The Union Movement in Indiana.

The following is the speech of Hon. Henry Secrist, at the recent Union Convention in Indiana, and the letter of United States Senator Wright to its president, alluded to by "Occasional" in his letter to-day. We copy from the Indianapolis *State Journal*, June 19:

SPEECH OF MR. SHACRIST.

I feel very grateful to this audience and its presiding officer for the honor of addressing you at this time. I am unprepared, even with notes, to speak to you; but the heart speaking from its warm impulses to fellow hearts is probably the best, as it is the freshest, converse we can hold together. I have no speech to make to timid men. If there are any here who doubt our capacity for republican government; who thinks there will not be vigor and permanence hereafter, let him slide." [Laughter.] I talk to men who love their country, and would perish rather than see it perish. I have been a partisan thirty-seven years. I have no regrets for it now. I look back upon my career with pride. Mistakes have been made, but it is human to err. But when I look back upon the achievements of that man of iron will and incorruptible honesty who crushed the rebellion of South Carolina, I have no regrets. The days of heroes, political heroes, has gone by. Jackson, who was in heart and soul above any other man of his age, who had no kindred, and placed his country above all else, that man would have stricken this rebellion down at once with an iron hand, without calling out an army of 500,000 men.

My political education began under the tutelage of Jackson. *I was one of those who held the first Democratic Convention in Indiana, in 1827, and here to-day.* They are, for the country, and the Union, and the triumph of the laws. I have always supposed it was the duty of every citizen, without regard to party, to stand by his Government, as the child stands by its mother. This was the doctrine of ancient Democracy. This was the spirit imbued into me when a child. I sprang from that class which furnished common soldiers in our early wars; men of the frontier, hardy and undisciplined, but who would take a battery from the British, or chase the Indian from the woods and swamps, whenever duty called them. This origin implanted in me a bitter hatred of anti-war men. For myself, I adopted the motto of the lamented Decatur: "In time of war, I am for my country, right or wrong." I supposed this was the doctrine of the Democracy. It is true that no Democratic creed had provided for such an emergency, but I should have thought that every principle of the party, and even its animal instincts, (laughter,) would have forced it to the support of the Government in this war. If not, I would cast such a traitor party from me.

There might be circumstances when I might fail to support my Government. If there was an attempt to establish a despotism, to destroy the institutions that protect us, I would fight against it. But I would be an open enemy. I would give it a written release from all protection, and all claim to any rights under it, and leave it. I would never fight the battle of traitors on the soil of the Government that (spaying) had protected me. If I were a Secessionist I would *go South.*" [Great applause and cries of "Good."]

It is said that the 5th of January Convention party is not an anti-war party. They argue very illogically. In this country, and under every free Government, it is certain that any party which organizes against this Government, in time of war, becomes inevitably an anti-war party. The motive may be patriotic, at first, but they cannot help drifting from opposition to the Government into opposition to the war. How has it been in this country? Let the past speak. The old Federal party was composed of men of honor and ability, who were patriotic and did good service in the Revolution; but it attempted to dictate how the war of 1812 should be conducted. It was opposed to a war with Great Britain, but in favor of one against France. In proposing to change the direction of the war, it drifted into an anti-war party. *The Hartford Convention discussed the very questions* which were under discussion *at the 5th of January Convention.* [Cheers and laughter.]

I refer to a recent example in point. In the Mexican war the Whig party didn't intend to be an anti-war party. But President Administration had to be opposed. They went on, and however tenderly they arrayed themselves, and however slowly they changed, they placed themselves, at last, in direct opposition to the war. I opposed them. I denounced Corwin as a moral traitor. I think so yet. As the Federal party got out of opposition to the war of 1812, so did the Whig party die of opposition to the Mexican war. It made an attempt to change its position by identi ying itself with the name and fame of Gen. Taylor, and succeeded for a time. But when he died it died. No party can array itself against the Government in time of war without writing its own death warrant at the hands of the people.

Political parties always become anti-war parties, if party organization is kept up in time of war. Even if the 5th of January Convention had nominated perfectly unobjectionable men, I would still oppose them, for I will not consent to place myself in opposition to my Government in time of war.

