The Letters of Mr. Russell-The Poor of America and Great Britain [For The Press.]

We must admit that no writer on this country has ever wielded the influence that Mr. Russell, of the London Times, holds to-day. It is not too much to sav that his letters have influenced, and continue to influence, a large share of the public opinion of Europe in our affairs. His experience and ability fairly entitled him to the power that he held when he arrived in America, and many among us think he wrote fairly and impartially, for some months after his arrival in our country; but since his unfortunate description of our Northern side of the "Bull Run," and his omission to record, then or subsequently, the Southern side of that disgraceful day, we have good cause to regret the character of his representations. His late echoes to the brutal attacks upon us, by the London press, have been so clearly disproved in the face of all Europe by the final action of our Government and the moderate forbearance of our people in the Mason and Slidell affair, that we may hope his future letters are to carry less weight than his past correspondence; but I beg to call your readers' attention to a statement of his made on the 19th of December, and I think Mayor Henry may have just cause to regret that Philadelphia has such a sad representation in England. Your correspondent has visited every town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, that has any pretention to compare with your good city, in point of population, and, after passing three months here, has had the impression that he never met so little signs of destitution and want in any city, town-or village, he might almost add-in Great Britain, as he has found here; but Mr. Russell has undeceived him if the London Times or its agents claim to tell the truth.

Our English friend writes: Our English friend writes:

"Now, as to this question of starvation, it would be well if charity began at home. The papers of all the large cities are filled with 'appeals' from the friends of various eleemosynary and benevolent societies and institutious for aid, in which the sufferings of orphases, widows, and children are set out in the most touching terms. Washington is filled with mineral parts have I away have it are titled. with misery; nor have I ever been in any cities in the world in which the Irish and other poor pepulations appears to live in more squalor, or to endure greater privations than in the viie alloys of New York itself, Pittsburg, Baltimore, New Orleans, and other large towns of the Union. Food is cheap enough, no doubt, but clothes are dear; rents are high, and the accommodation inconceivably bac—miserable sheds and wooden houses, with plassless or n and-and-angerfilled windows, admitglassless or p ank-and-paper-filled windows, admit-ting cold and wind and rain. No detusion can be greater than to suppose the poor emigrant at one attains a greater degree of physical comfort in th States than he has in his own country; it is long States than he has in his own country; it is long before his wages are high enough to enable him to advance himself in any way; and a muchanic or laborer in any of the large towns, though he may have higher wages, pays more for found, rent, and colothing than he does in Europe; and does not, in nuncty-nine cases out of a hundred, improve his social position by the change."

Every man acquainted with that country of "millionaires and paupers," (as a French writer has justly called it) across the water, knows the falsity of Mr. Russell when he institutes the comparison between our population and his, and more particularly the Irish part of it in the respective countries. Those among us whose experience has been confined to a knowledge of the destitution in those parts of our cities most frequented by newlyarrived emigrants, or the absolutely dissolute and idle part of the Irish, will not fully appreciate the effect of Mr. Russell's statements on the people of England. But for those who have seen, as Mr. Russell has, and as many of the English people have, the cities of Dublin and Cork, or the whole west of Ireland, his comparison carries a picture of the Irish in America as mendacious as it is malicious and mischievous. His closing statement should have a quotation from the Irish emigration tables appended to it as a comment. Why! the sums sent hence to Ireland, by these "ninety-nine out of the hundred." whose condition has not been improved by coming here, is reckoned by millions yearly! And these tables prove that the deinded Irish, in America, send most of the money to bring their families away from that land of milk and

honey—auld Ireland! Your columns would all be required to give your readers a tithe of the evidence that presents itself on every side, to disprove these statements given to the readers of the Times, if you undertook to print that part of it furnished by British authorities ves on their own affairs; but as the force of level of his own paupers, I beg to give you a few quotations to illustrate in how deep a mire he

Ireland first, of course. Little need be said of her. The official tables show that 1,230,936 individuals were so far misled as to leave that country during ten years, closing with 1860. Mr. Russell knows, as well as any other Englishman, that Ireland's pauters remain there, and that her class that emigrate require and possess a few pounds before they can get away from their mother country; although they, unlike the Germans, often arrive

England comes on to crush us with the superior condition of her poor! But we are met by official tables again of the poor that receive public charity ! There is no corner in England where there is not a "pauper" for every thirty-six individuals of the onlation. In that immense limit, London to Northamptonshire, known as the "South Midland." every seventeenth individual receives parish relief. In all Wales the sixteenth man, woman, and child depends on the other fifteen, while one-fourteenth of the whole population of the three eastern counties of England apply at the poor-house (" Union") and are relieved!

These figures represent the position of the poor ceptional result of the severe winter of 1860 and 1861. On the contrary, the report at the end of July of last year presented at the end of that summer month an increase of no less than five per cent. on the average of 1860! and, in fact, so far from being a contrast to previous years, or leaving hope for future improvement, that year's figures hold their legitimate place in a regular scale showing a "pauperism."
Do these figures show all of our mother country's

miseries? Far from it! Any of us at all conversant with England know that the country abounds dation. I have studied the subject, and my opinion is not a singular one, that the private charities it is not of a nature that enables us to manipulate long as they attack only the sore, and leave the resembling pride can be planted in the working classes of England their condition is hopeless. When that day arrives they will learn that their blood is worth something better than to be a plaything in the hands of the Palmerstons of their country; worth something better than raising up bitter hatreds against them among us Americans, in common with all the peoples of Europe; and worth showing that the true pride of England does not consist in her statesman's personal vanity, illustrated at the cost of sad suffering and sacrifice of

her own population. When the poor of England learn to value themselves they will be entitled to class above the brutes, and will be valued.

Mr. Russell mentions, en passant, our crowded

The Times opened its columns eighteen months since to communications from all parts of England on the subject of crowded cottages in the agricultural districts. I will only remind those of your readers, who see the London papers, of the picture there presented to us of Albion's virtuous pastoral life! The particulars were so disgustingly vulgar and offensive to the sensibilities of the West End of London, that the great powers there, to this day, have done but little towards reforming their " country estates' " population; but you will find that Lord Palmerston did, in the most praiseworthy spirit of self-sacrifice, visit his own estate in Yorkshire at that time, yet was hardly able to judge as to the improvement among his tenantry, as his previous visit was just twenty-seven years before. You'll find this fact, relative to the man who has sacrificed so much blood for the good of various

people of Europe, and for his own vanity, recorded in the Times of October 31, 1860. As a contrast to his appreciation of his duties to his own tenantry, let your readers examine his connection with Lord Minto's commission to Italy in particular, and all his other doings everywhere else on the Continent during 1847 and 1818. Strangers arriving in England who have previously heard whisperings of the Premier's theology, think it a good joke when they are informed that entire amount. In view of the great proportion of he has appointed half of the present bishops of the this property that is unpreductive, it is evident this Church of England; but it is quite true, nevertheless, and your readers will find some of the results—his bishops shearing their "flocks"—in the yearly published reports of the London "Society for assisting Indigent Clergymen"-pictures of hard-hearted inhumanity that would disgrace a Kaffir! The late Bishop of Durham illustrated the class he ornamented, while Punch taught us that his son-in-law was the "cheese" of curates. To return to our mentor, Russell. He writes of crowding our cities. On the 30th of April last

We have, in 1,989 rooms, living 5,791 persons—a husband, wife, and often four or five children in one room. Adults of both sexes lodging in the same room—men and women herding together like savages."

official report of Dr. Lethby, of the London sani-

tary committee, as follows:

To which the Earl of Shaftesbury added : half! The rooms varied in size from 15 by 12 to 9 but which are, or which are not, may be a matter feet by 9, and they were in all instances low, dark, of serious doubt in the final settlement. This does dismal, and dirty."

After giving some eight or ten other similar descriptions of localities, he continued : "I would not for the world mention all the de-tails of what I have heard, or even what I have seen, in these scenes of wretchedness. But there are found adults of both sexes living and sleep-ing in the same rooms—every social and every do-mestic necessity being performed there—grown up sons sleeping with their mothers—brothers and sisters sleeping very oftan not in the same count s sleeping very often, not in the same apart-only, but in the same bed. I am stating what w te be the truth, and which is not to be gain-

said, when I state that incestuous crimes are frightfully common in various parts of this metropolis."

