Senator Chandler, of Michigan, on the National Finances. Senator Chandler, of Michigan, delivered a very able speech in the Senate, on Wednesday last, on the proposition of Secretary Chase to issue \$150,000,000 additional treasury notes, from which we take the following interesting passage:

My proposition in this joint resulution is that the amount of legal-tender treasury notes already authorized by law shall never be increased; and it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$100,000 of treasury to days' certificates, bearing five per cent. interest, in addition to the \$50,000,000 already authorized by law. The chairman of the Committee on Figure will remember that when he lirst proposed to issue \$50,000,000 of these demend certificates, I moved, as an amendment, that it be made \$100,000,000, and told him and the Senate that I believed that the Treasury required \$100,000,000. that it be made \$100,000,000, and told him and the Senate that I believed that the Treasury required \$100,000,000, pteed of \$550,000,000. The Secretary and the chairman of the Committee on Finance thought otherwise. I hold in my band a table showing the working of the first \$50,000,000. The week ending February 11, 1862, the whole receipts into the Treasury, from these fire par cent, certificates, were \$834,639 ithe following week there was received \$1,389 780 You see that they increased gradually. The thing was not at first understood, and I desire to show the Senate, and particularly the chairman of the Committee on Finance, the working of this great savings institution which we have established as a Government institution. I therefore go a little more into detail than is perhaps interesting, but I deem it necessary. instead of \$56,000,000. The Secretary and the chairman of the Committee on Finance thought otherwise. I hold in my band a table showing the working of the first \$50,000,000. The otherwise is the the control of the first showing the state of the first showing the state of the first showing the control of the first showing the state of the first index of The following week the amount on deposit was \$15,822,-652, and the smount of drafts was only \$63,500. Thus you see it was increasing very rapidly, and rapidly concentrating the idle capital of the nation into the Treasury of the United States. On that week the receipts wer so heavy, and the Secretary being authorized t issue but \$50,000 000, he reduced the amount of interes from five to four per cent.; and from that time the appreciation of course was not large with the five per cents. The next week it amounted to \$47.275,122, and the whole smount of draft was \$269.535. After that he pad five per cent. no longs; he reduced the amount on all deposits there after received to feur per cent. On the 24th day of April the first \$100 were deposited in the Treasurs aft our per cent. all deposits thereafter received to feur per cent. On the 24th day of Aprit the first \$100 were deposited in the Treasury at f. ur per cent., and up to yesterday, the 17th of June, the whole amount of money received on deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury at four per cent. was \$12,042,076. The whole amount on deposit yesterday in the Treasury, at five per cent. was \$44,025,074; thus making the whole amount now on deposit \$56,167,750. It must be apparent that if the Government of the United States would crutinue to pay the same rate of interest that is allowed throughout the United States by the savings banks, the amount of deposit would reach a vast amn. There are in every State, in every city, large amounts of treat funds, funds belonging to minors, helf-s, funds tied up in court, fands large and funds small, the savings of the poor and the vast accumulations of the rich. Pay the same amount of interest that is paid by the savings banks and your treasury will become plethoric with this money. It would be considered patriolic by these individuals to pay their little all or their large all into the treasury of the United States; and it would not only be deemed so by them, but it would really be a patriotic act on their part to place their money at the disposal of the Government of the United States in its time of trial.

During the winter of 1860-61, it will be recollected that the then Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Oobb, the traitor, the w poor the market a quantity of bonds, and veclesined that the ten Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Oobb, the traitor, the w poor the market a quantity of bonds, and

During the winter of 1860-61, it will be recollected that the then Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Oobb, the traifor, the w upon the market a quantity of bonds, and proclaimed that the Government of the United States was destroyed, and that the bonds were not worth the paper upon which, they were printed. At that time we were compelled to go into the market and borrow money at twelve per cent, per annum, or one per cent, per month, to pay the ordinary civil expenses of this Government. It will be likewise recollected that on the 4th of March, 1861, the traitor Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, some time before having left his office to promote rebellion, our twenty-year bonds were worth but eighty-four cents on the dollar. The particule effort them made to suctein the Government held them at that price for some time, and in the course of a month or two they began to appreciate. The banks and bankers of our great moneyed cities came to the relief of the Government, and took \$10,000,000, and then another \$50,000,000, until they suid. "We are full, and can give you no more money." What did we do then? The banks had done no'bly; they werefull; they had taken all that they could carry, and more than they ought to be usked to carry. What was our action then? We appealed to the people; we stall to the people overywhere: "here are Government securities in large or small sums; you can have them in \$50 treasury notes or in \$50,000; tome one, come all, and lelp to sustain the Government in her hour of peril." The bank attempt had been a failure; how was it when 100 appealed to the nation? Why, sir, the nation came up as one man, and your Treasury became almost of thereif under an expenditure of \$2,000,000 and as y for that was the expenditure during a long period last summer. When we were purchasing such yast smooths of material of war, ships, and supa long period has summer. When we were purchasing such yas: amounts of material of war, ships, and supplies for your army and navy. Notwithstanding these wast expenditures, when you appealed to the people they came up as one man, and you were saved financially when the whole world proclaimed that you were and

The subjoined remarks made by Mr. Senator Doolittle, of Wirconsin, were delivered on the occasion of the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, as celebrated by the New England Society, of the city of New York, on the 22d of December,

THE AMERICAN UNION: It spring from that independence which the purious of New England freely shed their blood to achieve; and while their sons have votes to cast, arms to strike, or blood to flow, they will struggle to preserve that Union, so as to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves a d their children.

Mr. Doolittle said: Mr. President, never in my life has there been an hour when I could not respond to that sentiment, and, with a full heart, I do so now. I do so, because my name and family are of Paritan and New England origin. I do so because I take pride in the memory and d-eds of those pious, brave, and austere Pilgrims, of whom the Old World was not worthy, who came to this New World to find freedom to worship God, and, at the same time, to lay the foundations of an empire greater, nobler, and, I trust, more enduring than the sun ever before shone upon. And I do so because I am now of, and am permitted to speak for, the Wost, whose voice, if not to-day, is yet to be all-nowerful upon this question; and I tell yon, sir, that the West, whon, in the fulness of time, it shall be filled up with untold millions of free, brave, bardy, energetic, and solf-relism men—the picked men of all the States, and of all nations in Christendom—will neither dissolved.

Let me assure the nerves of those timid men who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes state and trapile at the form of didmen who sometimes Let me assure the nerves of those think men who sometimes start and tremble at the fear of disminon, that the Great West—soon to be the seat of Empire—with one arm through the Mississipi, reaching the Gulf of Mexico, and the other through the great lakes, reaching the Atlantic seaboard, will hold this Union together forever in its giant embrace. But more than ever, now at this juncture in our affairs, when some real or supposed peril threatens the Union, am I prepared to respend to every line, every word, every letter of that sentiment. Let the threats come from what source they may, whether from men in high place or in lowlier life, it makes no difference. The people of the United States feel bound to maintain, and they will maintain the Union of these States, and the supremscy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, at all hezards and against all enemies. No greater mistake can exist in the mind of any luman being than to suppose that this Union can be preaceably broken up

people in the country win hever consent that the tomo and he remains of Washington shall rest upon the soil of a foreign jurisdiction.

There is, however, one question, and but one question, which has ever cudangered the Union, and that is, the negro question, and which must be answered before we can ever arrive at a satisfactory solution of the slavery question, and which must be answered before we can ever arrive at a satisfactory solution of the slavery question itself. What shall be done with and for the negroes who are now free, and who shall hereafter become free by the volunteer action of States and of individuals? An answer to this question must of necessity precede all practical solutions of the slavery question. The men of the South declare slavery to be right demand its unlimited expansion, and maintain that the Constitution, of its own force, carries it into all the Territories of the United States.

The men of the North declare slavery as in derogation of natural rights, and maintain that it rests upon local law alone. They maintain that the Constitution carries slavery no where, and are uncompromisingly opposed to its extension into the Territories, I merely state the question, I do not propose to argue it. This is neithes the function, I do not propose to argue it. This is neithes the time nor the occasion for me to do so; between these conflicting opinions there is no neutrality, no middle ground. The one or the other will prevail. Men may deplore its all cussion and try to put down agtation; but it is uscless to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. Compromises do not bind it. Party resolutions do not keep it down. The question is up, is forced upon the country; it will not 'down at your bidding? It demands and will have an explicit nawer: Is freedom sectional an islavery national? Does the Constitution, of its own lorce, carry slavery into all the Territories we now have or may hereafter ever acquire? Whenver our fleg lleats, over sea or land, is slavery protected under its fulds?

