relations with all the European Powers on fair terms, it regards the United States as its true and only reliable friend, in any struggle which may involve the national existence. That this should be so is somewhat remarkable, when we which may involve the national existence. That this should be so is somewhat remarkable, when we regard the deep prejudices engendered in the geno-

ral Mexican mind by the loss of Texas, which they attribute to our citizens, and the compulsory cession of territory which was a consequence of our war AUSTRIA. Mr. Seward writes to Minister Burlingame, draw-

Mr. Seward writes to minister burningame, uran-ing his instructions to a close, saying:
"You will on all occasions represent that the interests of Europe and of mankind demand peace, and especially peace on this continent. Thereby is the only guarantee of peace. Intervention would be war, and disunion would be endless war." E.-Minister Jones writes to Secretary Seward, April 15:

"I presented the copy of the inaugural address of
the President to Count Rechberg on the 8th day of
April, and at the same time verbally communicated,
in accordance with the instructions contained in in accordance with the instructions contained in said despatch, the views and opinions of my Government on the present disturbed condition of its domestic affairs, and the aspect in which it wished them to be regarded by the Government of Austria. them to be regarded by the Government of Austria. He replied that Austria hoped to see us rounited; that she was not inclined to recognize de facto Governments anywhere; her opinions had been made, however, and her ministers and consuls in America instructed fully on the subject; that no application had yet been made to Austria for recognition as an independent sovereignty by any portion of the Confederacy of the United States, and he was of opinion that as the views of Austria would soon be known on the subject, no such application would he made. Should it be otherwise, however, he would notify the legislation, and the subject could be notify the legislation, and the subject could be

FRANCE. The correspondence is voluminous. In a letter from ex-Minister Faulkner to Secretary Seward, the farmer, in detailing his conversation with M. the farmer, in detailing his conversation with M. Thouvenel, says:

"M. Thouvenel, in his reply, said that no application had yet been applied to him by the Confederate States, in any form, for the recognition of their independence; that the French Government was not in the habit of acting hastily upon such questions, as might be seen by its tardiness in recognizing the new kingdom of Italy; that he believed the maintenance of the Federal Union in its integrity was to be desired for the benefit of the people North and South, as well as for the interests of Franco, and the Government of the United States might rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action might be taken on that subject by the Emperor.

rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action might be taken on that subject by the Emperor. But whilst he gave utterance to these views, he was equally bound to say that the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of de facto Governments to recognition when a proper case was made out for the decision of foreign Here the official interview ended. The correspondence on this point has already Secretary Seward to Minister Dayton, May 30, says: "I first desire that M. Thouveyel may be informed that this Government cannot but rogard any communications held by the French Government, even though unofficial, with the agents of the insurrectionary movement in this country as exceptionable and injurious to the dignity and honor of the United States. They protest against this in-tercourse, however, not so much on that ground as on another. They desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Government of France, and would, therefore, if possible, refrain from com-plaint; but it is manifest that even an unofficial reception of the emissaries of disunion has a certain, though measured, tendency to give them a prestige which would encourage their efforts to prosecute a which would encourage their efforts to prosecute a civil war, destructive to the prosperity of this country, and aimed at the overthrow of the Government itself. It is earnestly hoped that this protest may be sufficient to relieve this Government from the necessity of an action in the unpleasant subject to which it related.

"Secondly. The United States cannot for a moment allow the French Government to rest under the delusive belief that they will be content to have the Confederate States recognized as a belligerent Power by States with which this nation is in amity. No concert of action among foreign States so recognizing the insurgents can reconcile the United States to such a proceeding, whatever may be the gonsequences of resistance.

"Thirdly. The President turns away from these points of apprehended difference of opinion between the two Governments to notice other and more agreeable subjects.

agrecable subjects. 'The tone of Mr. Thouvenel's conversation is frank and generous and cordial, and this Govern-ment feels itself bound by new ties to France when ment feels itself bound by new ties to France when the Emperor avows his desire for the perpetual Union of the States. Fspecially does this Government acknowledge that it is profoundly moved by the declaration of his Majesty that he would be willing to act as mediator in the civil strife that unhappily convulses our country. These expressions of good will are just what have been expected from the Emperor of France. sions of good will are just what have been expected from the Emperor of France.

"This Government desires that his Majesty may be informed that it indulges not the least apprehension of a dissolution of the Union in this painful controversy. A favorable issue is deemed certain. What is wanted is that the war may be as short and attacked by as few calculations. tended by as few calamities at home and as few injuries to friendly nations as possible. No mediation could modify in the least degree the convicment is acting, while foreign intervention, even in the friendly form of mediation, would produce new and injurious complications.¹⁷ Mr. Dayton to Mr. Seward, May 30, says; "I am happy to say there is no disposition manifested here so far as I have observed, to favor the rebel-

lien in our Southern States, or to encourage them as an independent Power. All recognition of rights on their part is for commercial purposes only. But as an independent Power. All recognition of rights on their part is for commercial purposes only. But the Government of France cannot, it says, look at this rebellion as a small matter; that, embracing, as it does, a large section and many States, they cannot apply to it the same reasoning as if it were an unimportant matter or confined to a small locality. M. Thouvenel says he has had no application from the Southern commissioners for any purpose of recognition, and he does not know even that such persons are or have been in Paris."

Mr. Davton writes to Mr. Seward. November 7:

persons are or have been in Paris."

Mr. Dayton writes to Mr. Seward, November 7:

Your despatch, No. 63, informs me of Mr. Adams' communication uf an intended counter-proposition to be made by England and Flance to our Government, in respect to Mexican affairs. Of this I had heard before, and it made me less anxious as to the question here, for the fact that a counter-proposition was to be made and answered, would, of necessity, as I thought, occupy time, and give the United States a chance for reflection, and perhaps action. The prompt consummation of this matter in London has rather taken me by surprise. I fear that some misunderstanding of each other's meaning may have occurred on the part of Mr. Adams and Earl Russell, or one of them. At all events, a point has been reached at a much earlier day than an intimation of such intended proposition led me to anticipate."

The latest despatch of Mr. Dayton, at Paris, to Mr. Seward, is as follows, dated Nov. 7, 1861: The latest despatch of Mr. Dayton, at Paris, to Mr. Seward, is as follows, dated Nov. 7, 1861:

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt this morning of despatches Nos. 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72. They relate principally to the reception of sundry despatches from me, with brief answers, for which I am much obliged. I asked any information that it might be proper to give as to the future course of events in the United States beyond what I found in the newspapers, not from curiosity merely, but because I am sometimes questioned here by parties in the Government, and I fear that I indicate an unwarrantable ignorance, for I am constrained to say that I know nothing beyond what is common to all the world, while the tovernment and diplomatists here take it for granted that I ought to know a great deal more. Your despatch, No. 68, informed me of Mr. Adams' communication of an intended counter-proposition, to be made by England and France to our Government respecting Mexican laffairs. Of this I had heard before, and it made me less anxious as to the true question here, for the fact that a counter-proposition was to be made and answered would, of necessity, as I thought, occupy time and give the United States a chance for reflection, and perhaps action. The prompt consummation of this matter in London has rather taken my by surprise. I fear that some misunderstanding of each other's meaning may have occurred on the part of Mr. Adams and Earl Russell, or one of them. At all events, a point has been reached at a much earlier day than an intimation of such intended proposition led me to anticipate. I am, &c..