And so his lordship went on for an hour in the

same description of his fair countrymen and We all know that "old town" Edinburgh. Glasgow, Liverpool, and the others, are not to be outdone by London in vice; and if any of your readers are curious to know how the before-mentioned agricultural districts compare with the cities, pray let them read an article entitled "Over-crowded Cottages" in the Times of March 6, 1861, and follow it up in the papers of the previous winter. You would not print them if I quoted some descrip-

One result of English depravity has been that in 1860, above nine per cent. of all the births in Scotland were registered "illegitimate," and over six per cent. in England-nothing being known of those births not registered in consequence of over-sensitiveness on the part of parents in such cases. Meanwhile, by London official reports for five years ending 1859, we find that sixty infants have been found drowned in the "Thames" and canais near London, and over one hundred found murdered in dust-holes, under railroad bridges, &c. What was the total of infanticides in Great Britain during

those five years? Many of us doubt our republican form of government, and doubtless it has great faults; but God save us from the results that have followed in England from donying the masses of the people all political stimulus to their pride. Only one million votes are thrown by a population of thirty millions in Great Britain, and one visit to an English "hustings" is sufficient to prove how that million are in turn "bamboozled" into throwing everything to the hands of some seven hundred men who finally meet in the House of Commons. However, I cannot hope you will find room for any more reply to Mr. Russell, and merely add that I trust my countrymen will study well the under-current of English social life before losing faith in our own institutions and people. Finally, let me add that in years passed in the four corners of the world, including Kaffirland as well as Nubia, Paris and Canton, New York and Calcutta, among many other parts, I never saw a more sad and miserable picture of equalid want and human depravity than the Southwark side of the Thames presents every evening of the year, and is fairly matched in nearly every great city of Great Britain; and "he who runs may read " confirmation of the truth of what I say in official reports that meet him at every turn in that dark old country.

The Financial Condition of the Country-No 1.

[For The Press.] MR. EDITOR: There is no question of more vital importance to the country, in its efforts to suppress the present unholy rebellion, than that of its finances, and a proper and efficient mode of furnishing ample means, on a solid and reliable basis,

for that purpose. We have so long enjoyed the bright sunshine of prosperity, that it is difficult to distinguish our way clearly in the gloom by which we are now surrounded. Heretofore the Government and the people have had ample means for all their purposes, and a distinction was commonly made between the money of the Government and that of the people. Nay, we went farther, and spoke, and thought, and wrote of the Government and the people as two distinct, separate, and independent institutions. We have learned, however, that the Government. without the people, is a nullity, and the people, without the Government, an anarchy; and all true patriots have determined to go heart and hand with the Government, to the utmost extent of their taients, power, and means to support the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. In fact, the Government and the people are one; a unit in this and all matters hereafter, as they should always have been heretofore, and this unity is their great

The enthusiasm with which the patriots of all sections of the loyal States have volunteered to put down this rebellion is the best evidence of this unity of feeling and determination. Upon the very first call thousands and tens of thousands pressed forward to offer their services, and the only difficulty the Government experienced was in keeping within the prescribed limits this patriotic outburst. And this offering was not of men seeking employment, and needing means of support, but the ranks were at once filled with men from every walk of life, many, very many, leaving business and practice which produced independent incomes to don the uniform and incur the hardships and

privations of a private soldier. The patriotism that so rapidly filled our ranks and offered to the world the astounding spectacle of an army of half a million of men, springing forth into being in a moment, burns no less fiercely now than then, and it requires but the bugle-note of war to be again sounded, and, if desired, the present army would be quadrupled in thirty days. The freemen who are so anxious to offer up their lives upon the altar of an autous to offer up that which is infinitely less valuable, and will cheerfully place their entire wealth at the disposal of the ernment—the only questions to be determined being the amount required and the manner of promptly furnishing it.

From the best information attainable the expenses of the Government, while this war lasts, will not fall short of six hundred millions per annumsay.....\$600,000,000 The revenues from the usual sources will not exceed 50,000,000

while the country is in its present condition, is futile." The merchants abroad, many of whom are In men and women who are devoting their lives strangely ignorant of everything pertaining to our and means in endeavors to stem this tide of degra- people, will be chary of risking their property among us, with this civil war raging; and our own people, in view of the suffering, bleeding, and disof England exceed the whole of the vast system of tracted condition of the country, have tacitly, and public relief described above; but the evidence of almost unanimously, reduced their style of living to the plainest basis. In fact, our own country and print it in actual figures. These good workers | furnishes all we require, and we really need no are of the middle class and gentry of England; thing from abroad; and when it comes in general but we Americans know that they work in vain so use to wear our own manufactures, and consume our own supplies, we shall need no imposts, shall patient's constitution to be doctored by the chiefs | have none, and, of course, the revenues from this of the Aristocracy of England. Until something source must fall off materially, if they do not cease. Already, since the duties have been so much increased on coffee, tea, and sugar, our people are looking round, with their usual energy and ingenuity, for substitutes for these articles. These were regarded as indispensable necessities, and, being in more general use than any other articles in the tariff, it was supposed that an increase of the duties on them would yield a handsome revenue This, however, will be found a mistake. Already, many have substituted rye and barley for coffee, Sorghum is extensively cultivated, and from it a most excellent syrup has been made, fully equal to the best molasses. The ingenuity of our citizens has enabled them to produce a fair article of sugar from this plant, and next year thousands of acres populations in cities, and always comparatively will be planted with it, and from that and the with his own country. "Two wrongs won't make | sugar maple every farm house will manufacture its a right," and I only give you some facts about this own sugar and molasses. The woods and herbmatter in his country, for the purpose of proving beds will supply a l the teas that will be required; his exaggeration, and to show your readers the and there will be an ample supply of all these pictures of our cities that his comparisons carry to articles to furnish the towns and villages at a very chesp rate. Cotton will be cultivated where it will thrive; more flax will be raised, and sheep will be bred for their fleeces rather than their flesh. These materials, which the ingenuity of our people will fashion into all the necessaries if not

the luxuries of life, and the evident disposition, almost general, to square our style of living with the condition of our affairs, will seriously affect the revenue from the tariff. It is thus shown that it is idle to hope for sufficient means from imposts to carry on this war, and a direct tax, to an amount that would enable the Government to keep out of debt, would bankrupt the nation and every one in it, unless means be adopted for vastly increasing the circulating me-

According to the census of 1860, there are, in the loyal States and Territories, including Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, 21,848,136 free persons, white and black. To raise the deficit of \$550,000,000 by a per capita tax would require each of these persons, male and female, white and black, adult and child, to pay \$25 18-100 annually. By the same census, the valuation of all the real and personal property in those States and Territories is \$10,957,-449,957; and to collect the above-mentioned deficit, by taxing this property, would require an annual assessment of a little over five per centum on the

annually, by duties, taxes, and borrowing, can the Government collect it in specie? From the best evidence we have, the entire amount of specie of all kinds in the loyal States does not exceed \$250,000,000, or less than one-half the annual warexpenses of the Government. Great part of this specie has already been stored away, and will not be brought to light till our financial affairs are settled upon some sure and substantial basis; and it would be reasonable to estimate that not more than Lord Derby quoted, in the House of Lords, the one-half of it at this time could be forced into circulation, and probably not more than \$100,000,000. Of course, then, all the balance of the Government expenditures, amounting to four hundred and fifty or five hundred millions, must be paid in paper money. All the banks having suspended specie payments, none of their bills are convertible into worse. In the vicinty the state of matters is still worse, in which I find 173 houses, containing 586 rooms, occupied by 586 families, the average number of individuals in a room being six and a term of the banks that issue them.

ing them out, as long as they are current; and that they are current is owing, probably, more to the ignerance of the people of the condition of the institutions that issue them than anything

The Government and the people, therefore, are trading, not on their own credit, but on the credit of comparatively few individuals, who may or may not be responsible, and who can readily and speedily shift their responsibilities to men of straw by assignments of their stock, if a storm should threaten their financial horizon. Yet these men have the audacity to ask the Government and people of the United States to pledge Government bonds, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, as security for the redemption of Government notes, or of such notes as they may issue. It is true, it is proposed to issue of these bonds some three or four times the amount of Government or bank domand notes; but this is only the entering wedge, for if this scheme is once inaugurated, but a short time will elapse before bonds will be required for every note issued, dollar for dollar.