Wherever our fing fleats, over sea or land, is slavery protected under its folds?

I have never doubled, for one moment, what answer will be given to this all, absorbing question when passed upon by the American people. But, after all, the great question still remains, and without answering which, all attempts at manet pation by States or individuals, if not impossible, are almost impracticable. What provision shall be made for those who now are or hereafter may be emanospated? Buny of the free States refuse to receive them into their jurisdictions. Many of the slave States are passing laws to reinslave them. We talk of the herrors of the African slave trade, but there is going on to-day, before the eyes of the American people, in this Christian land, a system of violence and oppression whose cold-blooded inhumanity can hardly find a parallit, and which seeks to reduce to slavery almost half a million of free men. A wall of anguish from these people is going up to rend the very heavens! What, in God's name, shall we do with them and for them?

We have no right, it is true, to interfere with the independent action of States who have sovereign power, over this question within their respective jurisdictions. But is there no responsibility resting upon the Government of the United States, and especially upon the people of the North? We have never yet present to the version of that power. over this question within their respective jurisdictions. But is there on responsibility resting, upon the Government of the United States, and especially
upon the penple of the North! We have nower yets produced the penple of the North! We have nower yets produced the penple of the North! We have nower to the South, which in the estimation of many; are, at best, of
doubtful thirty. Let these be despensed with the
our falsow beings, which we owe to ourselves, and which
we own to intal Divine Being who commands us to "lord
we own to intal Divine Being who commands us to "lord
the United States which controlles" by some action of the New-street Sundsyshool is comfacultion or to 10-enalavoment. This was the
plant of 1. Jeffireon, "succioused by Washington,
Indialison, Monnoe, Clay," and Jeckson. It is, the
question, for it opens away not only for emmandpaint,
but for what is no less important, and without which
camachpation in a rian where slevery exists in one; exists in one, now dood many productions and the supportant of the North
application or to 10-enalavoment. This was
the forewhat is wholly impracticable—a peaceful,
separation of the own who as well and the support of the North
application of the own half oppose the re-opening ofdoubt in the suppose the expansion of fastery into the new Terrigarles, and save them for the occapation of free with the intervent of the Collect of the Collect

manner, infringe upon the rights of the several States, ner of the individual citizens of the States. As the case now stands, it is lardly practicable for an individual or a Stute to emancipate their slaves, and, because this measure would make States and individuals free to rid themselves of slavery, if they should choose to do so, it would by no means—not in the slightest degree—infringe upon their rights, or constrain their independent action; it would only make them free to act for themselves, and in their own way; they would remain free to hold, or to emancipate their slaves. If slavery be, as the men of the South say, a blessing, they could hold on upon it, and be blest. But if it be, as the men of the North maintain, an evil, they would no longer be compelled to bear it as a necessity, for it would then be in their power to remove it. When the people of the North shall meet the people of the South, and strike hands together upon this question, as in my judgment, nine-tonths in both sections will be prepared to do, when they fully understand it, every danger to the Union, growing out of the negro question, will have passed away.

The War in the Church.

tule" adopted:

Resolved, That the word of God, and the Confession
of Faith, are a good and sufficient rule of faith, sufficient
for our guidarce in the present difficulties, or any other Troubles which may be reafter arise.

Resolved, That there is no cause for disturbing the pre-ent pastoral relations of this congregation.

The adoption of the substitute led to the with-The adoption of the substitute led to the withdrawal of the minority from the Church, but, believing that its passage had been secured by the exercise of the Doctor's personal influence, and by unworthy and humilisting appeals for personal sympathy, they resolved to bring the matter before a higher tribunal, and, on Tuesday last, it came up before the Allegheny Presbytery, assembled at Sewickley Church. The entire proceedings were submitted to the Presbytery, including the correspondence between Doctor Plumer and the congregation, covering over one hundred pages of foolscap. The letters addressed to Dr. P. were couched in the kindest spirit, setting forth causes for dissatisfaction in his congregation, arising out of the war in which we are now engaged, and the studied absence alloged, as to any recognition of the existence of war, victory, or successes; and pleading for more pointed and specific prayers for our armies and for successes to their arms. The answers to the letters were also elaborately friendly. Almost the entire field of theology was gone over; the Scripture, church standards, and other authorities, quoted to prove that the writer occupied high and scriptural ground on this question, and that the whole question of the war was a political question, with which God's ministers had nothing to do, as such He did not believe that any number of battles and victories could bring about an honorable neace.

which God's ministers had nothing to do, as such. He did not believe that any number of battles and victories could bring about an honorable peace, and, therefore, he could not ask God to give us victory, or unite in thanksgiving for the same.

The question was discussed all day on Tuesday, and on Wednesday it was again up. Dr. Plumer himself was present, and defended his position in a powerful address. He was replied to by Drs. McLaren, Dale, and others, some of whom were very severe upon him for his want of sympathy with the Union cause. Dr. McLaren, particularly, handled him with great severity. He said the real sentiments of Dr. P. were slowly and reluctantly developed in the correspondence with the memosentiments of Dr. P. were slowly and reluctantly developed in the correspondence with the memorialists. He defended the great majority of the clergy who do pray for the success of our arms, and dwelt forcibly upon the rightcounses of the present war. He again dwelt on the subject of "preaching politics," as that thing is spoken of among a certain class of politicians, with seathing sareasm. He said it should not take two minutes for a man to define his loyalty or patriotism—if he has any. After a lengthy discussion. Presbytery adopted the following report, Dr. Plumer himself varing in the efficiently. voting in the affirmative:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Presbytery, among the most imperative duties of all good and loyal titlens to defend their country, even with blood, against a public enemies citizens to defend their country, even with blood, against its public enemies.

Resolved, That when, in the providence of God, our country is involved in a most calamitous and deplorable civil war, it is eminently proper that the instructions and amplications of the sanctuary should, at proper times, have reference to the existing state of things, and that, as Christiaus and church officers, we should hail with grateful satisfaction the call of our Government to acts of Christian devotion; such asfesting, prayer, and thanksgiving, and should yield our cheerful obedience thereto; and the Presbytery, thorefore, see nothing improper in the anxiety manifested by these memo inlists to have each a direction given to the devotions of their sanctuary. nary.

Resolved, That while we deprecate and disapprove of Resolved, That while we deprecate and disapprove of the introduction of mere party politics, in any shape, into the earch disk, we regard the protection and defence of our Constitution and liberties as a duty of far higher and more secred character than ordinary pilitical questions on which good citizens may honosily differ in times of peace.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the congregation of the Central Church of Allagrany, for the purpose of endeavoring to recogcile their differences, and to report the result of this conference to an adjourned meeting of Presbytery to be held on the second Tuesday of July next, at 10 A. M., as Sewickly.

A committee was appointed to visit the Central Church, in accordance with the fourth resolution, after which the Presbytery adjourned.

To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: By a late rather unceremonious conclusion of Councils, the city has become, I believe, the purchaser of the large island, lying at the foot of Broad street, known as League Island, for the sum of \$310,000. Not desiring, however, to go into particulars at this time, and the "swift process" by which the thing was put through a delightfully refreshing little episode in the heretofore slow Philadelphia tactics—I beg leave, as a tax-payer, and as one of the representatives of, I believe, a very large class, to offer a few remarks. League Island contains 600 broad scres, and is an immense tract which is simply big enough to put four navy yards upon, each one of them three times as large as the present navy yard on Front street. This yard, I understand, is 35 acres, and the officers of the yard themselves admit that twice its present size would be amply sufficient for all purposes. This would make a navy yard of seventy acres, or say one hundred acres, which would be ample for a first class yard; and yet we are told that a few aspiring individuals are going to conate the entire tract of six hundred acres to the Government, without any consultation of the wishes of the citizens who pay for it. What the Government can possibly cover six hundred acres of land with is a puzzle. There is not a navy yard in the United States occupying one half such an area. The puzzle. There is not a navy yard in the United States occupying one half such an area. The scheme is simply preposterous and ridiculuus.

