SPEECH OF MR. J. W. FORNEY. At the Union Convention in Harrisburg. on the 17th of July. The resolutions having been read, and their

adoption moved, Mr. Forney rose by request of the Committee on Resolutions to second their adoption, The resolutions, Mr. President, which have just been read comprise in brief terms the duty of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and they will go to the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and they will go to the country as an utterance that must produce healthful consequences. There are elements in this assemblage which have never been combined in any former period of our country's issue. We have here representatives of the Republican party, the People's party, the American carty, and of the doyal men of the Democratic party. I notice that at least twenty counties of the State have sent Democratic delegates to this Convention. The heavy gloom which seems again to have settled upon our unhappy country has had the effect of extinguishing many dissensions. Men who have differed radically in former years now stand together like a band of brothers. But one motive animates this splendid But one motive animates this salendid erganization—that of devotion to country and de-termination to maintain the Union. There is no spectacle, says a great poet, more inspiring than a brave man struggling with danger, and can there be any spectacle more inspiring than a great people struggling with their enemies? The fiend Slavery, which is the beginning of all our troubles, in tearwhich is the beginning of all our troubles, in tearing itself from the Republic, seems determined to tear the vitals of the Republic away with it. For, however men may differ, Mr. President, this is not merely a struggle for our existence as a free people, but it is a struggle between liberty and slavery. All other issues have subsided before this issue. Slavery, in beginning the war to perpetuate itself, has laid a strong hand upon our free institutions, and is resolved, faiting itself, to bury them in one common ruin. Those only deny it who themselves pray fer the success nize the soul, that bitter and dreadful as have be-

only deny it who themselves pray for the success of the rebellion, and those only believe what I have said who carnestly pray for the triumph of the Union arms. And it is a fact well calculated to agothe general sufferings in this extraordinary strife; notwithstanding thousands of homes are covered with mourning; although torrents of tears are shed over the freshly-heaped graves of those who have fallen in defence of our flag, yet all these terrible fallen in defunce of our flag, yet all these terrible lessons produce no impression upon many who live smong and around us. These men see their country bleeding at every pore, and have no word of hope or comirot to give to her. While we, forgetting all old antagonisms and parties, while we shrow off the cloaks of former organizations, and reveal ourselves only in the garb of patriotism, they clothe themselves with all the hatred, and been so distinguished before, and prepare to strike at their country, if not in the name, as least in the name of the doctrines of that candidate for the Presidency who, less than two years ago, mar-shalled the hosts of disunion at the ballot-box, and now leads an army of traitors in the battle-field. If, Mr. President, slavery is the cause of this great cruende upon human liberty, its immediate agents and ministers confess, by all their acts, that agents and ministers confess, by all their acts, that they are fully conscious of the truth of this assertion. They have pursued the fell purpose, which has now ripened into war, with a persistence which can only be explained by the close sympathy with the rebellion itself, and their sincere hatred of the Government of the United States. Calling themselves Democrats, they are banded together in favor of slavery and Aristocracy. Let me take a prominent example of the school—the old man who tyes in neglected solitude, within an hour and a prominent example of the school—the old man who lives in neglected solitude, within an hour and a half's ride of the capital of Pennsylvania. He is now beyond the Psalmist's age. He entered the Presidential chair more than five years ago, with as fair an opportunity to serve and save this country as ever had been presented to man. He was elected upon a distinct and voluntary pledge, that he would give to the people of the unhappy Territory of Kansas the right to dispose of their own affairs, in their own way. Had he been true to this we should have had neither secession nor bloodshed. The history of his unparalleled treachery is written—written, sir, in carnage and in shafae. It ought to be supposed that now, looking over this history, he would seize the occasion to explate his mighty crime by some manifestation of

over this history, he would seize the occasion to explate his mighty crime by some manifestation of public penitence. It might be supposed that now, in his old age, he would secure the favor and forgiveness of Heaven by appealing to those he still controls, to rally to the common defence, and to shun his fatal example. But no, gentlemen; so far from this, the animating soul of the rebellion in the Southern States is not more deferson Davis, than the spiniture soul of the rebellion in the any portion of the people of Pennsylvania to their standard? Monuments themselves of the mercy of the Government, permitted to live in comfort under the flag they toiled to defame and to dishonor, shall these men be permitted to go on in their work of treason?

