## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861.

# THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to law.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to law, submits the following report to Congress: The general principles by which, as the Secretary con-ceives, the administration of the public finances should be regulated, with a view to insure the desirable results of efficiency, economy, and general prosperity, were set forth, with as much clearness and plainness as he is ca-puble of, in his report made to Congress on the 4th day of July last.

putpine or, in the type of the secretary submitted to the consideration of the legislature the measures by which, in his opinion, the pecuniary means, necessary to the speedy and effectual suppression of the gigantic rebellion set on foot by crin inal compiracy against the Govern-ment and the pecole of the United States, might be most certainly and most conomically obtained. The estimates of the several departments then laid be-fore Congress by the Secretary contemplated an aggre-gate expenditure, during the fiscal year to end on the 30th June, 1862, of \$318,519,581.87. To provide this sum the Secretary proposed such modi-

To provide this sum the Secretary proposed such modi-ications of the tariff and such internal taxes as would, in his judgment, produce the sum of eighty millions dollars, and such loans, in various forms, not exceeding in their aggregate two hundred and fifty millions dollars, as would yield the required residue.

In this eggeneration of the required residue.
 Without adopting all his recommendations in regard to customs and internal taxes, Congress mule such provision for both as was deemed necessary to secure the sum proposed to be derived from those sources, and authorized loans, in the mode and so the extent proposed by the Secretary, for obtaining the additional sum required by the estimates.
 It now becomes his duty to give some account of the excention and practical operation of these measures; and in the performance of it he solutis, that, the attention of Congress to that part of them relating to loans.
 The acts authorizing loans provided—
 First, For a National Loan of one hundred millions of collars, or any larger sum, not exceeding the whole

First, For a National Loan of one hundred millions of dollars, or any larger sum, not exceeding the whole amount authorized, in bonds or treasury notes, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest, payable three years after date, and convertible at or before maturity into twenty years six per cent. bonds. Scientify, For a loan in Europe, or in the United States, at the discretion of the Secretary, of one hundred millions of dr llars, payable twenty years after date, and bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent. Thirdfy, For the issue, in payments to public credi-tors, or in exchange for coin, of treasury notes payable one year after date, be aring an interest of 3.65 per cent, and convertible into the three years 7.30 bonds or trea-sury notes.

sury notes. Fourthly, For the issue of notes, payable on demand and receivable for all public dues, to be used as coin in

The aggregate of noise of the two last descriptions was mainted to first millions of dollars, in denominations less than fifty, but not less than five dollars. A further authority was conferred by the act to issue treasury notes of any of the specified denominations, bearing six per cent. interest and payable not over twelve months from date, to an amount not exceeding twenty

millions of dollars. To provide for immediate exigencies was the first duty of the Secretary, and he performed it by issuing, under authorities conferred by various acts, for payment to pub-lic creditors or for advances of cash, \$14,019,034.66 in tressury notes, payable in two years, and bearing 6 per cent interest, and \$12,877,750 in treasury notes, pearing the same rate of interest, but payable sixty days after date. illions of dollars

the same rate of interest, but payable sixty days after date. His next care was to provide for the regular and con-tinuous disbursements of the war, under the acts of the July session; and with this view he carefully examined the various powers conferred on him; compared the pro-babilities of the American and European markets for capital; and considered the relative advantages and dis-advantages of the several forms of loan authorized. His reflections led him to the conclusion that the safest, surset, and most beneficial plan would be to engage the banking institutions of the three chief commercial cities of the seducart to advance the amounts needed for dis-bursement in the form of loans for three years, 7.30 bonds, to be reinbursed, as far as practic sole, from the proceeds of similar bonds, subscribed for by the people through the agencies of the National Loan; using, mean-while, himself, to a limited extent, in all of these ad-vances, the power to issue notes of smaller denominations

while, himself, to a limited extent, in aid of these ad-rances, the power to issue notes of smaller denominations than fifty dollars, payable on demand. Upon this plan he hoped that the capital of the bank-ing institutions and the capital of the people might be so combined with the credit of the Government, in a proper provision for necessary expenditures, as to give efficiency to administrative action, whether civil or military, and competent support to public credit. The result thus far has fulfilled that hope. Representatives from the banking institutions of the three cities, responding to hisibivitation, methim for con-

has fulfilled that hope. Representatives from the banking institutions of the three cities, responding to his invitation, met him for con-sultation in New York, and, after full conference, agreed to unit as associates in moneyed support to the Govern-ment, and to subscribe at once a loan of fity mullions of dollars, of which five millions were to be paid immediate-ly to the Assistant Treasurers, in coin, and the residue, also in coin, as needed for disbursement. The Secretary, on his part, agreed to issue three years 7.30 bonds or trea-sury notes, bearing even date with the subscription to the National Loan to be immediately opened; to reimburse the advances of the banks, as far as practicable, from this national subscription; and to deliver to them 7.30 bonds or treasury notes for the amount not thus reimbursed. It was further understood that the Secretary of the Trea-sury should issue a limited amount of United States notes, payable on d. mand, in aid of the operations of the Trea-sury, and that the associated institutions, whon the first advance of fifty millions should be expended, would, if practicable, make another, and when that should be ox-hausted, still another advance to the Government of the sume amount, and on similar terms. The objects of this arrangement were, (1st) to place at the command of the Government the laige sums imme-diately needed for the payment of maturing treasury notes, and for other disbursements, ordinary and extra-ordinary; (2d) to scure to the governent and the asso-riation they between the Government and the asso-riation the bayes in the disposal of houds; (3d) to avoid competition between the Government and the asso-riated institutions in the disposal of houds; (4th) to cardinary (2d) to scure to the Government and the asso-ciated institutions in the disposal of houds; (4th) to

institutions in the disposal of bonds; (4th) to

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF redemption of temporary debt, beyond the estimates of July of \$213,904,427.68. July of \$213,904,427.68. To provide the large sums needed for the disburse-ments of the current year, and the large sums which the exigencies of the succeeding year may require, will neces-sarily engage the most scrious attention of Senators and Representatives.

representatives. The first great object of reflection and endeavor, in the The first great object of reflection and endeavor, in the judgment of the Secretary, should be the reduction of ex-penditure within the narrowest practicable limits. Re-trenchment and reform are among the indispensable du-ties of the hour. Contracts for supplies to the army and navry, as well as for public work of all descriptions, should be subjected to strict supervision, and the contractors to rigorous responsibility. All unnecessary offices should be nabelished, and subries and pay should be materially reduced. In these ways the burdens of the people, im-posed by the war, may be sensibly lightened; and the savings thus effected will be worth more in beneficial of-fect and influence than the easiest acousistion of equal

fect and influence than the easiest acquisition of equal

fect and influence than the easiest acquisition of equal sums even without cost or liability to repayment. While thus recommending retrementment and the pro-vention of abuses, the Secretary feels himself constrained to renew the suggestion heretofore submitted by him, that the property of rebels should be made to pay, in part at least, the cost of rehelion. Property of great value in loyal States is held by proprietors who are actually or virtually engaged in that guilty attempt to break up the Union and overturn its Government, which has brenght upon our country all the cabamities we now endure. That property is justly forfeited to the people, and interests con-cerned, with dire regard for all rights and interests con-cerned, to semestration or confiscation of claims arising from the war.

the war. Property of rebels in rebel States should be treated in Property of rebels in rebel States should be treated in like manner. Rights to services, under State laws, must, of necessity, form an exception to any rule of confisca-tion. Persons held by rebels, under such laws, to sav-vice as slaves, may, however, be justly liberated from their constraint, and made more valuable in various em-lower through a contract or presented from the service are stated and the schwitzer and contract or presented to contract. their constraint, and made more random in the service, ployments, through voluntary and compensated service, than if configurated as subjects of property. ent, however,

Whatever may be saved by retreachment, however, or exacted from rebellion, large sums must remain to be

or exacted from robellion, large sums must remain to be provided from robellion, large sums must remain to be provided from robellion, large sums must remain to be provided for by taxation and loans. Already, in a former report, the Secretary has had the honor of stating the principles by which, as he conceives, the proportions of taxation and loans should be deter-mined. Reflection has only confirmed his opinion that adequate provision by taxation for ordinary expenditures, for prompt payment of interest on the public dobt, ex-isting and authorized, and for the gradual extinction of the principal, is indispensable to a sound system of finance. The idea of perpetual dobt is not of American nativity, and should not be naturalized. If, at any time, the exacting emergencies of war constrain to temporary departure from the principle of adequate taxation, the first moments of returning tranquility should be devoted to its re-establishment in full supremacy over the finan-cial administration of affairs. It is now even more apparent than at the date of the July report that duits on imports cunnot be relied upon as a source of revenue sufficient for the proper objects of taxation. Some modification may, perhaps, be judicious-ly made of the existing tarifi, and some increase of re-venue may in this way be proubly obtained. But evisiting circumstances are not promissions to a wise

ly nade of the existing tariff, and some increase of the venue may in this way be probably obtained. But existing circumstances are not propilous to a wise and permanent adjustment of imposts to the various de-mands of revenue, commerce, and home industry. The