The account will then stand thus, to wit : Entire amount of deficit for the first year. \$550,000,000 Interest thereon, at 7 8-10 per cent. 40,150,000 Total for the first year \$590, 150,000
Deficit for the second year 550,u03,000 \$1,140,150,000 Interest at 7 3-10 per cent..... Total for first and second years....\$1,223,330,950

Interest at 7 3-10 per cent Total for the first, second, and third years.....\$1,902,837,759 And so on in the same ratio.

years, but no financier should ever calculate on

such a basis. It may last that long or longer, or it may not, and we should make our financial arrangements to provide for every contingency. The history of the past is no criterion for the present or future, because our country has never been placed in a similar position. When we had a foreign war on our hands, we could borrow what we wanted from Europe, because our country was united, great, glorious, and growing. But with a serious and formidable civil war raging in our nidst, it is not likely that European capitalists will risk their money, by investing it in our securities, unless they are paid for the hazard at such rates as will secure their fortunes and our destruction. If such amounts of Government bonds are thrown on the market as will be required to meet all demands, they must sink, probably, to fifty conts on the dollar, or less, under the universal law of supply and demand regulating the market. Thus would our debt be doubled, and the interest, of

ourse, would be increased to 14 6-10 per cent. on the amount we receive. Sword Presentation near Langley, Va. PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.
On Sunday afternoon, Colonel R. Biddle Roberts,

of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was the recipient of a handsome sword, presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment of which he is the colonel. The ceremony took place at the camp of the regiment, a short distance beyond Langley's. The regiment was drawn up in a hollow square, when Sergoant Ridgway, of Company C, advanced

and said:

COLONEL: The non-commissioned officers and privates of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps have instructed me to present to you this sword as a token of their respect, and of the confidence they place in you as their commander. They feel that, in times like these, when the country is distracted; when anarchy and despotism are dealing their heaviest blows at the institutions of our Government, it is a fit time to present it to and said : our Government, it is a fit time to present it to you. For this purpose they have raised the subscriptions that have resulted in its purchase, and now, on behalf of his fellow-soldiers, I confide it to your keeping. And accept with it, sir, the esteem of every member of the regiment.

They feel that in more worthy and suitable hands it could not be placed; and they feel, too, that whatever may be their lot, you will continue with your wise counsel and voice, whether in camp or upon the field of battle, amid the clashing of steal and the thundering of cannon, to emourage them and the thundering of cannon, to encourage them to the conflict. And when the din of battle shall have ceased, and all the discordant elements of war shall have passed away, and peace once more sheds her benign influence upon our land, and we return again to our fond homes, there again to meet our kindred around the old hearthstone, we will reyour life shall have come, may it be as the setting sun—glorious and bright.

Reply of Col. Roberts. Colonel Roberts, receiving the sword, said: Colonel Roberts, receiving the sword, said:
Sergeant Ridgway, and non-commissioned officers and privates of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps: It has been said, my fellow-soldiers, long ago and by a great man, that there were occasions when silence was eloquence. My swelling heart much better beits me at this instant for that species of cloquence than for any other; and if I could trust the electricity that passes from heart to heart in a kindred band, it would be better, perhaps, for me to depend upon the cloquence of that silence. But to-day, the first bright one of many you have endured in the rain and mud, I should forget myself did I not attempt, at least, to say something in response to the eloquent gentleman who has just addressed me on your behalf, and endeavor at least to return in words, however feeble, my sincere thanks for this magnificent donafeeble, my sincere thanks for this magnificent dona feeble, my sincere transks for this magnificent doma-tion. Much as I have been accustomed to speak for others, I find it now a very difficult task to express my gratitude to you for this mark of the respect, esteem, and confidence of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the weer which I have the honor than the bear, to us now and untried, scenes; we are sharing a sol-dier's triumphs and trials, as we hope one day to share his reward in the approbation of our country-

share his reward in the approbation of our countrymen.

The tone of the English and French press, as conveyed to us in the Aprica, which arrived on Friday last, is adverse to our country, and is evidently intended to revive the waning cause of the so-called Confederate States, and to reillume their camp-fires. The news comes, you observe, by the Africa, a most appropriate channel, it strikes me, for comfort to the rebel gentry. The English and French now talk of what they will and will not do, and speak of us as they never spoke before. My fellow-soldiers, let this imperious style but serve to rouse us for whatever may be in the future. "Come weal, come wee," the soldiers of this Republic will renerve their arms and stand shoulder to shoulder, until the last rebel has thrown down his arms and submitted to the Constitution and the laws; and the Constitution, strengthened by this second War of Independence, shall stand a monument of human wisdom, crumbling only when time shall be no more. dependence, shall stand a monument of human wisdom, crumbling only when time shall be no more.

My fellow-soldiers there is one thing which I think you should let be known and heard more frequently. You know it and your officers know it, around the camp fire, and on the distant picket, and in squads you discuss and express it, but the public may not be aware of it, and that is your unfaltering devotion to the commander-in-chief of the army, the gallant and accomplished McClellan. When politicians discuss and assail him let your cheers revive and sustain him. I know that I but echo your feelings and wishes, and unite with you echo your feelings and wishes, and unite with you in declaring our unflinching determination to adhere to him now and always, and like true solders to obey and and faithfully carry out his orders and wishes; whether in the performance of teders and wishes; whether in the performance of tedious camp and guard duty or smid the excitement of action and the glory of conquest—in any and all emergencies we are his and will follow him where'er he desires to plant his country's colors. (Col. R. was here interrupted and nine cheers were given for Gen. McClellan.)

I have refrained, gentlemen, in the humble part I have performed in this war from making any pledges, and I refrain again to-day from making any pledges, which a man may not live to redeem; but, there is one thing that I desire to say to this regiment, that, of all the tokens of public respect, confidence, and esteem that I have ever received, this is the proudest and the dearest. For, whea an-officer has the affection of those under his command, he has gained a great step, and when this

mand, he has gained a great step, and when this weapon falls from my nerveless grasp, and the heart that now beats in sympathy and unison with yours is hushed forever, then, and not till thee, can the recollection of your kindness be forgotten. Through life, "all unmixed with baser matter," shall live the the recollection of this hour. If I am self-congratulatory, pardon it, for you have made me so. If I am proud to receive this present, it is your respect and esteem that have made me so. And to you, sir, for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to convex this evidence of the kindness and record to convey this evidence of the kindness and regard of your fellow-soldiers, permit me to return my warmest acknowledgments. Col. R. retired amid prolonged cheering. Among those present on this interesting occasion, we noticed Col. Simmons, of the Fifth Regiment; Col. Hays, of the Eighth; and Major McCandless, of the Second—all of the same brigade with Col. R.—Col. Magilton, of the Fourth, and a number of other officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who all tendered their congratulations in person. The sword is a beautiful one, and of American manufacture, which speaks well for the patriotism

matter in charge. It was made at the Ames Works, Massachusetts, and as a specimen of art cannot be surpassed. The scabbard is heavily gilt, and has PRESENTED TO
COL. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
By the non-commissioned officers and privates of
First Regiment Infantry, Penn'a R. V. C.
1862. engraved on it the following inscription:

and appreciation of the committee who had the

Since the breaking out of the rebellion the Southern Confederacy have lost the following Southern Confederacy have lost the following named rebel generals:

Maj. Gen. David E. Twiggs, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Henry B. Jackson, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Robert S. Garnet, killed.

Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Walkor, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Bernard E. Bee, killed.

Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, resigned.

