SPEECH OF HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.

We make some extracts from the speech of Sena-

tor Johnson, delivered in the Senate on Friday, or the resolution to expel Senator Bright, of Indiana, regretting the impossibility of printing it in full: THE POSITION OF THE TRUE DENOCRACY.

I am a Democrat now; I have been one all my life; I expect to live and die one; and the cornerstone of my Democracy rests upon the enduring basis of the Union. Democracy rests upon the enduring basis of the Union. Democracy may come and go, but they shall never divert me from the polar star by which I have ever been guided from early life—the great principles of Democracy upon which this Government rests, and which cannot be carried out without the preservation of the Union of these States. The pretence hithorto employed by many who are now in the traitors' camp has been, "we are for the Union; we are not for dissolution; but we are opposed to coercion." How long, Senators, have you heard that syren song sung? Where are now most of those who sang those syren tones to us? Look back to the last session, and inquire where now are the men who then were singing that song in our ears? Where is Trusten Polk, who then stood here so gently craving for peace? He is in the rebel camp. Where is John C. Breckinridge?—a man for whose promotion to the Presidency I did what I could physically, mentally, and pecuniarily; but when he satisfied me that he was for breaking up this Government, and would ere long be a traitor to his country. I dropped him as I would the Senator from Indiana. He was here at the last session of Congress; and everybody could see then that he was not he was on the traiter's camp. In-THE POSITION OF THE TRUE DEMOCRACY. the Senator from Indiana. He was nere at the last session of Congress; and everybody could see then that he was on the road to the traiters camp. Instead of sustaining the Government, he, too, was crying out for peace; but he was bitter against "Lincoln's Government." Sir, when I talk about

preserving this great Government, 1 do not have its executive officer in my mind. The executive head of the Government comes in and goes out of office every four years. He is the mere creature of the people. I talk about the covernment out regard to the particular executive officers who have charge of it. If they do well, we can continue them do wrong, we can turn them nue them; if they do wrong, we can turn them out. Mr. Lincoln having come in according to the forms of law and the Constitution, I, loving my Government and the Union, felt it to be my duty to stand by the Government, and to stand by the Administration in all those measures that I believed to be necessary and proper for the preservation and perpetuation of the Union. COERCION. How is this Government to put down domestic violence in a State without coercion? How is the nation to be protected against insurrection without coercing the citizens to obedience? Can it be done? When the Sonton war ha when the Senator says he is against the entire coercive policy of the Government, he is against the vital principle of all government. I look upon this as the most revolutionary and destructive doctrine that ever was preached. If this Government cannot call forth the militia, if it cannot repel invasion, if it cannot put down domestic violence, if it cannot suppress rebellion, I sak if the great objects of the Government are not at an end? ernment are not at an end? Look at my own State, by way of illustration. There is open rebellion there; there is domestic violence; there is insurrection. An attempt has been made to transfer that State to another power. Let meask the Senator from Indiana if the Constitution

me ask the Senator from Indiana if the Constitution does not require you to guaranty us a republican form of government in that State? Is not that your sworn duty? We ask you to put down this unholy rebellion. What answer do you give us? We ask you to protect us against insurrection and domestic violence. What is the reply? "I am against your whole coercive policy; I am against the enforcement of the laws." I say that if that principle be acted on, your Government is at an end; it fails utterly to carry out the object of its creation. Such a principle leads to the destruction of the Government, for it must inevitably result in creation. Such a principle leads to the destruction of the Government, for it must inevitably result in anarchy and confusion. "I am opposed to the entire coercive policy of the Government," says the Senator from Indiana. That cuckeo note has been reiterated to satiety; it is understood; men know the nature and character of their Government, and they also know that "coercion" and "subjugation" is mere ad captandum, idle and unmeaning slangwapping. slangwanging.

Sir, I may be a little sensitive upon this subject upon the one hand, while I know I want to do ample justice upon the other. I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. There is rebellion in the land; there is insurrec-tion against the authority of this Government. Is the Senator from Indians so unobservant or so obtuse that he does not know now that there has been a deliberate design for years to change the nature and character and genius of this Govern-ment? Do we not know that these schemers have been deliberately at work, and that there is a party in the South, with some associates in the North, and even in the West, that have become tired of and even in the west, that have become treed of free government, in which they have lost confi-dence? They raise an outery against "coercion," that they may paralyze the Government, cripple the exercise of the great powers with which it was invested, finally to change its form and subject us to a Southern despotism. Do we not know it to to a Southern despotism. Do we not know it to be so? Why disguise this great truth? Do we he so? Why disguise this great truth? Do we not know that they have been anxious for a change of Government for years? Since this rebellion commenced, it has manifested itself in many quarters. How long is it since the organ of the Government at Richmond, the Richmond Whig, declared that, rather than live under the Government of the United States, they preferred to take the constitutional Queen of Great Britain as their protective that they would make an alliance with Great

constitutional queen of Great Dritain as vasir pro-testor; that they would make an alliance with Great Britain for the purpose of preventing the enforce-ment of the laws of the United States? Do we not know this? Why then play "hide and go seek?" Why say, "Oh, yes, I am for the Union," while every act, influence, conversation, vote is against it? What confidence can we have in one who takes THE UNION PEOPLE IN THE BORDER STATES. The people of my State, downtrodden and oppressed by the iron heel of Southern despotism, appeal to you for protection. They ask you to protect them against domestic violence. They want you to help them to put down this unholy and dam-nable rebellion. They call upon this Government nable rebellion. They call upon this Government for the execution of its constitutional duty, to guaranty to them a republican form of government, and to protect them against the tyranny and despotism which is stalking abread. What is the cold reply? "I am against the entire coercive policy; I am not for enforcing the laws." Upon such a doctrine Government crumbles to pieces, and anarchy and despotism reign throughout the land.

Indiana, God bless her! is as true to the Union as the weedle is to the role. She has sent out her the needle is to the pole. She has sent out her "hordes"—she has sent her thousands into the field, for what? To sustain the Constitution and to enforce the laws; and, as they march with strong arms and brave hearts to relieve a suffering people, who have committed no offence save devo-tion to this glorious Union; as they march to the tion to this glorious Union; as they maren to the rescue of the Constitution, and to extend its benefits again to a people who love it dearly, and who have been ruthlessly torn from under its protecting zegis, !what does their Senator say to them? "I am against the entire policy of coercion." Do you ever hear a Senator who thus talks make any objection to the exercise of unconstitutional and tyrannical power by the so-called Southern Confederacy or say mard explicit is Transition of cofederacy, or say a word against its practice of co-ercion? In all the speeches that have been de-livered on that point, has one sentence against livered on that point, has one sentence against usurpation, against despotism, against the exercise of doubtful and unconstitutional powers by that Confederacy, been uttered? Oh, so! Have you heard any objection to their practising not only coercion, but usurpation? Have they not usurped government? Have they not oppressed, and are they not now tyrannizing over the people? The people of my State are coerced, bornedown, trodden beneath the iron heel of power. We spread to you for protection. You stand by We appeal to you for protection. You stand by and see us coereed; you stand by and see tyranny triumphing, and no sympathy, no kindness, no helping hand can be extended to us. Your Go reriping name can be extended to us. Total over-vernment is paralyzed; your Government is power-less; that which you have called a Government is a dream, an idle thing. You thought you had a Government, but you had none. My people are appealing to you for protection under the Con-stitution. They are arrested by hundreds and by thousands: they are dragged away from their stitution. They are arrested by hundreds and by thousands; they are dragged away from their homes and incarcerated in dungeons. They ask you for protection. Why do you not give it? Some of them are lying chained in their lowly prison-house. The only response to their murmur is the rattling and clanking of the chains that bind their limbs. The only response to their appeals is the grating of the hinges of their daugeon. When we ask for help under the Constitution, we then the desired that the Government has no power to downtrodden, and Our people are oppressed and were taught to love and respect an emply. They the United States. What is their condition as of the They are hunted and pursued like the beasts of the