Wh. L. DAYTON.

Mr. Seward's reply, dated Washington, November 23, is as follows:

ber 23, is as follows:

Sin: Your despatch of November has been received. I have regretted quite as much as you have my inability at this moment to give advices to you and each other of our representatives abroad of the course of events occurring at home, and the general drift of our correspondence with the antions; but this domestic commotion has ripened into a transaction so vast as to increase more than fourfold the labors of administration in every department.

fold the labors of administration in every department.

You can readily imagine how vast a machinery has been created in the War Department, in the Navy Department, and in the Treasury Department, respectively. The head of each is a man of busy occupations, high responsibilities and perplexing cases. You would hastily suppose that a similar change has come over the modest little State Department of other and peaceful days, but the exactions upon it are infinite, and out of all that offers itself to be done, I can only select and do that which cannot be wisely or safely left undone.

Thus far we have no official notice from Europe of the proceedings there in regard to Mexico.

I am, &c.. Wh. H. Seward.

Mr. Seward sends instructions to Minister Schurz, in which he says:

The President, in the absence of all information, The President, in the absence of all information, is left to conjecture what are the influences upon which the so-called Confederate States rely, to induce her Catholic Majesty's Government to grant their disloyal applications. The high consideration which he entertains for her Majesty enables him to assume that the appeal taken from this Government to her royal favor proceeds, in part at least, on the ground that the revolutionizers affect to have suftered opposition and wrong at the hands of the Government of the United States, which entitle them to the sympathy of the Oueen of Spain, if not them to the sympathy of the Queen of Spain, if not to redress through her intervention. Her Catholic Majesty's Government has not been addicted to such intervention hitherto, and the wisdom of its forbearance is seen in the revival of the energies of that
great and honored nation, which now seems renewing a felicitous career. The President, howover,
will not rely merely on the forbearance of any foreign Power, not even of that of the Government of
Spain."

Ex-Minister Preston, April 22, willow (4.4 mines.)

cious to all other Republican States throughout the world."

Mr. Corwin writes, under date of May 29th: "I deem it of the very first importance, that our consults at every portion of the Gulf of Mexico, should be at their respective posts, with careful, specific instructions as to their treatment of vessels sailing under the flag of the Confederate States, or having papers from ports within those States, made by officers under their authority. Should the relations of their authority. Should the relations of their authority of the distinct of the President at the Administration conceived that the unhappy differences existing in America owed their covered to the subject embraced in your circular. In conformity with your instructions, I presented the inaugural address of the President at the Administration conceived that the unhappy differences existing in America owed their covered to the subject embraced in your circular. In conformity with your instructions, I presented the inaugural address of the President at the Administration conceived that the unhappy differences can be subject embraced in your circular. In conformity with your instructions, I presented the inaugural address of the President at the Administration conceived that the unhappy differences existing in America owed their covers under the first and the subject embraced in your circular. In conformity with your instructions, I presented the inaugural address of the President at the Administration conceived that the unhappy differences existing in America owed their covers and the subject embraced in your circular. In conformity with your instructions, I presented the inaugural address of the President, as expressive of his policy towards the second of the President and the president origin to popular passions, and were of a transient character, and that the President was well assured of the speedy restoration of the harmony and unity of the Speedy restoration of the narmony and unity of the Government.

"The minister replied with courtesy, expressing pain at the posture of affairs in the United States, but said that her Majesty's Government was informed that extensive military and naval preparations were making in the North to enforce the Federal supremacy in the South, and that the consequences were to be decided. I replied that I felt assured his information was erroneous."

The Secretary of Legation, Perry, June 3, in writing to Mr. Seward, says: "The result of the interview with Mr. Calderón may be regarded by the President as decisive in regard to Spain. Much had been done previously, but it was brought to a termination yesterday. The Minister of State not only renewed to me the assurances given to Mr. Preston, but amplified it, stating absolutely that if any commissioners or other negotiators should appears in backet of the sealled Confederation. of the Government. any commissioners or other negotiators should appear in behalf of the so-called Confederate States, the Government would not see them nor recognize them in any capacity—that Spain would have no-thing to do with the rebel party in the United States in any sense."

DOME. Ex-Minister Stockton informs Mr. Seward, (Sep-

tember 14.) that he communicated the contents of instructions of the State Department to Mr. King, his successor to the Government of his Holiness. The Roman Secretary of State said, in substance, see following Secretary. follows:
The Catholics of the United States, as Catholics,
It would not ch would take no part in the matter. It would not eb proper for them to do so. As citizens, he had no doubt they would all fool a great concern at our internal dissensions. He added: You are aware that the Government of his Holiness concerns itself mainly in spiritual matters, but we are the sup-porters of law and order overywhere. He said he regarded the United States as a great country free, and he hoped that it would be assured that the

kind sentiments of our Government to the Holy Secretary were appreciated and reciprocated.

RUSSIA The correspondence embraced the letter of Prince fortschakoff to M. De Stockl, heretofore pub-I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the general Government as to the inmemoers of the general worthment as to the in-fluential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master, during the im-portant crisis which it is passing through at pre-Mr. Seward, in acknowledging the receipt of this letter, requested M. De Stockl to express to his Government the satisfaction with which the President regards this new guarantee of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United

DESMARK. Minister Wood, writing to Mr. Seward, says, July 11: "I have the honor to inform the Department that immediately on the return of Mr. Hall, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, from Jutland, and by his request I met him on the 10th inst. His reception was frank and cordial, and, while he alluded to the opinions held by my prodecessor as different from mine, he expressed himself decidedly in favor of the Administration and against the so-culted Confederates." called Confederates." ITALY. Minister Marsh writes to Secretary Seward June

Minister Marsh writes to Secretary Seward June 27, describing his presentation to the King, and says: I expressed the personal gratification I derived from being selected to represent the United States near the Government of the Italian people—a people which I had long known, and who had always inspired me with deep interest, and especially from the honor of being the first diplomat accredited to the first King of Italy. His Majesty received these remarks very graciously, using some terms personally complimentary to me, testified much respect for the President and for yourself, and expressed a strong interest in the welfare and prosperity of the United States, as well as much solicitude for an honorable termination of the present contest botwoon the Government and the saceding States. The audience was strictly private, oeding States. The audience was strictly private, no person but his Majesty and myself being present, and the interview, therefore, was of a less formal character than is usual with royal receptions. It is proper to add that the communication formal character than is usual with royal receptions. It is proper to add that the communication was conducted in French, which is the usual language of oral intercourse between foreign ministers and the sovereign or the heads of departments at this court. With Baron Ricasoli, the new head of the Ministry, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have had several interviews, as well before as since my reception by the King, and I, therefore, ann not aware that the public interests have sustained any detriment by the delay of my official reception. In all of these interviews American politics have formed a leading topic of conversation, and though Baron Ricasoli speaks with proper caution, the tenor of his remarks leaves no room tion, and though Baron Eleason speaks with proper caution, the tenor of his remarks leaves no room for doubt that his personal sympathies, as well as those of his Government, are entirely on the side of the President and the constituted authorities of the Union in their great struggle.