But existing circumstances are not propitious to a wise and permanent adjustment of imposts to the various da-mands of revenue, commerce, and home industry. The most sacred duty of the American people at this moment requires the concertation of all their emergies and all their resources to the re-satablishment of Union on the permanent foundations of justice and freedom; and while other nations look with indifferent or unfriendly even upon this work, sound policy would seem to suggest not the extension of foreign trade, but a more absolute re-liance, under God, upon American labor, American skill, and American soil. Freedom of commerce is, indeed, a wise and noble policy ; but to be wise or noble, it must be the policy of concordant and fraternal nations In accordance with these views, the Secretary begs leave to recommend that the duties on tea, coffee, and su-gar be increased to the rates heretofore proposel; that is to say, to two and one-half cents per pound on brown sugar; to three cents on clayed sugar; to twenty cents per pound on green tea, and to five cents per pound on coffee; and that no other alterations of the tariff be male during the present session of Congrees, unless further ex-perience or changed circumstances shall demonstrate the necessity or expediency of them. All considerations of prudence and patriotism seem to concur in favor of giv-ing to the existing tariff a fail and fair trial, and of re-gerving the work of revision, molification, and perma-nent settlement for more propilious days. It has been already remarked, that the receipts of rev-rue from duties, during the first two quarters of the cur-rue year, have not equalled expectation. It is highly probable, however, that the revene of the two fast will very considerably exceed that of the two first quarters of the year. A considerable improvement in the condition of trade and industry is clearly perceptible, and promises to be permanent. An increase of the revene from customs may, thereford, be reasonably anticipated.

of trade and industry is clearly perceptible, and promises to be permanent. An increase of the revenue from customs may, therefore, be reasonably anticipated. It is quite clear, however, that no anticipation of reve-nue from imports, sufficient in amount for the various de-mands of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, can be wisely induged, so long, at least, as the existing contest shall be prolonged; nor is it probable, should the debt created in the suppression of the rebellion reach very large proportions, that the customs revenue will suffice for those demands during the first years after the restora-tion of neace. tion of peace. It becomes the duty of Congress, therefore, to direct its

attention to revenue from other sources, to consider the character and extent of the provision made at its last session, and the expediency of further provision of a similar character. The provision made at the last session was of two de-

scriptions; first, a direct tax of \$20,000,000, of which \$14,845,018 was apportioned to Stakes and Territories ac-knowledging their obligations to the Union, and \$5,153, 652 to States the citizens of which repudiate these obligations and are in open rebellion; and, secondly, an internal duty of three per centum on all annual incomes,

internal duty of three per centum on all annual incomes, with certain exceptions and deductions. As it is highly desirable to avoid, as long as practicabla, introduction into the States of Federal agencies for the assessment and collection of taxes, the Secretary, relying on assurances from Governors of various States that the amounts apportioned to them respectively will be as-sumed, collected, and paid, through existing State agen-cies, has hitherto refrained from advising the appointment of the officers pnecessary for direct assessment and collect means. The Secretary entertains the hope that the plan now submitted, if adopted with the limitations and esteof the officers necessary for direct assessment and collecor the billoos advected if or the version and the direct tax are required to be assessed with reference to valuations which can only be ascertained for the purposes of the income tax, after the first day of January, and for the purposes of it e direct tax, after the first day of April next. The Secretary is acquainted with no statistics which afford the means of a satisfactory estimate of the amount likely to be realized from the income tax. Considering, however, how large a proportion of incomes, after the deductions sanctioned by law, will fall within the ex-emption limit of \$800 a year, and considering, its assessment and collection, he respectfully submits to the considera-tion of Congress whether the probable revenue affords a sufficient reason for putting in operation, at great cost, the machinery of the act, with a view, should the States assume the direct tax, to the collection of the inc.me tax alone. above. The prodent forecast which induced Congress to post-pone to another year the necessity of steps for the prac-tical enforcement of the law, affords, happily, the oppor-tunity of revision and modification. It affords, also, the opportunity of comparing the amount of necesoi revenue with the probable income from taxes of every kind, and so shaping legislation as to secure, beyond doubt, the suns essential to the fulfilment of national obligations and the maintenance of the national credit. so shaping legislation as to secure, beyond doub; the sums essential to the fulfilment of national obligations and the maintenance of the national credit. In the judgment of the Secterary, it will be necessary is y argening to in circease the direct tax so as to produce from the loyal States alone a revenue of at least twenty millions of dol-lars, and to lay such duties on stills and distilled liquors, en tobacco, on back notes, on carriages, on legacies, on paper evidences of debt and instruments for conveyance of to fa simple of noneer, and other like subjects of taxition, as will produce an equal additional sum. The existing provision for an income tax, just in its principle, insemuch as it requires largest contributions from largest means, may, possibly, and if somewhat modified will, probably, pro-dice ten millions of dollars more. The aggregate taxa-tion will thus amount to fifty millions of dollars. The Secretary is aware that the aum is large; but sec-ling, as he does, no probability that the revenue from or-dinary sources will exceed forty millions of dollars. The Secretary is aware that the necessary, he feels is, and there re-tate, \$3,385,105. The real property of the loyal States is valued, in round numbers, at seven and a half thousands of mil-ins, and the annual surplus earnings of the loyal people are also large; and the object to be attained by a consecra-tion of a portion of them to the public devic service is priocles. The real property of the loyal States is valued, in round numbers, at seven and a half thousands of mil-lions; and the annual surplus earnings of the loyal people ar not be stat an three hundred millions. The real and personal property of the loyal States, will pro-duce forty-four millions of dollars. For mills on each dollar, or two-fifths of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the loyal States, will pro-duce forty-four millions of dollars, to which is such an not be paid without inconvenience; doubtless the Legia-lar state the mile beittle envience i the additional appropriations now asked for are----For civil service and increased interest...... \$5,166,438 99 And for the War and Natrious lives in the hands of the Government for its sup-pression, asks support? It will be seen at a glance that the amount to be de-rived from trantion forms but a small portion of the sums required for the expenses of the war. For the rest, the reliance must be placed on loans. Already, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, the country has responded to the appeals of the Secre-tary. The means adopted for securing the concurrence of all classes of clitzens in insancial support to the Go-vernment have been already explained. It remains only to be said here, that, while the action of the banking institutions in assuming the immediate responsibility of the whole advances hitherto required, as well as the final responsibility of much the largest portion of them, merits high eulogium, the prompt patriotism with which the whole advinters much be required, as well as them, final responsibility of much the largest portion of them, merits high enlogium, the prompt patriotism with which clitzens of moderate means and working men and work-ing women have brought their individual offerings to the service of their country, must command even warmer praise. It should be the constant cure of the national legislature, and of the national government in all its de-partments, that the generous confidence reposed by the poor, as well as by the rich, in the public faith, be never disappointed. It must not be concealed, however, that the condition of the national finances when the present Secretary en-tered upon the duties of his office, though somewhat im-proved during the able and upright, though brief admi-nistration of his immediate predecessor, was such as to make disadvantageous ratas in the negotiation of loans inevitable. It allords just occasion of gratulation that, under most embarrassing circumstances of shaken credit and immerse demands, loans have been effected at home, without record to any foreign market, to the amount of one hundred and minety-seven millions of dollars, with a

shall be diminished by retrenchment, by economy, by prudent yet vigorous adjustment of means to ends, and by just contributions from robel property. Nothing more dettainly enhances credit and improver resources than the reduction of wants and wise energy in administra-The Secretary thinks it possible to combine with this protection a provision for circulation, safe to the commuty and convenient for the Government. Two plans for effecting this object are suggested — The

first contemplates the gradual withdrawal from circula-tion of the notes of private corporations and for the issue, in their stead, of United States notes, payable in the, in their stead, of United States holes, psychio in in on demand, in amounts sufficient for the useral eads a representative currency. The second contemplates e preparation and delivery, to institutions and asso-tions, of notes prepared for circulation under national rection, and to be secured as to prompt convertibility to coin by the pledge of United States bonds and other elifal regulations.