ountry has been involved in the present atmosphare and adopt the Crittenden proposition we may be the senator from New Hampshire, and adopt the Crittenden proposition we may be the beginning as we see to-day, this rebellion would be beginned as a respect to the senourage the army and the mans necessary to ritialize and to hring the at the firing their rebellion, and the means necessary to ritialize and to hring the atrial their firing their rebellion, and the means necessary to rit

part of the organic law of the land. That constitu-tional amondment came here after the Senators tional amendment came here after the Senators from seven States had seceded; and yet it was passed by a two-third vote in the Senate Have you ever heard of any one of the States which had then seceded, or which has since seceded, taking up that amendment to the Constitution, and saying they would ratify it, and make it a part of that instrument? No. Does not the whole history of this rebellion tell you that it was revolution that the leaders wanted, that they started for, that they intended to have? The facts to which I have referred show how the Crittenden propofor, that they intended to have? The facts to watch I have referred show how the Crittenden proposition might have been carried; and when the Senators frem the slave States were reduced to one fourth of the members of this body, the two Houses passed a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to guaranty to the States perfect security in regard to the institution of slavery in all future time, and prohibiting Congress from legislating upon the subject.

subject.

But what more was done? After Southern Senators had treacherously abandoned the Constitution, and deserted their posts here, Congress passed bills for the organization of three new Territories, bills for the organization of three new Territories, Dakota, Nevada, and Colorado; and in the sixth section of each of those bills, after conferring, affirmatively, power on the Territorial Legislature, it went on to exclude certain powers by using a negative form of expression: and it provided, among other things, that the Legislature should have no power to legislate so as to impair the right to private property; that it should lay no tax dis-criminating against one description of property in favor of another; leaving the power on all these questions not in the Territorial Legislature, but in the people when they should come to form a State Constitution.

Now, I ask, taking the amendment to the Con-Now, I sak, taking the amendment to the Constitution, and taking the three territorial bills, embracing every square inch of territory in the possession of the United States, how much of the slavery question was left? What better compromise could have been made? Still we are told that matters might have been compromised, and that if we had agreed to compromise, bloody rebellion would not now be abroad in the land. Sir, South would not now be abroad in the land. Sir, Southern Senators are responsible for it. They stood here with power to accomplish the result, and yet treacherously, and, I may say, tauntingly, they left this Chamber, and announced that they had dissolved their connection with the Government. Then, when we were left in the hands of those whom we had been taught to believe would be Then, when we were left in the hands or mose whom we had been taught to believe would encroach upon our rights, they gave us, in the constitutional amendment and in the three territorial bills, all that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement to be a substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement to be a substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement to be a substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement to be a substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement to be a substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement to be a substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement to be a substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement to be a substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement that had been the substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement that had been the substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement that had been the substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement that had been the substantial that had ever been asked; and yet gentlement that had ever been asked; and yet gent bills, all that had ever been asked; and yet gen-tlemen talk about compromise. Why was not this taken and accepted? No; it was not compromise that the leaders wanted; they wanted power; they wanted to destroy this Government, so that they might have place and emolument for themselves. They had lost confidence in the intelligence and virtue and integrity of the people, and their cana-They had lost confidence in the intelligence and virtue and integrity of the people, and their capacity to govern themselves; and they intended to separate and form a Government, the chief cornerstone of which should be slavery, disfranchising the great mass of the people, of which we have seen constant evidence, and merging the powers of government in the hands of the few. I know what I say. I know their feelings and their sentiments. I served in the Senate here with them. I know that were a close corneration that had no more I served in the Senate here with them. I know they were a close corporation, that had no more confidence in, or respect for, the people than has the dey of Algiers. I fought that close corporation here. I knew that they were no friends of the people. I knew that Siddell and Mason and Benjamin and Ivereon and Toembs were the enemies of free government, and I know so now. I commenced the war upon them before a State seceded; and I intend to keep on fighting this great battle before the country for the perpetuity of free government. They seek to overthrow it, and to establish a despotism in its place. That is the great interests of civil liberty and free government call upon every patriot and every lover of popular rights to come forward and discharge his duty.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WHICH WE FIGHT. We see this great struggle; we see that the exer-We see this great struggle; we see that the exercise of the vital principle of government itself is denied by those who desire our institutions to be overthrown and despotism established on their ruins. If we have not the physical and moral courage to exclude from our midst men whom we believe to be unsafe depositors of public power and public trust—men whose associates were rolling off honeyed accents against coercion, and are now in the traiter's name if we have not the course to noneyed access against coercion, and are now in the traitor's camp—if we have not the courage to force these men from our midst, because we have known them, and have been personal friends with them for years, we are not entitled to sit here as Senators ourselves. Can you expect your brave men, your officers and soldiers, that are now in "the tented field," subject to all the hardships and privations portaining to a civil was like this to privations pertaining to a civil war like this, to bave courage, and to march on with patriotism to crush treason on every battle-field, when you have not the courage to expel it from your midst? Set those brave men an example; say to them by your acts and voice that you evidence your intention to put down traitors in the field, by ejecting them from your midst, without regard to former asso-dictions. I do not say these things in unkindness. I say them in obedience to duty, a high constitutional duty that I owe to my country; yes, sir, that I owe to my wife and children. By your failure to exercise the powers of this Government, by your failure to enforce the laws of the Union, I am sepa-

failure to enforce the laws of the Union, I am separated from those most dear to me. Pardon me, str, for this personal allusion. My wife and children have been turned into the street, and my house has been turned into a barracks; and for what? Because I stand by the Constitution and the institutions of the country that I have been raised to love, respect, and venerate. This is my offence. Where are my sons-in-law? One to day is lying in prison; another is forced to fly to the mountains to evade the pursuit of the hell-born and hell-bound conspiracy of disunion and secession; and when their cries come up here to you for protection, we are told, "No; I am against the entire coercive policy of the Government." THE QUESTION IN ITS PARTY ASPECT.