They proclaim that this war is an abolition war—

They proclaim that this war is an abolition war—a war for the emancipation of the slaves—a war for negro equality—a war in which the white man is to be driven out of the fields of labor by the colored race. This is the staple of their creed; this is the burden of their cry. Will James Buchanan, or any one of his creatures, here or elsewhere, inform me whether it was the Abolitionists that formed the Lecompton Constitution, and forced it upon the people of Kansas? Whether it was the Abalitanians—that takenated the English bill, a measure even more infamous to the English bill, a measure even more infamous to the English bill, a distributed and Broderick? Did they murder Broderick? Did they murder Broderick? Did they murder Broderick? Did they retain in the Buchanan Cabinet the incorrect attaintys who robbed the Federal Treations and Broderick? Did they murder Broderick? Did they retain in the Buchanan Cabinet the incorrect attaintys who robbed the Federal Treations and Broderick? Did they retain in the Buchanan Cabinet the incorrect attaintys who robbed the Federal Treations and the supplies of the munitions of war? Was it the Abolitionists, in a word, that prepared the way for the culmination of war, leaving to Mr. Lincoln a bankrupt and enfeebled Government, compelling him to reach the capital of the nation Lincoln a bankrupt and enfeebled Government, compelling him to reach the capital of the nation almost a fugitive, and surrounding his inauguration with all the ceremonials of, and preparations for, internal strife? But, sir, apart from the duty of exposing these impenitent and remorseless foes, there are other duties which must be discharged, and to which the great organization born to-day must dedicate itself with stern and self sacrificing patriotism. The adjournment of Congress leaves to Mr. Lincoin those high responsibilities which he has proven himself so able to bear. He will find himself strengthened for still stronger measures by ample legislation. He can now brow himself upon the

people and prosecute the war with renewed vigor. As your resolutions so well express it, it is formate that "we have at the helm of public affairs one so prudent, so upright, temperate, and firm."
Great are his trials and great his labors. It has
often been said that the duties of the Presidency
were too much in times of peace for any one man;
several of our Chief Magistrates have fallen under
the weight of these duties. But what must his
condition be who, in the midst of this remorseless
whelling must give all of his time and all of his condition be who, in the midst of this remorseless rebellion, must give all of his time and all of his judgment to the solution of stupendous and novel complications? He cannot satisfy all men; he cannot, at a blow, strike down every great wrong. It is possible that he may have been mistaken in the supposition that the slaveholding treason might be indulgently and magnanimously treated, and that the best way to convince the rebels was to exhibit to them the willingness of the Government to offer peace in the midst or war, and amnesty on condition of prompt submission. But now that experioffer peace in the midst of war, and amnesty on condition of prompt submission. But now that experience has shown that no moderation can reach the authors of this great crime, the President will undoubtedly profit by the lesson. And I am sure that the voice that goes up from this Convention to-day will invigorate and inspire him in the vigorous policy which is about to be inaugurated, a policy which is about to be insugarated as the most exacting and enthusiastic of us could desire. Backed by the people, and empowered by law, there will hereafter be no hesitation in the employment of all means to put down the rebellion. No more doubts as to the configuration of the property of rebels; no more protection of

Practical measures will forever dissipate the mise rable cry about negro equality and negro emanci-pation. Wonderful is the advance that has been nade in public sentiment on these questions.

Some of the most distinguished Democrats in Congress now take ground in favor of the employment of blacks in the army of the United States, as a measure of imperative wisdom and necessity. The partisans who roam about the land alarming ignorant people with pictures of a black exodus from the slave into free States; who look for riots in the great cities as a consequence of the competition of whites and blacks in various fields of labor, can read their own doom and the refutation of their own falsehoods in the ground taken by genuine De-mocrats in the National Legislature on this impor-tant issue. Whether they see it or not; whether they realize this or not, the people realize it. The object of this war is not abolition, but vindication—net abolition of slavery, but vindication of the offended malition of slavery, but vindication of the offended majesty of the laws. To this end we send our white men mto the field to fight in our armies. To save them from the privations of the long, weary march, to relieve them from the heavy service that wearies and wastes them in the trenches and on our fortifications, it is proposed to invoke the sid of the housands of colored men who are set free, not by the Abolitionists, but by the slaveholders themselves. When this race is fully assured they may render such a service and be rewarded for it, there will be no further flight into the free towns of the North and Northwest, but they will gladly remain under that flag which, while protecting them, they themselves defend. One other lesson has been taught within the last year, and that is, if the most loyal of the white people are those who are fighting for the Constitution and the Union, so the most loyal people of the seceded States are the blacks