I said that some of my fellow-Democrats were illogical in their opposition to the Administration. I differ from them in their premises. They assume that the Administration is attempting to subvert by the war the Government of our fathers. And they tell us complacently that they are in favor of furnishing money for the war. If this was the case, I would organize an armed opposition to the Government. I would not submit to any organized treason here. I would as soon support the treason of Jeff Davis as the treason of my neighbor. I have great respect for the traitors who fight openly against the Government; none for submissionists who undertake to direct the war by opposition to the Government. I viewed with dismay the progress of this matter. I knew that oceans of blood must be shed before the Union could be broken up. I expected to see the battle-fields here, and the last hamlet in Indiana in flames. But this did not take place, because the people of Indiana overawed the traitors among them.

The men to whom I refer were the original Breckinridge men. The first blow of the traitors was the attempt to break up the Democratic party. Those who broke up the Charleston Convention and followed Yancey, did it to break up the party—*as a* threat of disunion. I regarded the nomination of Breckinridge as a disunion movement. For the Breckinridge men who have repented and are now loyal, I have no word of reproach. I endorse the sentiments of Judge Hughes—that the highest commendation he can bestow upon the Douglas men is, that they support the rebellion. At the time Hughes left the Breckinridge party Voorhees went in. I knew Voorhees as a Whig. I have no personal issues to make with him. But his political principles I deal with as I would any other public property. [A voice—"Would you confiscate them?" *Yes, by the Lord, I would confiscate them if I could.* [Loud laughter.]

Breckinridge was a traitor long before he was *nominated. He returned to the Senate after it was* known that treason was achieved. He arraigned the President because he defended the capital of the nation, on the ground that he had no legal power to call out men for its defence. Many of the Democrats of Indiana cried out, Amen! Shame on such men! I defended Jackson for calling out the mounted men of Tennessee against the orders of the Secretary of War, and the Governor of Tennessee. Can I turn back on that record, and refuse to defend Mr. Lincoln? If Jackson had been in Baltimore, that bridge-burner Merryman would have had no chance for a writ of habeas corpus. He would have hung him as high as Haman at once. My doctrine is, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!"

But these old Democrats are alarmed at martial law, as if it never was declared before in this country. The "Democratic Address," signed by some men who never were Democrats, and not signed by those who have never been anything else, falsifies facts when it states that martial law has never suspended the habeas corpus before in this country. It was suspended in New Orleans in 1815, at Sackett's Harbor, and at other places. I have said those who had not been Democrats long signed this address. No wonder they made such mistakes.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 13, 1862.

To the President of the Union Convention;

DEAR SIR: I regret being absent from the great meeting of the Union men of our State; but this is no time for any man, however humble, to leave his post of official duty.

Nobly have the sons of Indiana sustained the patriotic history and impulses, bequeathed by their fathers, in this terrible contest for national existence. Their fame sheds a brighter lustre upon almost every battle-field, and throughout every section of the country their valor and patriotism are sounded with enthusiasm and pride; and whilst the heroic men of all parties and all classes are in the tented field, engaged in the overshadowing work of putting down this foul rebellion, political jealousies and prejudices are merging into a union of the great Union party of the State honest and good men, regardless of party principles or political associations. If we would succeed in preserving the Government of our fathers, we must have a united North. Party creeds and platforms will divide us, and thus paralyze the arm of the Government.

The President has called around him many men of different political opinions; among others, our present worthy and efficient Secretary of War, and Generals Halleck and McClellan. Those three men have more to do for the weal or woe of the Government, for the restoration of its unity and its priceless institutions, preserving them to us and our children, than perhaps all other men put together. I regard the management among the American people, the President himself excepted. Yet these men all differ politically from the party that brought into power the present Administration. Can we not follow this fine example in this contest, when the question is so pre-eminently one of Government or no Government, country, or no country? It is my sincere trust that harmony and peace will characterize all your acts and deliberations.

We have only time to add a single sentiment. Ultraism must be abjured. Ultra measures, whether in the North or South, must perish—not one but both—or the Government will not survive. The vitality and virtue essential to the very existence of the nation, is to be found in elevating *good* and *honest men* to places of public trust, *far more* than in well-written creeds and platforms of party Conventions.