The speech of the Senator from California the other day had the effect in some degree, and seemed to be intended, to give the question a party tinge. If I know myself—although, as I avowed before, I am a Democrat, and expect to live and die one—I know ne party in this great struggle for the existence of my country. The argument presented by the Senator from California was, thatwe need not be in such hot pursuit of Mr. Bright, or those Senators who entertain his sentiments, who are still here, because we had been a little dilatory in expelling other traitorous Senators heretofore, and he referred us to the resolution of the Senator from Maine, [Mr. Fessenden,] which was introduced at the special session in March last, declaring that certain Senators having withdrawn, and their seats having thereby become vacant, the Secretary should omit their names THE QUESTION IN ITS PARTY ASPECT. sion in March last, declaring that certain Senators having withdrawn, and their seats having thereby become vacant, the Secretary should omit their names from the roll of the Senate. I know there seemed to be a kind of timidity, a kind of fear, to make use of the word "expel" at that time; but the fact that we declared the seats vacant, and stopped there, did not preclude us from afterwards passing a vote of censure. The resolution, which was adopted in March, merely stated the fact that Senators had withdrawn, and left their seats vacant. At the next session, a resolution was introduced to expel the other Senators from the seceded States, who did not attend in the Senate; and my friend (Mr. Latham) moved to strike out of that very resolution the word "expelled," and insert "vacated;" so that I do not think he ought to be much offended at it. I simply allude to it to show how easy it is for us to forget the surrounding circumstances that influenced our action at the time it took place. We know that a year ago there was a deep and abiding hope that the rebellion would not progress as it has done, that it would cease; and that there might be circumstances which, at one time, would, to some extent, justify us in allowing a wide margin which, at another period of time, would be wholly unjustifiable.

All this, however, amounts to nothing. We have a case now before us that requires our action, and we should act upon it conscientiously in view of the facts which are presented. Because we neglected to expel traitors before, and omitted to have them arrested, and permitted them to go away freely, and afterwards declared their seats vacant because they had gone, we are not now prevented from expelling a Senator who is not worthy to be in the Senate. I do not say that other traitors may not be punished yet. I trust in God the time will come, and that before long, when these traitors can be overtaken in the aggregate, and we may mete out to them condign punishment, such

traitors can be overtaken in the aggregate, and we may mete out to them condign punishment, such as their offence deserves. I know who was for arresting them. I know who declared their conduct to be treason, here in their midst. I told when we sak for help under the Constitution, we down that the grating of the hinges of their dangeon. When we sak for help under the Constitution, we down that the Government has no power to were taught to love and reference we remarkly. They the United States. What is their condition and a second the forest by the seconds and disaution hordes who are to be the second and disaution hordes who are to be the second and disaution hordes who are the forest by the seconds and disaution hordes who are to be the second and disaution hordes who are to be the second and disaution hordes who are to be the second and disaution hordes who are the second and disaution hordes who are to be second and disaution hordes who are to be second and disaution hordes who are the second horder than the second horder them it was treason, and they might make the best COMPROMISE.

the olden time, and let us gather around it, and inscribe as our motto, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." Let us gather around it, and while it hangs floating beneath the cross, let us exclaim, "Christ first, our country next." Oh, how gladly rejoiced I should be to see the dove returning to the ark, indicating that land was found, and that the mighty storm had abated. I trust the time will soon come when we can do as I trust the time will soon come when we can do as they did in the olden time, when the morning stars sang together, and all creation proclaimed the glory of God. Then let us do our duty in the Se-nate, and in the councils of the nation, and thereby stimulate our officers and soldiers to do theirs

A Pennsylvanian Defends the Pennsylvania Troops in Kentucky. The following letter, which we find in the Cincinnati Gazette, explains itself: A special correspondent of your paper, writing from Munfordsville, Ky., in describing the conduct of certain regiments on the 17th inst., speaks thus of the Ponnsylvanians:

The Seventy-seventh and the Seventy-ninth
Pennsylvania remained in the entrenchments.
Four companies of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania
were sent out to make a reconnoissance to Horse Cave. Arriving at that point, they heard firing, which seemed to come from their rear, when they suddenly conceived the idea that it was the enemy, and that they were likely to be cut off. This was enough; it is believed the Pennsylvanians became panic-stricken.

At Horse Cave, where the railroad and turn-

At Horse Cave, where the railroad and turnpike diverge, part took the turnpike and part the
railroad, coming together again at Rowlett's Station. Which party it was that despatched the
courier, is not clear; most likely the party that
returned by the pike. Judge of the mutual surprise when they metat Rowlett's. It was supposed
the firing was on our left, and "played the will-o'the wisp caper which so frightened the Pennsylvanians."

In the hurried retreat of the Pennsylvanians,
they scattered the report that the enemy were ap-

they scattered the report that the enemy were approaching to attack us.

These statements are incorrect. Pennsylvanians little desire that kind of bravery which appears only in newspapers; but, when a discreditable imputation is cast upon their courage, and bravery, and military demeanor, they are not willing to pass it approficed, unanawered, or unrabilited. mintary demeanor, they are not wining to pass it annoticed, unanswered, or unrebuked.

Now for the facts. On the morning of the 17th inst. a detachment of one hundred and eighty men from the Seventy-ninth Regiment P. V., by request, started on a reconnoissance in the direction of Horse Cave. At one P. M. distant firing was heard—musketry soon followed by artillery. Simultaneously with this a bugle signal was detected to proceed from some point in front o'your outlying picket The signal was thought by a bugler who was with the remaining companies of the Seventy-ninth (or tour of duty at the outposts) to come from his bugle comrade, who accompanied the reconnoiting party. unnoticed, unanswered, or unrebuked. the reconnoitring party.

As the shrill tones were transmitted from hill-top

As the shrill tones were transmitted from hill-top to hill-top, they were ascertained to be the "rally for skirmishers." Two citizens of Kentucky, and a captain from the same State, came hurriedly in, and informed Col. H., commanding the Seventy-ninth, that his scouts were attacked by a superior force, and also that the enemy was advancing in a large body. This same Kentucky captain carried the news to the interior, and not the Pennsylvanians, as asserted by the special correspondent of the Gazette. the Gazette.

Col H., of the Seventy-ninth, feeling it a duty to move forward a short distance to the support of his own scouts, ordered a signal sounded for five companies to rally into the centre; also sent a messenger to Col. I..., of the Seventy-seventh, to occupy temporarily the outposts thus rendered vacant. Two companies of the Seventy-ninth—one on the right, and the other on the left—remained firmly at their posts. Regiment after regiment filed over the pentoon bridge; some occupying positions within the entrenchments, others passed a few hundred yards beyond, but aside from the pike, the ap-

proaches by which an enemy might have entered were guarded by unaided Pennsylvanians.

Your correspondent states that the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth P. V. remained in the orthogology. entrenchments.

This is incorrect. Not a single member of the This is incorrect. Not a single member of the Seventy-ninth was, at any time during the excitement, within or behind the breastworks. Three companies of the Seventy-seventh were promptly placed under the command of Colonel H., of the Seventy-ninth. The remaining companies were distributed at the outposts, and held in reserve. "It is believed the Pennsylvanians were panic-stricken," undoubtedly, by your correspondent, who seems to have been on the north side of the river, at least two miles from any danger. Let us who seems to have been on the north side of the river, at least two miles from any danger. Let us ease. The reconncitring party proceeded to Horse Cave, and was welcomed, or rather greeted, there as the first detachment of the Federal army.

The scouts returned in good order, in a body, The scouts returned in good order, in a body, were not alarmed, neither were they aware any alarm had been given. Those led by Col. H. to aid his detachment marched southward about two miles, when an official messenger ordered the forces to retreat.

Col. H. directed no one to transmit intelligence

to headquarters, and was really astonished to learn opon his return that the whole division was called out to repel an attack.