certainly enhances crolif and improves resources than the reduction of wants and wise energy in administration.
The Secretary forbears making any recommendation concerning the authorities with which is may be compedient to invest him in respect to future loans. He begaleave to refer this matter altogether to the better judgment of Congress, suggesting only that, whatever discretion it may be thought prudent to give him in other respects, the rate of interest be limited by law.
Turning now from the more immediate consideration of the public finances, the Secretary solicits the attention of Congress to some other topics connected with the administration of the Treasury Department.
By the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, commercial infereourse, with States declared to be in insurrection by the President, and support the streident, was prohibited, and the Secretary of the more immediate, a restricted trade might be conducted. Upon full consideration of the subject it has not been deviations for such a trade. In a few instances, special licenses have been a trade in a statement with these inconsiderable exceptions, it has been himited by law. into coin by the pledge of United States bonds and other needful regulations. The first of these plans was partially adopted at the last session of Congress in the provision authorizing the Secretary to issue United States notes, payable in coin, to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars. That provision may be so extended as to reach the average circulation of the country, while a moderate tax, gra-dually angmented, on bank notes, will relieve the nation-al from the competition of local circulation. It has been already suggested that the substitution of a national for a State currency, upon this plan, would be equivalent to a loan to the Government without interest, except on tho fund to be kept in coin, and without expense, except the fund to be kept in coin, and without expense, except the cost of preparation, issue, and redemption; while the prople would gain the additional advantage of a uniform currency, and relief from a considerable burden in the currency, and relief from a considerable burden in the form of interest on debt. These advantages are, doubt-less, considerable; and if a scheme can be devised by which such a circulation will be certainly and strictly which such a circulation will be certainly and strictly confined to the real needs of the people, and kept con-stantly equivalent to specie by prompt and certain re-demption in coin, it will hardly fail of legislative sanc-

demption in coin, it will hardly fail of legislative sanc-tion. The plan, however, is not without serious inconveni-ences and hazards. The temptation, especially great in times of pressure and danger, to issue notes without ad-quate provision for redemption; the ever-present liability to be called on for redemption; the ever-present liability to be called on for redemption; the ever-present liability to be called on for redemption; the ever-present liability to be called on for redemption beyond means, however carefully provided and managed; the hazard of panics, precipitating demands for coin, concentrated on a few points and a single fund; the risk of a deprecinted, de-preclating, and finally worthless paper money; the im-measurable evils of diplonored public faith and national bankruptey—all these are possible consequences of the aloption of a system of Government circulation. It may be said, and penhaps truly, that they are less deplorable than those of an irredeemable bank circulation. With-out entering into that comparison, the Secretary contents bimself with observing that, in his judgment, three possi-ble disasters so far outweigh the probable benchat of the plan, that he feels himself constrained to forbear recom-mending its adoption. The second plan suggested remains for examination. Its principal features are, (lat) a circulation of notes bearing a common impression and authenticated by a common authority (20) the redemption of these notes by from insurrectionary States, its execution has not been extended beyond that intent. To avoid, as far as possible, the practical inconvent-ences of this anspension of connerce, the Secretary, with the approbation of the President, has established regula-tions, in accordance with which cotton, rice, and other property will be collected and cared for by agents of the department in insurrectionary districts occurated by troops of the Union, and will be forwarded by sea to New York. All sales will be made for account of the Government, and the proceeds pasi into the mational treasury, subject to any just claims of loyal citizens. This arrangement is, of course, temporary in its nature. As a general rule, in the judgment of the Secretary, commerce should follow the flog; and whenever the authority of the Union is course; temporary in its nature. establishment of loyal State Government, affording due security against abuses of trade in furnishing aid and comfort to rebellion, the ports should be opened without

comfort to rebellion, the ports should be opened without restriction, and all commerce freely permitted. With a view to reformation of abuses and reduction of expenses, the Secretary has caused most of the collec-tion districts in all the States and Territories not under insurrectionary control to be visited by an officer of his Department. Their inquiries have led to the abolition of some offices, and a reduction of the allowance and compensation to the incumbents of others, amounting to \$75,095 annually. This aum, with the temporary reduc-tion of annual express corresioned by the suscence of The principle relatives are, (lat a circulation of notes) bearing a common impression and authenticated by a common authority; (2d) the redemption of these notes by the associations and institutions to which they may be delivered for issue; and (3d) the security of that redemp-tion by the pledge of United States stocks, and an ade-centors which of mode

uenverce for issue and (a) the security of that redemp-tion by the pledge of United States stocks, and an ade-quate provision of specie. In this plan the people, in their ordinary business, would find the adva.tages of uniformity in currency; of uniformity in security; of effectual safeguard—if effectual safeguard is possible—against depreciation; and of pre-tection from losses in discounts and exchanges; while in the operations of the Government the pools would find the further advantage of a large demand for Government securities, of increased facilities for obtaining the loans required by the war, and of some allevisition of the bur-dens on industry through a diminution in the rate of interest, or a participation in the profit of circulation, without ricking the perils of a great money monopoly. A further and important advantage to the people may be reasonaby expected in the increased security of the Union, springing from the common interest in its pre-servation, created by the distribution of its stocks to as-sociations throughout the country, as the basis of their circulation.

of some offices, and a reduction of the allowance and compensation to the incumbents of others, amounting to \$75,095 annual expenses, octasioned by the suspension of official duties in the robellious States, amounting to \$644,141 68, will more than suffice for all the expenses arising under the act of July for the additional agents, inspectors, and aids required for its due execution and the provention of llegal traffic. In this connection the Secretary asks permission to direct the attention of Congress to the fact that surveyors of ports at several points in the Mississippi Valley are almost exclusively occupied by their duties under the act of July, and are subjected in consequence to labors and responsibilities for which the compensation now al-lowed by law is not an equivalent. It is, therefore, sug-gested that the Secretary be authorized to make some ad-ditional allowances, to be paid from the appropriation already made for such services. The Secretary also recommends that a division be pro-vided for of forfeitures, fines, and penalties, under this act, between the officers, the informer, and the Govern-ment, corresponding to that now allowed by the revenue law isfuer cases of flues, forfeitures, and penalties, under this authorized to prescribe whatever mode may seem most convenient and certain for assorrating the facts involved, and to direct such astellement of the matter in controversy by remitter or otherwise, as he may deem just. The interests of the Government will also be promoted, in the judgment of the Secretary, by the appointment of a solicitor of customs, to reside in the collector in interests both of divects with a man and presentions, and collect all penalties, fines, foreid unces, within the collection dis-trict of New York, and advise the collector in respect to all legal questions connected with the customs which may be referred to him by the officer. The operations of the Mint during the last year were large beyond precedent. The neaton of bulion re-ceived was \$72,146,571,01; th The Secretary entertains the opinion that if a credit

circulation.
The Secretary entertains the opinion that if a credit circulation in any form be derivable, it is most desirable in this. The notes thus issued and secured would, in his judgment, form the safesc currency which this country has ever enjoyed; while their receivability for all Government dues, except customs, would make them, wherever payable, of equal value, as a currency, in every part of the Union. The large amount of specie now in the United States, reaching a total of not less than two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, will easily support payments of duties in coin, while these payments and ordinary demads will all in retaining this specie in the country as a solid basis both of circulation and loans. The whole circulation of the autor, whether in notes; while the amount of the latter, always easily ascertainable, and, of course, always generally known, would not be likely to be increased beyond the real wants of business.
He expresses an opinion in favor of this plan with the greater confidence, because it has been found practicable. It is not an untried theory. In the State of New York and in one or more of the other States it has been subjected, in its nost essential parts, to the test of experiment, and has been found practicable and useful. The probabilities of success will not be chart and solution, which, in the judgment of the soluter axis of solution, which, in the judgment of the soluter consideration, which, and has been found practicable and useful. The probabilities of a grant and sudden by one other consideration, which, in the judgment of the soluter and sudden that the authority, and subjetive the text of the subjective, and sudden by the authority of the Union. Thus, through the voluntary action of the existing institutions, aided by wise legislation, the greating institutions, aided by the suthority of the Union. Thus, through the voluntary action user and the proceid was for the subsecting institutions, aided by the suthority of the Union. Thus, th be referred to him by that officer. The operations of the Mint during the last year were large beyond precedent. The net amount of bullion re-ceivel was \$72,146,571.01; the amount coined was: of gold coins, \$80,632,327; of silver coins, \$26,03,700; of cent coins, \$101,660; of gold bars, \$20,015,182,84; and of silver hars, \$278,006.94; making the total coinage of the year \$\$3,693,767.58. Of the bullion deposited \$\$4,149,-865,52 were received at the assay effice in New York; of the gold bars \$10,948,728,88, and of the silver bars \$187,-076,63, in value, were stamped at the same office. Of \$\$799,923,362.14; the entire coinage since the establish-ment of the mint, \$\$20,000,000 have been coined from bullion derived from mines of the United States. Of the gold leposited during the last year, \$\$34,216,889.52, and of the silver; \$\$00,011.29 were from the mines of the United States; the remainder formed part of the numunal-ly large receipis during the year from foreign countries. The large and rapidly-increasing production of gold in the Territory of Colorado suggests inquiry into the expe-pliency of establishing an assay office or a branch mint at Denver. A private mint for the convenience of the peo-ple is now in operation at that place; and obvious con-siderations scem to require the substitution of national for private agencies in coinage. The silver mines of Novada and Marizona have also yielded large returns; and the protection of the citizens, abyaged in extracting their transures, from insurection-ary and savage violence demands the carnest considera-tion of Congress. No means exist of ascertaining, with absolute certainty, equal, and safe, may be speedily and almost imperceptibly equal, and sate, may be speeduy and sunst imperceptiony accomplished. If the Secretary has omitted the discussion of the question of the constitutional power of Congress to put this plan into operation, it is because no argument is ne-cessary to establish the proposition that the power to re-gulate commerce and the value of con includes the power to regulate the currency of the country, or the col-lateral proposition that the power to effect the end in-cludes the power to adopt the necessary and expedient means.

tion of Congress. No means exist of ascertaining, with absolute certainty,

the quantity of coin now in the United States; but the best accessible data lead the Secretary to concur in the judgment of the Director of the Mint, that the amount

Secretary indulges the hope that continued endeavor, with larger experience, will make the department, in all ifs working, what a department charged with duties and responsibilities so various and important ought to be, S. P. CHASE.