SWITZER! AVE. The ex-minister says to Secretary Seward, June I had an earnest conversation with Mr. Frei He-I had an earnest conversation with Mr. Frei Hernsche on the subject of the possibility of the reception of any Southern agents. He is an old friend of Mr. Dudley Mann. He is also one of the oldest and most isfluential members of the Federal Council and founders of the Government, and has been several times President. He confirmed, mainly, all that President Knusel had said, and in plainer terms. terms.

He said he had always opposed rebellion and revolution everywhere. He alluded, I presume, to the days of 1848, during which this Republic acted with equal liberality and wisdom. She has herself passed through the same ordeal as that through which God is now leading us, and she knows what it is for foreign Powers to cast the reside of their open encouragement or secret inweight of their open encouragement or secret in-trigue into the wrong scale. Whatever may be at-tached to the course which Switzerland may pur-sue on this point, I am almost positive that no

NETHERLANDS. Minister Pike, June 12, writing to Secretary Seward, says:
The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to my the seceding States had appeared here, though he had heard they were in London. He said they would receive no countenance if they were to come. He observed that the Dutch Government had considered the question of the proposed letters of marque to be issued by the seceding States, and were upon the point of issuing a proclamation and orders forbidding the use of their ports by privateers.

Mr. Brown writes to Mr. Seward:

I do not believe that any agents of the Confederate States have as yet visited this place, and should any come here, that the Porte would either admit as recognize them. should any come here, that the Porte would either admit or recognize them.
In another letter, Mr. Brown says of Hali Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs:
He warmly deprecates the principle of secession advocated by the Southern States as ruinous to all Governments, and especially the great American republic, the strength of which a great American republic, the strength of which a great American republic.

Mr. Angel, writing to Mr. Seward, says: In my conference with Count Maundusdrone to-day, I was informed that no application had been made to the Swedish Government on behalf of the people of the so-called Confederate States, and although passports are not now required either in Sweden or Norway, I am quite sure no agents are here from the seconded States for any purpose whatever.

Mr. Holdeman, also writing to Mr. Seward, says: Frequently application has been made to me by honorable discharged officers of the army of Sweden, to know if their services would be ascepted by my Government, and on what conditions.

I have replied that I have no instructions on that subject, and can make no promises or arrangements on the part of my Government.

The question is asked, whether their passage money would be paid on their arrival in America and entering the service. Two of these officers are eminent military engineers.

Other letters show the strong sympathy of Sweden with the Government of the United States.

PORTUGAL. Mr. James E. Harvey, in presenting his compliments to his Excellency M. D'Avila, requests that Portugal, being opposed to the practice and principle of privateering, should declare by general proclamation as a general principle and rule, that her ports are no longer open to privateers or their

prizes.

This correspondence, in general, relates to the subject of privateering, Mr. Harvey having earnestly advocated its non-recognition by the Portuguese Government. GUATEMALA. Minister Crosby, June 1, writing to Mr. Seward, His Excellency the President of Guatemala, and his ministers, as well as the other officers and gen-

themen of the Government and country, all express their friendship for the Government and people of the United States, and especially their fervent hope that the present Administration might successfully suppress the disturbances in the portions of the Southern States, and maintain the Union in all its integrity.

Mr. Seward, writing to Minister Dickinson, con-Mr. Seward, writing to Minister Dickinson, concludes as follows:
Your instructions, therefore, will be very few and simple. Assure the Republic of Nicaragua that the President will deal with that Government justly, fairly, and in the most friendly spirit; that he desires only its welfare. Cultivate friendly dispositions, then, toward the United States. See that no partiality arises in behalf of any other foreign State to our prejudice, and favor in every way you can the improvement of the transit routes. foreign State to our prejudice, and favor in every way you can the improvement of the transit routes, seeking only such facilities for our commerce as Nicaragua can afford profitably to herself, and yield at the same time to other commercial nations. Let unpleasant memories of part differences be buried, and let Nicaragua be encouraged to rely on the sympathy and support of the United States, if she shall at any time come to need them.

Consul General Trayer, in describing his presentation to the Viceroy, says in accepting the credentials his Highness said that he perfectly understood and was much pleased with what I had said, that he welcomed me to Egypt, and hoped that his relations with the United States would be as agreeable hereafter as they had been in the past. ECYPT.

VENEZUELA. Minister Turpin writes to Mr. Seward, July 27:
The President has promised me to issue instructions to all commandants de peurto of the republic, prehibiting admissions of all vessels under that (the Confederate) flag into its ports, except in cases of distress. I could not obtain from him their complete denunciation of pirates. plete denunciation of pirates.

CHILI. The Minister for Foreign Affairs writes a note to The Minister for Foreign Affairs writes a note to ex-minister Bigler, saying:

I must assure your Excellency in reply, that my Government, complying with the duties which it owes to a friendly State, is disposed to prevent preparations of a warlike character, or any other operations hostile to the United States, from being effected in any port whatever of the territory of the Republic. And that, consequently, the necessary orders will be given to the respective authorities to keep especial watch in this particular. However, as far as regards privateering expeditions, which may prepare or arm themselves on the coast of Chili, it might happen in many cases that the zeal and vigilance of the authorities might prove inefficacious to discover them, so that it is to be desired that whatever news your Excellency might desired that whatever news your Excellency might obtain on the subject, you would have the kindness to transmit the same to me, in order that I might, in view thereof, issue the most opportune instruc-tions to frustrate the carrying out of such expedi-

HAWAHAN ISLANDS. The Government says privateers cannot be fitted out in the ports of that kingdom, nor can its ports be used as a depot for the spoils, or the prisoners made by privateers.

The correspondence relates altogether to a daring and murderous attack on the British legation, in Jeddo, on the 5th of July.
Secretary Seward, in writing to Minister Harris, Says:

Your prompt, earnest, and decided proceedings in aid of the just desire of her Britannic Majesty's minister to obtain adequate satisfaction for that outrage meets his emphatic approval. I have lost no time in assuring the British Government directly of the willingness of the United States to co-operate with it in any judicious measures; the preserved. with it in any judicious measures it may suggest, to insure safety hereafter to diplomatic and consular representatives of the Western Powers in Mapan, with due respect to the sovereignties in whose behalf their exposure to such grave perils is incorrect. incurred.