Brig. Gen. John B. Grayson, died. 45.2 Brig. Gen. John B. Grayson, died. Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed. Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cocke, committed

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT at Salem, Mass., on Monday, Henry M. Bragg, Francis W. Bayley, Isaac M. Daggett, Martin L. Stevens, Joseph S. King, and George W. Edwards, all of Haverhill, indicted for tarring, feathering, and riding upon a rail Ambrose L. Kimball, for uttering secession and treasonable sentiments, were severally ordered. to recognize in the sum of \$1,000 each. Their sureties comprised some of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Haverhill. THE Massachusetts House of Representa-

The massachusetts House of Representa-tives has rejected a report recommending the ap-pointment of the following overseers of Harvard College: Edward Everett, of Boston (Unitarian); Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, of Boston (Baptist); En-sign H. Kellogg, of Pittsfield (Orrthodox); Wins-low Lewis, of Beston (Episcopal); and James M. Churchill, of Milton (Unitarian). THE NUMBER of men now employed at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory is fourteen hundred, and the product of their labor during the past month was 10,500 muskets. Since the 30th of last June—zeven months—over 44,000 guns have been made.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JOHN E. ADDICKS, THOMAS S. FERNON, JOHN SPABHAWK,

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Robert Gushman, Otis, Liverpool, soon Ship Atlants, Whitmore. Liverpool, soon Schr Annie, Le Blanc. Port Spain, soon Malls for the Blockading Squadron.—The bark Pleiades, (new) Capt Yates, for Ship Island and interme-liate ports, will sail from this port about the 10th i.st. Letters, &c. if left at the Foreign Letter office, (Reading MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Room) Philadelphia Exchange, will be forwarded blockading squadrons on or before the above date. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10,1862.

ARGIVED.

Steamship M Sanford, Sanford, 24 hours from New York, via Cape May, with make and passenger; to Jas Alldaddice. Passed the City lee Boat below Bombay Hook, going down light; bark Irma, for Trinidad, and an unknown brig, off Smyrna Creek, going down; brig Keeka, from Cienfuegos, at anchor off Roedy Island; ship Frank Boult, for Liverpool, off Christiana Creek, in tow of tug America, and ten schra in the bay and river, bound up. ound up. Schr D S Siner, May, 8 days from Boston, with muse Schr J Ireland, Bowen, from New York, in ballast to R Hare Powell.
Schr S V W Simmons, Godfrey, from New York, in paliant to B Hare Powell. Ship Arnold Boringer, (Prus,) Hashagen, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. Towed up by City Ico Boat. Brig Keoka, (Br.) Burns, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar, &c, to S & W Welsh.

CLEARED.

Brig Henry Leeds, Grant, Boston, Twells & Co.
Schr John P Plater, Gandy, Sagua la Grande, Stewart, Carson & Co.
Schr J Ireland, Bowen, New York, R Hare Powell.
Schr S V W Simmons, Godfrey, New York, R Hare It may be argued that the war will not lest three Schr John Dorrance, Rice, Providence, Twells & Go. Schr San Jana, Hughes, Salem, Twells & Go. Schr Ebon Sawyer, Tracy, Boston, do. Schr Washington, Smith, New York, David Coeper. Schr Willard Saulsbury, Hudson, Fortress Monroe Schr Willard Salnabury, Hudson, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr B L Berry, Weaver, do do.
Schr E S Connor, Clark, Show Hill, Captain,
Schr Star, McLeilip, do do.
Schr Swan, Aspey, do do.
Str Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

SAILED. Ship Frank Boult, for Liverpool, went down at 7 A M in tow of tug America, having on board 6,373 bbls flour, 19,098 bushels grain in butk. 7,549 do in butk, 831 bags clover seed, 300 bbls nork 122 tierces lard, 280 boxes chesse, 161 do hams, 60 casks callow, 50 tierces beef. 30 hhds, 60 bags bark, 10 casks tallow oil, and 50 car wheels.

BY TELEGRAPH. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.) LEWES, Del. Feb 8—5 P. M. The bark Wilhelmina and brig F J King, both from New York, are reported to be at the Brakkwater. The line works very indifferently in consequence of the snow storm. Wind S E. JOHN P. MARSHALL. LEWES, Del., Feb. 9-8 P. M.

The ship Frank Boult, for Liverpool; bark Irma, for Trinidad de Cuba, and C W Poultney, for Cientueges, together with brig Pelhi, from Port au Prince, went to sen this afternoon. Wind N W.

JOHN P. MARSHALL. JOHN P. MARSHALL. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)
LEWES, Dol. Feb 6.
The U S revenue cutter Forward, steamers Arao and Jersey City; brig Sterna, from London for Philadelphia, and a schwoner bound to Fortress Monroe, are now in the Roadestead.

AARON MARSHALL. MEMOBANDA.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, cleared at New York 7th inst for Liverpool.

Ship Ann E Booper, Hooper, cleared at New York 7th last for Ballington inet for Baltimore.

Ship Arey, Wilton, from Mazatlan for Queenstown for orders, touched at Pernambuco 31st Dec. for a supply of vegetables, and reports having experienced a heavy gate off Gape Horn (no date); and two days after, near Staten Land, spoke Danish clipper ship Grimas, which had sprung a leak during the gale; bad pumps going centinually, and was throwing overboard cargo; was grain laden, from San Francisco for Cork, and asked to be reported.

be reported.

Schr Dirigo, Cook, for New York in 7 days, was at 8agua 25th ult.

Schr New Jersey, Vanneman, hence via Havana, at 8agua 25th ult, for New York in 7 days.

Schr Nedrous, (Br.) Oxner, hence for Hallfax, was spoken 4th inst, lat 38, ion 7210

Schrs Alliance, Ireland, and Elizaboth Arn, Buntin, from Chincoteague, at New York 7th inst.

NAVAL.

The U S scheoner James S Chambers, Lieut Com Condry, was spoken on the Bahamas, 12th ult, on a cruiso. The U S gunboat W K Anderson, Com Rogors, from Boston, was spoken 18th ult, lat 28 N, ion 73 W, cruising; all well.

The U S steam sloop-of-war Iroquois, Commander Palner, sailed from St Thomas 16th ult, on a cruise.

The U S gunboat Penola, Lieut Com Pierce Crosby, sailed from Baltimore 6th iust.

LEGAL. TISTATE OF MARTHA M. LONG-

STATE OF MAKITA B. LOUVESIRETH, Deceased.—Letters Testamentary
upon the Estate of MARTHA M. LONGSTETH, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the
Register of Wills, for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to
make payment; and those having claims or demands
against the same, to present them without delay to
JUHN L. LONGSTRETH, Executor,
No. 410 CALLOWHILL Street. or his Attorney, JOHN L. SiIGE NAKER, jal3-m6t* 325 North SIXTH street.

TISTATE OF JOHN WECKERLY, Deceased.—Lotters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WECKERLY, late of the City of Philadelphia. Victualler, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the Estate will please make signed, all persons indebted to the Estate will please make payment; and those having claims will present them to the Executors, at Hall, Northeast corner FOURTH and GEORGE Streets, (basement)

WM. M. WECKERLY,

jal3-m6t*

JOHN G. WECKERLY,

Executors. TISTATE OF JOHN F. EPPLE-

NETATE OF JOHN F. RPPLEENGINEER, A LUNATIO.—First account of
WILLIAM H. HORN, Committee of Person and Estate.
COMMON PLEAS OF PHILIADELPHIA COUNTY.
The Anditor appointed by the court to audit, settle,
and adjust the vaid account acc, will note the first meeting, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY,
the 10th day of February, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his
office, No. 702 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadalphia, where all persons interested may attend.
ja29-wim 5t*

EDWARD WALN, Auditor. TN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILLADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY TYLEB, Deceased.

The Anditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EUGENE KETERLINUS, Administrator of said Estate, and to report distribution of the blance, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street. Philadelphia.

feöwirm-5t

WM, BO CH WISTER.

COPARTNERSHIPS. THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Copartnership, under the firm of JAURETUHE & LAVERGNE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Importing business, at 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

P. JAURETUHE, fe8-lm F. LAVERGNE.

HAVING DISPOSED of our interest THE SUBSCRIBER, late of the firm

of JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, gives notice that he will continue in the Importing and Commission business followed by his late time.

CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS. COPARTNERSHIP. — BENJAMIN
S. JANNEY, Jr., and B. W. ANDREWS have
formed a partnership for transacting the Wholesels Grocery and Produce Commission business, at No. 631 MARKET street, under the firm of JANNEY & ANDREWS. fe1-12t

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned, under the firm of VANDERVEEB, ARCHER. & UO., Was dissolved Dec. 31, 1881, by limitation. The business will be gettled by B. F. ABCHER and F. B. RKEVES, at No. 46 North WATER Street. C. P. VANDERVEER, F. B. F. ARCHER, F. B. BEEVES, Philadelphia. January 10, 1862. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have

this day formed a Copartureship, under the firm of ARCHER & REEVES, for transaction of a WHOLE-SALE GROUERY business, at the old stand, No. 45 North WATEE Street and No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue.

BENJAMIN F. ARCHER, FRANCIS B. REEVES.
Phitadelphia, Jan. 10, 1862.

jal2-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ISBAEL MORRIS this day retires from our firm.
His sons, THEODORE H. MORRIS and FREDERICK
W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the business will be continued as heretofore.

MORRIS, WHEELER, & CO.,
Iron Merchants, Iron Merchants, 1608 MARKET Street. Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1861.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1861.

NOTICE.—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly, passed the first day of March, 1826, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is "BDWARD M. NEEDLES," that the general nature of the Dustiness to be transacted is the purchase and sale of Fancy Dry Goods, and other business incident thereto, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia, at No. 123 Mount Vernon street, and the name of the special partner of said firm is Edward M. Needles, residing in the city of Philadelphia, at No. 123 Mount Vernon street, and the name of the special partner is Thomas J. Megear, also residing in the city of Philadelphia, at No. 141 Arch street; that the capital contributed by the said Thomas J. Megear, special partner, is five thousand dellars, in cash; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of Jannary, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. EDWARD M. NEEDLES, General Partner, THUADBLEHIA, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVE

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVE
THIS DAY entered into a limited partnership,
agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of
the Commonwealth of Ponnsylvania, passed the first day
of March, 1836, entitled "An Act relative to Limited
Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do horeby certify, that the name of the firm under which said part-nership is to be conducted is WILLIAM FRASER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the EMBROIDERY AND LACE BUSINESS, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the name of the general partner in said firm is WILLIAM FRASER, and the special partner SAMUEL FREEDLY, both of the city of Philadelphia; that the capital contributed by the said SAMUEL FREEDLY, special partner, is five thousand dellars in cash; that the period at which the said partnership is to commogree is the minth day of November, 1861, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1864.

WILLIAM FRASER, General Partner.

de30-m6t SAMUEL FREEDLY, Special Partner.

DRIZE MONEY PAID TO OFFI-CERS and MEN of the San Jacinto, Constella-tion, Dart, Mohican, Mystic, Brooklyn, Sumter, and other vessels.

ALBERT POTTS' Army and Navy Agency, N. E. corner of THIED and WILLOW Streets.

DOUND BUTTER, FRESH FROM the country, received daily at the "Cheap Store, No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street, ja31-tf RAISINS —300 boxes Layer Raisins: 800 half boxes Layer Raisins; 800 boxes M B Bunch Raisins; 800 half boxes M B Bunch Raisins New and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, ja7-tf No. 146 NOBTH WHARVES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835 Office, southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCE

On Vessels, Cargo, To all parts of the world.

Cargo, Freight, INLAND INSURANCES

Bivers, Canala, Lakes, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling. houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, 20,000 00 gage Six per cunt. Bonds......
50,000 Pennsylvania Railread, 2d Mort-gage Six per cent. Bonds.....
15,000 200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas 46,130 88 15,000 200 Shares Stock Germantown Case
Company, principal and interest
guarantied by the City of Philadelphia.

5,000 100 Shares Stock Pennsylvania
Railroad Company.
Bills receivable for insurances made...
Bonds and Mortgages.
Beal Ketate...
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on 14,587 50 Real Estate
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on
Marine Policies, Interest, and other
Debts due the Company.

Serip and Stock of sundry Insurance and
other Companies, \$11,843—estimated va-

51,615 36 William Martin,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophitus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
John C. Davis,
James Traqusir,
William Eyre, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Dr. R. M. Muston,
George G. Leipor,
Hugh Craig,
Charles Kelly,
WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOMAS C. HAND, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

Samuel E. Stokes,
James L. Stokes,
Jenny John
John B. Semighe,
John B. Semighe, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John S. Semighe, Pittsburg,
John C. Hand, Vice President. \$869,126 87 William Martin, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John C. Davis, James Traquair, William Eyre, Jr., James C. Hand. George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Charles Kelly,

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSUBANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE No. 305 WALNUT STREET, Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, or House, Stores, and other buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Weres, and Mer-chandles, in town or

5,000 00 mortgage toan, at par ennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent, se-27,900 00 Runtingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan.
Ground rent, first-class.
Judgeny County 6 per cent loan.
Allegheny County 6 per cent loan.
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. B.R. lean.
Commercial Bank stock.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock.
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock.
The Deleware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock.
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock.
Bills receivable. 2,812 6

\$317,142 0 The Mutual principle, combined with the security a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in t PROFITS of the Company, without liability for Lossus. Leases promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS.

Ulem Tingley,
William R. Thompson,
Frederick Brown,
William Stevenson,
John R. Worrell,
E. L. Carson,
Bobert Toland,
G. D. Rosengarten,
Charles S. Wood,
James S. Woodward,
John Bissell, Pittsburg.

ULEM TINGLEY, President.

M. Hingsman, Secretary. February 16, 1861. DENN MUTUAL LIFE INSU-BANCE COMPANY,
No. 221 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary. EXCHANGE INSURANCE COM-Profice, No. 409 WALNUT Street. Pire Insurance on Houses, and Merchandise generally, on favorable terms, either Limited or Perpetual. DIRECTORS. Jeremiah Bonsali,

Line O Giovado,
Edward B. Eoberts,
Edward B. Soberts,
James T. Hale,
John J. Griffiths,
JOHN Q. GINNODO, Vice President,
BIORARD COR, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICE Nos. 4 and 6 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WAL-BUT Street, between DOGK and THIRD Streets, Philadetria.

ENGORPORATED in 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

PROFESTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY

1, 1861, \$507,994.61. MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTA-TION INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS. Henry D. Sherrerd,
Oharles Macalester,
William S. Smith,
John B. Austin,
William B. White,
George H. Stuart,
George O. Carson, William B. WHEN,
George H. Stuart,
Edward C. Knight.
HENRY D. SHERBERD, President.
1929-H

WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.) COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. COBNER FOURTE AND WALNUT STREETS. DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
William McKee,
Halbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj T. Tredick,
Henry Wharton,
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President
FRARLES W. COXX. Secretary MARLES W. COXE, Secretary

TIRE INSURANCE.

THRE INSUKANUE.

MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 183 North SIXTH Street, below Baco, Insure Buildings, Goods, and Merchandise generally, from Loss or Damage by Fire. The Company quaranty to adjust all Losses promptly, and thereby hope to merit the patronage of the public.

DIBECTOBS.

William Morgan,
Francis Cooper,
George L. Dougherty,
James Durose,
Marthey Marlin,
James Durose,
Matthew Maklaes,
Bernard Bafforty,
Thomas J. Hemphill,
Thomas Fisher,
Francis Hembaus,
FRANCIS COOPER, President William Morgan,
Francis Cooper,
George L. Dougherty,
James Martin,
James Duross,
Matthew McAleer,
Bernard Bafferty,
Thomas J. Hemphill,
Thomas Fisher,
Francis McManus,
Francis McManus,
Francis McManus,
Bernard Rapperer, Secretary.

DIBECTORS.

Robert Flanigan,
Michael Geory,
Edward McGovern,
Thomas B. McGormick,
John Bromley,
Francis Falls,
John Cassady,
Bernard H. Helsemann,
Charles Clare,
Michael Cabill.

Bernard Rapperer, Secretary.

Occidents

A NTHRACITE INSURANCE
OMPANY.—Authorized Capital \$400,000—
OHABTER PERPETUAL.
Office No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and
Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against loss or damage by
Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally. rally.
Also, Marine Insurances on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.
DIRECTORS.
William Esher,
D. Luther,
Lewis Andenried,
John R. Elskiston,
John R. Elskiston,
Joseph MaxBeid,
WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice President.

TIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVE-COMPANY. Incorporated 1826. CHARTER PER-PETUAL. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independnce Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community fo thirty-six years, continues to insure against Loss or Da-mage by Fire, on public or private Buildings, either per-manently or for a limited time. Also, on Furnisus, stocks of Goods, or Merchandise generally, on libera earms.
Their Capital, together with a large Burplus Fund, is nvested in the most careful monner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case

DIRECTORS.

Jonathan Patterson, Quintin Campbell, Alexander Beuson, William Montellus, Issae Hanishurst,
JONATHAN PATTERSON, Procident.
WILLIAM G. CROWBLL, Secretary. A MERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 810 WALNUT Street, above Third, PERPETUAL. No. 524 WALLEY A STATE OF THE PRINTED PAIR OF THE PAIR OF T Thomas B. Maris,
John Welsh,
Samuel O. Morton,
Patrick Brady,
John T. Lewis,
THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS. A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until
FEBRUARY the 16th, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with Packing Boxes in such quantities as may be send 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. OBOSMAN, 1930-tfe15 Deputy Quartermaster General.

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

1862. 1862.

THE CAPACITY OF THE ROAD IS NOW EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.

Facilities for the transportati no fo passengers to and from Pitteburg, Cincinnati, 'bicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Nashville, Menaphis, New Orleans, and all other towns in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, are unsurpassed for apeed and comfort by any other route. Skepping and smoking cars on all the trains.

THE EXPRESS RUNS DAILY; Mail and Fact Line Southys excepted. West Chester passengers will take the Mail Tr. Parkesburg Accommodation, and the Languager modation.

Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Eimira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., go directly

Philadelphia at 8 Å. 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, Wi-consin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any port on the navigable rivers of the West, by steumers from Pittaburg.

The rates of freight to and from any point in the Wost by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are, at all times, as favorable as are charged by other Bailroad Companies.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of 43,131 97

vorside as are charged by other Bailroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its spacely transit.

For freight contracts or shipping directions apply to or address the Agents of the Company.

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pitteburg.
CLARKE & Co., Unicago.
LEECH & Co., Vo. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 Bouth William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
MAGRAW & KOONS, No. 50 North street, Bultimore,
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phila.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Alteons jyl-ff

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sun't, Alteona jyl-ff

NORTH PENNSYL
VANIA RAILROAD.

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MA UCH
CHUNK, HAZLETON, EASTON, ECKLEZ, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave FRONT and WILLOW Streets,
Philadelphia, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

At 6.40 A. M., (Express,) for Bethlehem, Restou, &c.

At 2.46 P. M., (Express,) for Bethlehem, Restou, &c.

This train reaches Easton at 6 P. M., and makes a
close connection with the New Jersey Central for New
York.

At 5.06 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch

At 5.06 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch At 5.05 P. M., for Bethlehem, Alleutown, Mauch

Chunk, &c.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Doylestown.

At 0 P. M., for Fort Yashington.

The 6.40 A. M. Express Train makes close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Bethlehem, heing the shortest and most desirable route to all points in the Lehigh coal region.

TRAINS FOR PHILADRLPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 7.97 A. M., 9.13 A. M., and 5.33 P. M. . M. Leave Doylestown at 6.50 A. M. and 3.20 F. M. Leave Fort Washington at 6.50 A. M. ON SUNDAYS—Philadelphia for Fort Washington

Leave Fort Washington at 8.50 A. M.
ON SUNDAYS.—Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 4 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 2.45 P. M.
Fare to Bethlehem...... 1.50
Fare to Easton....... 1.50
Through Tickots must be procured at the Ticket Uffices, at WILLOW Street, or BEEKS Street, in order to secure the above rates of fare.
All Passenger Trains (except Sunday Trains) connect at Berks street with the Fifth and Sixth streets, and Second and Third-street Passenger Railroads, twenty minutes after leaving Willow street.

WINTER A. R.
PHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE BAIL.
On and after MONDAY, JAN, 6, 1862.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADBLPHIA: For Baltimore at 3.30 A. M., 8.15 A. M., 11.35 A. M., (Express; and 11.00 P. M.

For Chester at 8.15 A. M., 11.25 A. M., 8.45 and 11.00 P. M.
For Wilmington at 3.30 A. M., 8.15 A. M., 11.85 A. M.,
4.45 and (1.00 P. M.
For New Uastle at 8.15 A. M., and 8.45 P. M.
For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 8.45 P. M.
For Milford at 8.15 A. M.
For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA:

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA:
Leave Baltimore at 3.30 A. M. (Express), 1.05 P. M.
(Express), 5.20, and 7 P. M. (Express), 1.05 P. M.
(Express), 5.20, and 7 P. M. (Express),
Leave Wilmington at 7.30 and 11.38 A. M., 4.15, 8.45,
and 9.50 P. M.
Leave Milford at 4.55 P. M.
Leave Milford at 4.55 P. M.
Leave New Castle at 11 A. M. and 8.10 P. M.
Leave New Castle at 11 A. M. and 8.10 P. M.
Leave Chester at 8.20 A. M., 12.15, 4.50, and 9.30 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations
15.20 and 7 P. M; for Dover and intermediate stations
1.06 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE:

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE: TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE:
Leave Cheeter at 8.45 A. M., 12.05 and 11.30 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 4.30 A. M., 9.25 A. M., 12.35 P.
M., and 12.10 A. M.
FREIGHT TBAIN, with Passenger Car attached,
will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Ferryville and intermediate
places at 5.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate
places at 7.10 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for Chester, Wilmington, Stanton,
Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-deGrace, and Baltimore at 8.30 P. M.
Leave Paltinore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate
stations at 8.45 A. M.
Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 2.05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS ONLY: At 8.30 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.
se28-tf E. M. FELTON, President. PHILADELPHIA

PASSENGER TRAINS FOR POTTSVILLE, BEAD
ING, and HABRISBUBG, on and after November 4, 1861
MORNING LINES, DALLY, (Sundays excepted.)
Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances
on Thirteenthand on Callowhill streets,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the PENNSYLVANIA
BAILBOAD 4.15 P. M. train, running to Pittsburg; the
OUMBERLAND VALLEY 1.50 P. M. train running to
Chamberburg. Carlisle, &c.; and the NORTHERN

CUMBERLAND VALLEY 1.50 P. M. train running to Chambersburg, Carlisle, &c.; and the NORTHERN CENTRAL BAILBOAD 1.20 P. M. train running to Sunbury, &c.

AFTERNOON LINEN.

Loave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOW-HILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances on Thirteenth and on Callowhill sts.,) for POTTSVILLE and HARBISBURG, at 5.15 P. M., DAILY, connecting at Barrisburg with the Northern Central Bailroad, for Sunbury, Williansport, Elmira, &c. Express Train from New York via Easton makes close connection with the Reading Mail and Accommodation Trains, connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central 3.15 A. M. Train running west. For BEADING only, at 4.30 P. M., DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

DISTANCES VIA PHILADELPHIA AND BEADING BAILBOAD.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Mile To Phoenixville 28 Beading 58 ... 58 Philadelphia and Beading ... 86 and Lebanon Valley R. R. ... 112 Harrisburg. 112
Dauphin. 124
Millersburg. 142
Treverton Junction.158
Sunbury. 189
Northumberland ...171
Lewisburg. 178
Millon. 183
Muncy. 189
Williamsport. 200
Green Shore. 223 Northern Central Railroad. Sunbury and Erie R. R

Williamsport and Eimira Railroad. The 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. trains connect daily at Port The S A. M. and 3.16 P. M. trains connected by a Fort Chinton, (Sundays excepted,) with the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT, and ERIE RAILROAD, making close connections with lines to Niagara Falls, Canada, the West and Southwest.

DEPOT IN PHILADELPHIA: Corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

October SO. 1861. October 30, 1861.

FALL AND WIN-TER ARRANGEMENT.— PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NOBRIS-TOWN BAILBOAD.
TIME TABLE. On and after Monday, October 28, 1861, until further FOR GERMANTOWN. Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.05, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7%, 8, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11½,
A. M., 1, 2, 8, 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. and Tioga only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.06 A. M., 2, 7, and 10% P. M.