PHILADELPHIA ; BOABD TRADE. ISBAEL MORRIS, THOS. KIMBER, JR., JOSEPH C. GRUBB,

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LETTER BAGS At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. ihip Lancaster, Decan.....Liverpool, soon Ship Zered, McGonagle.....Londonderry, soon Ship Bolyhead, Cole..... Liverpool, soon

P. M. For Wilmington at 3.30 A. M., 8.16 A. M., 11.35 A. M., For Wilmington at 3.30 A. M., 8.16 A. M., 11.35 A. M., For Now Castle at 6.16 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. For Dover at 8.16 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M. For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M. TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA: Leave Baltimore at 8.30 A. M. (Express). Leave Wilmington at 780 and 11.38 A. M., 4.16, 8 45, and 9.50 P. M. Bark A Mc'Neil, Somers......Glasgow, soon Bark Clarence, (Br) Armstrong....Belfast, Ireland, soon Bark Claronce, (b1) Arinstrong......Bortse, Havana, soon Schr New Jersey, Vanneman......Port Spain, Trinidad, soon Schr Luna, (Br) Wilson......Port Spain, Trinidad, soon Schr J P Northrup, Ross......Port Spain, Trin, soon Schr Wm Carroll, Chipman......Mayagues, PR, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. BHIPS LEAVE LEAVE E Baltinor, New York, Alassow, Canada, Boston, Liverpool Northero [Light, New York, Aspinwall, C of Baltinoro, New York, Liverpool, Vanada, Baltinoro, New York, Liverpool, 

 Got Datamics Boston. Liverpool
 Dec 14

 Hanes.
 New York. Bremen.
 Dec 21

 Congress.
 New York. Hurre & Antworp... Dec 20
 Dec 23

 Cleator.
 New York. Kingston, Ja.
 Dec 23

 St Andrew.
 New York. Hundburg.
 Dec 28

 Zeutonia.
 New York. Hundburg.
 Dec 28

 Liverpool

FROM EUROPE. LEAVE FOR .Antwerp..New York.. 8HIP8 
 BHIPS
 LEATE

 Congress
 Antwerp. New York
 Nov 14

 North American. Liverpool. Quebec
 Nov 14

 Bararia
 Southampton. New York
 Nov 23

 Africa
 Cliverpool. New York
 Nov 23

 St Andrew
 Glasgow. New York
 Nov 23

 Hansa
 Southampton. New York
 Nov 23

 Hansa
 Southampton. New York
 Nov 27

 Kangaroo
 Liverpool. New York
 Nov 27

 Anglo Saxon
 Liverpool. Portland
 Nov 20

 C of New York
 Nov 30
 Of New York
 Nov 30

 C of New York
 Liverpool. New York
 Doc 47

 Anglo Saxon
 Liverpool. New York
 Doc 47

 Anglo New York
 Doc 47
 Doc 47

\*\*\* The California Meil Steamerssail from New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1861. 

AthRIVED. Bark Bayard, (Norw'n) Thursen, 43 days from Larne, Ire, in ballast to Geo Raphael & Co. Schr Adelia, (Br) Rait, from Minatitlan for New York, with mahogany and cedar to Baker & Folsom. 16th ult, in the Guif of Mexico, during a violent gale, sprung main mast and howsprit, carried away fore galf, and lost jib and flying jib, and sustained other damage; put into this port for repairs.

man has not body of the series away fore gamage; put into this port for repairs. Schr Delaware, Denby, I day from Smyrna, Del, with wheat to Jas Barrait & Son. Schr Diamond, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Jas L Bowley & Co. Schr Martha Bartlett, Emery, I day from Smyrna, with corn to Jas L Bowley & Co. Schr Martha Bartlett, Emery, I day from Smyrna, with corn to Jas L Bowley & Co. Schr Anaie Virden, Chambers, 24 hours from Lewcs, Del, with corn to Jas L Bowley & Co. Schr Iows, Hilyard, I day from Newport, Del, with flour to R M Lea. Mr. J B Merritt, pilot, reports having seen early Sun-day morning, off the Capes, a bark standing in, supposed to be the Conrad, from Rio de Janeiro; off the Ledge Light, saw the ship Manners Sutton, from Liverpool, coming up; at 2 P M, off Bombay Hook, passed barks American, for Burbados; Thos Dellett, for Laguayra; Sharp, for Plymouth, Eng; urigs Mary B Milliken, for Matanza; Delhi, for Port au Prince; Anglo Saxon, for Marseilles; A G Cattell, for Cardenas; Pioneer, for Bel-fast, and ship Brazil, for Liverpool, all at anchor.

CLEARED. Brig Trebizond, Pearson, Cork, for orders, Thomas

Richardson & Co. Schr New Jersey, Bowman, Havana, D S Stetson & Co. Schr Geo Byron, Lowell, Boston, E A Souder & Co.

Schr Geo Byron, Lowell, Boston, H & Boston, & Con-(Correspondence of the Press.) READING, Dec 2. The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows: Gress Ropublic, grain to Perot & Bro; Union, do to R Kirkpatrick; American Eagle, railroad sills to Reading Railroad Company; A Sussman, lumber to Jeff John. E.

MEMOBANDA. Steamship City of New York, Petre, from New York 17th ult, for Liverpool, was passed 10 P M 20th, lat 52 35, lon 18 55. Ship Grey Feather, Mayo, 107 days from Musulipatan, British India, with plumbago, arrived at New York 8th inst.

inst. Ship Wyoming, Burton, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 22d ult. Ship Shakespere, Crasbie, cleared at Liverpool 22d ult, for Cardiff and Shanghae. Ship Union, Small, at Calcutta 10th Oct, from Mauritus. Ship Portland, Leavitt, from Lendon, at Calcutta 13th Oct

Oct. Ship S N Cushing, Swap, from Liverpool, at Calcutta

Ship Jane D Cooper, Howard, cleared at Calcutta 12th Oct. for Maulmein. Ship Crystal Palace, Johnson, cleared at Calcutta 13th Oct. for Boston.

DAT. Dec 11

, and 15 A. M. FBEIGHT TBAIN, with Passengor Car attached, will run as follows: Leave Philadelphia for Perryvills and intermediate acces at 5.10 P. M. Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate acces at 7.10 P. M. Leave Multimore for Harre de Grace and intermediate

Vork. At 5.05 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, 40, 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 Bailroad at Bethlehem, being the shortest and most desirable route to all points in the Lehigh coal region. TRAINS FOE PHILADELPHIA. Leave Bethlehem at 7.07 A. M., 9.18 A. M., and 5.38 P. M. LARGE PEBRMFTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SNODS, AND BLOGANS: On Thursday Morning, Dec 12, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, by ca-talogue, 1,000 cases men's, beys', and youths' calf, kip, grain, and thick boots, brogans, Wellington houts, wo-men's, misses', and children's boots and shoes. Also, city-made goods and Balmoral boots. ST Open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sele.

the morning of sale.

P. 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 A 0.20 A. M. M. FITZPATRICK & BROS.,

1861.

1861.

LOUI. HYPE SECTION LOUI. ARRANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES. THE CAMDEN AND ANBOY AND PHILA-DELPHIA AND TRENTON BAILROAD CO.'S LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAI PLACES. FROM WALMUT-STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEFOT. WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS-VIZ:

YORK AND WAY PLACES. YOW WALKUT-STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT. WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS-VIZ: At 6 A. M., via Canden and Amboy, O. and A. Ac-commodation. Accommodation. Act 9 M., via Canden and Amboy, Accommo-dation. Act 2 P. M., via Canden and Amboy, Accommo-dation. Act 2 P. M., via Canden and Amboy, Accommo-dation. Act 2 P. M., via Canden and Jorsey City, Would. Bayress. Act 2 P. M., via Canden and Jorsey City, Zullas. Act 4 P. M., via Canden and Jorsey City, Zullas. Act 4 P. M., via Canden and Jorsey City, Zullas. Act 4 P. M., via Canden and Jersey City, Zullas. Act 4 P. M., via Canden and Jersey City, Zullas. Act 4 P. M., via Canden and Jersey City, Zullas. Act 4 P. M., via Canden and Jersey City, Zullas. Act 4 P. M., via Canden and Jersey City, Zullas. Ticket. act 6 C. M., via Canden and Amboy. Accommoda-tion. (Freight and Passengen).-Ist Chess Ticket.. 3 CO Act 5 P. M., via Canden and Amboy. Accommoda-tion. (Freight and Passer).-Ist Chess Ticket.. 3 CO 4 At 5 P. M., via Canden and Amboy. Accommoda-tion. (Freight and Passer).-Ist Chess Ticket.. 3 CO 4 At 5 P. M., via Canden and Amboy. Accommoda-tion. (Freight and Passer).-Ist Chess Ticket.. 3 CO 4 At 5 P. M. Mil Line runs daily. 5 The 6 M. Mil Line runs daily. 5 The 6 M. Bend Chenk, Allentern Mail runs dail. 5 The 6 M. P. M. Mil Line runs daily. 5 The 6 M. P. M. Mil Line runs daily. 5 The 6 M. P. M. Mil Line runs daily. 5 The 6 M. P. M. Mil Line runs daily. 5 The 6 M. P. The M. M. Chee connects with runs 5 The 6 M. P. The M. M. Chee connects with runs 5 The 6 March Chunk, Allenternew, Bethelbern, Belviders, 5 The 6 M. P. The M. M. Chee connects with runs 5 The 6 March Chunk, Allenternew, Belviders, 5 The 6 M. P. The M. M. Chee connects with runs 5 The 6 March Chunk,

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL

fors many passed for speed and conners by any carry 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 angineer, thus adding much to the safety of travellers. Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Wood-ruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The EXPRESS BUNS DAILY: Mail and Fast Lines Sun-days excepted.

SALES BY AUCTION.

STOCKS AND REAL EXTATE\_THIS DAY.

Pamphlet catalogues now ready, containing tull discrip-tions of all the property to be sold on Thesday next, 10th inst., by order of Orphans' Court, trustees, executors, and others. To be sold peremptority.

PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOUKE, AT THE EXCHANGE, EVERY TUESDAY, at 18 Polock noon, during the business season.

BEAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. ST Wo have a large emount of real crists at private sale, including every description of city ard country pro-perty. Printed lists may be had at the Austron Store.

STOCKS. THE Day,

December 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Excl/st.gr-I shifts Academy of the Pine Arts. I shifts Academy of the Pine Arts. I shifts Print Breeze Parts Association. 2 sharts Philadelphia and Pattre de Grace Steam Torr-

ost Corrigany. Administrators' Sale.—\$900 Armington six per cont.

Auministrative Suite source of the summing of the per conc-long, due is 1986. A sharer Southwark and Eoy ameming Gas Company, pays six per roat, free of taxuiten Pew No. 55, (wast aisle,) Arsh-street Presbyteriars Church, (Wadaxerth.)

NINTH FALL SALE-DECEMBER 10.

This will include Sala-Estate of Claudes Louis Ulmer,

Orphana' Courf' Sale-Estate of Chargers Louis Ulmer, decreased, TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINS, No. 609 Green street, west of Mutchall. FHIST-CLASS SUGAR REFTSERY. The extensive and valuable Sugar Scimery, No. 221 Vine street, recently scenipide by Masset. Estwick Bro-thers, with all the machinery, &c.; in perfect order for immediate operations; capable of refining from 45,000 to 56,000 pounds ret day, and room for storing 600 bhds naw sugar and 3,000 WEs refined sugar. The outstand-ing notes of Messre. Eastwick Brothers will be received in paper at. See handWild for full particulars. VALUABLE GROUND-RENT OF \$730 A YEAR (22,000), secured on a lot of ground on which is erected a

(12,000), secured on a lot of ground on which is erected a fre-story brick building. Samson street, wost of Kleventh NORTH BROAD ST.—The large and valuable lot N.

W. corner Broad and Tioga street, 100 by 177 feet, two w. confir Bronts. PEEEMPTORS SALE\_FRANKLIN ST.\_Modern RESEDENCE, with side yead, Franklin street, south of Green street. Innuclint possession. FACTORY, PROPERTY\_The large Stope Linged

FACTORY, PROPERTY.—The hirge Stone Linsed Oil Factory, with two steam engines and other exten-sive machinery, and large Leo, S. W. corner Willow and Factory structs, between Sprace and Fine struct; lot 452 by 285 feet-3 fronts. Trustees" Peremptory Sala-By order of the Court of Common These. BUILDING LOT, York struct. BUILDING LOT, York struct. BUILDING LOT, Christian struct, west of Twolfth. THREE-STORY BEICK DWELLING, No. 1600 Wood street.

Vood street. BUILDING LOTS, Everat street. THREK BRICK DWELLINGS, No. 1117, 1119, and BRICK DWELLING AND STABLE, No. 2820 Wood

HANDSOME BRICK BESIDENCE, No. 1520 Bace

street. BRICK DWELLING, No. 237 North Sixteenth st. THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, northwest Corner of Sixteenth and Pearl Streets. 2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Sixteenth street, north of Pearl. THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, 237 Juniper street

street. BRICK DWELLINGS AND CABPENTER SHOP, No. 222 and 224 Mulison street. SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, FROM A PHTVATE LIBRARY

This Evening, December 10, at the Auction Store, a collection of mis-pellaneous books, from a private library, For particulars see catalogues

For particulars see catalogues
 FIFTH LARGE PEREMPTOBY SALE. On Wednesday,
 December 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Anction Store.
 FINE OLD WINES. BRANDIES, RUM, &c.
 From the stock and importation of Mesers. Harris, Heyl, & Co., relinquishing this branch of their business, com-prising Yeari & Co., Harmony & Nephew, Bustamente,
 Penartin & Co., Gonzales & Dubosc high grate Sherries;
 Hunt, Roop, & Co., Hurmester, Sandeman rare old Port;
 Jumes Kennedy & Co., Pinet Castilym & Co., ine old Cognac Brandics; very fine Jamaica Rhen, old Monon-gatheta Whinky, Pracia und Apple Brandics, Hungarian
 White and Red Wines, &c.
 Samples will be open for examination at the Auc-tion Store, two hours provides to ashic.

tion Store, two hours previous to sale. SHERRY AND MARSFILLES MADEIRA WINES. On Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., after the sale of Messars.

Be Samples at time of sail. Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street. BUFEBIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIR-BORS, PIANO-FORTES, REDS AND BERDING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, 20. On Thursday Morning. At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, the superior farmi-furniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, Brussels and other car-pots, &c., from families declining housekeeping, removed to the store for convenience of sale.

Sale No.. 381' North Fifth Street. Sale No. 381 NORD BEER SHEEL SUPERIOR FURNITUAE, MIRRON, FINE TA-PESTRE GARPETS, &c

On Friday Morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 North Fifth street,

the superior furniture. French-plate mirror, fine ta

pestry enruets, Spring mattress, &z. May be examined at 8 c'clock on the morning

Catalogues ready the day previous to sale.

Harris, Heyl, & Co.'s stock, will be sold— 6 quarter casks Shorry wine. 5 quarter casks Marseilles Madeira.

This

M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 133 and 141 South FOURTH Btreet. (Formerly Nos. 67 and 69.)

SALES BY AUCTION. WINTER AR. BANGEMENT. - PHILADEL BOAD. BOAD. BURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., NO. 429 MARKE? STERN No. 429 MARKET STREET.

BOAD. PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELIPIA: For Baltimore at 3.30 A. M., 3.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., For Chester at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., 8.45 and 10.56 P. M. For Chester at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., 8.45 and 10.56 P. M. On Friday Morning, December 13, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for outr-400 lots of sency and starte French dry gools. N. F. PANCOAST, AUCTIONEEB, Successor to B. Scott, Jr., 431 CHESTNUT St.

SALE OF THE PTOCK OF A CITY RETAIL DRUP STORE, ON THE PREMISES, 101 SOUTH TENTIS STREET. STREET. This Morning, December 10, communicated at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of drugs, superior fixtures, drawers, shelves hottler, show jaras, ec. **for** Open for examination shall you then averning of sale.

SALE OF EMBROIDER MS. RUBBONS, MILLI-NERT GOODS, NOTIONS, STOCK GOODS, &c., by Catalogas. On Wednesdry Morning,

December 11, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. EMBROIDERTES. A line of late styles embrodered inconcety, emsercic col-ars and sets, infants' waists, embroillered hundberchicfs,

LINEN CAMBRIC HARDWERCHTEFS. Also, ladies' 5-8 and gents' 3-4 plain and hemstitched inen cambric handkerchtefs. BIBBONS, FBOWERS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Also, Paris embroidered and plain bounet and trim-ming ribbons, Paris artificial flowers, block and facey feathers, benet material, black and facey velvets. HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCK GOODS, &c.

Also, ladies' and children's cotton hosiery, lisle, silk,

AUCTIONEEHS, 604 CHESTNUT Street, above Sixth.

SALES EVERY EVENING, At 7 o'clock, of books, stationery, and fauor goods watches, jewelry, locks, silver-plated ware, cutlery paintings, musical instruments. to

waithes, jewarfy, dokas, anterphated wais, chiltry paintings, musical instruments, &c. Also, hosiery, dry goods, boots and shoes, and mer-ohandise of every description. DAY SALES Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRIVATE SALES.