loyal people of the seceded States are the blacks themselves. Shall we not use these blacks? Shall we not act upon the suggestions of some of our own most gallant and experienced military men; and save our own brothers by accepting this ready, eager, and honest assistance? What voter who has lost his relative or his friend by disease in the army will not yield to this argument, and ask that it may be curried 'into effect' hereafter? The fact is, gentlemen, this war may as well be torminated to day, if we do not avail ourselves of this war, resource.

if we do not avail ourselves of this vest resource, and of every other means justified by our own necessities, and by the usages of civilized nations. I know there are some who shrink from the dea of arming the colored men. Have they forgotten that they were armed during the Revelution, not only by the direction of General Washington himself; but that in the bloody battle of Bed Bank, near Philadelphia, it was a regiment of Rande Lieud. self; but that in the bloody battle of Red Bank, near Philadelphia, it was a regiment of Rhode Island negroes, under command of Col. Ray Greene, whe turned the fortunes of the day, and fought to the last around the dead body of their commander? In the second war, with England, Andrew Jackson enrolled the free blacks for the defence of Louisiana, and thanked them for their bravery after the victory was won. Has the colored race deteriorated since the Ravolution and our second struggle for Independence? The second war, with England, and the Methodist population is less; relatively, in Rhode Island than any other State in the Union, seing little more than ten thousand. The ploneering tendency of Methodism is assigned as the cause of this. The available of the second war with England, and the second war, with England, and the defence of Louisiana, and thanked them for their bravery after the victory was won. Has the colored race deteriorated since the Ravolution and our second struggle for Independence? The second war with England, and the second war, with England, and the second war, with England, and the dead body of their commander? In the Methodist population is less; relatively, in Rhode Island than any other State in the Union, seing little more than ten thousand. The Methodism is assigned as the cause of this. The available of the Methodism is assigned as the cause of this. The available of the Methodism is assigned as the cause of this. The available of the Methodism is assigned as the cause of this. more than ten thomand. The pioneering tendency of tory was won. Has the colored race deteriorated since the Revolution and our second struggle for Independence? They ought to have wonderfully improved, if philosophers speak the truth or the sensus does not lie. The sympathising gentlemen in the free States who are in the habit of talking of negro equality, and charging that as one of the great ends.

more than ten thousand. The pioneering tendency of Methodism is assigned as the cause of this. The average salaries of ite Methodist preachers in that State is \$660, with a furnished house.

Misisters' Sons in the Army. The families of Northern clergymen are largely represented in the army. Not a few ministers' sons have already fallen in the field, free States who are in the habit of talking of negro equality, and charging that as one of the great ends of the Republicans, will hardly dony that the infusion of the blood of the chivalry of the South ought to have greatly improved the negro race in that quarter. Under this influence this race should certainly be improved, and according to the dootrines of the oligarchists, more refined, for the nearer they are fitted to imitate his martial zeal. As Thaddeus Stevens once said, the Southern sun has a wonderful effect in bleaching negro complexion. Do not be afraid then, gen Southern sun has a wonderful effect in bleaching negro complexion. Do not be afraid then, gen, of heling-coalled Abolillonists-or-the-advectes of negro equality, because you demand vocates of negro equality, because you demand that your leading friends in relatives and fired sin in fired sin in the lands of the enemy.

Union shall be succored; and saved from disease and death by the stout arms of the loysi from disease and death by the stout arms of the loysi found isease. The fired fired sin in the farm of the form of the product with a farm of the loysi of the fired sin in the farm of the lands of the leads of the enemy.