Accept assurances of

Yours, most respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Generals McClellan and Fremont.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR—There are a great many persons who think and express themselves in public as if they knew more about the art of war than any of our major generals. I am continually annoyed hearing expressions similar to the following: "If Gen McClellan had gone down to Richmond by land, and attacked it in the rear, he would have taken Richmond long ago!" and "if Fremont had gone direct from Franklin to Harrisonburg, he might have bagged Jackson and his whole force." Now, what impertinent and brainless expressions these are for any one to make, even a military man! Had Major General Geo. B. McClellan gone to Richmond by land, he would have given time and opportunity for the immense force at Richmond to board their transports, take Fortress Monroe, and steer their way triumphantly to the city of Washington, unretaken it. *Had Major General John C. Fremont* gone direct from Franklin to Harrisonburg, through that wilderness country, it would have given Jackson time to *cut off his transportation line*, and destroyed a million dollars' worth of stores, at New Creek Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and Fremont might have been attacked front and rear by the enemy, and perhaps annihilated. The above is written for the public good, and is from one who knows something about field movements.

JERSEY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.—The carriage road up Mount Washington was considerably washed by the rains of last autumn. Two persons have contracted to repair the road bed, to put in twenty culverts to carry off the water, and to make the whole road in the best possible condition for travel. For this service they are to receive $1,250.

THE CITY.

THE SHERIFF CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE.—At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning the examination of witnesses in this case was resumed. The first witness called was George Halleck, who, upon being sworn, testified as follows:

I resided in the First ward, at Passyunk road and Buck street, eighth division; on the day of election I was in the Twenty-fourth ward in camp, but my family still lived in the First ward; (box of the Eighth division opened, and examined by counsel for contestee;) I had been in camp from September; I left camp on election day for the purpose of voting; Alderman Lentz brought an omnibus to camp, and men were selected to go to vote; the omnibus was much crowded; we were under the charge of a sergeant; there were two omnibuses; tickets were given by Alderman Lentz; they were tickets of the People's party; the name of the sheriff was on the ticket I voted; the other tickets were like mine; Alderman Lentz handed us the tickets in the omnibus; the first poll the omnibus stopped at was near the arsenal, and two men got out and voted; I think the sergeant went with them to the polls; the omnibus next went to Broad and South, and three men voted there; one of our men, Samuel Burr, was an inspector there; next went to Eleventh and Federal; saw them get out and go toward the poll; next went to Dickerson street, between Seventh and Eighth (Eighth precinct); the majority of the load, twelve or thirteen, voted there; were put in file and voted there; I voted there; the sergeant put us in file and marched us up to the polls; Samuel Griffe was one of the voters; also Hudson Prickot, —— Brofer, Sergeant Bader, Wm. Johnson, James Williams Barney McNulty, John Stutens Gray, August McGlouty; won't swear positively to these men, but to the best of my knowledge they were the ones; reached the precinct about four o'clock; then there were taken back to camp; the other omnibus was behind us and followed us over; don't know who was on the other ticket; the whole regiment wanted to go away from camp; they didn't care so much for voting, as to get liberty; Alderman Lentz picked out the men in the coach I went with; I was not assessed in the Eighth precinct; never missed paying my taxes to give me a vote; think I paid the last last spring a year; the last collection in the spring I paid my tax.

Cross-examined.—I had resided in the Eighth precinct for nine months, and I had resided in the First ward for forty-two years; I was challenged, and my residence was known by an officer inside, and the challenge was withdrawn; there was no division among the election officers in regard to my vote; I was a qualified voter, and never missed a vote since 1832; the camp was about two miles from my residence; the omnibuses were taken around to the divisions where the men lived; I don't know of any man voting out of his division; I am satisfied I did not; I saw tickets handed; they were like mine so far as the outside was concerned; I did not see the inside of the other tickets; my family was at my house; I was in Colonel Gregory's regiment.

Willis C. Morgan, sworn.—I voted at the last election in the Tenth ward, corner of Fifteenth and Race; lived in Gebhard str. et, with Mr. Holden; moved from there about five months ago; I resided with Mr. Holden thirty days before the election; before that I resided at Filbert avenue and Filbert street; rented a room there; my name was on the assessors' list in the Twenty fourth ward; paid taxes in 1860 and 1861; I voted for John Thompson for sheriff.

Cross examined.—I had been assessed in the Fifth ward, and paid a tax; next in the Twenty-fourth ward I was assessed, and I paid another tax.

Christian King, sworn.—I resided at Roxborough, in the Eleventh district of the Twenty-first ward; have resided there about thirteen years altogether; I went South in 1855, and returned in December, 1860; I owned real estate in that ward; for the last five or five years I think I have paid no tax, except upon the real estate; I voted at the last election for Mr. Thompson; don't know for whom my son George voted.

Cross-examined.—Within two years before the election I paid all the taxes against me.