From the above, it is clear that the "will-o'-wisp's caper" did not frighten the Pennsylvanians; and, as no retreat was made, the statement that the report of the enemy's approach being scattered, merges into the common error that disscattered, merges into the common error that distinguishes your correspondent's letter.

'They met at Rowlett's Station.'' No such thing. They met at the point of starting. These are the facts. Your renders may decide the question of cowardice for themselves. It is to be regretted that any falsehoods, so grave in their tendency, should ever have emanated from military sources. Doubly so when we reflect that, although from many States, we are one soldiery, enlisted under one banner, ready to bathe its glorious folds in the warmest blood of our bosoms, and as one people looking down to futurity for the benefits and blessings which those who now fight our battles must secure. Pennsylvanians have a profound contempt for unearned laurels. They do not covet plaudits undeserved, but their indignation at this wanton essault upon their courage and valor can be better

deserved, but their indignation at this wanton assault upon their courage and valor can be better imagined than described.

They claim (and challenge dispute) to have gone, at this date, several miles further into the enemy's country than any other troops in the central division; never to have been caught in a trap; never to have had buildings or wood fired within two hundred yards of their picket-lines; never to have permitted the destruction of property in full view of their posts. I have much to speak of the noble manner in which Ohio and other Western States responded to the call for succor from loyal Kentucky. I have much to speak of Kentucky herself; of all the generals, but still more to say to your readers, that, under the leadership of the accomplished General Negley and three gallant colonels, the Pennsylvanians propose to carve their fortunes by deeds, and to write the glad gallant colonels, the Pennsylvanians propose to carvo their fortunes by deeds, and to write the glad or mournful tale of their military career with their swords. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JOHN E. ADDICKS, THOMAS S. FERNON, JOHN SPARHAWK, COMMITTER OF THE MONTH. LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. At the Merchants' Exchange, rintagerphia.

Ship Robert Cushman, Otis. Liverpool, soon
Ship Atalanta, Whitmore. Liverpool, soon
Ship Frank Boult, Morse. Liverpool, soon
Bark Isabella C Jones, Holmes. Liverpool, soon
Brig W M Dodge, Anderson Rio de Janeiro, soon
Schr Annie, Le Blanc. Port Spain, soon MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1862.

Bark Oak, Byder, 6 days from Boston, with mase to Twells & Co.
Schr Electric Flash, Ayres, 6 days from Fortune Bay, NF, with fish to captain.

Bark Sea Eagle, Howes, Trimuau, 1.

BY TRLEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., Feb 4.

The barks Washington Butcher and Major Norton, both from Palermo, are at the Breakwater, and an English brig, name not known, is coming in. Wind N.

Yours, &c., JOHN P. MARSHALL. Bark Sea Eagle, Howes, Trinidad, T Wattson & Sons. MEMOBANDA.

mehip Kennebec, Garton, hence, arrived at New

Steamsing Removes, Garton, nearce, arrived as Aron York 3d inst.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus) Hashagen, cleared at N York 3d inst. for Philadelphia.

Ship Judah Touro, Hanscom, for Philadelphia 21st, was adv at Liverpool 16th ult.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, for Philadelphia 12th inst, Bark Mindia Galason, sailed from Palermo 23d ult. for New York.

Bark Sharston, King, from Itio us ——in via Delamore 2d inst.

Brig Madeira, (Br.) Morton, cleared at New York 3d inst. for Philadelphia inst. for Philadelphia.

Brig Wm H Parks, McAlvey, hence for Bath, was repairing at Bermuda 18th uit, and would get away in 8 or days. Brig Andrew Peters, Walls, sailed from Messina 11th ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig Trenton, Cunningham, from Surinam for Boston.

was spoken 10th ult, lat 23 42, long 59 30, with loss of topmast, and would put into 8t Thomas.

Schr J B Bleecker, Edwards, cleared at New York 3d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr L P Pharo, Cranmer, at Baltimore 2d inst. from New York. New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MEDITERRANEAN—BLACK SEA—LIGHT ON VOLISK SPIT, BIVER BUG.—The Imperial Ministry of Marine in Russia has given notice that, on and after the 10th day of October, 1861, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Volisk Spit, in the river Bug.

The light is a fixed white light, wisible when bearing from N/E round by west to SE/S. It is elevated 30 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fifth order.

The tower is round, 36 feet high, and painted red. It stands on piles eastward of a battery, at 10 fathoms from the extremity of the spit, in lat 40 41 N, long 54 40 E of Greenwich.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 5 deg W in 1861. By command of their Lordships.

JOHN WASHINGTON, Hydrographer.

BUSINESS NOTICES. JOHN A. ALLDERDICE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Has resumed the Practice of his Profession at
NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE. [is28-3m* OPPENHEIMER, MERCHAN. A OPPENHEIMER, MERCHAN.
DISE BROKEB in all branches of trade, and manufacturer of every description of Army Goods, No. 48 South THIRD Street, west side, second story, Philadelphia.

HOBNEA.8 WAR PRESS."

The intense interest everywhere felt in the mighty con test in which the Armies and Fleets of the Nation are ON THE POTOMAC, IN WESTERN VIRGINIA,

IN KENTUCKY, IN MISSOUBI, TRACOL AND WITH WA and elsewhere, and the existing demand for a Weekly the thrilling events of this exciting and ever-memorable period, acceptable alike to Soldiers in Camp, to Peaceful Firesides, to those who wish to obtain the latest war news; and to those who desire to preserve in a convenient orm, for future reference, a correct History of the Great Bebellion, has induced me to commence, on **SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861,**

the publication of a GREAT WAR PAPER, (in lieu of the present issue of the Weekly Press,) to be called "FORNEY'S WAR PRESS." It will be printed in superior style, on a large quarto sheet of eight pages, and each number will present the following ATTRACTIVE A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING, Blustrating an event of the War, or a MAP of seme lo

cality where important operations are in contemplation A RECORD OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS from all parts of ithe country, received during each week by Mail and by Telegraph, from numerous SPECIAL COLBESPONDENTS, and all other reliable sources of

THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL," whose epistles from Washington during the last three years have been singularly correct in their statements and predictions, and whose comments upon public affairs have been copied and read with deep interest through-

A THRILLING SKETCH OR TALE, titustrative of the romantic incidents connected with the War; GLEANINGS FROM THE BICH TREASURES OF WAR-WIT AND WAR-POETRY, that are eligited by the mighty events now transpiring; ABLE EDITORIALS ON THE GREAT QUESTIONS

OF THE DAY;

THE LATEST LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS: A SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE interesting to all Denominations; IMPORTANT ARTICLES FROM FIRST-CLASS WRITERS;

ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS, Including the Cattle Markets of Philadelphia. New York. and other places, the Money Market, and Reports of the Prices of Produce and Merchandise.

Efforts will constantly be made to introduce such new features as will render the "WAR PRESS" one of the most popular and attractive Journals of the country. II, ontrary to general expectations, the war should be suddenly brought to a close, its columns will be filled with article that will prove deeply interesting to its readers.