CIRCULAR PRINTING, Best and Cheapest in the City, at 34 South THIRD Street. tion of Printing, of the most superior quality, at the most reasonable rates, at RYNGWALT & BROWN'S, Drezell's Building, 84 South THIRD Street. de10-tf

We have already published an abstract of the Report

of the Postmaster General. It is one of the most ably. written documents ever issued from the Post Office Department. We regret that we cannot at present publish t at length, but we give below a few important ex-CONTRACT OFFICE-TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS. In consequence of the defection of the insurrectionary states, and the termination of the mail service in those states on the filst of May last, under the act of Congress approved February 21, 1861, (with the exception of service in Western Virginia,) it becomes necessary to present the transportation statistics in two divisions. These are shown in tables A and B, attached to this record.

These are shown in tables A and B, attached to this report.

Table A exhibits the service as it stood on the 30th of June last in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhoule Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jorsey, Pannsylvania, Delaware, Masyland, Ohio, Western Virginia, Michigan, Iudiana, Hilmois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, Oregon, and Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexice, Utah, Nebreska, and Washington, at which time there were in operation in those States and Territories 6,340 mail routes, the number of contractors being 5,644. The length of these routes was 140,309 miles, and the mode of service divided as follows, viz:

Average \$291,460 19,719 0 The number of mail messengers was 1,532 costing.... The number of railroad baggage masters in charge of the express mails was 48, 188,936 89

Makes the total on the 30th of June last . . \$5,818,383 89 The lettings of new contracts for the term commencing July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1865, embrace the routes in the States of Maine, New Hampehire, Verment, Massachusetts, Bhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and the following shows the service under these lettings for the first quarter of the contract year ended 30th of September last:

Milas Annual Miles Annual

Miles. Transportation. 6.546 7,553,070 Railroad 6.546 Steamboat.... With "celerity, cartainty, and security "16,533 5,654,462 263,730 13,800,994 Total.... 23,542 \$1,034,007 compared with the service on the 30th June last the length of routes is diminished fifty-seven miles; but from the increase of trips, especially upon railroads, the annual transportation is increased 447,178 miles, and the cost \$24,154. Table B shows the length of routes in the States of Railroad Steambout Coach 12,711
Inferior modes 68,702
The total annual transportation was 24,122,711 miles, as follows:
Railroad 5,701,493 miles, at \$978,910

Steamboat 1,721,850 ... Coach 4,769,740 ... Inferior modes ... 11,930,028 ... -\$3,241,18 To which add 121 route agents, costing.. 86,400 Seven local agents 3.760 180 mail messengers 28,115 118,275 Making the total cost of the service in those

Statement of Gross and Net Proceeds from Post Offi-ces in the Loyal and Disloyal States, for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1860 and 1861: LOYAL STATES.

Compensation to Post-masters and Incidental Year. Gross Proceeds. Expenses. Net Proceeds, 1860.....\$6,692,012 25 \$3,003,321 69 \$3,688,690 56 1861.....6,890,097 20 \$3,088,610 12 \$2,801,487 08 DISLOYAL STATES. Year. Gross Proceeds. Expenses. N 1860....\$1,517,540 55 \$626,994 04 1861.....1,241,220 05 563,513 35

all the States appears to be \$30,043,29. an the States appears to be \$50,085.29.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the disloyal States, and amount alleged to be due to contractors; also, the amount actually paid to contractors from July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861.

Total capenditures. \$3,099,150 47

Total gross receipts. 1,241,220 05 Excess of expenditures over receipts...\$2,457,930 42

Amount alleged to be due to contractors for transportation....\$3,125,637 12

Amount actually paid for transportation...2,323,061 63

Leaving amount alleged to be due and Leaving amount alleged to be due and unpaid. \$812,575 49
The tabular statement of the Auditor, marked No. 3, exhibits in detail the receipts from, and the expenditures in, the post offices in all the States during the fiscal year. in, the post offices in all the States during the fiscal year, together with the amount paid, and reported to be due, to contractors for the transportation of the mails.

No. 4 presents a similar exhibit for the disloyal States, alone, with a statement of the whole amount of "transalone, with a statement of the whole amount of "transalone, with a statement of the state of the service known to have been performed, payment for which is withheld, and the additional amount which would be due on the assumption that the postal service was uninterrupted un til discontinued by the Pestmaster General.

Estimates for 1862.

Estimates for 1862.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and of the resulting deficiency for the same year, which were submitted in the last unnual report from this department, were based on the existence of postal service throughout the Union.

Should such service remain surpended during the year, in States where it is now wholly or partially discontinued, the estimated deciciency of \$5,210,426.63 would be reduced to \$2,747,000, according to the ratio of receipts and expenditures in that section is 1860.

The amount appropriated by the third section of the act approved March 2, 1861, to supply deficiencies in the revenue for the year 1862, was \$5,391,350.63; and, if the cost of a daily mail on the Central route is to be paid out of the resources of this department, there will be an unexpended bulance of this uppropriation July 1, 1863, of about \$1,600,000.

Sections 9 and 11 of the act approved March 2, 1861, (chapter 73,) seemed clearly to authorize this payment out of the (reasury for mail service six times a week on the Central route to Culifornia. But the word "daily," used in the 11th section, in connection with the appropriation, has induced the adoption of a different construction at the Treasury.

press.

PISLOYAL PUBLICATIONS EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS. This Department was also called upon to act upon another question, alike novel and important. Various newspapers, having more or less influence within the sphere of their circulation, were represented to be, and were, in fact, devoting their columns to the furtherance of the schemes of our national enemies. These efforts were persistently directed to the advancement of hostile interests, to thewart the efforts made to presented to the schemes of our national enemies. These results of open treason without incurring its jadicial penaltics. To await the results of slow judicial prosecution was to allow crime to be consummated, with the expectation of subsequent punishment, instead of preventing its accomplishment by prompt and direct interference.

The freedom of the press is secured by a high constitutional sanction. But it is freedom and not license that is guarantied. It is to be used only for lawful purposes. It cannot aim blows at the existence of the Government, the Constitution, and the Union, and at the same time claiming that his victim should not commit a breach of the peace by a counter-blow. While, therefore, this Department neither enjoyed nor claimed the power to suppress such treasonable publications, but left them free to publish what they pleased, it could not be called upon to give them circulation. It could not, and would not interfere with the freedom scrued by taw, but it could and did obstruct the dissemination of that license which was without the pale of the Constitution and law. The mails established by the United States Government could not, upon any known principle of law or public right, be used for its destruction. As well could the common carrier be legally required to transport a machine designed for the destruction of the vehicle conveying it, or an inukeeper be compelled to entertain a traveller whom he knew to be intending to commit a robbery in his house.

I find these views supported by the high anthority of the lute Justice

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
ISRAEL MORRIS,
THOS. KIMBER, JR.,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,

COMMITTEE OF THE MOSTE. LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7,1861.