Let one hundred and fifty acres of it be given to the Government, which is large enough for all imaginary purposes, and the remaining four hundred and fifty acres, as the public pay for it, be made unto a Public Park; its delightful situation on the river Delaware well fits it for this, taking in the magnificent prospect of the forebay, the Schuylkill river, Jersey shore, Fort Mifflin, Red Bank, Gloucester, and the surrounding river and shore scenery for a

Jersey shore, Fort Mifflin, Red Bank, Gloucester, and the surrounding river and shore, scenery for a circuit of over twenty miles. It would be one of the most celebrated parks or batteries in the country, and become a beautiful resort for our citizens and strangers. The distance from Broad and Chestnut is just sufficient for a pleusant drive, and a comparatively small sum would fit it for the purpose. We will thus have two fine improvements on the island, and to the city; a first-cless navy yard and public park, for both of which purposes the island, and to the city; a first-cless navy yard and public park, for both of which purposes the island is amply sufficient.

As the Mayor has shown such a laudable desire to gratify one-cless of the citizens, i.e., those who may be benefited by the yard, let him show an equal share to the very large cless of tax-payers who do not look to any advantage whatever from it but who, as they must pay their quota of the purchase money, ask at least one half of it for a park.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

What the Sunday Schools of our City may To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

We were much pleased with what we witnessed on last Sabbath afternoon in St. Matthew's Lutheran Sunday School, on New street, below Fourth. The large school room was filled to overflowing with teachers and pupils. In the morning the congregation had partaken of the Holy Supper, and as is the custom among this active and devoted people, the afternoon was spent in devotional exercises, led by one of the young men of the church. These concluded, the pastor Rev. E. W. Hutter, offered the following resolutions, which, being supported in brief addresses, by a number of the members, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the many wants of the sick and wounded, now lying in the various hospitals Resolved, That in view of the many wants of the sick and wounded, now lying in the various hospitals of this city, the teachers and scholars of St. Matthew's Sunday School will this season forego their customary summer excursion, and expend the money it would cost an providing comforts for the sack and suffering soldiers.

Resolved, That as a gratoful offering for the blessings of national freedom, we, together with our two mission achools, will bring our gitts to St. Matthew's Church, New street, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the coming Fourth of July, and that the congregation be kindly invited to unite in this act of Christian love and duty.

On Sabbath evening the resolutions were read from the pulpit. Public exercises are accordingly to be held in the church on the morning of the anniversary of independence, when the donations are to be received.

This is a most praiseworthy proceeding, and deto be received.

This is a most praiseworthy proceeding, and deserves general imitation. Thousands of dollars are annually spent in our city in getting up summer excursions by the various Sunday schools, which, in the estimation of many, are, at best, of

The Great London Fair. ondence of the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle]

[Correspondence of the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle]

London, June 4, 1862 — In the absence of any political news of interest, I have determined to davote this letter to a notice of the International Exhibition, in which, I resrette say, the United States are very scanfilly represented. However, there is a far better American show then could have been expected, under the circumstances. In the juries te award medals and certificates of merit, very few Americans are to be found. In Class I—mining, quarrying, metallurgy, and miteral products not one American; the same for chomical substances and products, and pharmaccutical processes. In fact, there are twenty-six classes in all, some of these subdivided into three or four sections, and the only American jurcers are, Machinery in Gooreal, F. B. Taylor, United States, mechanical engineer and designer; Agri ultural and Horicultural Machines and Implements, W. Lee, civil engineer; Musical Instruments, J. R. Black, M. D.; Flax and Hemp, Hon. F. Smyth, from New Hampshire, United States Agricultural Society's commissioner; and Stationery, Henry, Sievene, Vermont. Here, out of soveral hundred jurces from all parts of the world, are only five Americans.

Mr. Lee, E. Holmes officiales as acting United States

Stotes Agricultural Society's commissioner; and Stationery. Henry, Sicreae, Vermont. Here, out of soveral hundred jurces from all parts of the world, are only five Americans.

Mr. Jos. E. Holmes officiales as acting United States commissioner: at the Exhibition. He has worked with equal good taste and judgment, to set off the limited space alloted to American acticles. These are principally machinery, to save labor and simplify work—locks, pianos, reapers and mowers, boats, arms, ploughs, and other agricultural and hortfultural implements; axes, fine cuttery, model houses, to be taken down and put up without using nails or hammer; paintings, sculpture, &c. The American show, though small, is good, and almost invariably crowded.

The specimens of American painting, in the picture-galeries, are generally very good. Oddly enough, the American sculpture is shown in the Italian Court—among the things sent from Home. In 1851, public opinion was divided as to the sculpture in the Orystal Palace, whether the raim should be awarded to The Amazon, by Professor Kies, or the Greek Slave, by Hiram Powers. In 1862, there is no doubt at all. Beyond all comparison. Mr. Story, an American artist, whose studies in Rome, exhibits the two best atatuse in the Exhibition; one is elementar seated and the other, also scated, is the Sibilia Libica. William W. Story is the sculpter complimented in the preface to Hawthorne's "Marble Fanu," and the Athencum, so spt to dispresse Americane, says: "Among the new men Mr. Story, the American, bears away the honors which eleven years ago were legitimately won by Herr Kise." Another and better critic says: "The "Sphilis is simply the grandest female form we have ever behold in marble. It is so far above mere prettiness, so far above mere beauly even, that we healtaft to call it beautiful. The figure rits, and bending forward with one arm and hand stretched back, rests her chin upon the palm of the other. The face is calm, steadfast, solema. It is he that of the Sphynx about to solve, not to prop ner!"
The picture gallery, containing paintings executed within the last hundred years, is the most attractive and the placement of first

The picture gallery, containing paintings executed within the last hundred years, is the most attractive point of the whole exhibition, and it is pleasant to find that here, also, American art fully maintains its high character. The English school tops all the others, but the French artists are in grentrivalry with it. Germany schows well, and so Belgium and Holland, but Italy and Spain, once so famous, are far behind now.

The display of precious stones and jeweiry, though not equal to that in the Crystal Palson of 1851, is very time and very valuable. The famous Koh-i-noor is once more in view, by permission of Queen Victoria. Side by side of it is an ill shaped crystal, which is a face, simile of what it was sleven years ago. The prized ornament of successive Moguls, the chief decoration of the famous peacock throne, the principal spoil of conquest, which the Persian invader. Nadir Shab, took away with him from Delbi to Khorassan, and finelly surve dered, on the sanexation of the Punjaub to the East India Company, for the Queen of England, itchiefly excited disappointment when exhibited in 1851. It then weighed over 180 carets, but looked mean alongside of the glass model of itself twest an unjly and misshapen lump of stone. It was recut—not in Amsterdam, as was reported—but at Messra. B. & B. Garrard's, lere in London, the machinery being worked by steam, and the Duke of Wellington giving it the first touch of the wheel. The result was that though Professor Faraday and ethers declared that the Kohinoor could not be recut, in consequence of supposed flaws and cavities (and it did turn out that part of it was rotten), it was recut; and, though its weight has been reduced from 186½ to 106 carats, it really looks larger, as it is a thousand times more brilliant than it was in 1851. What was the under surface is now the top, and, by the regularity of facets, that surface seems to be increased. The gem was so hard that when submitted to the wheel, thrice the velocity of the ordinary revolution was insufficient to

wery large diamond, weigning 10% catalog.

Mr. Dresden.

There is a diamond necklace, in the centre of which is a large engraved ruby, which was taken from the royal treasury of Labore in 1857, and presented to Queen Yictoria. The characters on this big ruby are Perslan, and denote an early Mahomedan periol. These are the fameus Nassock diamonds, for which the Marquis of Westminster gave £13,000, at the sale of Rundel and Bridge, and which, having been recut, are now worth double the purchase money. Here, too, is the largest cut emerald, in the world, exhibited by London and Ryor, and a large uncut emerald, belonging to Mr. Hancock, looking like purchase money. Here, too, is the sargest cut emerant in the world, exhibited by London and Ryor, and a large uncut emerald, belonging to Mr. Hancock, looking like a square mass of rough rock-crystal that has been stained green. In truth, the accumulation of so, many and valuable jewels has a tendency to make people fail in duly appreciating their value. I saw a party of ladies carelessly walk by the rich display of MM. Marret & Baugard, the Parisian jewelers, and glance at the vast display of diamonds with a contemptuous "Oh, they are paste!" True enough, France is famous for its good imitations of jewels, but these, so sconfully passed by, were real. Among them is a tiere of diamonds, almost as gorgeous Greek diadem of diamonds. A single knotshap d brooch in this case sold for £12,000. Beneath it is a suite of pearls, 558 in number, belonging to a Pari-

gorgeous Greek diadem of diamonds. A single knotshap d brooch in this case sold for £12,000. Beneath it
is a suite of pearls, 588 in number, belonging to a Parisian queen of ton, who paid £13,500 for it. The very
size of the pearls, their perfect shape, their pure color,
and the uniform regularity with which one matches the
other, just like peas in a row, has made many a spectator
fancy that they were only clever imitations.