Mr. Gilpin now referred to the fact that the witness was the father-in-law of George King, and he thought now was the proper time to enlighten the court in regard to the young man's age. The other side should go into the examination; or allow the contestant to inquire.

Mr. Hirst proposed to take that course.

Witness. I pay all the taxes against me; when I left here in 1855, or late in 1854, I went to Alexandria, Va., and said there three years, and voted there every year; went South on the principal of my health; went long ago; and settled down in Alexandria, and staid there three years; I then went to Warrenton, North Carolina; I voted there; only once; I left there in December, 1858; part of the time my son George was with me; the whole of the family went out with me in the first place; George lived with me at Alexandria, and went with me to North Carolina; he staid there all the time, except about a month or two before I left, when he went to New Brunswick, N. J.; he went into business for himself; I did not see him until July, 1861, when he came home from the three-months service; I have two Bibles (produced the old one); this one belonged to my wife before I married her; the entries were made in the Bible by my wife's sister, in London; I have a new Bible; I did not bring it with me; I was married in 1835; my first child was born in 1837; Carolina is its name; the next child, George, was born in 1840.

[Bible contains entry of the birth of George King, January, 1840.]

Re-examined.—I returned to Roxborough from North Carolina, because they drove me out because I would not join the rebel army.

Cross-examined.—They cut my hair and tarred my coat; when I left Roxborough I left part of my furniture; when I left I intended to return; and I left my house in care of Mrs. Sims; I went away on account of my wife's health, and I intended for over a year, and when I got to Alexandria I did not intend to stop there, but I saw a good opening for my business, and I stopped; my son was with me in 1861; the entries were made in the Bible when the children were born; I saw the Bible produced by Mr. Sims; I know nothing about it.

Re-examined.—I did not see the writing in the Bible produced by Mr. Sims; I can't say anything about the entries; when in North Carolina I had fixed April, 1861, to come home, as I found out after Lincoln was elected how things were going on in North Carolina; I was intended to stay permanently in North Carolina.

Another witness was called, but he failed to establish the allegation of the reception of an illegal vote in the Twentieth ward, Ninth division. Mr. Gowen now proceeded to offer testimony under the following specification:

That in the said general return are computed 233 votes as having been cast for John Thompson, and 150 votes as having been cast for Robert Ewing, for the office of sheriff, in the Ninth division of the Fifteenth ward; that the person who acted as judge, one of the two persons who acted as inspectors, one of the two persons who acted as clerk in conducting the election in the said division, were mere intruders, without any title to the several offices which they respectively assumed; that a large number of unassessed persons were permitted to vote in this division; and that the list of voters does not furnish the reasons or the evidence adduced in support of the right of these persons to vote, and the respondent hence infers that the list of taxables does not

The object of the offer was said to be in order to throw the entire poll.

Mr. Brewster said he had no objection to proving the reception of illegal votes at the poll, but he contended that the people of the precinct could not be disfranchised in this manner.

The point was argued at length, as it is of considerable importance as affecting the case presented by the respondent.

No decision was reached, and the court adjourned until this morning.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—At a meeting of the committee of Councils on cleaning the streets of the city, it was determined to recommend a renewal of the contract with Mr. R. A. Smith, for cleaning the streets by machinery. The first contract was for two months, and much of this time was necessarily consumed in getting ready the machines, and in organizing the force. This has all been accomplished since the first of May, the date of the contract, and the streets are now in a cleanly condition.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE AND WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF NORRISTOWN.—Mr. David Sower, for many years editor of the Norristown *Herald*, and greatly respected as an exemplary and useful citizen, died at Norristown, on Thursday last, in the 69th year of his age. His funeral took place from his late residence yesterday afternoon.

BOY DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon Frederick Winebrenner, aged 15 years, was drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill near the Girard-avenue bridge. The body was recovered soon after, by officers Barnes and Kanlor, of the Park police, and conveyed to the residence of his parents, in Vine street, below Seventeenth, where an inquest was held by Coroner Conrad.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a boy, named James Carroll, sixteen years of age, was caught in the machinery of the paper hanging manufactory of Howell & Brothers, near Twenty-second and Lombard streets, and whirled around a shaft. The right arm was badly fractured, and one leg was injured. The sufferer was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.—On Saturday morning, Dr. J. P. O'Neil, of this city, received an appointment as surgeon for United States transports, to report at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac.