Bark Roanoke, Thompson, from Rio de Janeiro Oct 12, in ballast to captain. Bark Return, Groshy, 3 days from New York, in bal-last to B A Souder & Co. Brig Nathan, Means, 55 days from Malaga, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.—vessel to F A Souder & Co. Brig Nathan, Means, 55 days from Malaga, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.—vessel to E A Souder & Co. Oct 19, 1at 37, long 15 30 W, spoke brig State of Maine, from Marseilles for New York. Brig W H Park, McAlvery, 9 days from Matanzas, in ballast to F A Souder & Co.,
Schr D W Eldridge, Ogden, 15 days from Dominica,
with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr J H Moore, Ingersoll, 5 days from Boston, with
make to Crowell & Collins
Schr Jerosel & Gollins
Schr Jerosel, Meredith, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to aptain. Schr Thos Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to Cabeen & Co. Schr Village Queen, Hawkins, 3 days from N York, with salt to captain. CLEARED.

Schr Albert Field, Phillips, Taunton, Sinuickson & Schr Ceres, Meredith, Providence, Wm Buckley. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Dec 4.

Elie following vessels remain at anchor inside the Breakwater: Brigs Target, with lumber, from N York; E M Lee, with sugar and cotton, from Perininbluco; Delta, with coal, for New York; W II Park, from Maturass, in ballast, bound to Philadelphia; schur E Armstrong, for Philadelphia, with barley; W Hunter, from Buenos Ayres, in ballast, for New York: Adelia, of St (feorge, NB, Captain Right, late captain having been lost at sca) from Minatitian, with maliogany and cedar for New York: Narey Higgins for New York; Jorephine, for New York; Nancy Higgins and Trade Wind, both in ballast, for Philadelphia, and Steamer Talacs, for Washington. Wind WNW, and A. MARSHALL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEWES, Del., Dec 6.

Ship Westmoreland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, went to sea this morning. The stainting America left the Breakwater early this morning for Philadelphia. The brig Wm H Park, from Mutanzas for Philadelphia, we believe came to havelor last night, and remains. rig Wm H Park, Hom cannot the remains ast, came to harbor last night, and remains W. M. A. M.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Paladin, Wilson, cleared at Baltimore 5th inst. for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Brig Tangier, Savyer, from Wilmington, Del, for Boston, at New York fith inst.

Brig Candace, bence, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Brig C II Sampson, from Tobasco for New York, was spoken 28th ult, lat 22 25, long 7740, with mainmast surrung. Spring.

Schra A Hammond, Paine, and S B Wheeler, Mc-Glaughlin, hence, arrived at Boston 5th inst.

Schra J G Babcook, Hand, R G Wheldin, Neal, D K Arcy, Riley, Eva Bell, Barrett, and J P Cake, Endicott, cleared at Boston 5th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schraditz Stronshire, cleared at N York Sher M. A. Shropshire, Shropshire, cleared at N York 5th inst. for Philadelphia. Schr Jonathau, Cone, Mchassey, sailed from Hartford

5th linst, for Philadelphia.

Schr Jonathan, Cone, Mchassey, sailed from Hartford
5th inst, for New York.
Schr John P Collins, Baker, hence for New Bedford,
at Newport 4th inst.
Schr Lillie Sanders, Cole, from Warren for N York,
while at anchor in Newport harbor 21 lost, had davits
carried away and boats stove by schr Golden Bod, (before reported) which was getting under way at the time. LEGAL.

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the legal representatives of WILLIAM BING-HAM, the elder, deceased.

Whereas Clarles S. Williams did, on the 26th day of October instant, assent his partition to County. October instant, present his petition to the Court of Com-non Pleas aforesaid, praying the said court to authorize and direct the Recorder of Deeds for the said city and 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 Benjamin B. Morgan to the said William Bingham, the elder, bearing date the 8th day of February A. D. 1800, and recorded at Philadelphia, in mortgage-book E. F., No. 2, page 109, to secure the sum of \$2,113.37 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 \$2 perches.

Now, in pursuance of an order of the said court made on the said 20th 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 Monday of December next, and make answer to the said petition, if any you have.

WILLIAM H. KERN.

no2-s4t Sheriff of the City and County of Phila. no2-s4t Sheriff of the City and Counts of

TRUST ESTATE OF CAROLINE D. HARRIS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1861.
Mr. JOHN W. HARRIS. Trisists.
Sin: Please take notice that the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia have granted a Rule, returnuble SATURDAY, December 21, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be dismissed as Tristes. SAMUEL U. PERKINS.
Atterney for Caroline D. Harris, Petitioner, dec-thstu6t 627 WALNUT Street.

TN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHILA.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES MOYES MOORE, Conveyed in Trust.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, adjust, and sattle the account of EDWIN KING, as acting Trustee of the above estate, under deed of James Moyes Moore to Mary Moyes Moore and Edwin King, dated the son tay or June, 1850, and recorded at Philadelphia in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 61, page 151, &c., during the time that he continued to act as such Truster; and also, the account of MASY MOYES MOORE, who succeeded Edwin King as acting Trustee, under the deed aforesaid, and to report distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of the Accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1861, at 4 o'clock F. M., at his office, No. 116 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES B. DOYLE, de5,7,9,11,13

Auditor. TN THE COURT OF COMMON

TN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CRPHAINS COURT FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF JOSEPH LOGO, deceased.
All parties interested in this estate will take notice that
the Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the first
account fleed by FHEDERHOK HEVER, administrator
D. B. N., to the estate of JOSEPH LOGO, deceased, will
neet them for the discharge of his duties on FRIDAY
AFTERNOON, 20th of December, 1861, at 4 o'clock, at
his office, 258 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH F. LOUGHEAD.
Auditor.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. SCT.

Control the Central Trunts to California. But the work of early used in the 11th section, in connection with the appropriation, has induced the adoption of a different construction at the Treasury.

Post OFFICES.

The number of post offices in operation during the year was 23,508, and the number of post offices in operation during the year was 23,508, and the number of post offices in dispyal States which have made no returns for the third quarter of 1801 is 9,605. In the fuste of Virginia 167 offices continue to send in their quarterity accounts regularly.

THE POST OFFICE RULDING IS PHILADELPHIA.

In view of the Pressing need of improvements in this post office accommodations at Philadelphia, and in connection with the structure designed for hold Post Office plans and proposals for adopting to these uses the building which has been already purchased. This has resulted in the office of a plan which appears tome satisfactory, and which, in my indigenent, will asswer the purposes demands of good taste and convenience, at a cost not exceeding \$30,000, for which the existing appropriation is sufficient. The question of its acceptance is now pending Lefers my associates, as provided by law of the last Congress.

This PERSILON GOURT TRUDY, in the city of Principle points and commanded, in the other of a plan which appears tome satisfactory; and which, in my indigenent, will asswer the purposes demands of good taste and convenience, at a cost not exceeding \$30,000, for which the existing appropriation is sufficient. The question of its acceptance is now pending Lefers my associates, as provided by law of the last Congress.