Still, though there are a greater number of jewels in
the 1862 exhibition than graced that of 1851, there are
wanting such collections as the Duke of Devonshire's,
(some are here;) Mr. Hope's, which included his famous
blue diamond and gigantic pearl; and the personal and
crown-jewels of the Queen of Spain.

The Exhibition, commercially speaking, is likely to be
be a failure. The attendance, during this first month,
has not been our-ball what it was in 1851. The commissieners have consistently behaved, all through, with romarkable meanness. They compel each exhibitor to
purchase a season-ticket—price, sixteen dollars—for his
own admission; and he must go to the same expense for
each workman empleyed to fit up his show-case; and then
for each attendant who stands by in charge of what is
exhibited. Extortion, in short, is the order of the day,
and, after all, the Exhibition will not pay. There is a
large guarantee-fund subscribed to meet this contingency,
so that none but the rich will suffer. After all, the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, is more attractive than this
huge dome-crowned barn at Kersington. The occ-shilling admission commences on Monday next, June 2.
One singular article here is an obelisk, made of gilt canvas, tretched on wooden poles, and much resembling
gold builton, which stands seventy feet high, and repretents a mass of gold weighing 800 tons, worth \$500,000,000,
000, obtait ed in New S-uth Wales since 1851. Eight
such obelisks, if real, would pay off the national debt of
England.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAM. W. DE COUREEY,

JAMES C. HAND,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT,

COMMITTEE OF THE MONTE. LETTER BAGS At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Wyoming. Burton... Liverpool, soon
Ship Ocean Scud, Small... Liverpool, soon
Bark Meaco, Clark... Peroambuco, June 26
Bark J Maxwell, Davis.. Laguayra and P. Cabello, soon
Brig Thos Walter, Johnson... St. Barts, soon
Schr Ann Carlett, Carlett... St. Thomas, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Bark B Fountain, Keller, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molascos to John Mason & Co.

Brig W Boyd, Kilpatrick, 8 days from Saco, Me, with headings to captain. headings to captain. Schr B L Tay, Cain, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to aptain. Schr S Gestrer, Thompson, 4 days from Newburgport, Schr S Gestrer, Thompson, 4 days from Newbury port, with mass to capiain.

Schr Sarah Warren: Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with corn to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Gernet, Quillan, 2 days from St Martin's, Md, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Houng America, Lawrence, 1 day from Port Deposit, with cern to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mantua, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Lucy, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with crn meal to B M Lea.

Schr Jabel Alberto, Tooker, from New York.

Schr Polly Price, Adams, from Beston.

Schr Ju W woolston; Garrison, from New York.

Schr John Rodgers, Buckalew, from Bridgeport.

Schr Ontario, Vangii(er, from White House.

G. EARED.

Brig Andrew Peters, Watts. Matanzas, J. Mason & Co.
Brig Melhi, Darnaby, Demerars, T. Watten & Sons.
Sebr J V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, J. R. Blakiston.
Sebr Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Polly Price, Adams, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis Schr J. W. Woolston, Garrissn, Fortress Monroe, Ty-Schr J w w wolfend Co.

Schr John Bodgers, Buckalew, Bridgeport, Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr Cntario, Vangilder, Fall Biver, J B Henry.

Schr R L Tay, Cain, Boston, E W Sawyer.

Schr Susan Jane, Ross, Boston, W B Thomas.

Schr Issac Bich, Growell, Boston, Maxfield Co.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Maxfield Co.

(Corresponden: e of the Press.)

READING, June 19.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal tc-lay, bound to Philadelphia, Isaden and consigned as follows:

Faith, pig iron to Berrett & Dougherty and Wm Sellers & Co; Aberdeen, light to captain; John A Lemon, fire brick to captain; Defender, suit to captain; General McClellan, light to captain; Garret Tinsman, soapstone to captain, Merchant & H W Hunter, grain to Perot & Bro. June 20—C Lawrence lumber to Henry Loucke: Monitor, wheat to Humphress. Hoffman & Wright; C Loulsa, pig iron to Cabeen & Co; Kashasshia, lumber to Norcross & Sheets; G D Biackwell and Verdilla Seebold, lumber to D B Janney; Protestion, pig iron to HA & S Seyfort; Champion, pig iron to Abbott & Son; Advance, pig iron to Mr. Maxwell; Arctic, pig iron to captain; A B Shirk, rye, &c. to Gilbert & Co; Moniteello, light to captain; Constitution and C K Hoffman, iron ore to Huater & Kanfman; Monitor, lumber to J D Cameron; Troy City, pig iron to Oabeen & Co.

Steamship North Star, Jones, from Aspinwall, at New Steamship Norm Steen, v. York 22d inst.
Steamship Boanoks, Couch, from New Orleans, at New Fork 22d inst.
Schr James E Price, Bunting, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst.

NATTI'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN
CREAM will positively remove TAN, FRECKLES,
SALLO WNESS, 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 goft,
smooth sppearance 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 slone, and the demand is daily increasing. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by
M. B.S. NATTLE CO.,
Mono 521 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia,
And by the following agents in Philadelphia; I. R.
Casselberry, No. 45 N. Eighth-street; Andrew Taylor,
druggist, cor. of Ninth and Onestnut streets; M. Bradfield, No. 502 Arch street; F. V. Barrett, No. 964 N.
Second street; Miss Kochor, Seventh and Coates streets;
M. L. Adams, N. W. cor. of Marshall and Girard avenue; and by druggists and dealers in Fancy Goods generally.

TANTATE OF ALFRED SLADE. DECEASED.—Letters of administration upon the stee of ALFRED SLADE, late of the city of Philadel-Estate of ALFRED SLADE, late of the city of Philadelphila, deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Wills of the city and county of Piladelphia, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims present them to EDWIN MITCHELL. Administrator, No. 24 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1862 joil-tast

DR. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOS-PHITES, for the Prevention and CUBE OF CON-

M. CHUKCHILL'S HYPOPHUSPHITES, for the Prevention and JUBE OF ONSUMPTION.—Just received from Paris, a supply of Dr.
Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda, Syrup of
Hypophosphite of L'me, and pills of Hypophosphate of
Quinine, with directions for use. Persons suffering from
GHEST AFFECTIONE can now obtain the above medicines, genuine, at FREDERIOK BROWN'S
je6-f to 12t Drug and Chemical Store,
N. E. corner FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Phila. TN THE COURT OF COMMON IN THE COURT OF COMMON
PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF
PRILADELPHIA.
MARY BALTS VI. WILLIAM BALTS, December
Term, 1862, No. 25.—Sir: You will please notice rule
granted by the Court to show cause why a divorce a
vinculo matrimonii shou'd not be decreed, returnable
Satuday, June 28, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
PIERCE AROHER, IR.,
jel7-tus4t

Attorney for Libellant

PIERCE ARCHER, JR., jelf-tusst Attorney for Libellant

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 CALLOWHILLSTREET WHARF, on MONDAY, July 7th, 1662, at 12
o'clock M, the schooner REBECCA, her tackle, apparel,
and furniture, and the cargo lades on board, consisting
of salt in Facks.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District of Penna
PHILADRIPHIA, June 21, 1862

TATARSHAL'S SALE. By wirtuge of MARSHAL'S SALE —By virtue of ARSHAL'S SALE:—By VIRTUE OF

A with 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 Admiratty, to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, to the
highest and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOW HIGHSTEERT WHARF, or MONDAY, July 7th, 1862, at 12
o'clock M., the schooner OBRA, her tackle, apparel, and
furniture, and cargo laden on board, consisting of salt in
sucks.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

Marshal Factors District of Papparel

A Marshal Factors District of Papparel encks. WILLIAM SILLIWARY,
U.S. Marshal Rastern District of Pounc.
Philadelphia, July 21, 1862. jo23-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writof 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 MONDAY, July 7th, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., 28 bales of cotton, part of the cargo of the schooner LION. WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1882.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1882. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue cf a. Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Restern District of Pennsevivania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 North FRONT Street, on TUESDAY, July Sth. 1882, at 12 o'clock M., part of the cargo of the schooner AUTIVE, consisting of one case of culico prints and nine boxes cheese, marked [T. J.] xx.3, and two barrels of hams marked J. T. T. Can he examined on the morning of sale.