KEYSTONE ARTILLERY.—The review and drill of this corps, which was to have taken place on Tuesday, 24th inst., is postponed, in consequence of the battery horses being engaged at the races.

FATAL RESULT.—Mrs. Mary Moroney, who was so badly burned at the fire at No. 146 Almond street, on last Friday evening, died from her injuries on Saturday morning, while being conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SAILED—The United States gunboat Bienville and the transport Massachusetts sailed from the navy yard on Saturday for Port Royal.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAM. W. DE COURSEY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JAMES C. HAND, }
J. B. LIPPINCOTT, }

Having seen a spurious article of Castile Soap in the Exchange, Philadelphia, we have thought it our duty to caution the public against purchasing it. We have been in the habit of using the genuine article of JABEUTCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 SOUTH FRONT Street, and find it the best Castile Soap in the market. JABEUTCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 SOUTH FRONT Street. my18-tf

ILLUMINATING OILS.

"LUCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 bbls "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.

We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.

85 BBLS. GOOD CARBON OIL for sale in whole or lots, at No. 415 COMMERCE Street. jeM-6t*

BRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, KEMBLE & VAN HORN, mh20-3m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada.

NATTI'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN CREAM will positively remove TAN, FRECKLES, SALLOWNESS, SUNBURN, PIMPLES, and all eruptions of the face; giving a beautiful healthy glow and rosy color to the cheeks, so much desired, by every one. In short, it PRESERVES THE FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, removing all WRINKLES, and giving a soft, smooth appearance to the face, and a brilliancy to the skin that is surprising to all. It is an article that is INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY LADY. Upwards of 1,000 BOTTLES PER DAY are now sold in Philadelphia alone, and the demand is daily increasing. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by M. B. S. NATTI & Co., Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 521 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. And by the following agents in Philadelphia: J. B. Cassiberry, No 43 N. Eighth street; Andrew Taylor, druggist, cor. of Ninth and Chestnut streets; M. Bradfield, No. 802 Arch street; F. Y. Barrett, No. 964 N. Second street; Miss Kocher, Seventh and Coates streets; M. L. Adams, N. W. cor. of Marshall and Girard avenue; and by druggists and dealers in Fancy Goods generally.

Agents wanted in every town and village of the United States and Canadas. my22-tf

WORMAN & ELY, No. 130 PEGG STREET, manufacturers of patent CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; also, a lately-patented COMBINATION KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON, especially adapted for *Camp* use, for *Fishermen, Sea-faring Men, Mechanics, Miners, Lumbermen, and all Workmen carrying their dinners.* W. & E.'s Cutlery is warranted to be of the best quality of ENGLISH CAST-STEEL, and is intended to supersede, by its excellence and cheapness, the inferior qualities of Cutlery now in the market, and to which they respectfully invite the attention of the Hardware dealers generally. my29-3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., 103 JONES Alley.

AMERICAN ROOFING SLATES, FULLY EQUAL to the BEST WELSH SLATES. T. THOMAS, 211 WALNUT Street

TENT-MAKERS' CHERRY TENT-BUTTONS and SLIPS, United States pattern, for sale at J. P. REEDS', Southeast corner of THIRTEENTH and NOBLE Streets, Philadelphia. my23-1m*

THE HALY, MORSE, AND BOYDEN SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER.

This Wringer has given universal satisfaction, and is warranted to do so in every particular. Before purchasing, call, examine, and try it, at office of JOY, COE, & Co., FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets. jel2-3m L. E. SNOW.

LEGAL.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHILL-STREET WHARF, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., the schooner DIXIE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at said wharf; also, 100 bales of cotton, 25 bags of peanuts, and 30 bags of rice, being part of the cargo of the above-named vessel. The merchandise can be examined on the morning of sale, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 North FRONT Street.

WILLIAM MILDWARD,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1862. je20-6t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—The three story DWELLING, with side yard, No. 112 North Eighteenth street, above Arch. Apply to ALLEN & SIMS, jel20-3t* S. E. corner FOURTH and WALNUT streets, second floor.

FOR SALE "CHEAP," "CHEAP!"—Perry County FARM, containing 138 acres, 25 woodland, the balance under a high state of cultivation; first-rate fencing, nicely watered, excellent improvements, 16 miles from Harrisburg. Price only $6,500. Terms easy.

Also, a FRUIT FARM, near Dover, State of Delaware, 107 acres. Price only $5,500.