TERMS: Three copies, one year...... 5 00 Five copies, one year..... 5 00 copies, \$120. We also offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS! To every Subscriber remitting us \$2 we will forward by mail a first-rate, new, large COLORED MAP of the Southern States, which gives the most useful and comprehensive view of the Seat of War, and descriptions of the important localities of the South, that has yet been unblished. Its retail price is fifty cents, and it is well werth double that sum. We will also forward one copy of this Map to any person who sends us a club of three, of five, or of ten sub-Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers.

accompanied with \$24, will be entitled to an extra copy (for the getter of the club,) and also to a copy of the In order to further stimulate individual exertion to extend the circulation of the "WAR PRESS," we offer the following liberal premiums: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH! will be presented to the person or persons who may pro-

1862 ; FIFTY DOLLARS the same period, and

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS The conditions of the foregoing premiums require all subscriptions to be paid in advance for ONE YEAR, at

ALL POSTMASTERS, and other loyal citizens, are carnestly solicited to assist in extending the circulation of the "WAB PRESS."
They may rest assured that they will thereby not only secure to subscribers a first-rate journal, but one which will be an earnest champion of the vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union. SPECIMEN COPIES will be furnished to those who request them. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms ALWAYS CASH, in advance. All Letters to be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY, "PRESS' 'Office, 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINES AND LIQUORS. DURE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO POBTO WINE, BOTTLED IN POBTUGAT IN 1829.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S,

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROprietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COCMAC BRANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & REFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHISKY.
Buchanan's Coal IIa Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.
OANTWELL & KEFFER,
Seutheast corner GEBMANTOWN Avenus
and MASTER Street. ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

PUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south-east corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA
WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine,
the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southcest corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER
Btreet.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED,
A 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, CHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

223-17 CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED,

TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED
AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invisation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all
parts of the city, with punctuality.
The undersigned is at all times prespered to present, for
the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unspecessary profusion
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as
heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage.

HENEY JONES, Caterer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPEUCE.
ocl-fm RAISINS —300 boxes Layer Raisins :

300 half boxes Layer Raisins;
300 boxes M B Bunch Baisins;
300 boxes M B Bunch Baisins.
and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
if No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. A NTI-FRICTION METAL, JAMES YOCOM, Jr.,
DRINKER'S ALLEY,
ja13-2m* Bet. Front and Second, Bace and Arch sta.

BROOMCORN, HANDLES, TWINE, &c.; Brooms, Buckets, &c., for sale by G. B. BLAKISTON, Commission Merchant, jalo-3m 22 South WATER Street. HANGING VASES. ANGING VASES.

Ornamental Flower Pota.
Parlor Vases for Growing Flowers.
Baskets for Jardiniers.
Pedestals with Vase for Flowers.
Antique Vases for Mantels.
Vases Renaissance for Parlor.
Bustic and Terra Cotta Vases.
Lava Flower Pots and Vases.
Garden Vases and Pedestals.
Brackets for Busts and Figures.
With a great variety of articles suitable for Ohristmas presents, for sale retail and to the trade.
Warerooms 1010 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
dell

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

Eavon's Duck Awning Twills of all descriptions, for fents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Govers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Ball Twins, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., 1894-15 LARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces

prime Leaf lard;
50 tierces White Grease,
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MULEPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

ENSURANCE COMPANIES. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825. Office, southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCE On Yessels, Cargo. To all parts of the world. Cargo, To be Freight,
INLAND INSURANCES
Canals, Lakes, and I On Goods, by Bivers, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriages
to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSUBANCES
On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwellinghouses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861. 49,995 37 25,000 00 89,561 25 119,448 17

24,075 00 20,000 00 Company, principal and interest guarantied by the City of Phi-ladelphia..... 14.587 50 Jadelphia...
5,000 100 Shares Stock Pennsylvania
Baltroad Company...
Bills receivable for insurances made....
Bonds and Mortgages Bonds and Mortgages.

Real Estate.

Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on
Marine Policies. Interest, and other
Debts due the Company.

Strop and Stock of sundry Insurance and
other Companies, \$11,843—estimated va-43,131 97 4.086 00

51,615 36 2869,126 37 William Martin,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John B. Penrose,
John C. Davis,
James Traquair,
William Eyre, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William G. Lindwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Dr. R. M. Huston,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Charles Kelly,
WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

TIME RELIANCIE DIRECTORS. James Traquair,
William Eyre, Jr.,
James C. Hand.
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Dr. B. M. Huston,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig. George G. Leip Hugh Craig, Charles Kelly,

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSUBANCE COMPANY OF PRILADELPHIA. OFFICE No. 806 WALNUT STREET, Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRM, on Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture Goods, Wares, and Mer-chandise, in town or

CASH CAPITAL, \$231,110.00—ASSETS \$317,142.04, Which is invested as follows, viz:
In first mortgage on city property, worth
double the amount.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage ioan, at par....ennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent, se-Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent, second mortgage loan, (830,000).

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan.

Ground rent, first-class.

"lateral loans, well secured.

City of Philadelphia 6 per cent loan.

Commercial Bank stock.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock.

The Beliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock.

The Deleware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock.

Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip.

Bills receivable.

\$317,142 0 The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the PROFITS of the Company, without liability for LOSSES.

LEASES promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS. Olem Tingley,
William R. Thompson,
Frederick Brown,
William Stevenson,
John B. Worrell,
E. L. Carson,
Robert Toland,
G. D. Bosengarten,
Charles S. Wood,
James S. Woodward,
James S. Woodward,
CLEM TINGLEY, President.

B. M. HINGHMAN. Secretary. B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary. fe22

February 16, 1861. A NTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Authorized Capital \$400,000—CHABTER PERPETUAL.;
Office No. 511 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

Fire, on Buikings, Furnation,

Fally.

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

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,
Davis Pearson,
Peter Sieger,
J. E. Baum.
John R. Blekiston,
John K. Dean,
Joseph MaxSeld,
WM. F. Dean,
WILLIAM ESHEB, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice President.

WM. F. DEAN, Vice President. FIRE INSURANCE.

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

DIRECTORS.

William Morean. 1 Robert Figures. William Morgan,
Francis Cooper,
George L. Dougherty,
James Martin,
James Duross,
Matthew McAleer,
Bernard Rafferty,
Thomas J. Hemphill,
Thomas Fisher,
Francis McManus,
FRA DIBUOTORS.

Robert Fianigan,
Michael McGeory,
Edward McGeoren,
Fhomas B. McCormick,
John Bromley,
Francis Falla,
John Cassady,
fill,
Hernard H. Hulsemann,
Oharles Clare,
Michael Cahill.
FRANCIS COOPER, President.
ATT, Socretary.

BERNARD BAFFERTY, Secretary. TNSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICE Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WAL-NUT Street, between DOCK and THIED Streets, Philadelphia. INCOBPOBATED in 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL. PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY

Charles Macalester,
William S. Smith,
John B. Austin,
William R. White,
George H. Stuart,
Edward C. Knight.