This PERSILON GOURT TRUDY, in the city of Principle plan and in the Legal Interval the property of the city of Principle plan and in the Legal Interval to the cast of the last Congress of the property of the constitution of the property of the Lucion, and to accomplish the results of open reason without incurring its jadicial penalties. To await the results of slow judicial prosecution was to subs

TYNITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT

the late Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States. He says, in commenting on that classes of the Constitutions are compared to the Constitution of the

RAILROAD LINES. WINTER AR-BANGEMENT.-PHILADEL-PHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE BAIL-On and after MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1861,
PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:
For Baltimore at 3.30 A. M., 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., Express), and 10.50 P. M.
For Chester at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., 8.45 and 10.50

P. M.
For Wilmington at 3.30 A. M., 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M.,
45 and 10.50 P. M.
For Naw Castla at 8.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.
For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M.
For Bolivary at 8.15 A. M.
For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA:
Leave Baltimere at 8.30 A. M. (Express), 1.00 P. M.
(Express), 5.20, and 7 P. M. (Express).
Leave Wilmington at 7.30 and 11.33 A. M., 4.16, 8 45, and 9.50 P. M.
Leave Salisbury at 2.35 P. M. nd 9.50 P. M.
Leave Salisbury at 2.35 P. M.
Leave Milford at 4.55 P. M.
Leave Dover at 9 A. M. and 6.10 P. M.
Leave New Castle at 11 A. M. and 8.10 P. M.
Leave Obester at 8.20 A. M., 12.15, 4.50, and 9.30 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations
15.20 and 7 P. M; for Dover and intermediate stations
1.05 P. M.

1.05 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE: Leave Chester at 8.45 A. M., 12.05 and 11.20 P. M. Leeve Wilmington at 4.30 A. M., 9.25 A. M., 12.36 P. and 12 A. M. FREIGHT TRAIN, with Passenger Car attached, Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate aces at 5.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate aces at 7.10 P. M.
Leave Milmington for Perryville and intermediate aces at 7.10 P. M.
Leave Haltimore for Havre do Grace and intermediate ations at 9 A. M.
ON SUNDAYS ONLY:
At 3.30 A. M. and 10.50 P. M. from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

At 7 from Baltimore to Philadelphia. The 3,30 A. M. train from Philadelphia to Baltimore will run daily, Mondays excepted.
sc28-tf S. M. FELTON, President. NORTH PENNSYL-VANIA BAILBOAD.

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH
OHUNK, HAZLETON, EASTON, NORLEY, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave FRONT and WILLOW Streets, Philadelphia, daily. (Sundaya a manatal) Philadelphia, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
At 6.40 A. M., (Express,) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, &c. At 246 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 ork.
At 5.05 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch hunk, &c. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Doylestown.

At 6 P. M., for Fort Washington.
The 6.40 A. M. Express Train makes close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Bethlehem, being he shortest and most desirable route to all points in to Lohigh coal region.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA. 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

utes after leaving Willow street.
no4 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1861. APRANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD GO IS
LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW
YORK AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALDUT-STREET WHAFF AND KENSINGFON DEPOT.
WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ: At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ac-

Accommodation). 2 25
At 91/4 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Moun-At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening At 6 % P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Mail. 8 00
At 12 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, South-

The 0% P. M. Mail Line runs daily, Sundays oxcopted.
The 12 P. M. Southern Mail runs daily.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkosbarre,
Montrose, Great Bend, &c., 7.10 A. M. from Kensington,
vis Delsware, Lackawanna, and Western B. B.
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethichom, Relvidere,
Easton, Lembertville, Flenington, &c., at 7.10 A. M.;
from Kensington Depot; and 2½ P. M. from Walnutstreet Wharf; (the 7.10 A. M. line connects with train
leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3.35 P. M.)
For Mount Holly at 0 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Freehold at 0 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Freehold at 0 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 and 9½ A. M., 5
6 20, and 11 P. M., from Kensington, and 2½ P. M. from
Walnut-street wharf.
For Paimyra, Eiverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12½, 1, 5, and 5½
P. M.
Steambout Trenton, for Bordentown and Intermediate

cept by special contract, WM, H. GATZMEB, Agent, THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILBOAD, 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

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

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

Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Siceping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The TYPRESS RUNG BAILY: Mail and Fast Lines Sundays accepted.

days excepted.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 8.06 A. M.,
Fast Line "11,30 A. M. Harrisburg 4. 2.30 P. M.
Lancaster 4. 4.00 P. M.
West Cheater Passengers will take the Mail Train at 8 A. M., the Parkesburg Accommodation at 12.30 P. M., and the Lancaster Accommodation at 12.30 P. M., and the Lancaster Accommodation at 1 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.
Tickets Wastward may be obtained at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore; and Tickets Eastward at any of the important Bailroad offices in the West; also on board any of the regular line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers.

PFare Always as low, and time as] quick, as by any other ronte.
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
DIEECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST
The connection of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburg, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Travelling Public.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confi-

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 Ratiroad Companies.

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

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to, or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

bo, or address either of the following Agonts of the company:

D. A. Stewart, Pittsburg.:

H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, G.; J. J. Johnson, Bipley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Gropper, Fortsmouth, O.; Faddock & Co., Joffersoaville, Indians; H. W. Brown & Co., Ciacinnati, O.; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati, G. R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Biley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, III.; R. F. Saus, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Huint, Meinphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago, III.; W. H. H. Koonts, Alton, III.; or to Freight Agents of Bailroads at different points in the West.

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., 1A Astor House, or 1 S. William st., N. Y.
LEECH & CO., The Astor House, or 1 S. William st., N. Y.
LEECH & CO., The Astor House, or 1 S. William st., N. Y.
LEECH & CO., The Condition of the Condition of

PHILADELPHIA

PASSENGER TRAINS FOR POTTSVILLE, READINC, and HAERISBURG, on and after November 4, 1861.

MORNING LINES, DALLY, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and OALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances
on Thirteenth and on Callowhill streets,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the PENNSYLVANIA
BAILBOAD 4.15 P. M. train, running to Pittsburg; the
CUMBERILAND VALLEY 1.50 P. M. train running to
Ohambersburg, Carlisle, &c.; and the NOBTHEBM
OENTRAL BAILROAD 1.20 P. M. train running to
Bury, &c. OENTRAL EAILROAD 1.20 P. M. train running to Sunbury, &c.

AFTERNOON LINES.