Apply to E. PETTIT, jt20 No. 309 WALNUT street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, for merchandise or an unimproved lot of ground, desirable city Property. J. WALTON, jel9-tf 413 WALNUT Street.

COAL-OIL WORKS FOR SALE, within the limits of the city. Any person wishing to employ a Capital to good advantage, will please apply, for full particulars, at No. 127 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862. jel2-12t*

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on RACE Street, one door above Twelfth, north side. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to WETHERILL & BROTHER, je12 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on PINE Street, near Seventeenth, north side. Apply to WETHERILL & BROTHER, je12 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four Houses, on the west side of BROAD Street, below Columbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM Streets. mh28-tf

TO LET.—Dwelling House, Southeast corner of TWENTY-SECOND and GREEN Streets. Keys at Reif's grocery, corner of Twenty-second and Mount Vernon Streets. Apply to JAMES ROBERTSON, je7-tf 23 North FOURTH Street.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in the purchase of the whole or any part of $500,000 First Mortgage Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The Mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire Railroad and Property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of $15,000 per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company, in the Loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for One Thousand Dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, by granting to them a share of the power and authority conferred by two acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1861, and the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested, jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereon according to the tenor and shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond, or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of Mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

"In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their respective Presidents to be hereunto affixed this second day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two (1862)."

Payment of the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of 10 per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and 10 per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHARLES E. SMITH, Treasurer, 227 South FOURTH Street, until MONDAY, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of $1,000.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of their bids. JOSEPH LEDLEY, jel9-tjy21 Secretary Junction Railroad Co.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE THIRD AND FOURTH WARDS.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, je21-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

NEW MACKEREL. 150 Half Bbls. "" No. 3 Mackerel. 100 Half Bbls. "" "" In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, je14-tf No. 146 North WHARVES.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c., &c. 2,500 Bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late caught in the fall, in excellent condition. 2,000 Bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring. 2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring. 150 Bbls Lubec Mess Shad. 250 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, je14-tf No. 146 North WHARVES.

RHODES & WILLIAMS, No. 107 SOUTH WATER Street, offer for sale the following: 75 cases assorted Jellies. 100 cases American Pickles, pints and quarts. 50 cases American Pickles, gallons and half gallons. 50 cases French Brandied Cherries. 75 cases French Brandied Peaches. 40 cases Lewis & Bros.' Condensed Milk. 50 cases Bordeaux Olive Oil, in black bottles. 20 cases Virgin Oil of Aix. 50 cases Bonchi Olives, pints and quarts. Also, a well-assorted stock Croseet & Blackwell's Celebrated English Pickles. je18

CARTER'S CELEBRATED NEW JERSEY SUGAR CURED HAMS, just received. JAMES HOMER & SON, je20 Seventh and Noble and Sixth and Wood sts.

SARDINES.—A very superior brand for sale by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, ac2 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

NEW CROP OF VANILLA BEANS, at 38 per pound; also, on hand, the cheapest Chamois and Split Skins in the city. CAMPBELL & BROTHER, je20-4t* No. 133 South FRONT Street.

OLIVE OIL.—An invoice of pure Olive Oil, to arrive per ship Vandalia; also, an invoice per Ocean Skimmer, for sale by CHAS. S. CARSTAIRS, jo 20 No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE St.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL.—463 baskets LATOUR OLIVE OIL, just received, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

SUN RISES.....4 33—SUN SETS.....7 31
HIGH WATER.....11 20

ARRIVED.

Schr Clara, Bassit from New York
Schr Richard Law, York, from Salem.
Schr Chas M Neal, Godfrey, from White House.
Schr A Phaeo, Lippincott, from White House.
Steamer Bristol, Charles, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

CLEARED.

Brig Eaglet, Homan, Bahia and a market, J E Bazley & Co.
Brig C H Jordan, Plummer, New Orleans, do
Brig Henry, Sparks, Portsmouth, NH, do
Brig Amanda Bryant, Cardenas, S & W Welsh.
Brig Kodiac, Peterson, Cardenas, Stuart, Carson & Co.
Brig Wabash, Bigley, Ship Island, Workman & Co.
Brig Leni, Peck, Key West, D B Stetson & Co.
Schr J May, Cobb, Boston, Crowell & Cummings.
Schr L A May, Baker, Boston, Shinkickon & Gleyer.
Schr M A Standish, Atwood, Boston, Hammitt, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr C M Neal, Godfrey, Boston, do
Schr Clara, Bassett, Boston, Lehigh Coal and Nav Co.
Schr Albert Pharo, Lippincott, Boston, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr B Law, York, Salem, L Audenried Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., June 21.