Market S. Lowis,
George C. Carson,
Knight. HENBY D. SHERREBD, President, WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. jy29-tz A MERICAN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY. Incorporated 1810. CHARTER
PERPETUAL. No. 810 WALNUT Street, above Third, Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus, in-vested in sound and available Securities, continues to insure on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Ves-sols in port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Preperty. All Losses liberally and promptly adjusted.
DIRECTORS. Thomas B. Maris, John Welsh, Samuel C. Morton, Patrick Brady, John T. Lewis, James B. Campbell, Edmund G. Dutilh, Charles W. Poultney, Israel Morris. John T. Lewis,
THOMAS B. MARIS, President
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary. fe22-t

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSU-BANUE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESTENUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE IMBURY AND ANOTHER PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE IMBURY AND ANOTHER PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE IMBURY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND ANSIGNEES, Trustees, and Guardians, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees, and Guardians. rustees, and Guardians.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861. Bank, insurance, railroad, sanal stocks, &c. 97,647 49 Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c.... 38,206 14

\$1,071,188 02 DANIEL L. MILLER, Provident.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President. JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary. EXCHANGE INSURANCE COM-LYCHANGE INSUKANGE CON INSUKAN

BIOTIAD CON, Secretary. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. (FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.) COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS. F. Ratchford Starr,
William McKee,
Halbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj T. Tredick,
Henry Wharton,
F. RATOHFORD STARE, President. DIRECTORS.

TIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVE—
LY.—The PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY. Incorporated 1825. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 510 WALMUT Street, opposite Independsence Source. ence Square.

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

BIRECTORS.
son,
II,
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
104,
Jelin Devereus,
us,
Thomas Smith. Jonathan Patterson, Quintin Campbell, Alexander Benson, William Montelius, Isaac Hamlehurst,
JONATHAN PATTERSON, President
WILLIAM G. OROWELL, Secretary. AMS.-1,000 pieces sugar-cured City-smoked Hams for eale by
O. O. SADLEB & OO.,
as 108 ABOH Street, 2d door above Frent.

OLD LEAD—8 barrels just received per schooner Associated, for sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, not 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. DRIED APPLES.—66 sacks new Western Dried Apples;
7 bbls new Western Dried Apples.
Just received and in store. For sale by MUEPHY & KOONS, is 7-id NORTH WHARVES.

RAILROAD LINES. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK BOUTE. 1862. 1862.

THE CAPACITY OF THE ROAD IS NOW RQUAL
TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY.
THE CREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.
Facilities for the transportation of passengers to and Facilities for the transportation of passengers to and from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Sh. Paul Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all other fown in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, are unsurpasses for speed and comfort by any other route. Sleeping and moking cars on all the trains.

THE EXPRESS BUNS DAILY: Mail and Fast

sodation.

Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Buf-alo, Niagara Falis, and intermediate points, leaving hiladelphia at 8 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., go directly through.

For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any port on the navigable rivers of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.

The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are, at all times, as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. their freight to this Company, can rely with conits speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions apply to or address the Agents of the Company.

8. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.

D. A. STEWALL, PROPERTY. CLARKE & Co., Chicago. LEECH & Co., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South LEECH & CO., No. 17 Washington street, Boston,
MAGRAW & KOONS, No. 80 North street, Baltimon
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Palla.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOOH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona. jyl-ti NORTH PENNSYL-TOB BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUOR
OHUNK, HAZLETON, EASTON, ECKLEY, &c.
WINTER ABRANGEMENT.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861, Passonger Trains will leave FEODT and WILLOW Streets,
Philadelphia, delly, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Philodelphia, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
At 6.40 A. M., (Express,) for Bethlehem, Allentown,
Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, &c.
At 2.45 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 At 5.05 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauco At 5.00 F. m., for Bennehm, Alentown, Manos Ohunk, &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 the shortest and most desirable route to all points in the Lehigh coal region.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 7.07 A. M., 9.18 A. M., and 5.32 P. M.

. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6.30 A. M. and 3.20 P. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 6.60 A. M.
ON SUNDAYS—Philadelphia for Fort Washington

On and after MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1862.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:
FOR Baltimore at 3,30 A. M., 5,15 A. M., 11,35 A. M.,
(Express) and 11,00 P. M.
For Chester at 8,15 A. M., 11,25 A. M., 3,45 and 11,00

For Williams A. M. and 3.45 P. M. For New Castle at 8.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. For Milford at 8.15 A. M. For Millord at 8.10 A. M.

For Salisbury at 8.16 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA:

Leave Baltimore at 8.30 A. M. (Express), 1.06 P. M.

(Express), 5.20, and 7 P. M. (Express), 1.06 P. M.

(Express), 5.20, and 7 P. M. (Express), 1.06 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 7.30 and 11.88 A. M., 4.15, 8 45, and 9.50 P. M.

Leave Ralisbury at 2.35 P. M.

Leave Row Gratte at 11 A. M. and 8.10 P. M.

Leave New Castle at 11 A. M. and 8.10 P. M.

Leave Chestor at 8.20 A. R., 12.15, 4.50, and 9.30 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations is 20 and 7 P. M. for Dover and intermediate stations

5.20 and 7 P. M; for Dover and intermediate sta 1.05 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE: Leave Wilmington at 4.30 A. M., 9.25 A. M., 12.35 P. M., and 12 10 a. M. TREIGHT TRAIN, with Passenger Car attached,
will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate
laces at 5.10 P. M. Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7.10 P. M. places at 7.10 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chester, Wilmington, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, and Baltimore at 8.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 8.45 A. M. BLANCORS ST. 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 2.05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS ONLY:
At 3.30 A. M. and 11.00 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.
3e28-tf S. M. FELTON, Prosident. PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

AND READING EA ILROAD

ING, and HARRISBUEG, on and after November 4, 1261

MOENING LINES, DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave New Depot, corner of EROAD and CALLOW
HILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances

on Thirteenth and on Callowhill streets, bat 8 A. M., con
necting at Harrisburg with the PENNSYLVANIA

BAILROAD 4.16 P. M. train, running to Pittsburg; the

CUMBERLAND VALLEY 1.50 P. M. train running to

CENTRAL EALEOAD 1.20 P. M. train running to Scn
bury, 20.

AFTERNOON LINES.

Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOW
HILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances

on Thirteenth and on Callowhill sts.), for POTTSVILLE

and HARRISBURG, at 2.15 P. M., DALLOW
HILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances

on Thirteenth and on Callowhill sts.), for POTTSVILLE

and HARRISBURG, at 2.15 P. M., DALLOW, connect
ing at Harrisburg with the Northern Central Bailroad,

for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, 20. Express Train

from New York via Easton makes close connection with

the Beading Mail and Accommodation Trains, connect
ing at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central 2.15

A. M. Train running west. For BEADING only, at

4.30 P. M., DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

DISTANCES VIA PHILADELPHIA, Miles.

To Pheenixylile. 28

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Miles. Philadelphia and Reading 6 and Lebanon Valley B. B Millersburg. 142
Treverton Junction 158
Sunbury 169
Northumberland 171 Northern Central Bailroad. Lewisburg......17 Sunbury and Eric R. k

October 30, 1861. FALL AND WIN-TER ARRANGEMENT.— PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NORRIS-TOWN RAILBOAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, October 28, 1861, until further

On and atter alonaly, october 24, 1984, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.05, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10%, and 11% P. M.

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

The 8% A. M. train from Germantown stops at Duy's and Tioga only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.05 A. M., 2, 7, and 10% P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL BALLEOAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 11, A. M., 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10% P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7,10, 8, 10, 10, 10, A. M., 12, 40, 8, 40, P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.10, 8.10, 10.10, A.M., 12.40, 8.40, 6.40, 7.40, and 9.10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphis, 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.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphis, 63, 9.05, 11.05 A. M., 1%, 8.06, 4%, 6.05, and 8.06 P. M.
Leave Norristown, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1%, 4%, and 6 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.