Leave New Depot, corner of DROAD and CALLOW-HILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances on Thirteenth and on Callowhill sts.,) for POTTSVILLE and HARRISBURG, at 3.15 P. M., DAILY, connecting at Harrisburg with the Northern Central Bailroad, for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, &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 BEADING only, at 4.30 P. M., DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

BISTANCES VIA PHILADELPHIA AND BEADING FROM PHILADELPHIA, Millos.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Miles.
To Phoenixville......28 6 and Lebanon Valley B. R. Northern Central

Bunbury and Erie B. B. Jersey Shore..... Lock Haven.... Williamsport and Elmira Bailroad. Raiston..... Troy.....

and CALLOWHILL Streets.
W. H. MOILHENNEY, Secretary.
October 30, 1861. EXPRESS COMPANIES. THE ADAMS EXPRESS
COMPANY, Office 820 CHESTNUT
Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank
Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection
with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towns
and Ottles of the United States E. S. SANDFOBD, General Superintendent

he West and Southwest.
DEPOT IN PHILADELPHIA: Corner of BEOAD

SALES BY AUCTION. TURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., No. 429 MARKET STREET. SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS.

On Friday Morning,
December 18, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash—
400 lots of fancy and staple French dry goods. F. PANCOAST, AUCTIONEER. N. F. PANCUAST, AUGITOMIZATE, Successor to B. Scott, Jr., 431 CHESTNUT St. SALE OF GERMAN TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,

by catalogue.

On Monday Morning,

December 9, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

Included will be found an assortment of German toys
fancy goods, dolls, doll heads, toy ten sets, &c. BALE OF THE STOCK OF A CITY RETAIL DRUG RE. ON THE PREMISES, 101 SOUTH TENTH STREET. STREET.

On Tuesday Morning,
December 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assertment of drugs, superior fixtures, drawers, shrives bottlee, show jurs, &c.

P Open for examination early on the morning of sale. SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, STOCK GOODS, &c., by

On Wednesday Morning, December 11, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-EERS, Nos. 525 MARKET and 522 COMMUNON LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS. SHOES. LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND BEOGANS.

On Monday Morning,

Dec 9, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,000 cases men's, hoys, and youths' calf, kip, grain, and thick boots, brogans, and Wellington boots, wonen's, misses', and children's boots and shoes.

Also, city-made goods and Balmoral boots,

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, to close a concern.

On Wednesday Morning,
December 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, a large and destrable assortment of fine and supertine ready-made clothing, to close the stock of a large wholessle manufacturing house of this city.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

SHIPPING. WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STRAM BETWEEN NEW
YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland,) to land and emberk payoungers and
despatches.

No. 44 N. R.

THROUGH FROM PHHADELPHIA.

Cabin, to Queenstown, or Liverpool. 250

Bo. to London, via Liverpool. 230

Do. to London, via Liverpool. 230

Do. to London. 250

Bo. to London. 250

Bo. to London. 250

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp at through rates.

Gertificates of passage issued from Liverpool to New York. 240 York \$40 rtificates of passage issued from Queenstown to New

Tower Building In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, apS-tf

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer. no6-tf JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH ANEBICAN BOYAL MAIL STRAM. SHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States

"" wonire to have PASSPORTS from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

bor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTBALASIAN,
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
Those vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head;
green on starboard bow: red on port bow. green on starboard bow; red on port bow. LAGARA, Moodie, leaves E

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

ASIA, Lott, "N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, "Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, "N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
EURIGEA, Anderson. "Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
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 Matals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or paise, apply to phd-iff 4 ROWLING GREEN, New York. mh4-tf 4 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN BALLEDAD.
TIME TABLE. On and after Monday, October 28, 1831, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN:

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1003, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10%, and 11% P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7%, 8, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9%, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9, 95 A. M., 2, 7, and 10% P. M.

Leave Germantown, 810 A. M., 1, 6, and 9% P. M.

Leave Germantown, 810 A. M., 1, 6, and 9% P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 11, A. M., 2, 4, 6, 5, and 10%
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.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.10 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.10 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.10 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.10 P. M.

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Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 6.40, and 9.10 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 6.40, and 9.10 P. M. On and after Monday, October 28, 1881, until further

Leave Unestmut Hill, 1.55 A.M. NORRISTOWN.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 64, 9.05, 11.05 A.M., 1½, 8.05,
4½, 6.05, and 8.05 P.M.

Leave Norristown, 7, 8, 9, 11 A.M., 1½, 4½, and 6

P. M. ON SUNDAYS.

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

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

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

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6%, 9, 11 A. M., 1%, 3.95, 4%,
6.05, and 8.05 P. M.

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

ON SUNDAYS ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 7 & A. M., 5 % and 8 P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 7 & A. M., 5 % and 8 P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 7 & A. M., 5 % and 8 P. M.
Denot NINTH and GREEN Streats.

ELMIRA ROUTE.—

THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN.
Leave the Philadelphia and Reading Depot, Broad and Callowhill streets daily, (Sundays excepted), for all points West and North, at 6 P. M.
Freights must be delivered before 3 P. M. to insure their going the same day.
For further, information apply at Freight Depot,
THIRTERNITH and CALLOWHILL, or to
G. T. LEONARD, Agent,
AUPENTUIT Streets, Northwest corner SIXTH and OHESTNUT Streets, ap19-ff. Philadelphia.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL. ROAD. ROAD.

VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1881, the trains will leave PHILADELPHIA, from the Depot, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 5.00 A.M.,

2, 4.15, and 10.30 P. M., and will leave the corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MABKET Streets, (West Philadelphia.) at 17 minutes after the starting time from the Depot. Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

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

Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 4.15

P. M. connect at Pennelton with Trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Palipoad for Concord, Kennett, Oxford, &c., &c.

MENBY WOOD,

no25-tf

DHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

On., (Office 227 South Fourth street.)

PHILADELPHIA

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

Beason school-tickets may also be had at 33 per cent.

discount. discount.
These tickets will be sold by the Treasurer at No. 227
South FOURTH Street, where any further information can be obtained.
S. ERADFORD,
Treasurer. WEST CHESTER
RAILROAD TRAINS VIA PENNBYLVANIA BAILROAD, leave depot, corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8 A. M., 12.30 noon,
and 4 P. M. no2-tf

FOR NEW YORK.

NEW DAILY LINE, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company receive freight and leave daily at 2 P. M., dailysing their cargoes in New York the following days.

Freights taken at reasonable rates.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent,
No. 14 SOUTH WHARYES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
aul-if Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVEE, New York. FOR NEW YORK. The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company will commence their business for the season on Monday, 18th instant.

Their stoamers are
Their stoamers are
Pier above Walnut street.
Pier above Walnut street.

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
204 South Delaware Avenue CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Late of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, OHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

aug23-1y

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

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

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE-TUESDAY NEXT Pamphlet catalogues now ready, containing full descriptions of all the property to be sold on Tuesday next, 10th inst, by order of Orphans' Court, trustres, executors, and others. To be sold peremptority. REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS AT THE EXCHANGE, EVERY TURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, during the business season. 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. STOCKS.