U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1862.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admirally, to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHIGL.

STREET WHARF, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., the schooner DIXI2, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she rowlies at said wharf, a's., 100 bales of cotton, 25 bags of peanuis, and 30 bags of rice, being part of the cargo of the above named vessel. The merchendise can be examined on the morning of sale, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 North FRONT Street.

U.S. Marshal Eastern District of Penna.

U. S. Marshal Eastern District of Penns. PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1862. je20-6t FOR SALE AND TO LET. FOR SALE "CHEAP," "CHEAP."—Perry County FARM, containing 138 acres, 26 woodland, the balance under a high state of cultivation; first-rate fencing, nicely watered, excellent cunvation; irst-rate fencing, nicely watered, excellent improvements, 16 miles from Harrisburg. Price only \$6,500. Terms casy.

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

Apply to E PETTIT, i.20 No. 309 WALNUT street. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, for 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. je12-12t* PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862. TO RENT-A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on RACE Street, one door above Twelfth, north side. Bent low to a good tenant. Apply to WETHERILL & BROTHER, pil2 47 and 49 North SECOND Street. Apply to je12 TO RENT—A THREE-STORY
BRIOK DWELLING, on PINE Street, near
Seventeenth, north side. Apply to
WHTHERILL & BROTHER,
jel2 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four Houses, on the west side of BBOAD Street, below Golumbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM Streets. TO LET.—Dwelling House, Southeast corner of TWENTY-SECOND and GREEN
Streets. Keys at Reif's grocery, corner of Twenty-socend and Mount Yornon Streets. Apply to
JAMES CRESSON,
je7-tf 23 North FOURTH Street. S A L E JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS—The Junction Railroad

A L E JUNCTION RAILROAD

COMPANY'S BONDS—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of \$500,000 First Mortgage Six per Gent. Conpon 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 sicking fund of \$16,000 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 Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia willmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, 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 guarantied by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company on the back of each bond, in the following words—viz:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia of the Commonwash of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the withis Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond, or of the terms and c. venants of the indenture of Mortgage therein mentloned and given to secure the same.

"In witness

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

Treasurer, 227 South FOURTH Street, until MONDAY, July 21.

Rach proposal will etale 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 hidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of their bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY, 1919-1921 Secretary Junction Railroad Co.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. MO FAMILIES RESIDING

RURAL DISTRICTS. their country residences with every description of ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

je21-tf COBNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS 150 Half Bols "In store and and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, jel4-ff No. 146 North WHARVES.

MACKEBEL, HERRING, SHAD, &c., &c., &c., 2,500 Bbls Mass Nos. 1. 2, and 3 Mackerel, latecaught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 Bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifar Herring.

2.500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

150 Bbla New Mess Shad.

250 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by

MURPHY & KOONS,

jelf-if No. 146 North WHARVES.

HODES & WILLIAMS, No. 107

Bouth WATER Street, offer for sale the following:
15 cases assorted Jeliles.
160 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 & Fros. Condensed Milk.
50 cases Bordeaux Olive Oil, in black bottles.
20 cases Vigin Oil of Aix.
50 cases Bagglupi Oil, pints and quarts.
Also, a well assorted stock Crosset & Blackwell's Celebrated English Pickles.

CARTER'S CELEBRATED NEW
JERSEY SUGAR CURED HAMS, just received.
JAMES HOMER & SON,
ji 20 Seventh and Noble and Sixth and Wood sts. SARDINES.—A very superior brand tor sale by OHABLES S. CARSTAIRS, and 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street. OLIVE OIL.—An invoice of pure oil, to arrive per ship Vandalis; also, an invoice per Ocean Skinner, for sale by OHAS. S. GARSTARES, je 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.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. TELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF

FRIOR S. E. CORNER THISD AND WALNUT

STREETS. PHILADELPHIA.

MABINE INSUBANCE

ON VESSELS,

CARGO,

TREIGHT.

ON VESSIONS OF THE STATE OF THE n Merchandise generally.
n Stores, Dwelling houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOV. 1, 1861. FAR. 0084.

\$100,000 United States Five per cent. Lean. \$100,220 06 50,000 United States Bix per cent. Treasury Notes. 49,905 37 25,000 United States Seven and Three-tenths per cent. Treasury Notes 56,000 08 100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. Lean. 50,000 08 100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. Lean. 50,600 08 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mort-

48,131 97 4.086 C DIRECTORS.

A, Bamuel E. Stokes, J. F. Peniston, J. F. Peniston, Bream diates for a constant of the constant o 51.615 86

OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

he County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock..... he Deleware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock... Book accounts, accrued interest, &c.....

#817,142 04 The Muttal principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the Propers of the Company, without liability for LOSSES.

Leases promptly adjusted and raid Leases promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS. Olem Tingley,
William B. Thompson,
Frederick Brown,
William Stevenson,
John B. Worrell,
E. L. Garson,
Robert Toland,
G. D. Rosengarten,
Otharles S. Wood,
Jemes S. Wood,
John Bissell, Pittsburg,
OLEM TINGLEY, President.

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

DIRECTORS.

1 William Morgan.

Francis Cooper,
Michael McGeoy,
Edward McGovern,
Thomas B. McCormick,
Matthew McAleer,
John Cassady,
Thomas J. Hemphill,
Bernard H. Hulseman,
Michael Cubill, William Morgan,
James Martin,
James Duross,
Francis Falls,
Charles Clare,
Thomas Fisher,
John Bromley,
Francis McManus,
Hugh O'Donnell,
Bernard Rafferty.
IS GOODER Parel James McCann, Bernard Rafferty. FRANCIS COOPER, Preside BERNARD RAFFERTY. Secretary. myl myl7-ti

TIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVE-COMPANY. Incorporated 1825. CHARTER PERPE-TUAL. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independ-This Company, favorably known to the community for thirty-six years, continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on public or private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, or Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a largo Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIFECTORS

DIRECTORS. Jonathan Patterson, Thomas Robins,
Quintin Campbell,
Alexander Benson, John Deverent,
William Montelius,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
JONATHAN PATTERSON, President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. ap6 TNSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICE Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WAL-NUT Street, between DOCK and THIED Streets, Phila-INCORPORATED in 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL. PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861, \$507,094 61. MABINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTA-TION INSUBANCE. DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Sherrerd, Charles Macalester, William S. Smith, Jebn B. Austin, William B. White, Sainuel Grapt, Jr.,
Tobias Wagner,
Thomas B. Wattson,
Henry G. Freeman,
Oharles S. Lewis,
George C. Carson, George H. Stuart, George Edward C. Knight. Edward C. Knight.

HRNRY D. SHERRERD, President.

WILLIAN HARPEN, Secretary. jy29 ti THE ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. (FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.) AND WALNUT STREETS. DIRECTORS.

OTORS.

Mordecai L. Dawson,
Geo. H. Stuart,
Jehn H. Brown,
B. A. Fahnestock,
Andrew D. Gash,
J. L. Erringer: F. Ratchferd Starr, William McKee, Halbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, Henry Wharton;

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President
CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. A MERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 810 WALNUT Street, above Third,

PERPETUAL No. 518 WALLIUL Silver, well Philadelphia.

Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus, invested in sound and available Securities, continues to insure on Dwellings, Stors, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted:

DIRECTORS.

Thomas R. Maris,
John Welsh,
Samuel C. Morton,
Patrick Brady,
John T. Lewis,

John T. Lewis,

A NTHRACITE INSURANCE A COMPANY — Authorized Capital \$400,000— CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against loss or damage by Fire, en Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally Fire, en Buildings, Furniture, and Maximan Strally.

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

DIRECTORS.

William Esher, Davis Pearson,
Peter Sieger,
Lewis Andenried, J. E. Baum,
John R. Blakiston, Wm. F. Dean,
Josephallaxield, John Ketcham.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.

W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

W. M. SMITH, Secretary. EXCHANGE INSURANCE COM-PANY-Office No. 409 WALNUT Street.
Fire Insurance on Houses and Merchandise gone
on favorable terms, either Limited or Perpetual.
DIBECTORS. DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Bonsall, Thomas Marsh,
John Q. Ginnodo, Charles Thompson,
Edward D. Boberts, James T. Hale,
Samuel D. Smedley, John J. Griffiths.
JEREMIAH BONSALL President.
JOHN Q. GINNODO, Vice President.
BIOHARD COR, Secretary.