ON SUNDAYS. UN SUNDAIS.
Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Leave Norristown, 7 ¼ A. M., 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNE.
Leave Philadelphia, 6¼, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 8.05, 4½,
6.05, and 3.05 P. M. Liesve Manayunk; 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 11% A. M., 2, 5, nd 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

accident Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER BOAD.

VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1861, the trains will leave PHILADELPHIA, from the Depot, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8.30 A.M., 4.15, and 6.45 F. M., and will leave the corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, (West Philadelphia, at 17 minutes after the starting time from the delphia,) 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 Bailroad for Concord, Kennett, Oxford, &c., &c.

HENRY WOOD,
Superintendent

Remett, Oxford, &c., &c.

henney Wood,

no25-if

PHILADELPHIA

AND BRADING RAILBOAD OO., (Office 227 South Fourth street.)

FRILADELPHIA, April 27, 1861.

SEASON TICKETS.

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

Beeson school-tickets may also be had at 32 per cent. discount. discount.
These tickets will be sold by the Treasurer at No. 237
South FOURTH Street, where any further information
can be obtained.

BRADFORD,
Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA AND ELMIRA B. B. LINE.

1862 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. For WILLIAMSPORT, SCRANTON, ELMIRA, and all points in the W. and N. W. Passenger Trains leave Depot of Phils. and Reading R. R., cor. Broad and Callowhill streets, at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. daily, except Sundays.
QUICKEST ROUTE from Philadelphia to points in Northern and Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, &c., &c. Baggage checked through to Buifalo, Niagara Falls, or intermediate points.
Through Express Freight Train for all points above, leaves daily at 6 P. M.
For further information apply to JOHNS. HILLIS, General Agent.
THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL, and N. W. cor.
SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

SALES BY AUCTION. L'URNESS, BRINLEY, & CO.. 429 OHESENUT STREET. SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY

GOODS.

On Fribay Morning,
February 7, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, fer cash—
400 lots of French, British, and American dry good
comprising a decirable assertment of seasonal Argonoft,
SF Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale. DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC-TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street. ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH SKING

GOODS.

This Morning,
LINEN CAMBREC HANDERSCHIEFS.

Also, a full line of ladies' and gents' % and 3; plain and hemstiched linen cambric banekerchiefs.

WHITE GOODS.

Also, an invoice of cambric jaconet and Swiss muslins.

Sho, ladies' gents' and children's hose smit ball-hose.

Also, a line of custom-made shirts, shirt fronts, collors, &c., from a city retail stock.

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Also, at commencement of sale, 10 o'clock precisely, STOUR OF BEADITH OF CLOCK Precisely, the balance of a stock of clothing, comprising coats, pants, and vests, for gents and youths.

SATINETTS.

Also, 50 pieces superior printed satinetts,

STOOK OF A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL MOSIERY, EMPROIDERY, AND TRIMMING STORE, This Morning, February 5, at 10 o'clock, compris ming ribbons, fancy caps, &c., being the entire stock of a first-class retail store. Also, on Wednesday morning, an invoice of ludies', misses', and children's steel spring hoop skirts. Also, a line of cotton hosiery.

Also, an assortment of Germantown funcy knit goods.

B. HÖPPIN & CO., AUCTION-LA. EERS, 242 MARKET STREET. GENERAL SALE OF DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c. On Thresday Morning,
January 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing a desirable assortto which the attention of the trade is requested.

BUCK GAUNTET*.

Included in sale of Thursday morning will be found a full line of buck gauntlets, of the very best manufacture and finds. and finish.

Cloods open for examination, with catalogues, early
on morning of sale. DHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-EERS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE Sta.

LARGE PGITIVE SALE OF 1,200 CASES DOOTS, SHOES, BRUGANS, AND GUM SHOES, On Thursday Morning,

February 6, at 10 o'clock, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, 1,200 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, grain, and thick boots, brogans, gaiters, and Wellingten boots; wemen's, nisses, and children's goat, calf, and kip boots, shoes, at d lasting gaiters. Also, city-made goods, and first gnality gun overshoes.

Goods open for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, southeast
corner of SIXTH and RACE Streets.

ON SUNDAYS. Philadelphia for Fort Washington
at 9.30 a. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 4 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 2.45 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Take NOTICE.

The highest possible price is loaned on goods at Nathans' Principal Establishment, southeast corner of Sixth and Race streets. At least one-third more than at any other establishment in this city.

NATHANS' PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISH.

NATHANS' PR wetchman on the premises.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS.

ALL LARGE LOANS MADE AT THIS, THE

"PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT."

CHARGES GREATLY REDUCED.

AT PRIVATE SALE, AT LESS THAN HALF USUAL STORE PRICES. For Wilmington at 3.30 A. M., 8.15 A. M., 11.36 A. M.,

Gold and silver watches of every description, from one dellar to one hundred dollars each, gold chains, fashionable jewelry, diamonds, &c.

SHIPPING. BOSTON AND PHILA-DELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE—SAIL-ING FROM EACH PORT EVERY TEN DAYS—From PINE-STREET WHABF, Philadelphia, and LONG WHAE', Boston.

The new steamer SAXON, 1,106 tons, Captain MATTHEWS, will sail from Philadelphis on WEDNESDAY
morning. February 5, at 10 o'cleck.
Freight taken at fair rates,
Insurance one-half that by sail vessels.

Insurance one-half that by sail vessels.

Sippers are requested to send Bills of Lading and slip
receipts with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations)
apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.

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

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

FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF WASBINGTON... Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.

EDINBURGH ... Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

ETNA ... Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

And every Saturday throughout the year, from PIER No. 44 N. R.

Tower Buildings.
In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN.
18 Dixon street. ap3-ti LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK

By order of the Secretary of State, all passenger, leaving the United States are required to procure passengers before going on board the steamer.

10HN G. DALE, Agent. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United State
will require to have PASSPORTS from the authorities of
their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary
of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent st

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Hasbon.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Oapt. E. G. Lott.
ASIA, Oapt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN.
Capt. Gook. EUROPA, Capt. Mockley
NIAGARA, J. Capt. Magnetic
Niagara

103 STATE Street, Box FOR NEW YORK.

Barian Canal.

Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Ocphany receive freight and leave daily at 2 F. M.; delive a
fing their cargoes in New York the following days.

Freights taken at reasonable rates.

WM. P. CLYDE, Agent,
No. 14 SOUTH-WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
15 EAST BIVER, New YORK. sul-tf Piers 14 and 15 EAST BIVER, New York. FOR NEW YORK. The will commence their business for the season on Monday 18th instant.

Their steamers are now receiving freight at Second Fier above Walnut street.

Terms accommodating. Apply to W. M. BAIRD & CC., 254 South Delaware Avenue. RAILROAD LINES.

1862.

ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILAPREPHIA AND TRENTON HAILHOAD CO.'S
LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW
YORK AND WAY PLACES. Ticket. 225
At 6½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City,
Evening Mail. 300
At 12 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Southern Mail. 300
At 5 P. M., via Camblen and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—lat Class Ticket. 225
Do. 21 Class do. 150
The&K P. M. Line runs daily, Sundays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily.
For Water Gap, Stroutsburg, Sorshon, Wilkesbarre, Montroce, Great Bend, &c., at 7.10 A. M. from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Bailroad.
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidore, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7.10 A. M. and 3 P. M. from Kensington Depot; (the 7.10 A. M. Line connects with train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3.35 P. M.)
For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Freehold, at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 and 9½ A. M., and 3, 5, 6.30, and 12 P. M. from Kensington.
For Pristol, and intermediate stations, at 11½ A. M. from Kensington.
For Primyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12½, 1, 4, 5, and 5½ P. M.

**F For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Dopot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Dopot, and on the arrival of each train run from the Dopot. THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL, and N. W. cor.
SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

WEST OHESTER

RAILROAD TRAINS via PENNSTLVANIA RAILROAD, leave depot, corner BLETENTH and MARKET Streets, at S.A. M., 1230-124

BY LOAD TRAINS VIA PENNSTLVANIA RAILROAD, leave depot, corner BLETENTH and MARKET Streets, at S.A. M., 1200-124

WM. R. GATZMEB, Agent WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION. M. Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street,
(Formerly Nos. 67 and 69.) THOMAS & SONS, PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STORES AT THE EXCHANGE ON TUESDAYS. REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. We have a large amount of rest estate at private sale, including every description of city and country property. Printed lists may be have at the autoffon Store. SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FIRE PROOF CHESTO, COUNTEL, LAKSE CLASS GASSES, AND SIFILING, PAINTINGS AND TREBAY-INGS, MILITARY COATS AND JACKETS, CAR-

CARD.—The 600 shares work advertised for to day is REAL ESTATE, STOURS, LOANS, &c. TEB. 4. VALUABLE ROBLING MILL AND PARM, 35 eres, with superior water-power, stone munsion, tens sures, &c., four miles from Costesville, Chester count THREE-STORY ERICK STORE AND DWELL-ING. No. 1923 Callowbill street: THREE.STORY ERRUE STORE AND DWELL-ING. No. 1923 Gallowill street:
VAJUABLE FARM, Theren, Shester county, Pas GROUND-BENT, \$5 per annum.
LOANS AND STUZK.
\$2,007 Seekuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine Builroad Company, for account of when it may concern.
60 shares Mariaburg Britge Company.
Assigness Sale (Consolidated) Stock Caflawisse Built-road Company.
5 shares Majudelphia and Muyre de Grace Steam Tow-hoat Company.

5 shares American Academy of Music, 5 shares American Academy of Music, 1 share in the Mercantile Library Company. I first mortgage 6 per cent, coupen bond (\$500) of the ogan county Hining and Manufacturing Company of irginia.

1 share same company, par \$100;

5 shares American Academy of Music, with ticket.

\$3,000 bWATARA RAIJIROAD. For account of whom it may concern— 6 bonds (\$500 on h) Swatara Railinad Company. EXECUTOR'S SALE. Estate of Alexander Tower, dec'd—
20 shars Reliance Insurance Company, par 260.

20 shars Reliance Insurance Company, per \$60.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENC 1-PLATE MIRRORS, HIANO-FORTES, BEDS AND BEDDING,

BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE &c.

On Thursday Morning,

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

Also, 2 superior fire-proof safes, made by Farrell & Berning. Catalogues ready the day presions to anis.

Sale No. 117 North Tenth Street.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
On Priday Morning,
February 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 117 North Tenth street, the heat household furniture of a family doclining housekeeping. Also, the kitchen furniture.

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

MACHINERY AND IRON.

PENN STEAM ENGINE
LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MARERS, BLACKSMITHE, and FOUNDERS, liarling, for many years, NEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MARRES, BLAOKSMITHE, and FOUNDERS, laving, for many years,
been in successful operation, and been exclusively exgaged in building and repairing Marine and Biver Brgines, high and low pressure, Iron Boats, Water Tenkry,
Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services it
the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stamenary, havine
wite of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to ease
cute orders with quick despatch. Every description of
Pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and
Low Pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cyfinder Boilers, of
the best Pounsylvanis charcoal iron. Forgings, of all
sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Ossings, of all
sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Ossings, of all descriptions, Soil Turning, Strew Cutting, and all other
work connected with the above business.

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

The subscribers have supple wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and
are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for
realsing heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
ps14-tt BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAR MERRICE, JOHN R. COPM, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREET, PRIMADELPHIA.

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MEBRICK & SONS,

MACHINISTS.

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

Bollers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Coss-

ings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron-Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and more improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such a Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Opon Stame Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nesmyth's Paten iSteam Hommer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifuga Sugar Praining Machine PROPOSALS

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until
FEBRUARY the 15th, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with Packing Boxes in such quantities as may be
needed until June 30, 1862. They will be subject to inspection on delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, where
samples and sizes may be seen.

G. H. CROSMAN,
1930-tfe15

Deputy Quartermaster General. Deputy Quartermaster Ger FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO RENT A Desirable HOUSE,
mear BROAD and WALNUT. All modern conveniences. Reserving Office. Furniture for sale, if desired. Apply to
picture for sale, if desired. Apply to
1423 WALNUT Street. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—4
dwellings, Brown street, above Fifteenth street; 4
dwellings, Pine street, below Second street. Also, farm
of 80 acres on Ranccasa, near the Railroad; one of 80
acres, near Conshohocken; one of 100 acres, between
Holmesburg and Frankford, on the turupike; 100 acres,
I mile from Mount Holly; 75 acres, n ar Northenst Station, Maryland; 160 acres in the oil region, Venango
county, Pa.; and various other properties, both in the
city and country. Apply to J. II. WATERS,
fe1 110 South FOURTH Street. HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE
by the subscriber, at WOODBURY, New Jorsey,
now doing a good business. Possession given at any
time. ja30-1m* JOHN P. PHIPPS.

TO LET.— The second-story from and the entire third story of our building.

FARR & BROTHER,

1829-6m 324 CHESTNUT Street, below FOURTH. TO LET .- The second story front TOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—
tier, States of Delaware, Maryland, New York, and New
Jersey, averaging from 10 to 200 acres of land. Those
wishing to exchange or purchase would do well to call
and examine my Register of Farms. Apply to
jal-tr E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. TARM FOR SALE.—A FARM, in Recellent state of cultivation, containing litty-one acres, (nine of which are woodland,) pleasantly situated in Limerick township, Montgomery county, two and a half miles from the Limerick station, on the Reading Railroad, is offered for sale. Prico—Five thousand dollars (85,000). Apply on the premises.

nois-tf. SAMUEL H. GRAFF.

FOR SALE—A Desirable FARM, Containing 95 acres of superior land, near Sandy Run Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, with first-class Stone buildings. Principal part of the purchase-money can remain at 5 per cent. Apply to E. PETTIT, jal No. 309 WALNUT Street, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. "THE PRESS"

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

spectfully invited to the New Book and Job Printing Office of THE PRESS, which has been fitted up with New Material, in the most Complete Manner, and is now prepared to execute, in a satisfactory Style, every variety of Printing.

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PAPER BOOKS, BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS,

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RECEIPTS, DRAFTS, BILL HEADS,

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COMPANIES, ETC., Will be supplied with any description of Printing required, at Shert Notice and on the most Beasonable Terms.