On Tuesday, December 10, at 12 o'clock norn, at the Plakelelphia Exchange—
19, at 12 o'clock noth,
1 share Academy of the Fine Arts.
1 share Point Breeze to l share Point Breeze Park Association. 2 shares Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Towboat Company.
Administrators' Sale.—\$900 Kensington six per cent.
loan, due in 1860.

64 shares Southwark and Loyamensing Gas Company, pays six per cent., free of faxation.

Pew No. 97, (west aisle,) Arch-street Presbyterien Church, (Wadsworth.) NINTH FALL SALE-PECEMBER 10.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Charles Louis Ulmer, deceased, TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 609 Green TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 609 Green street, west of Marshall.

FIRST-CLASS SUGAR REFINERY.

The extensive and valuable Sugar Refinery, No. 221.

Vine street, recently occupied by Messrs. Eastwick Brothers, with all the machinery, &c.; in perfect order for immediate operations; capable of refining from 45,000 to 50,000 popinds per day, and room for storing 600 hids raw sugar and 5,000 bills refined sugar. The outstanding notes of Messrs. Eastwick Brothers will be received in payment. See bandbills for full particulars.

VALUABLE GROUND-RENT OF ST29 A YEAR (12,000), secured on a lot of ground on which is crected a VALUABLE GROUND-RENT OF ST20 A YEAR [12,000], secured on a lot of ground on which is received a five-story brick binding, Sanson; street, west of Eleventh NORTH BROAD ST.—The large and valuable lot N. W. corner Broad and Tioga street, 100 by 177 feet, two valuable fronts. shable fronts.
PEREMPTORY SALE—FRANKLIN ST.—Modern PEREMPTORY SALE—FRANKLIN ST.—Modern RESIDENCE, with side yard, Franklin street, each of Green street. Immediate possession.

FACTORY PROPERTY.—The large Stone Linsed Oil Factory, with two steam engines and other extensive machinery, and large Lot, S. W. corner Willow and Factory streets, between Spruce and Pino street; lot 45% by 255 feet—5 fronts.

Trustees Peremptory Sale—By order of the Court of Common Pleas.

BUILDING LOT, York street.

BRICK DWELLING, No. 1839 Vine street.

BUILDING LOW, Christian street, west of Twelfth.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1600 Wood street.

Food street.
BUILDING LOTS, Everett street.
THREE BRICK DWELLINGS, No. 1117, 1119, and 21 DIVISION SEPREE. BRICK DWELLING AND STABLE, No. 2620 Wood treet. HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1529 Race treet.
BRICK DWELLING, No. 227 North Sixteentle et.
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, northwest erner of Sixteenth and Pearl streets. 2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Sixteenth reel, north of Pearl. THREE:STORY BRICK DWELLING: 207 Junioec net. BRICK DWELLINGS AND CARPENTER SHOP.

SALE OF GERMAN FLOWER BOOTS. This Ecorning,

At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, one case of superior

German flower roots, comprising the usual assortment of
hyacinths, tulips, junquils, crocus, narcisses, &c.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRBORS, PIANO-FORTES, BEDS AND BEDDING,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE, BRUSSELS AND
OTHER CARPETS, &c.
On Thursday Morning.

At 6 o'clock, at the Auction Store, the superior farmifurniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, &c., from families declining housekeeping, removed to the store for convenience of sale. Sale Union Place. Pine Street.
SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CHICKERING PIANO. MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS,
VEEVET CABPETS. CHANDELIERS, &c.
On Tunglay Morning,
17th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1528 Pine street, by ca-

alogue, the entire furniture, including suite of resewood frawing-room furniture, superior oak dining-room fur-niture, walnut chamber furniture, fine china, glassware, elvet carpeta, &c. he sale, with catalogues MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MEBCHANT, southeast porner of SIXTH and RACE Streets.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
The following articles will be sold for loss than half the The following at attree was no new to the control of the most approved.

Fine gold hunting-case, double-case, and louble-betom English patent lever watches, of the most approved and best makers; fine gold double-time English patent lever watches; independent seconds lever watches. lever watches; independent seconds congold hunting-case and open-face escapements watches; horizontal and duplex w hunting-case, double-case, and double-bottom Engine patont lever, escapement lever, and lopine watches, of the most approved and beat makers; double-case and open-face silver watches; silver quartier and single-case watches; fine gold vest, neck, foh, and guard chains; diamond finger-rings and breast-pins; sets of fine gold jeweiry; gold breast-pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, prese-lets, pencil-cases, pens, and jeweiry of every description;

lets, pencil-cases, pens, and jewelry of overy description; guns, pixtols, musical instruments, piano-fortes, and articles generally.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

A. M. PRIVATE SALES.

At private sale, several large consignments of watches and jewelry, books, stationery, silver-plated ware, outlery, fancy goods, &c., to which is selicited 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

MARSHAL'S SALE,—By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon, John Cadwalater, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admirally, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at QUEEN-STREET WHARF, on WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1961, and o'clock M., part of the cargo of ship AMELIA, consist ing of bar, flue, boiler, hoop, and pig iron.

VILLIAM MILLWARD,

VI. B. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania, de9-6t

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 hidder, for Cash, at DUTILH, COOK, &
CO.'S AUCTION STORE, No. 124 South FRONT
Street, on TUSDAY, December 17, 1861, at 12 o'clock
M., 3,000 lags of coffee, be the same more or less, being
the cargo of the bank MEACO. Samples can be seen at
the auction store, and at the stores of BUTCHER &
BRO., Nos. 146 and 148 North FRONT Street.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, December 3, 1861.

AARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiratry,
to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest
and best bidder, for cash, at MEAD ALLEY WHABF,
on MONDAY, December 16, 1961, at 12 o'clock M., the
cargo of the schooner HARMONY, consisting of 300 barvels of fish, be the same more or less.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1861.

DUSYNGES NOWEYDER

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 Goology.

Opinions given in Chemical questions.

Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

JAMES C. BOOTH. JAMES C. BOOTH,
THOS. H. GARRETT,
JNO. J. REESE, M. D.,
904-8m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE

BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN
Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to.

my7-1y EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

STORE.

16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always in hand.

MACHINERY AND IRON. PENN STEAM ENGINE
LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKestablishment, tree of charge, and work guaranted.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.

JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets. jel4-tf J. TAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM B. MERRICE, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

PRILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engine
for land, river, and marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boals, &c.; Canings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron-Frame Boofs for Gas Works, Workshope, Ballroad Stations, &c.

Reterts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most
improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such all
Bugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open State
Trains, Defeators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.

Bole Agents for N. Billienur's Patent Sugar Bouling
Apparatus, Nosmyth's Patent Stram Hammer, and Ap-Apparatus; Nosmyth's l'atent Steam Hammer pinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Machine. CARD PRINTING, BEST AND Cheapest in the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN S, 84 South THIRD Street.

GUNNY BAGS-60 BALES FOR JAURETCH & CARSTAIRS, 202 South THIRD Street.