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said the only practical Abolitionists are the rebels They have set more slaves free than a thousand General Hunters could have done. Eman-cipation, like the rebellion, is their work, not ours. As the honorable Wm. M. Everts said at Albany in 1860, as he was advocating Mr. Lincoln, "Gentlemen of the Democratic party, you say you have a majority in the country—why don't you unite, then, and defeat us at the polls." But the rebels divided the Democracy then with the deliberate purpose of dividing the country afterwards. Nor do they de-

sire to escape this double responsibility. They wish to cut lesse from the free States in order to enjoy their institution of stavery alone, and it was to saye that institution that induced them to was to save that institution that induced them to prepare for and precipitate this war. The only set of emancipation carried by the Republicaus is the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and if the Republicans had not done that, they would have deserved the contempt of friend and foe. They were invoked to it by their own platform and by the authority of the great publicists of the South. The power existed, and they exercised it. What has been the result? The emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia has improved them. Thus far the experiment has worked admirably. The repeal of a series of laws, operating alike upon free and slave, has made them ambitious to do well, and they are now more orderly, more peaceable, and more thrifty than ever. thrifty than ever. So much for several of the most difficult questions growing out of this war.

The sympathizers with Secession who call themselves Democrats undoubtedly desire a peace with

the rebels, and to bring this about they are in-dustrious in dividing the Northern people, well knowing that the success of this plan must consoliknowing that the success of this plan must consolidate and encourage the traitors. No doubt when the uncle of the gentleman who is now fighting against his country in the army of the South—I mean Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county—was presiding over the Breckinridge Convention on the 4th of July, the hope that stirred his heart was that peace might be accomplished on the well known patform of himself and his nophew. I perceive that he is so anxious to effect this object that he has taken command of the campaign himself, and will doubtless make the State ring with elaborate orations on the basis of the Breckinridge platform. The object of this peace is simply to degrade the people of the free States, to fill them with factions, to carve their domain into provinces, and to make all their great interests subordinate and obeto carve their domain into provinces, and to make all their great interests subordinate and obedient to a slaveholding despotism. Does any man suppose that such a peace would end the war? It might, indeed realize Mr. William B. Reed's grand scheme of division and separation enunciated on the 17th of January, 1861, at National Hall, while Major Anderson was besieged in Fort Sumptor; it might make New York a free city, independent of State and General Governments. With our Pacific empires lost to us; with the great West seceded, and Pennsylvania bound, like a captive, to the chariot wheels of slavery. Mr. Reed and his comparious would exult vania bound, like a captive, to the chariot wheels of slavery. Mr. Reed and his compatriots would exult in the fulfilment of their prophecies and plans; but there wou d be no peace. It would be one long and stubborn and exterminating border war—a war of sections—a war making the South powerful and the North powerless. What foreign nations would say to such a peace as this it requires no Anthony Trollope to predict.

Trollope to predict.

I cannot refrain, Mr. President, the expression of my sincere respect of the manner in which the Re-publican party of Pennsylvania has come up to the good work to day. It was the duty, and it will good work to day. It was the duty, and it will prove to be the interests, of that party to act with prempt patriotism in such a crisis. But it is so rare for men who have just elected a President, and who dispesse such enormous patronage, to exhibit such magnanimity as we have seen to day, that the evidence of it deserves to be highly commended. I have seen so much crime and falsehood, such an utter disregard of solemn oaths and obligations, as the fruit of the seconded Democratic with the the fruits of the so-called Democratic rule, that when Mr. Lincoln was elected President I hailed his triumph with all the more joy because his hands were clear of these infamies; because he was under no covenant with the slave aristocracy.

In the coming campaign, although victory is, in my opinion, certain and sure, we shall have a bitter and a reckless foe to put down. Should we fail, our defeat will be accepted as a declaration in favor of the rebellion. The Administration will be arrested in the prosecution of this holy war, and the sympathizers with Secession will insist that their machinations have been triumphant and their treason confirmed. The Breckinridgers expect victory because they have been so generously treated and were clear of these infamies; because he was under

so the contribution of the country's cause in public and in private, corresponding with foreign monarchists who pray for our downfall, some of those who had hidden themselves Southern States is not more Jefferson Davis, than the animating soul of the robellion in the free States is James Buchanan. He seems to desire the immortal infamy of dragging our glorious Union into the dishonored grave he is himself soon to fill. Around his own home, as proved by the Convention which assembled in his own county a few weeks ago, and by that which disgraced this hall on the 4th of July, his former followers, doubtless under his lead and counsel, mock at the perils of the nation, and delight in nothing so much as to embarrass and rotard the operations of the constituted authorities. Is it possible that this man and his parasites can rally any portion of the people of Pennsylvanis to their standard? Monuments themselves of the meroy of the indulgence and forbearance or a great trovernment; and that they cannot at the same time enjoy its protection and intrigue for its overthrow.