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud have thereby, in many and imposition. FAIRBANKS SOALES are manufac-tured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & OO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required. FAIRBANKS & EWING,

General Agents, ap10-tf. MASONIC HALL, 715 OHESTNUT ST. BIOTINA ROOFING, DIOTINA ROOFING;

by JAURETCEE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South
PRONT Street.

CAUTION — Having seen a spurious article of Oil
branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against
purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can
be procured only from us.

JARRUTCHE & LAVERGNE,
my18-14 202 and 204 South FRONT Street

LILUMINATING OILS.

LIUCIFER" OIL WORKS.

LIUCIFER" OIL WORKS.

LICUIFER" OIL WORKS.

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

BIOTINA ROOFING;

MANUFACTURED BY VIER

This Portable Roofing is the only article over offered
to the public which is ready prepared to go on the roof
without any finishing operation. It is light, handstome,
and early applied, and can be safely and cheaply transported to any part of the world. It will not take to
properties addition or running over, or lying on it, and is, in all
respects, a very desirable article. Its non-conducting
properties addition to take to
of various kinds; and it is confidently offered to the
public after a test of four years in all varieties of climate
and temperature, for covering all kinds of roofs, flat or
pitched, together with cars, steemboats, &c.

It is both cheap and durable. Agents wanted, to
whom liberal inducements are offered; Send for sample,
circular, &c., with particulars, to ."U. S. BOOFING
GO,, NO. 9 GORE BLOOK, Boston." . sp24-8m

RAILROAD LINES. ADLANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMBEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADED THE COMBEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALEUT-STRETT WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT.
WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ:

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ:

FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (M. J.)

Accommodation.

2 25

At 8 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City,

Morning Mail

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City,

Western Express

4 26

At 12 A. P. H., via Camden and Ambey, Accommodation.

2 25 dation..... 2 25 At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, O. and A. Ex-68,561 25 At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class 59,561 24 At 4 P. M., via Camden and Jerssy City, 2d Class Tichet.

110,448 17 At 52 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Mail.

24,075 69 At 11% P. M., via;Camden and Jersey City Southern Mail.

20,000 60 At 5 P. M., via Canden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passonger)—lat Class Ticket. 2 28 Do. do. 2d Class do., 1 50 The 11% P. M. Southern Mail runs daily; all others Sundays excepted. Sundays excepted.

For Water Gap, Strondsburg, Seration, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Binghamaton, Syracuse, &c., at 6 A. M. from Walnut street Wharf, via Delaware, Lackawanns, and Western Raifroad.

For Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvkiere, Maston, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 6 A. M. and 2½ P. M., from Walnut-street Wharf; (the 6 A. M. Line connects with train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk at 3.20 P. M.)

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

For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. For Freehold, at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. WAY LINES.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 8 and 11 A. M., 5 and 6.80
P. M. from Kensington, and 2 × P. M. from Walautstreet wharf.
For Brietol, and intermediate stations, at 111/4 A. M. For Brietol, and intermediate stations, at 11% A. M. from Kensington Depot.

For Famyra, Biverton, Delance, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Berdentown, &c., at 10 A. M. and 12%, 4, 5, 5% and 6.30 P. M.

Steamboat TRENTON for Bordentown and intermediate stations at 2% P. M. from Walnut-street wharf.

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

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passeagers are prohibited from taking snything as baggage on their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dellar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond \$100, except by special contract.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE, FROM FOOT OF CONTLAND STREET, At 10 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M. via Jersey City and lamden. At 7 A. M., and 4 and 11 P. M. via Jorsey Camden. At 1 A. M., and 4 and 11 P. M. via orrsey City and Keneington. From foot of Barolay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Ambey and Camden. From Pier No. 1 North river, at 1 and 5 P. M. (freight and passenger) Amboy and Camden. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL

THE CREAT DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE. 1862. THE CAPACITY OF THE BOAD IS NOW EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.

Facilities for the transportation of passengers to end from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, 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 routs. Sleeping and smoking cars on all the trains.

THE EXPRESS RUNS DAILY; Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.

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aon, 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 Endiroads of Onio, Kentneky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by yastiroad direct, or to any port on the navigable rivers of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.

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

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. n its speedy transit.

For fraight contracts or shipping directions apply to or For fraight contracts of samples of decrease the Agents of the Company.

B. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.

D. A. STEWART, Philadelphia.

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
SLARKE & Co., Ohicago.
LNECH & Co., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South
WHHAM street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
MAGRAW & KOONS, No. 80 North street, Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phila.
L. I. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOCH LEWIS. Gen'l Sup't, Altoona. j71-H

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NOR-BISTOWN BAILBOAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Monday, May 26th, 1862, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, A. M., 1, 2, 8 10, 4, 5, 5 ½, 6, 7, 8, 9 ½, 10 ½, 11 ½, P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7 35, 8, 8 ½, 9 ½, 10 ½, 11 ½, A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.10, 11, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS. ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadolphia, 9.10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 7%, 10%,

Leave Philadelphia, 9.10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 7%, 10%, P. M.

Leave Germentown, 8.10 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½, P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL BALLROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 11, A. M., 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10%, P. M.

Leave Chestrut Hill, 7.10, 7.35, 9.10, 11.10, A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 9.50, P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.10 A. M., 2, 5, 7%, P. M.
Leave Philadelphia, 9.10 A. M., 12, 40, 6.10, 9.10, P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9.05, 11.05, A. M., 1½, 3, 4%, 6.10, 8.05, 11½, P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9.05, 11.05, A. M., 1½, 4%, 9%, P. M.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 11.05, A. M., 1½, 3, 4%, 6.10, 8.05, 11½, P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 11.05, A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6.10, 8.05, 11½, P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7%, 8.20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 7, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

5, 7, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 2%, 4%, 8, P. M.

Leave Manayuak, 7% A. M., 1%, 6%, 9, P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent.

my26-tf Dep.t NINTH and GREEN Streets.

MY26-M Dep.t. NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAILIROAD.

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOVILESTOWN, MA 4 U OH
OHUMK, HAZLETON, EASTON, WILKESBARRE, &c.

SPRING ARBANGEMENT.
THREE THROUGH TEAINS.
On and after MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave FRONT and WILLIOW Streets,
Fhiladelphis, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
At 6.40 A. M., (Express,) for Rethlehem, Allentown,
Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, &c.
At 2.45 P. M., (Express,) for Schickem, Enston, &c.
This train reaches Raston at 6 P. M., and makes a
store connection with the New Jersey Central for New
Nork.

the shortest and moon the Lehigh coal region.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
FRANCE Bethlehem at 5 40 A. M., 9.13 A. M., and 5.52 H. Leave Doylestown at 7.25 A. M. and 8.20 P. M. Leave Poylescown as 1.20 A. m. and 0.20 F. m. Leave Fort Washington at 6.30 A. M. ON SUNDAYS—Philadolphia for Bethlehem at 7.45

mys PHILADELPRIA
AND ELMRA B. B. LINE,

1862 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1862 For WILLIAMSPORT, SCBANTON, ELMIRA, and all points in the W. and N. W. Passenger Trains leave Depot of Phile. and Reading B. R., cor. Broad and Callowhill streets, at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. daily, excep Sundays.
QUICKEST ROUTE from Philadelphia to points in
Northern and Western Pennsylvania, Western New
York, &c., &c. Baggage checked through to Buffalo,
Niegara 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. HILLES, General Agent.

THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL, and N. W. cor.

SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets. in31-H REOPENING OF
BAILROAD.—This road, being fully REPAIRED and
effectually GUARDED, is now open for the transportation of passengers and freight to all points in the
GEBAT WEST. For through thekets and all other information apply at the Company's Office, corner BBOAD
Street and WASHINGTON Avonue.

S. M. FELTON,
ap8-ff President P. W. and B. R. B. Co.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA BAIL

BOAD:

VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 9th, 1882, the trains will leave PHILADELPHIA from the depot. N. E. corner of EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 7.45 and 10.30 A. M., and 2, 4.30, and 7 P. M., and on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 14 P. M., and will leave Wost Philadelphia, from THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 17 minutes after the starting time from Eigheenth and Market streets.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave PHILADELPHIA at 3 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave WEST CHESTER at 8 A. M., and 5.00 P. M.

The trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.45 A. M., and 4.30 P. M., connect at Pennelton with trains on the Philadelphis and Baltimore Central Railroad for Concord, Kennett, Onford, &c.

Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER WEST CHESTER

RAILBOAD Trains via PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD, leave depot, corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, at 8.45 A. M., 12 noon,
and 4 P. M. On Sunday a train leaves Eleventh and
Market streets at 7.30 A. M., and West Chester at 4 P.

EXPRESS COMPANIES. THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Office 233
CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its ewn
lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to
all the principal Towns and Cities of the United States
E. S. BANDFOED,
felp General Superintendent.

"THOM SON'S LONDON

KITCHENER"—We are now manufacturing
"THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER," or

EUROPEAN RANGE, suitable for large and small
families, hotels, hospitals, and other public institutions,
in great variety. Also, Portable Ranges, the "Philadolphia Range," Gas Ovens, Bath Boilers, and Cast-iron
Sinks, together with a great variety of small and largesized Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Fire-board
Stoves, Low-down Grates, &c.

Wholesale and Retail ONLY at our Warercoms.

NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH,
lef-8m four doors above Bace street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUOTION-EERS, Nos. 282 and 231 MARKET Street SALE OF BOOTS AND BROKS THIS MCRNING. June 24, on four months' credit. 1,000 packages boots and shoer. SALE OF DBY GOODS ON THURSDAY MOBNING,

SALES BY AUCTION.

June 26, on four months' credit—
500 peokages British, Franch, and American dry Goods SALE OF CARPETINGS ON THURSDAY MORNING, Juny 26, on four months' credit— 100 pieces velvet, Brusseis, ingrain, and Vonetico es SALE OF FRENOR DEV GOODS. ON MONDAY MORNING, June 50, on four months? ovesta.— 850 packages French, German, Swiss, and British der

DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUG-TIONEURS, No. 218 MARKET Street. 1.ARGE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDE-RIES, 2c., by Catelerge. ON WEDNESDAY MOBNING. June 25th 1882 composition at 10 of book June 25th, 1862, commencing at 10 o'cloud

STRAW GOODS.
ON WEDNESDAY,
June 25th, at 10 o'clock precisely,
— cases paim and willow Shaker hoods, ladies' bonnets
misses' fancy hats, men's aud boys, &c. DHILLP FORD & CO., AUCTION A REES, 526 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE SO. BALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHORE, AND DROGANS. DEBOGANS.

ON THURSDAY MORNING,
June 26, at 10 o'clock, precisely, will be sold, by
catalegue, 1,600 caras men's, boys', and youthe' call,
kip, and grain boset; call and kip broaus. Congress
gaiters, Oxford and Scotch ties, walking aboot, &c.; wonear's misses', and children's call, kip, goot, kid, moroccoheeled boots and shoes, gatters, slippars, buskins, dofine cluded in sale will be found a large assertment of
first-clase city-made goods.

first-class city-made goods.

Goods open for examination, with catalogues sarly on the morning of sale. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEES VA AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, COUNTY OF SIXTE and BACH Streets GREAT BARGAINS-WATCHES AND JEWELEI GREAT BARGAINS—WATCHES AND JEWELEL.

AT PRIVATE SALE. Fine gold and silver lever, lepine. English, Swiss, and French watches for less than
half the usual selling prices. Watches from one dollar
to one hundragd dollars each Gold chains from 40 to 56
cents per dwt. Pianos cheap.

TAKE NOTICE.

The highest possible price is loaned on goods at the finar? Principal Establishment, southeast corner: Sixth and Baco stroots. At least one-third more than sany other establishment in this city. MATHANS PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLIS MENT.

250,000 TO LOAN

In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thouseneds on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watones, newelty marchandise, clothing, furniture, bedding, planes, and so feary describing.

goods of every description.

LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET HATES.

This establishment has large fire and thist-proof safes for the safety of valuable goods, together with a private watchmen on the premise. Westman on the premises.

Established for the Last 30 ymars.

ALL LARGE LOANS MADE AT THIS, THE

"PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT."

CHARGES GREATLY REDUCED.

AT PRIVATE SALE. One superior brilliant toned piano-forte, with material plate, soft and loud pedals. Price only \$90.
One very fine toned piano-forte, price only \$50.

COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED

beg leave to inform their friends and the public that
they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from
NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their
Yard, northwegt corner of EGHTH and WILLOW
Strests, where they intend to keep the best quality of
LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the
lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
JOS. WALTON & CO.,
Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

Ward, EIGHTH and WILLOW. whil-ti

MEDICINAL. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT

SELTZER APERIENT. This valuable and popular Medicine has universally re ceived the most favorable recommendations of t MEDICAL PROFESSION and the Public as the most EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in
Bilisus and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick
Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity
of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic
Affections, Gravel, Piles,

AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE GATIVE IS REQUIRED. It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by See and Land, Residents in Hot Olimates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalide, and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefulty put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescing beverage.

Numerous testimonists, from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Elaunfactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

No. 278 GREENWICH Street, corner Warren at

NEW YORK,

ap21-1y

And for sale by Druggiets generally. ap21-ly And for sale by Druggists generally.

DURE GEORGIA ARROW ROOT. The special attention of physicians and families is called to the superiority of this article. It is rapidly supplanting all other kinds, and all those who have used it give it the meet decided preference. The following extracts, from certificates in the hands of the manufacturer, "Col. Hallowes," will show the high estimation in which the Georgia Arrow Root is held by those gentlemen of the medical profession who have fully examined it. amined it.

#57 One pound, 62% cents, or two pounds for \$1.

Complete instructions accompany each package, showing how to make the most delicious articles for the table.

FOR SALM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

"I have examined and prepared some Arrow Root, manufactured by Col. Hallowes, of St. Mary's, Georgia. It has the best quality of that variety of fecula I have met with, being superior to any Bermuda, or other Arrow Rool I have seen.

"SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D., mh29-stuth3m", "University of Pennsylvania"

DOCTOR A. H. STEVENS,
Acute and Chronic Diseases, both of Ludies and Gentiemen, by the various modes in which he applies
ELECTRO. MAGNETISM. He has located himself
permanently at 1418 South PENN Square, Philadelphin. The location is a very central one to the car, as
well as pleasant to those who choose to take board
in the Doctor's family while u der treatment.
References and certificates of cures, from many
of the first classes in this city and elsewhere, may be
examined at the office.
CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE.
jc14-stuth3m

GLUTEN CAPSULES PURE COD-LIVER OIL. The repugnance of most patients to 100D-LIVER OIL.

The repugnance of most patients to 100D-LIVER OIL, and the inability of many to take it at all, has induced various forms [of disguise for its administration that are familiar to the Medical Profession. Some of them answer in special cases, but more often the typical neutralizes the usual effect of the 'Oll, proving quite as unpadatable and of less therapeutic value. The repugnance, nances, &c., to invalids, induced by disgust of the Oll, is entirely obviated by the use of our OAPSULES.

OOD-LIVER OIL OAPSULES have been much most lately in Europe, the experience there of the good'results from their use in both hospital and private practice, aside from the naturally suggested advantages, are sufficient to warrant our claiming the virtues we do for them, feeling assured their use will result in benefit and deserved favor. Prepared by

leserved favor. Prepared by WYETH & BROTHER,

MACHINERY AND IRON. J. VAUGUAN MERRICK, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PRILABELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGLINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Lew Pressure Steam Engines,
for land, river, and marine service.
Beilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Uestings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron-Frame Boofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Radiroad Stations, &c.
Reterts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Reterts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacouus Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defeoators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.

Sole Agents for N. Rillieur's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centritugal Sugar Draining Machine.

PENN STEAM ENGINE

PENN STEAM ENGINE

AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE &
LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORTICAL ENGINERS, MAOHINISTS, ROILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having, for many years,
been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks,
Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to
the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, Biver, and Stationary, having
test of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to exeonte orders with quick despatch. Every description of
pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and
Low-pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of
the best Pennsylvanis charcoal iron. Forgings, of all
sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings, of all descriptions; Boil Turning, Screw-Cutting, and all other work
connected with the above business.

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

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

JACOB O. NEAFIE,

re provided with shears, blooms, and gheavy er light weights.

JACOB O. REAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

iel4-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets. MANY EFFORTS HAVE BEEN IVI made to preserve the form and features of the dead, without the usual mode, se repugnant to the fealings, of placing the body in ice. This difficulty has been overcome by Good's air-tight PATENT BOXES. Old air is the medium used—acting as a preservative—in the warmest weather, and for any length of time required. Likewise, bodies may be conveyed hundreds of miles with perfect safety, and in a good state of preservation.

JOHN GOOD, Undertaker,

No. 221 SPRIOE Street.