PRIVATE SALES. At private sale, several large consignments of watches and jeweiry, books, stationery, silvor-plated ware, cal-lery, fancy goods, &c., to which is solicited the strendor of city and country merchants and others. Consignments solicited of all kinds of merchandles, for

On city and counter solicited of all kinds of merchanduse, i consignments solicited sales. alther public or private sales. If Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Out-door sales promptly attended to

ands, nonneung, &c. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

associates, if required; and (5th) to insure, ble, the maintenance of bayments by the associates, it refaired, and (only to insuce, it possible, the maintenance of payments in specie, or its actual equivalents and representatives. All these objects were, happily, accomplished. Fifty millions of dollars were immediately advanced by the banks. The Secretary caused books of subscription to

banks. The Secretary caused books of subscription to be opened throughout the country, and the people sub-scribed freely to the loan. The amounts thus subscribed were reimbursed to the banks, and the sum reimbursed, though then covering but little more than half the amount, enabled those institutions, when a second loan was required, to make a second advance of \$50,000,000. Thus two loans of \$50,000,000 each have been nego-tiated for three-years 7.30 bonds, at par. The first of the second was negotiated, and the first issue of bonds sears date, on the 19th of August ; the second on the 1st

bears date, on the 19th of August; the second on the 1st of October, 1861. On the 16th of November, a third loan was negotiated with the associated institutions, under the authority given to the Secretary to borrow a sum not exceeding one hundred millions, in Europe or the United States, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. As no rensonable prospect appeared of obtaining terms equally advantageous by advertisement, and as it was manifestly for the interest of the Government to negotiate at home rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiate at home rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiate at home rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiate at home rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiate thome rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiate thome rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiate thome rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiate thome rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiate at home rather than incur the expense of dollars in six per cent. bonde, at a rate equivalent to par for the bonds bearing seven per cent. Interest, authorized by the net of July 17. This negotiation, though less advantageous to the Government, considered under the light of a simple money transaction, than the two prior loans, was, in some respects at leas', more so. It was coupled with no arrangement for reimbursement, and entailed no imme-diate expense on the Treasury, beyond that of preparing and issuing the bonds. It was coupled, also, with an understanding in the form of an option to the associates, that, on or after the lat of January, a fourth advance of fifty millions should be, made, on the same terms with the first and second, if practicable, and required by the secretary. In addition to the loans thus made, the Secretary has

the first and second, if practicable, and required by the Secretary. In addition to the loans thus made, the Secretary has isyned Unit d States notes, payable on demand, in deno-minations of ive, ten, and twenty dol'ars, of which there were in circolation, according to the last returns, on the 30th day of November, 1861, \$21,166,220; and there re-mained in the Treasury at the same dale, \$3,355,105. The amount thus issued, so far as it enters into the cir-culation of the country, may be regarded as a loan from the prople, payable on demand, without interest. A brief recapitulation will exhibit the general result: There were main to creditors, or ex-

mand...... 24,550,325 00

Making an aggregate, realized from loan 

While success thus complete has so far attended the measures relating to loans, the Secretary regrets to say that the recepts of revenue from duties have not, as yet, fulfilled the expectations indulged at the date of his July

that the receipts of revenue from duites have not, as yet, inifiled the expectations indulged at the date of his July report. The act modifying the rates of duites which re-ceived the final sanction of Congress differed, in several respects, from the measure which he had the honor of submitting to their consideration. In rost of these particulare, especially in the diminished duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, and in the exemption, from the opera-tions of the act, of goods in wareh use and on shirbboard, the difference, however warranted by considerations of general policy, was certainly disadvantageous to the re-venue; while another, and perhaps more potential cause of reduced receipts, may be found in the changed circum-stances of the country, which have proved, even beyond anticipation, unfavorable to foreign commerce. At the date of this report, the Sceretary counted on a revence from customs, for the financial year 1862, of fifty-seven millions of dollars, but the circumstances to which he has just adverted now constrain him to reduce this estimate to \$52,198,602.55. The receipts from customs for the first quarter, ending on the 30th September, were \$7,198,602.55; while the received four here remember on the sent set of the set on the set of the set in the provent the set of set of the set o

on the 30th September, were \$7,198,602.55 ; while the receipts for the three remaining quarters cannot be safe-ly estimated at more than \$25,000,000, making the ag-gregate for the year the sum just mentioned, of \$32,-706,602 f5.

The estimates of receipts from lands and miscellaneous sources must also be reduced from \$3,000,000 to \$3,354, 062,89, of which \$454,002.89 were received during the quarter ending 30th September, 1861, and \$3,000,000 are the estimated receipts of the three remaining-quar-

TP. The only other source of revenue which promises an

merce and peaceful civilization. May we not hope that the time is not far off when every extinguished light shall be in like manner restored and the rejoings of a reunited people?
The Secretary respectfully invites legislative attantion to the condition of the marine hospitals constructed or in process of construction. The number has been increased far beyond necessity or utility, and to the serious prejudice of the fund for sick and disabled seamen, derived from the hard tor sick and disabled seamen, derived in the transformings of the meritorious class to which they belong. At present, indeed, some of the hospitals are made available for the benefit of the troops, but this use must necessarily be partial and temporary. Of these, therefore, as well as those not thus used, the Secretary recommends that those least advantageously situated and employed be disposed of on the most favorable terms, and that no new structures be undertaken except in cases of the clearest expediency or necessity.
The great value of the Cosst Survey has been strikingly attested by recent events. The knowledge gaiad by its operations during past years, the experience and skill of navel and military officers acquired in its service are now available in the operations of the insurvers of the densities of the army and navy, and the ready aid now afforded by it, in examinations and surveys of harbors and inlets, to the forces of the Usion in their movements upon the cost, demonstrate, beyond question, the wisdom of the policy which originated and bas sustained it. The diminished appropriations required for its support during the fiscal year 1863 will no doubt be cheerfully made.
The number of vessels in the revenue service of the department on the dath of Marcel, 1861, was twendy-min. Five had been previously seized by the insurgents, and one had been ordered to Norfolk for ropairs, where, having been taken to pieces with a view to rebuilding, and therefore incapable of removal, she was involved in the di And Marked Viewerk, and the analysis of the second under most enbartassing circumstances of shaken crout and immense demands, loans have been effected at home, without resort to any foreign market, to the amount of one hundred and ninety-seven millions of dollars, with a virtual engagement for fifty millions more, at an average rate, considering the conversion of the three-years 7.30 bonds into twenty-years six per cent, bonds as certain, of somewhat less than six and a half per cent. This rate of interest 18, however, higher than the United States, with their vast and constantly accumu-lating resources, ought to pay. No doubt reasonably ex-its that after the re-establishment of union and order, the five per cent, bonds of the United States will com-mand a premium in the markets of the workl, unless the national debt be, meantime, augmented beyond necessity or reason. The wealth and power of the country, mani-fosted in the suppression of rebellion, will demoustrate the absolute softy of investments in United States stocks; and foreign capitalist, restricted to the lower interests and the inferior security of public debt in other countries, will be attracted by the superior advantages offered by the loans of the Union. To chable the Government to obtain the necessary means for prosecuting the war to a successful issue, with-out unnecessary cost, is/a problem which must engage the most carcful attention of the legislature. The Secretary has given to this problem the best con-sideration in his power, and now begs leave to submit to Congress the result of his reflections. The circulation of the banks of the United States, on the first day of January, 1861, was computed to be 8202,000,767. Of this circulation \$150,000,000, in round numbers, was in States now logal including West Vir-ginia, and \$50,000,000 in the rebellious States. The whole of this circulation constitutes a loan without inter-est fictu the people to the banks, costing them nothing except the expense of issue and redemption and the in-terest on the specie kept on hand for the latter purpose; ters. The only other source of revenue which promises an addition to the resources of the year is the direct tax au-thorized by Congress, from which, if increased to the li-mit proposed by the Secretary, and assumed by the States, the further sum of \$20,000,000 may be expected. The aggregate of revenue from all sources may, there-fore, be estimated at \$54,052,605.45, which is less by \$25,447,324.56 than the estimate of July. This reduction, however, though large, would not have compelled the Secretary to ask any additional powers for the negotiation of loans, beyond those asked for in his July repert, had appropriations and expenditures been con-fined within the estimates then submitted. There estimates; it will be re aembered, contemplated expenditures in all departments, and for all objects, to the mount of \$313,519,51.87. Of this sum \$185,206,307.19 were for additional appropriations was the under-standing that it would be necessary to bring into the field, for the suppression of the rebellion, two hundred and fifty thousand volunteers in place of the seventy-five thousand drafted multita originally called out, and to in-crease the regular srmy by the addition of eleven new reginents; making a total force, including the regular army already organized, of about three hundred thousand men. After estimates for this force ind been furnished to the Secretary, in accordance with law, and his own re-wet for additional the organized the precidenry. ADDATE NOW DEPOL. COTHER OF DEPOL. COTHER OF DEPOL. AND ADD CALLOW.
 HILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances ur on Thirteenth hardsburg with the PENNSVLVANIA BATLBOOD ALIS P. M. rain running to Chambersburg, Carliele, Sc. : and the NORTHERN OURSET STATES, CARLES, A.M. con-THIRTY-FIRST AND MARKET Streets, (West Phila-Depot.
 ON SUNDAYS.
 Chanbersburg, Carliele, Sc. : and the NORTHERN Dury, Sc.
 AFTERNOON LINES.
 Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8. A.M. and 4.P. M. There of Edges, and the NORTHERN The Trains leaving Philadelphis at 8.300.A.M. Clambersburg, Carliele, Sc. : and the NORTHERN Dury, Sc.
 AFTERNOON LINES.
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 And leaving a balance to be provided for of.
 95,800,000 00