He who is false to the flag of his country, and yet dures to live in the loyal States, should either be compelled to go to a foreign land, or be driven with the seal of condemnation on his brow among the rebels themselves. Let the Administration treat such men as enemies, and with a firm and consistent policy the war will terminate victoriously, and the bullot-box will record an emphatic verdict in favor of the friends of the Union. of the friends of the Union.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Henry Ward Beecher and Baptism. prefix "Rev ," and the affix "D. D " as he does for the clesiastical criticisms aimed at his erratic theology, has unravelled the Gorlian-knet of baptism in the Alexan-drian style. He has severed it by the sword of his own peculiar logic, and upon the question of sprinkling, or immersion, emulates the example of Paul, at least in this, of being "all things to all men." If a parent presents to him an infant of days for sprinkling, he sprinkle t, and pronounces the unwitting candidate baptized; if a believer of years applies to him for the ordinance, administered as it was in the primitive days of the Church, he immerses him and lets him depart in peace. Mr. Beecher himself has, we believe, never been immersed, and in the opinion of those who only recognize the latte s valid, he has therefore never been baptized. That the unbaptized (Beecher) should baptize others is eliciting wided between praise for his independence, charity, and catholic spirit, and censure for administering a rite in which he does not practically believe. If Mr. B. believed in the "Apostolic succession," which he does not, he would probably fall back upon the example of the Apostles, who, although they baptized others, were not themselves the subjects of Christian baptism. The last account of Rev. Mr. Beecher's "administering baptism by immersion" we find in the New York Tribune, the subjects having been Mr. Walter S. Hicks, a commission merchant of New York, and his wife. The mmersion took place in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton.

The Tribune reporter says:

"After the cortege, comprising some eight or tom carrisges, had arrived at the appointed place, in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, the beach was reached by descending a very steep carriage way, where Mr. Beechar was awaiting the party, whom he had preceded on the route, and, attired in a loose black robe, confined by a girdle at the waist, walked boldly into the water to acquaint himself with the character of the bottom. Having made the exploration, he returned and accompanied Mr. Hicks first, and then Mrs. Hicks, into the water, performing the ceremony in each case separately. Preceding the baptism, he offered up an appropriate prayer, and the hymns, 'Guide me, O thou great Jebovah,' and 'Must Jesus wear the crewn alone?' were sung by the choristers. The ceremony was a most picturesque one." The ceremony was a most picturesque one." THE DALL recently extended to the Bev. Dr. Eddy, of Boston, to become the pastor of the Tabernacle (Baptist) Church, in this city, has been declined. THE BRY. ROBERT ADAIR, late of this city, has been elected and installed as pastor of the Central Church, THE REV. J. S. BACKUS has been appointed secretary

of the American Baptist Mission Society, and will immeriately enter upon his duties. THE REY. CHARLES PETIT MOILVAINE, D. D., the venerable Bishop of the Protestalt Episcopal Church in the diocese of Ohio, who has been for some months past solourning in Europe, has returned, having been wel-comed at Mount Vernoa, Ohio, where he made a speech, in which he referred to the state of the country when he left it, and the kindness and attention which had been shown him while abroad. He also stated that the press of England was not a correct expression of the feeling of the people towards us. He had gone to England during the dark days of the "Trent" affair, and was happy to testify to the great change for the better that had since then taken place in favor of the restor PROFESSOR JOHN S. HART, editor of the Sunday

School Times, has been elected principal of the Model Department in the State Normal School of New Jersey. The business management of the Times will hereafter e under the control of J. C. Garrigues & Co., although Professor Hart will continue to be its chief editor, as THE EPISCOPAL SEMINARY at Alexandria has been totally abandoned. Six students had adjourned to meet their professors, Drs. Sparrow and Packard, at Staunton, dut of this funder new were drarted under the virginia conscription act. This, it is thought, gave the
death-blow to the institution Dr. Sparrow proceeded to
Halifax county, Va., near the North Carolina line, where
he has accepted the charge of a parish, and Dr. Packard, is in Fauquier county, ill, with his wife's family.
The Philadelphia Divinity School, which was founded in
this city, upon the ruins of the Alexandria Seminary, is, therefore, the latter's only remnant and legitimate successor, and, we have reason to believe, will, in a little