N. B—Lead, Metallic and other coffins, furnished at the shortest notice. Heares and carriages of the best quality. Lots, half lots, and single graves, in the different cemeteries; one superior lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery; one, two, three, or four hundred feet, can be had cheap for cash, or trade.

REFIRENCES—Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, 224 South EIGH'IH Street; Dr. J. H. B. McCLELLAN. 1029 WALLUT Street.

TTO THE DISEASED OF ALL

SALES BY AUCTION. THOMAS & SONS. Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE-THIS DAY Particular And REAL ESTATE—tensible tensible sends, containing full descriptions of all the property to be sold on Tuesday, June 24, rexr, with a list of sales lat and 8th July. comprising a great veriety of variable property, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and other.

STOCKS, &c.
THIS DAY,
June 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be cold—
50 chares McKran and Elk Land Improvement Com-

pany.

I share Point Breeze Park Association.

\$216 Delaware Buttail Insurance Company.

J share Natalerium and Physical Institute.

\$106 Defaware Mutual Insurance Company. BYAL ESTATE SALE-JUNE 24. BFAL ESTATE SALE—JUNE 24.

Orobans' Court Sale—Estate of John Smith, dec'd.—FOUR STORY BRICK STORK, MARKET STREET, dwiling and slable.

Fame Festate.—Z THREE-STORY BRICK DWELL-INGS, Nixon street, north of Wood.

Same Estate.—Brick and Stone DWELLINGS, Oallowhill street, exith of William.

Same Ketate.—Brick and Since DWELLINGS, Prime street, west of Nurth.

Same Estate.—Z three-story Brick DWELLINGS, Prime street, west of Nurth.

Same Estate.—Z three-story Brick DWELLINGS, Heward, street, between Market and Chestout and Fifteenth and Sixteenth centh and Sixteenth
Same Fetate —LOT, Clearfield street, 150 by 200 feet.
Some Estate.—5 LOTS, Locust, street, Twenty fourth Same Estate. LOT. northeast corner of Locust and Same Estate.—LOT. northeast corner of Locust and Fifty-inith streets.

Same Estate.—LOT, southeast corner of Locust and Sixtieth streets, Twenty-fourth ward.

Same Estate.—2 LOTS, northeast corner of Pine and Sixtieth streets. Twenty-fourth ward.

Orphans' Court Sale.—Fatate of A. Mitchell, dac'd.—Three-story Brick EWELLING, Spruce street, botween Second and Third. Becond and Third.

Executors Sale—Estate of Mary Cornell, deceased.—
Three story Brisk DWELLING, Tweffth atreet, between
Race and Vine. Clear of all incumbrance.
Same Estate—Valuable three story Brick STORE
AND DWELLING. Sixth street, between Market and rch. It is a valuable business stand, with a handson front
Same Relate —Modern three story Brick DWELLING. Eleventh street. No. 1 Cit- Row, between Bace
and Vine streets. Clear of all incombrance.
2 three-story Brick DWELLINGS, Nos. 1219 and 1221
Chestaton treet was 6 The 1819. oristian street, was of Twelfih VALUABLE RUILDING LOT, Bridge street, east Thirty-second street, Twenty-fourth ward; 50 feet out, 160 feet in depth, through to Garden street.

REAL ESTATE SALE-JULY 1. Orphans' Court Sale Retate of John M. Coleman Deceased — BUSINESS STAND — Three-story Brick Building, Carter street, (formerly Carter alley) between Second and Third and Chestout and Wainut streets. REAL ESTATE SALE—JULY 8.

Orphans! Court Sale—Exists of Samuel Miller, dec'd.
—STORE DWELUING, and LOT of over 3 a res.

Eldge read, Roxborough, Twenty-first ward.

Also, by order of the Congregation—VALUABLE

OBURCH EDITIOE and LAKGE LOT, 67 by 80 feet,
morthwest corner Eleventh and Wood streets

Sale No 150 North Second Street.

BAR FIXTURES BAGATELLE TABLE, &c.

THIS MORNING.

24th inst, at 10 o'clock, har fixtures, marble top tables, arm chairs, stools, bagatelle table, &c.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of Sale No. 739 Spruce street HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GARPETS, &c. ON WEDNESSAY MORNING,
25th inst, at 10 o'clock, at No. 739 Surnce street, the
household and kitchen furniture, bedding, carpets, &c.
Also, a counter and shelving.

**May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE. BIL LIARD AND RAGATELLE TABLES. CHAIRS, BEDS AND BEDDING, FINE OARPETS. &c.
ON THURSDAY MORNING.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, the superior furniture, two very superior billiard tables, four bagatelle
tables, balance of stock of cane-seat chairs, fine carpets,
&c.

Sale for secount of United States.

WOOL, COTTON, AND DEATHER CUTTINGS, BALING. &c.

ON SATURDAY MORNING.

28th June, at 10 o'clock, at the Anction Rooms, 9,001
lbs dark blue wool, 1.115 lbs sky blue, 445 be cotton and woollen, 1,689 lbs gray cotton and wool, 574 lbs list, 84
lbs green cloth, 207 lbs buckram, 1 902 pounds cotton, 4,884 lbs baling. 256 bounds paner, 5,788 lbs sale leather cuttings, 10,000 lbs scrap upper leather cuttings. FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO.. No. 429 MARKET STREAT.

SALE THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, JUNE 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A CARD.—The attention of purchasers is requested to our sale of Frer ch dry goods, this (Tuesday) mertiling. June 24, at 10 o'clock by catalogue, on four months' credit, comprising the following desirable goods:

Extra fine London Himshayas.

Do do lavellas.

Black and white linen plaids, broche barege Anglais, 24 285-inch licary black gros de Rhines, Paris broche and printed border black Stella shawls, French lace points, neck tier, &c.

NOTICE TO DE LIERS IN BIBBONS.

300 CARTONS,

300 CARTONS,
Just landed from steamer Bavaria, and the last offering
of this importation.
THIS MOBNING. Consisting of—
— cartons Nos. 4.5, and 6 cable cord trimming ribbons.
— do do black with white edge do.
| do 12@49 bennet ribbons.

SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS.

THIS MORNING.

June 24, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months*
redit. xedit—

400 lots of fancy staple French dry goods, comprising
a general assortment. 350 PARIS BLACK LACE POINT BOURNOUS AND PIOCOLOMINIS. PIGODLOMINIS.
For City Retail Trade.
THIS MORNING.
Paris black lare points, bournous, piccolominis.
Pelastroines, laret strikes.
50 PIECES LYON3 BLACK TAFFETAS.

50 pieces 24@40 inch high-lustre Paris heavy black EXTBA FINE HIMALAVAS & BROCHE BAREGE ANGUATS. THIS MORNING. THIS MORNING.

2 cases London super, quality Himalayas.

3 do splendid quality Himalayas, for city trade.

3 do broche barege Anclaise

PARIS BROCHE AND PRINTED BOBDER STELLA

SHAWLS.

100 14-4 bil wool broche border black stella shawis.

300 14-4 do printed do do do.

Also—

300 CABTONS Nes. 4640 POULT I'E SOIE BONNET RIBBONS.
Now Landing from Steamer.
— carrons Nos. 12640 figured and plain poult de seis — cartons Nos. 12@60 cable, cord, and white and black bonnet ribbons. - cartons Nos. 4, 5, 6 cable cord trimming ribbons.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE—Salling from each post every ten days—From Pine-street Wharf on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
The Steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia Boston, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th of June, at 7 o'clock, and from Boston for Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 18th, at 1 o'clock. nce one-half that by sail vessels. Freight takes Insurance one half that by sail vessels. Freight takes at fair rates.

Shippers will please send their bills of Lading with goods.

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FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.

ETNA Saturday, July 21, 1862.

GLASGOW Saturday, July 12, 1862.

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Dable, to Queenstown, or Liverpool.

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PERSIA, Gapt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Bions.
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AFRIOA, Capt. Bions.
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AMERICA, Osyt. Hoodie.
AUSTRALABIAN.

These vessels cacry a clear white light at mast-herl; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
BOOTIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA; Lott.
W. N. York, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA; Lott.
W. N. York, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA; Shannon, Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
CHINA, Anderson, N. York, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Judkins, W. N. York, Wednesday, Jule 25.
ARBILA: Moodie, Boston, Wednesday, Jul 2.
SGOTIA, Judkins, N. York, Wednesday, Jul 2.
SGOTIA, Judkins, W. N. York, Wednesday, Jul 2.
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