Leave Germantown, 8.10 A. M., 1, 6, and 9% P. M.

OHESTNUT HILL HALLEOAD.

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

P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.10, 8.10, 10.10, A.M., 12.40, 8.40, 8.40, 7.40, and 9.10 P. M.
ON BUNDAYB.
Leave Philadelphis, 9.05 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.60 A. M., 12.40, 6.40, and 9.10
P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOOKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphis, 6 M., 9.05, 11.05 A. M., 1 M., 8.05, 4 M., 6.00, and 8.00 P. M.
Leave Norristown, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1 M., 4 M., and 6 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 5 P. M.
Leave Norristown, 7 K. A. M., 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6 K., 9, 11 A. M., 1 K., 5, 5 K.,
Leave Manayunk.

Leave Manayunk, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 11% A. M., 2, 6, and 6% P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

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

Leave Manayunk, 7% A. M., 5% and 3 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintenden

co²⁸ if Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets. WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA BAIL

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1861, the trains will leave PHILADELPHIA, from the Depok, N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8.39 A. M., 9, 4.16, and 6.46 P. M., and will leave the corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, (West Phila-ON SUNDAYS.

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

Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 4.18
P. M. connect at Pennelton with Trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Baltroad for Concord,
Rennett, Oxford, &c., &c.
HENNEY WOOD,
no25-tf PHILADELPHIA
AND BRADING RAILBOAD
OO., (Office 227 South Fourth street.)
PHILADELPHIA, April 37, 1861.
SERSON TICKETS.
On and after May 1, 1861, season tickets will be issued by this company for the periods of three, six, nine, and twelve mouths, not transferable. Season school-tickets may also be had at 33 per cent. discount.

These tickets will be sold by the Tressurer at Ro. 237 South FOURTH Street, where any further information can be obtained.

8. BRADFORD, augo-ty

PHILADELPHIA
AND ELMIRA R. R. LINE.
1862 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1862 For WILLIAMSPORT, SCRANTON, ELMIRA, and all points in the W. and N. W. Passenger Trains leave Depot of Phila. and Roading B. R., cor. Broad and Callowhill streets, at S.A. M., and 3.15 P. M. daily, except lowhill streets, at B.A. m., and S.J.O.F. m. usury, osaver Sundays.

QUICKEST ROUTE from Philadelphia to points in Northern and Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, &c., &c. Baggage checked through to Buffalo, Niagara Falla, or intermediate points.

Through Express Freight Train for all points above, leaves daily at 6 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN S. HILLIS, General Agent.

THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL, and N. W. cor.

SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

WEST CHESTER

WEST CHESTER

SYLVANIA RAILROAD, leave depot, corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8 A. M., 22-30 noon, and 4 P. M.

Sylvania Railroad, served, at 8 A. M., 22-30 noon, and 4 P. M.

Street.

SALES BY AUCTION. FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., 429 CHESTNUT STREET. SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY

On Friday Morning,
On Friday Morning,
Tebruary 14, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash.—
400 lots of fancy and staple imported and domestic dry Bamples and catalogues early on morning of sale. 1,000 LONDON BALMORAL SKIRTS. Balance of the Importation.
On Friday Morning,
February 14, at 10 o'clock, consisting of—
fancy tilk and wool Balancrat skirts.

— extra fine all wool
— extra fine silk embroidered do.
FRENCH LINEN PRILLS, COTTONADES, AND — French linen di lila, ta.oy drills.
— French heavy contonnales. French cloths.
— French plain and pland nankinets. B. HOPPIN & CO., AUCTION-

SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, NO-TIONS, &c. TIONS, &c.
On Thursday Morning,
February 13, at salegroum, at 10 o'clock, consisting of
twariety of acasonable and desirable goods, adapted to Goods open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. DHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-EERS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE Sts.

SALE OF 1,200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-February 10, will be sold by catalogue, at 10 o'clock, recisery— 1200 cases mens', boys', and youths' calf, kip, grain, 1200 cases mens', noys', and youns' can, rip, grain, and thick boots, call and kip brogans, Congress gatters, Oxford ties, Balmoral and Wellington boots, women's, misses, and children's calf, kip, goat, kid, and morocco heeled boots and shoes, balmorals, gaiters, &c. Also, slarge assortment of first-class city-made goods. large assortment of first-class city-made s early on the morning of sale, when buyers will find it to their interest to attend.

to attend.

LARGE SALE OF 1,200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.

On Thursday Morning,
February 13, at 10 o'clock, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be reld, by catalogue, for net cash, 1,200 cases men's, boys', and youths' call, kip, grain, thick, and cavalry boots, brogans, gaters, Wellington, and Balmoral boots, women's, misses', and children's call, kip, goat, morocco, and kid heeled boots, shoes, gaiters, Balmorals, slippers, comprising a idesirable assortment of city and Eastern manufacture. manufacture.

Goods open for examination, with catalogues early on the morning of sale. DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC-1. TIONEERS, No. 213 MARKET Street. FIRST LARGE SPRING SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERS, WHITE GUODS, HUSLERY; HORDS, &c. On Wednesday Morning,

Fed. 12, 1882, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock recisely

Goods arranged for examination, with catalogues early
on the morning of sale. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Scribboard corner of SIXTH and BACE Streets.

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-MENT.

250,000 TO LOAN,
In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thousands, on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry, merchandise, ciothing, furniture, bedding, pianos, and goods of every description.

merchannies, country, iterature, beautig, passes, and
goods of every description.

LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
This establishment has large fire and thief-proof safes,
for the safety of valuable goods, together with a private
watchmen 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.

Gold and silver watches of every description, from on dellar to one hundred dollars each, gold chains, fashion SHIPPING.

BOSTON AND PHILA-DELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE—SAIL-ING FROM EACH PORT EVERY TEN DAYS—From PINE-STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, and LONG WHARF, Boston. WHARF, Boston.
Steamer SAXUN. Captain MATTHEWS, will sail from
Boston for Philadelphia on MUNDAY afternoon, February 10, at 4 o'clock. And
From Philadelphia on SATURDAY Evening, February 15, at 7 o'clock. Freight taken at fair rates.

Insurance one-half that by sail vessels.
Shippers are requested to send Bills of Lading and ally receipts with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) 332 SOUTH WHARVES. WEEKLY COMMUNICA-TION BY STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVEBPOOL, calling at QUEENS. TOWN, (Ivoland.) to land and embark passengers and

These steamers have superior accommodations for peasengers, are constructed with water-tight compartments,
and carry experienced Surgeons.

For freight, or passage, apply at the office of the Company,

111 Walnut street, Philadelphia,

In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN.

Tower Buildings. Tower Buildi In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, ap8-tf LIVERPOOL, NEW AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP

OOMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

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

JOHN G. DALE, Agent. THE BRITISH AND NORTH PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving 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 Passport Agent at FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

bor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.

ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.

AUSTRALASIAN,

Capt. Cook.

Capt. Addresor.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

AMERICA, Moodle, "Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

ABIA, Lott, "N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Berthe not secured until paid for. AMERICA, Moouse,

AMERICA, Moouse,

AMIA, Lott,

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Prectous Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passes, apply to

4 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

Or to

6 C. & J. G. BATES,

103 STATE Street, Boston.

FOR NEW YORK. Baritan Canal.

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

Freights taken at reasonable races.

WM. P. OLYDE, Agent,

No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

JAMES HAND, Agent,

and Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVER, New York. FOR NEW YORK. The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company will conumence their business for the season on Monday 18th instant.

Their stoamers are
Their stoamers are
Pler above Walnut street.
Pler above Walnut street.
W. M. BAIRD & OU.,
234 South Delaware Avenue RAILROAD LINES. 1862. ARBANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILBOAD CO.'S
LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW
YORK AND WAY PLACES.

At 9% A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, 800 dation.

At 2P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.

At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Express.

At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Express.

At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Express.

At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Express.

At 5 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Express.

At 6 M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Express.

At 12 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Express.

At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—let Class Ticket.

2 Do. 2d Class do. 150

The 6 M. P. M. Line runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M., Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M. Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M. Southern Mail runs daily, Sandays excepted. The 12 P. M. Southern Mail runs daily.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidore, Easton, Lambertville, Flentingfon, &c., at 7 10 A. M. Line connects with train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3.35 P. M.)