while, be in as flourishing a condition as was the parent institution in its palmiest days. INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE BEFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—There are in this old denomination of Christians now thirty one Classes, including that of Arcob India to which will soon be added another in China The classis in this church corresponds to the Presbytery in Presbyterian churches. In these thirty one classes there is an approximate average of fourteen ministers each. Their general synod embraces the entire church, which now numbers 422 church edifices, and 418 minis-ters. Notwithstanding these numbers are so nearly equal, the denomination at the present time exhibits the remarkable fact of eighty vacant churches. The 422 churches average 120 communicants each, or an aggregate membership of over fifty thousand. Rogers, of the 18th New York Rogement, was a son of Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, now of New York city. A son of the Rev. Dr. Smith, professor in Jefferson College, Penn-sylvania, died lately in one of the hospitals at Washing-ton. The Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., a member of the

head of the Cathelic Church. At daybreak cannon were fired, and the pontifical banpers hoisted at the Castle of St. Angelo, and at 10 a mass was performed by Cardinal d'Andrea, the first created by Pius IX, in the Papil chapel. After the mass Gerdinal Mattel, senior member of the Sacred College, presented the homage of all his colleagues to his Holiness. The Pope replied: colleagues to his Holiness. The Pope replied:

"I accept the good wishes of the Sacred College; like
it, I am astonished at all that has been accomplished before our eyes, and I can only attribute such great things
to the intercession of her who willed that her immaculate conception should be made a dogma only in our days.
Having such a glorious protectress in heaven, I can foar
neither for the present nor for the future of the Church.
Yes, we shall triumph over all our enemies; I do not say
I merely think so, I am assured of it."

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH, published in Cincinnati,
has been enlarged, and appears to be in a flourishing has been enlarged, and appears to be in a flourishin condition. Like nearly all the religious journals through Union, and it deserves the success it is achieving.

out the loyal States, the Telegraph is sound on th THE BAPTIST STANDARD, a weekly religious newspaper, edited by the Bey. James Underdue, pastor of the First African Baptist Church of this city, we are pleased to find, is meeting a kind recognition at the hands of the denominational press generally. It is certainly a creditable publication, evincing no small share of talent and enterprise, and it cannot but prove highly useful in the field which it is mainly intended to occupy. It ought to be sustained. A correspondent, speaking of the Stand-"This paper is devoted to the interests of the colore

people—a class who need our sympathy and active sup-port. If we wish to elevate them as a class let good papers be circulated amongst them—such a journal as The Standard Mr. Underdue should be supported by bis white brethren, and I hope he will have large addi-tions to his aubscription list." THE BAY. DR. SEABURY, of New York, city, formarly editor of the New York Churchman, and long known as the highest style of high churchman, has been elected Professor of Biblical Literature and Interpretation Scripture in the (Episcopal) General Theological Semi-

THE REV. MR. CHINEQUY, whose conversion from Ro man Catholicism was sounded so wide y a few years ago has lately been deposed by the Presbytery of Chicago for contumacy. Chinequy appears to be a stubborn customer.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND METHODISTS.—In a late discussion in the House of Lords, the Bishop of London said that he "trusted the great mistake (of the last century) which sent the whole Wesleyan body adrift from the Church of Eugland might one day be remedied, and that this body would be glad to strengthen the hards of the clergy." The Earl of Shaftesbury said that he "was not at all anxious to bring into the Church of England that great body of nonconformist;" he "knew the good those bodies were doing in their respective sphere, and had no wish to disturb ar interfere with them."

ALL METHODISTS.—Sammy was reading the Bible very ait nively, when his father came in the room and asked him what he had found that was so interesting. The boy, locking up e-gerly exclaimed: "I have found a place in the Bible where they were all Methodists?" How so?" inquired the father.
Because," said he, "all the people said Amen." The Ministers in Oregon, in initation of their congregations, are flocking to the gold mines, in pursuit of other tresures than the souls of men. A pastor writes that religious matters in that State ! look gloomy in-bed." No wonder.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAM. W. DR COURERY,
JAMES C. HAND,

COMMITTEE OF THE MONTE. JAMES C. HAND, J. B. LIPPINCOTT,

LETTER BAGS At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia. At the Merchanit's Exchange, Philadelphia.