 And leaving a balance to be provided for of.
 379,531,245 51

 The whole amount required from loans may, therefore, be thus stated:
 370,531,245 51

 For the fiscal year 1862, under existing law.
 575,449,675 60

 For the fiscal year 1862, under laws to be enacted
 200,000,000 00

 For the fiscal year 1863, also under laws to be enacted
 379,531,245 51

 Making an aggregate of.
 654,080,920 51

 The total may be stated, in round bumbers, at six hundred and fity-five millions of dollars.
 A tabular statement will accompany this report, show-ing somewhat more in detail the actual and estimated re-ceipts and expenditures of the financial years 1861, 1862, and 1862.

 If only remains, in order to complete the view of the financial situation, to submit a statement of the public debt as it was on the first day of July, 1300, and 1861, and will be, according to the estimates now presented, at the same date in each of the years 1862 and 1863.

 The statement, ho bief, is as follows : On the let day of July, 1860, the public

 On the let day of July, 1860, the public

 dott was
 S64,769,703 08

 CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED, A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIRABD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLABD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old frieads 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, OHADWIOK, & OO. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. au23-1y SPRING GARDEN FRUIT AND PRODUCE STORE STILL AHEAD.—The sub-scriber takes this method to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has removed his Fruit and Pro-public generally, that he has removed his Fruit and Pro- After estimates for this force had been fursished to the Section of Congress, intercent of the Section of Congress, therefore, content is a constrained by the acceptance of Volunteers in such number of the section of Congress, therefore, content is a constrained of the section of Congress, therefore, content is and for new to the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and there sand there in the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and the section of the Section of Congress, therefore, content and therefore of the section of Congress, therefore, content and therefore of the section of Congress, therefore, content and therefore of the section of Congress, therefore, content and therefore of the section of Congress, therefore, content and therefore therefore therefore, content and therefore th men. After estimates for inistorce had been furnished to the Secretary, in accordance with law, and his own re-bott founded upon them, had been closed, the President of the remaining number are actively engaged in the enforcement of the revenue laws and in the protection of and will be, according to the estimates now presented, it is subject to the extension being to the estimates of the romaning number of the subject to the estimates of the romaning number of the subject to the estimates of the romaning number of the subject to the estimates of the romaning number of the subject to the estimates of the romaning number of the subject to the estimates of the romaning number of the subject to the estimates of the romaning number of the subject to the romaning number of the romaning public generally, that he has removed his Fruit and Pro-duce Store to No. 512 SPRING GARDEN Street, where he is now prepared to keep up a full supply of Apples, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Nuts of all kinds, Dried Fruits (both Foreign and Domestic). Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c. &c. Also, EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, and Corn Meal. All of which he will sell as low as can be bought anywhere in the city. Being thankful for past favors, to those who have so liberally patronized him heretofore, the subscriber most respectively solicits a continuance of their patronage, and invites all others to give him a call, at his new place, where he has superior facilities for supplying all with everything in his line, on the most reasonable terms. My motto is : "To live and let live; quick sales, and small profits." DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL WEST CHESTER BAILBOAD TRAINS VIA PENN-BYLVANIA BAILBOAD, leave depot, corner ELE-Northern Central Bailroad. CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscriber is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses of Ores, Guanos, Waters, Ac. Also, for the Instruction of Students in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. Opinions given in Chemical questions. Bpecial Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. IAMES C. BOOTH, SYLVANIA BAILROAD, leave depot, corner ELE-VENTH and MARKET Streets, at S A. M., 12.30 noon, 22.4f Lewisburg.....1 and 4 P. M. no2-tf Milton ..... Sunbury and Erie B. B. Devise Instruction in mEDIVAL ULEMISTEL JAMES C. BOOTH, THOS. H. GARBETT, JNO. J. REESE, M. D., co4-3m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market. FOR NEW YORK. Baritan Canal. Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Com-pany receive freight and leave daily at 2 R. M., delver-ling their cargoes in New York the following days. Treights taken at reasonable rates. WM. P. OLTDE, Agent, No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. JAMES HAND. Agent. JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFEE, THIRD Street and GEBMANTOWN Beed, is of repared to put on any amount of BOOFING, in the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight. JAMES HAND, Agents Sol-tf Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVER, New York. close connections with lines to Niagara Falls, Canada, the West and Southwest. DEFOT IN PHILADELPHIA: Corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets. W.H. MCILHENNEY, Secretary. October 30, 1861. EVANS & WATSON'S FOR NEW YORK. The FOR NEW YORK. The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company will commence their business for the season on Monday, 18th instant. Their steamers are now receiving freight at Secon' Pier above Walnut street. Terms accommodating. Apply to W. M. BAIRD & 00., mhl3 226 South Delaware Avents SALAMANDEE SAFES. STORE, 16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, AN SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES dways in hand. EXPRESS COMPANIES. THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANT, Office 320 OHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection win other Express Companies, to allthe principal. Towns and Cities of the United States E S SANDFORD. **PAMPHLET** PRINTING, AND every other description of Printing, of the most superior quality, at the most reasonable rates, at RING-WALT & BROWN'S, Brevel's Building, 34 South HURD Streat. MARD PRINTING, BEST AND O Cheapest in the City, at RINGWALT & BROWN S, 84 South THIRD Street. E. S. SANDFORD, THIRD Street. 1015 General Superintendent.

Making an aggregate of estimated re-

is between two hundred and seventy-five millions and guards which the experience and wisdom of Senators and Representatives will doubtless suggest, may impart such value and stability to Government securities that it will not be difficult to obtain the additional loans required for the service of the current and succeeding year at fair and reasonable rates, especially if the public credit be sup-ported by sufficient and certain provision for the pay-ment of interest and ultimate redemption of the prin-cinal.

the quantity of coin now in the United States; but the best accessible data lead the Secretary to concur in the jukknicht of the Director of the Mink, that the amount is between two hundred and seventy-five millions and three hundred millions of dollars. The Secretary takes great pleasure in directing the attention of Congress to the able and instructive report of that officer, and to the suggestions it contains. Under the act of July 27, 1861, large claims have been presented by the authorized agents of the Governors of several tates, for expenses incurred on account of troops raised by them respectively, and employed for the sup-pression of the insurrection; but as the act authorizing the settlement of these claims required proper vouchers in support of them to be field and pussed upon by the ac-counting officers, and as no auch vouchers have, as yet, been furnished, it has been hitlerto impracticable to ad-just and pay them. Inasmuch, however, as these ex-penditures were incurred at a time when Congrees was not in session, and when the public exigoncy was im-parative, and were marked, so far as the statements sub-mitted to him disclosed their character, by discretion and patrolism, the Secretary thought himself warranted in advancing to the several States, upon certificates of the State officers to the general correctness of the accounts and on condition that no further clain should be made on account of the expenses contemplated by the act until after final settlement upon vouchers, the sum of forty per contium of their respective demands; and the has ac-cordingly paid to the States of Illinois, Indiam, Low, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio. Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wiscon-sin, the aggregate sum of \$4,514,078.61. As the law did not seem to contemplate the continued action of State officers for Federal objects, but confined the appropriation made by it to expenses incurred, user-ing expenses to las incurred to the sate of bods passage. All other claims are, and 

nd for the War and Na-vy Departments...... 187,964,488 77 143,130,927 76

tem, and the expediency of authorizing the appointment of a consul general for the coast and islands of the Pa-cific. In disregard of repeated warnings of impending dan-ger in December last, the Secretary of the Treasury, in office at the time, neglected to take the necessary mea-sures to secure the vessels and other movable property connected with the light-house establishments. This pro-perty, therefore, became the easy prey of insurrectionary violence. Acts of rapine and plunder followed each other in quick succession as the rebellion spread, until the lights of commerce were extinguished along the whole coast—except at Key West and some neighboring points protected by the power of the Union—from the capes of the Chesapeake round to the western limits of Texas In other parts of the country the light-house system has been extended and improved, until it is surpassed in aids and benefits to navigation and commerce by that of no other country. Under the direction of the Secretary, also, as the rebellion has been rekindled. Already from the coasts of the Chesapeake, from tho banks of Hatteras, from the islands of Port Royal entrance, and from Chendeleur island in the Guil, they shine once more as the safegurate and symbols of fraternal com-merce and peaceful civilization. May we not hope that the in like manner restored amid the rejoicings of a reunited people ? The Secretary respectfully invites legislative attention Making an apparent amount for which recourse must be had to loans of...... 213,904,427 68 