A bark, unknown, and the brig Ashler, or Astor, from West Indies, both for Philadelphia, which came in yesterday, still remain at anchor in the roadstead. The U S cutter Forward, for Beaufort, NC; three-masted schr C A Ward, with horned cattle on deck, bound to Newbern, NC, and several schooners bound to Fortress Monroe, loaded with hay, coal, &c., went to sea yesterday. The fog America is still in the roadstead. Wind southwest—weather pleasant.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA:

Ship Ocean, (Brem) Jaburg, cleared at New York 20th inst. for Philadelphia.

Bark Wild Gazelle, Humphrey, cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Shanghae

Schrs A Lawrence, Stanley, and Annie J Russell, Hodges, cleared at New York 20th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Colorado, Sheppard, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 20th inst.

Schr Georgia, Morris, for Smyrna, Del, cleared at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Julia Maria, Eaton, and Georgia, Sweet, sailed from Newburyport 19th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs John Lancaster, Willets, and Mail, Kelley, sailed from Providence 19th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Arctic, Perkins, sailed from Providence 19th inst. for Philadelphia, to load for Newburyport.

Schr Electa J Scott, Rothell, hence, arrived at Danvers 19th inst.

Schr Maria, Godfrey, from Cardenas, at New York 20th inst 8th inst, off Cape Carnival, was boarded by U S gunboat Quaker City.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835. OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. MARINE INSURANCE ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the World. INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by Rivers, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriages to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCE On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling houses, &c. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOV. 1, 1861.

PAR.		COST.
$100,000	United States Five per cent. Loan.	$100,250 00
50,000	United States Six per cent. Treasury Notes.....	49,965 57
25,000	United States Seven and Three-tenths per cent. Treasury Notes	25,000 00
104,000	State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. Loan.....	89,591 25
123,050	Philadelphia City Six per cent. Loan.....	119,448 17
30,000	State of Tennessee Five per cent. Loan.....	19,075 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad. 1st Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds.....	20,000 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds.....	46,130 88
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	14,587 50
5,000	100 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	5,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	90,730 07
	Bonds and Mortgages.....	75,000 00
	Real Estate.....	62,868 26
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Interest, and other Debts due the Company.....	48,131 97
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $11,843—estimated value.....	6,086 00
	Cash on hand—In Banks..... $51,098 02 In Drawer..... 517 33	51,615 35
		$869,876 12

DIRECTORS.

William Martin,	Samuel E. Stokes,	Thomas Robins,	William Morgan,
Edmund A. Souder,	J. F. Peniston,	Daniel Smith, Jr.,	James Martin,
Theophilus Paulding,	Henry Sloan,	John Devereux,	James Duross,
John B. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,	Thomas Smith.	Francis Falls,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,		Charles Glass,
James Traquair,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,		Thomas Fisher,
William Eyre, Jr.,	Thomas C. Hand,		John Bromley,
Richard Cadbury,	Robert Burton,		Francis McManus,
William G. Ludwig,	Jacob P. Jones,		Benjamin Rowland,
Joseph H. Seal,	James S. McFarland,		Bernard Rafferty.
Dr. R. M. Huston,	Joshua P. Eyre,		
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,		
Hugh Craig,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,		
Charles Kelly,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.		

WILLIAM MARTIN, President. THOMAS C. HAND, Vice President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. jal4-tf

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE No. 305 WALNUT STREET, insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Household Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in town or country. CASH CAPITAL, $231,000.—ASSETS $317,142.04. Which is invested as follows, viz:

On first mortgage on city property, worth double the amount.....	$163,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad City 6's per cent. sterling mortgage loan, at par.....	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all other towns in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, are unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Sleeping and smoking cars on all the trains.	27,000 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan.....	4,000 00
Second rent, first-class.....	2,562 50
Interest on bonds accrued.....	3,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent loan.....	20,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan.	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock.....	9,135 01
Mechanics' Bank stock.....	3,312 86
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock.....	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock.	28,360 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock.....	1,060 00
The Delaware Mutual Safety Co.'s stock.....	880 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip.....	330 00
Bills receivable.....	14,302 75
Book acc