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

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7 10 A. M., and 8, 5, 6.30, and 12 P. M. from Kensington.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 and 9% A. M., and 8, 5, 6.30, and 12 P. M. from Kensington.

For Bristol, and intermediate stations, at 11% A. M. from Kensington. from Kensington.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12½, 1, 4, 5, and 5½ P.

M. For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnuthalf an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on the arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger.

Passengers are prolibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing appared. All baggage over fifty rounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond \$100, except by special contract. will not be hade for any amount of the pecial contract.

fest WM. H. GATZMER. Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION. M. Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street. MOP PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS AT THE EXCHANGE ON TUESDAYS.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SOF We have a large amount of real estate at private
sale, including every description of eity and country property. Printed lists may be had at the Auction Stere. SALE OF STOCKS, LOANS, &c.
On Tuesday,
February 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia

Exchange— For account of whom it may concern— 400 shares Kairmount and Arch-street Passenger Railway Company.

200 shares Seventearth and Nineteenth-streets Passenger Rullway Company.

\$3,000 Umor Canal Company coupon bonds.
For other accounts—
18 shares Keokuk Gas Light and Coke Company, Yowa—par \$100. 18 shares Keckuk Gas Light and Coke Company, Yowa-par \$100.
5 shares Lewisburg Gus Company-par \$50,
2 shares Mercantile Library Company,
1 share Philadelphia Library Company,
1 shares Westmoreland Coal Company,
10 shares Westmoreland Coal Company,
2 shares Mestmoreland Coal Company,
2 shares Stemmany,
2 shares Stemmany Navigation Company-par \$100,
2 shares Unitadilphia and Savannah Stemm Navigation
Company-par \$100,
Alco, by order of Assigner\$5,000 ten per cont, first-mortgage bonds Quakake
Bailroad Company.

HANDSOME FURNITURE MIRRORS, VELVET
OARPETS, &c.
On Tuesday Morrors;
Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, by extalueue, at No. 1215, Marshall street, the entire furniture, comprising suit handcome parlor furniture in given plush, dising-room and
chamber furniture, French plate mirrors, fine plated tea
set, elegant medalion velvet carpots, &c. Also the kitchen furniture.

Hale at Nos. 129 and 141 South Fourth Street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCI-PLATE MIRROBS, HIANO-FORTES, DEDS AND BEDDING,
BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, CHINA AND
GLASSWARE &c.
On Thursday Morning,
At 9 O'clock, at the Auction 'thore, the superior furniture, plane-fortes, mirrors, Binesels and other carpols,
&c., from families declining housekeeping, removed to the
store for convenience of sale.

tore for convenience of sale.

Catalogues ready the day pravious to sale. BUSINESS NOTICES.

TOHN A. ALLDERDICE, ATTORNEY: AT-LIAW, Has resumed the Practice of his Profession at NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE. [1228-5m# A OPPENHEIMER, MERCHANDISE BROKER in all branches of trade, and
manufacturer of every description of Army Goods, No.
48 South THIBD Street, west side, second story, Philasolubia. OPPENHEIMER, MERCHAN-

Corper FIFTH and Chiestnut Sts. 199-188 STEAM-SCOURING AND TAILOR-ING done at the abortost notice. HENRY B. DASCOM,

HENRY B. DASCOM.

137 SEVENTH Street, above Welnut.

H. BASCOM'S plau for the times is to recommend Gents to bring their old Clothing to him, and have them made new. Also, their Cloths, and have them fashionably made up.

de10-1y JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFER THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Read, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, in the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to. my7-ly

BOTELS. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIDERS, BATT Search, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their Ad friends and onetomers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure thom that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYRES, OHADWICK, & CO.

101-16, 1861.

MEDICINAL.

GLUTEN CAPSULES PURE COD-LIVER OIL. The repugnance of most patients to COD-LIVER OIL, and the inability of many to take it at all, has induced various forms of diagnize for its administration that are familiar to the Medical Profession. Some of them snawer is special cases, but more eften the vehicle neutralizes the wavel effect of the Oil, groving quite of unpalatable and of less therapeutic value. The repugnance, nauses, &c., to invalids induced by disgust of the Oil, is entirely obviated by the use of our OAPSULES.

COD-LIVER OIL OAPSULES have been much used lately in Europe, the experience there of the good relately in Europe, the experience there of the good re-sults from their use in both hospital and private practice,

acient to warrant our claiming the virtues we do for them, feeling assured their use will result in beneat and deserved favor. Propared by WYETH & BROTHER, de0_H 1412 WALNUT Street, Philadelphile

e from the naturally suggested advantages, are

BROWN'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Manufactured only at FREOFRACK BROWN'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Northeast corner of FIFTE and CHESTNUT Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attention is called to this valuable remedy which should
be in every family, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels,
and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water.

CAUTION.—To prevent this valuable Essence from
being counterfeited, a new Steel Engraving, executed at
great cost, will be found on the outside of the wrapper, in
order to guard the purchaser against being imposed upon
by worthless fulltations. And sold by all respectable
Druggists in the United States. QPERMATORRHEA.—ONE TO SIX

Boxes of "WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, or its resulting impotency, however aggravated, and whether recently developed or of long standing.

RRAD THE TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from SIX TO TEN DOSES.

"B. KEITH, M. D." "B. KEITH, M. D."
Amer. Jour. of Med. Scionce.
Price \$1 per box; six boxes for \$5. Sent by mall.
Sold only by B. C. UPHAM, 310 CHESTNUT Screet,
acle agent for Philadelphia. Trade supplied.
ho27-wfm3m

CONSUMPTION. WINCHESTER'S
genuine preparation of
DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
A Specific Remedy for the treatment of
CONSUMPTION.
The great species which has attended the uses

CONSUMPTION.

The great success which has attended the use of the Hypophosphites is areating a very general inquiry, not only among the medical profession, but the among the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary Disease.

In all Nervous or Scrofulous Complaints, Debility, Loss of Vital Power, Dyspepsin, Indigestion, and Fernals Weaknesses, it is a supersign and invalinable remedy.
Price \$1, or six bottles for \$5, with full directions
Circulars may be obtained by all inquirers. Sold whole S. C. UPHAM,
310 UHESTNUT Street,
Sole agent for Philadelphia. Trade supplied.
no27-wfu3m eale and retail, by

TO THE DISEASED OF ALL CLASSES.— Professors BOLLES & STM-VENS, Medical Electricians, 1220 WALINUT St., Philadelphia, invite all diseased persons to call; young and old, who have failed of being cured by quacks, old-school physicians, and nostrums. We warrant all curable cases by special contract, and charge nothing if we fall.

Consultation free. A pamphlet of great value given to all, free of charge,

WINES AND LIQUORS. DURE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFRIS, Southeast corner GERMANTOW M Ayenne and MASTER Street. HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROprietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet,
and other approved brands of OOGNAO BRANDY, for
sale, in bond and from store, by
CANTWELL & REFFER,
Southeast corner CERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTEE Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-KY.
Buchanan's Coal Ils Whisky, Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, In bond and store OANTWELL & KEFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avon and MASTER St

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & REF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN AYADER STANDARD PUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENHEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINK, in cases
of one dozen bottlee cach; warranted pure. Imported
and for sale low by CANTWELL & KRFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTRE
Street. ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

WINE.—This approved brand of Oinclinast wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southest corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER MACHINERY AND IRON.

seirs of boats, which shears, blocks, are provided with shears, blocks, and parties, JACOB O. REAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGRAN MERRIOR, JOHN S. 00PS, WILLIAM H. MERRIOR, HARTLEY MERRIOR, OUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON LIBRORY

COUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

PRILADELPHA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MOBINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines,

for land, river, and marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Oastings of all kinds, either Iron or brass.

Iron-Frame Roofs for Ges Works, Workshops, Easttread Stations, &c.

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

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such es
Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steem
Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Resident
Apparatus; Nonempth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifuga Sugar Braining
Machine. IF YOU WANT GOOD BUTTER, go to S. B. GOTTWALS', No. 812 SPRING CARDEN