Ship John Porter, Nelson, cleared Oct. for London. Bark Star King, Holden, from Buenos Ayres 1st Oct. in ballast, arrived at New York 6th inst. Bark Snap Dragon, Kissam, from Valparaiso for Bal-

e, was spoken 4th inst. lat 38, lon 74 30, out 100

Barg Snap Dragor, Alisani, from Valparaiso for Bal-timore, was spoken 4th inst. lat 38, lon 74 30, out 100 days.
Brig Sca Lion, Walls, from Montevideo, 77 days, ar-rived at New York 8th inst, in ballast. Nov. 4, lat 21 10, lon 50 53, spoke brig Thomas Rowland, from Rio Janeiro via Brig Gortland, (Swei) Westoo, from Rio Janeiro via St Thomas 27 days, with coffee, arrived at New York 8th linst.
Brig Cornucopia, (Br) Cort, from Rio Janeiro Sept. 15, arrived at New York 8th inst, with coffee.
Schr B C Scribner, (of Milford, Del.) Irons, from Turks Island for Philadelphin, was spoken 5th inst. lat 67, lon 70 30, 21 days out, with loss of sails and short of provi-sions; was supplied by brig Storm at New York.
Schr R W Tuil, Townsend, hence for New Haven, ar-rived at New York 8th Inst.
The schooner Richard A Wool, Capt Cranmer, arrived at New York 8th Inst.
The schooner Bichard A Wool, Capt Cranmer, arrived at New York 8th Inst.
Capt Cranmer in the blockade in the Potomac, during a spow storm on the night of the 2d inst. Capt Cranmer in deten detained seven weeks, waiting for an opportu-nity to get away.

LEGAL.

DHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 11,

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, 500 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. 1861. Concerned 1862. THE CAPACITY OF THE BOAD IS NOW EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBUBG. Connecting direct at Philadelphis with Through Trains from Boston, New York, and all points East, and in the Union. Depot at Philadelphis with Through Trains from all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest-thus furnishing facilities for transportation of Passen-gers unarpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. **PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 11,** 1861.—Notice is hereby given that write of scire incias will be issued on the following Claims for CUBB-ING AND PAVING, in three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid to the undersigned at their Office, No. 617 SPRING GAIDEN Street, Fliak. N. B & T. P. POTTS, Attorneys of H. S. Stephens.
THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO USE OF E.
C. PANLING vs. JAMES M. LINNARD, in the Court of Common Fleas, No. 335, June Term, 1861, against a certain triangular lot of ground on the east side of Ninth street, 196 feet 11 inches south of Moore street, in the First ward of said city, containing in front on Ninth street 20 feet 1 inches south of Moore street, in the of the towpath of the old Delaware and Schuylkill canal, about 300 feet to ground on valae of John Wagner.
SAME vs. SAME.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 136, June Term, 1861. Against a certain triangular tot of ground on viate of John Wagner.
SAME vs. SAME.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 136, June Term, 1861. Against a certain triangular used of said city, 235 feet 4 inches south of Moore street, containing in front on Ninth street 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 23 feet more or less.

TRUST ESTATE OF CAROLINE D.

HARRIS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1861. Mr. JOHN W. HARRIS, Trustee-BIR: Please take notice that the Court of Common Fleas for the city and county of Philadelphia have granted a Rule, roturnable SATURDAY, December 21, 1861, at Tickets Westward may be obtained at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Balti-more; and Tickets Eastward at any of the important Baltroad offices in the West; also on board any of the regular line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohlo rivers.

a hulp fortunate SAL ALL Stores will you should not be dismissed as Trustee. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Attorney for Caroline D. Harris, Petitioner, de5-thstu6t 627 WALNUT Street. TN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

rivers. **B** Fare always as low, and time asj quick, as by any other route. For further information apply at the Passenger Sta-tion, Southeast corner of Eleventh and Market streets. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, make this the THE OKTIMANS COUNT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ESTATE OF JOBEPH LOGO, deceased. All parties interested in this setate will take notice that the Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the first account filed by FREDERICK HEYEE, administrator account filed by FREDERICK HEYPER, administrator D. B. N., to the estate of JOSEPH LOGO, decensed, will meet 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 Phila-dolphila. JOSEPH P. LOGGHEAD. de5-thstu5t\* Auditor.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, make this the DIBEOT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST The connection of tracks by the Bailroad Bridge at Pittsburg, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight to-gether 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 cond-dence on its speedy transit. THE BATES OF FBEIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Bailroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Hailroad Components. MARSHAL'S SALES. MARSHAL'S SALE.-By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by the F MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Judge of the District Court of the United Estates, in and for the Eastern District of Pennisylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Gash, at QUEEN-STREET WHARF, on WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., part of the cargo of ship AMELIA, consist ing of bar, flue, boiler, hoop, and pig iron. WILLIAM MILLWARD, I B. Mavkal E. D. of Pennisylvania.

U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1861. de6-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE. BY VIRTUE

MARSHAL'S SALE. BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Sale, by the Hoa. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District Corr of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admitraty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, as DUTLIL, COOK, & CO.'S AUCTION STORE, No. 124 South FRONT Street, on TURSDAY, December 17, 1861, at 12 O'clock M., 3,000 bags of coffee, be the same more or less, being the cargo of the burk MEACO. Samples can be een at the auction store, and at the stores of BUTCHEBE & BBO., Nos: 145 and 148 North FRONT Street. U.S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania. PHILADBLPHIA, Decomber 3, 1861. dei-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE-BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon John Calwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MEAD ALLEY WHABF, on MONDAY, December 16, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the schooner HARMIONY, consisting of 300 bar-

Child of the schoold A man of A school and of a school of the school of de4-6t

MOTELS.

from Kensington Depot; and 2% P. M. from Walnut-street Wharf; (the 7.10 A. M. une connects with train leaving Easton for Mauch Ohunk at 3.35 P. M.) For Mount Holly at 6 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 and 6% A. M., 5 6 30, and 11 P M., from Kensington, and 2% P. M. from Walnut-street wharf. For Paimyra, Elyerton, Delanco, Beyerly, Burling-ton, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12%, 1, 5, and 6% P. M. JOHN S. COPR, HABTLEY MERRICE,

FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STBEETS,

M. ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Leave Norristown, 7 Z A. M., 5 P. M. FOB MANAYUNK.

 FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STEERTS, PHILADELPHIA. MEINERCK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for land, river, and marine service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boals, &c.; Oasi- ings of all kinds, either iron or brass. Iron-Frame Bools for Gas Works, Workshops, Beil- road Stations. &c. Systematics and a service and se

Sale Union Place. Pine Street. SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, CHICKE-BING PIANO, MANTEL AND PIER MIRROBS, VEEVET CARPETS, ... HEANDELIERS, &c. On Tuseday Moming, If th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1528 Pine street, by ca-talogue, the extire furniture, including suite of rosewood drawing-room furniture, superior oak dining-room fur-niture, wahut claunder furniture, fine china, glasswaro, velvet carpets, &c. ST The furniture was made thorder by Klauder. velvet carpets, &c. The furniture was made to order by Klauder. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the sale, with catalogues

Iron-Frame Bools for Ges Works, Workshops, Bell-road Stations, &c. Betories and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Ogen Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c. Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Bolling Apparatus; Nessayth's Patent Steam Hammer, and As-pinwall & Wolsey's Patent Contrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEEB AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTHOUST COTHER OF SIXTH and BACK Streets.

FALL AND WIN-TE B ARRANGEMENT. PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NOBBIS-TOWN BALLBOAD. TIME TABLE.

Leave Philadeiphia, 6, 9, 11, A. m., 2, 4, 6, 6, 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 Philadeiphia, 9.05 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.10 P. M.

GONSIGNMENTS AND OUT-DOOB SALES SOLL-GITED.

CITED. Liberal cash advances made on all articles consign for sale. Personal attention given to all out-door sales. Leave Ohesinnt Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 5.40, and 9.10 P. M. FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN. Leave Philedelphia, 63, 9.05, 11.05 A. M., 1%, 8.05, 4%, 6.05, and 8.05 P. M. Leave Norristown, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1%, 4%, and 6 P. M. ON SUNDAYS.

SHIPPING.

Leave Philadolphia, 6%, 9, 11 A. M., 1%, 3.05, 4%, 6.05, and 8.05 P. M.

6.05, and 8.06 P. M. Leave Manayunk, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 11% A. M., 2, 5, 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, and the Desch NINTH and OkPEN Structures oc28-tf Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

ELMIRA ROUTE.

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

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

THE BRITISH AND NORTH

BHIPS. PASSPORTS.—All persons loaving the United States will require to have PASSPORTS from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Pussport Agent at