Steamship Sawanee, Johnson. New Orleans, July 19
Steamship Gambria, Johnson. New Orleans, soon
Ship Saranak, Rowland. Liverpool, soon
Ship Chettenham, Wilson. Liverpool, soon
Ship Frank Boult, Morse, Liverpool, soon
Bark St James. New Orleans, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Jarman Havana, soon
Brig Torrent, Gaul. Clentueges, soon MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862. BUN RISES.......4 48—BUN SETS........7 23 HIGH WATEB.......8 29

ARRIVED.

Schr Lamet Dupont, Herring, 17 days from Barbadoes, with sugar and molasses to John R Rue.

Schr L & R Smith, Smith, 8 days from Boston, with ice o Thos E Cabill. OLEABED.
Brig John Freeman, Orowell, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, Stone & Co. Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, Boston, Wannemacher & Maxfield.

Maxfield.

Schr Lejok. Whitman, Bos'on, R H Rathbun.
Schr D W Eldridge, Ogden, Port Royal, C Pierce.

SY TALEGRAPE.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, July 18, 9 A M.

The ship Zered, from Londonderry, and bark Arethusa. from Key West, together with a ship and two brigs, names unknown, passed up early this morning. Wind quite fresh from the eastward.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL. JOHN P. MARSHALL. (Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, July 16. following boats from the Uni the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows: Pilot, flour, &c to captain; John Kalbach, corn, &c.

Pilot, now.,
to Jacob Kalbach; Batter,
P Bushong & Sons.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVEE DE GRACE, July 17.

Have this morning with 6 boats The Wyoming left here this morning with 6 boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Unison, with wheat, &c. to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright, Bamesy & Tomelson, lumber to LB Dalby; Border States, pig metal to F. Wysit; Minnehaha, do to Etting & Bros; R Wigton, coal to J W Middleton; J J Lawrence, do to Chesapeake City.

MEMOBANDA.

Ehip Arcole, bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst, Absecom bearing NW
Child James Brown, Orabirge, was discharging her carBark B Fountsin, Kellar, hence, arrived at Boston
I'th inst. 17th inst.

Brigs Emms, Baker, Princeton, Allen, Celestina, Fickett, and J Means, Allen, hence, arrived at Boston 14th Drig West, Gulbrandsor, from New Orleans, at New York 17th inst. York 17th inst.

Brig Fanny Lincoln, Rivers, at New York 17th inst.
rom New Orleans. om New Orleans. Schr Carroll, Crocker, hence, arrived at Machias 13th Schr Garroll, Crocker, hence, arrived at Machias 13th
Schrs Wm Parson, Corson, Boston, Brower, W W
Brainard, Bowditch, and T Benedict, Goldsmith, hence
arrived at Providence 16th inst.
Schra Lady of the Octan, Chamberlain, and Corinthian,
Tapley, sailed from Providence 16th inst. for Philad.
Schr J Goodspeed, Richards, cleared at New London
16th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Empire, Smith, sailed from Pawtucket 16th inst.
for Philadelphia. or Philadelphia.

Schr Wm Bement, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Schr Wm Bement, for Philadelphia, cleared at New London 16th Inst.

Schrs John M Broomhall, Douglass, Jas Logan, Smith, Diemond, Norton, Snow Flake, Dickerson, Leesburg, Switt, N E Clark, Clark, W Marcy, Norton, Elixa & Bebecca, Price, R Corson, High, Martha Wrightington, Baxter, E Moore, Gandy, Governor, Watson, Tirrell, Higgins, S A Hammond, Payne, Hyena, Davis, Willow Harp, Brown, D G Floyd, Backett, Armenia, Cavalier, Pearl, Brown, Lizzle Maul, Haley, Constitution, Strout, D N Bichards, Joy, Lang, Pearson, and Lotus, Quinn, hence, arrived at Boston 17th inst.

Schr R B Howeitt, Somers, cleared at Boston 17th inst.

schr R B Howett, Somers, cleared at Boston 17th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs L H Endicott, Leeds, for Philadelphia, and T Borden, Wrightington, from Hall River for de, at Newport 16th inst.

Schr Adeline Hamlin, Lansil, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.

Schr Sarah Selsey, Oarroll sailed from Hartford 15th inst. for Philadelphia. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Sortheast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF white Lead and Zing Paints, Putty, &c AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Bus now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

[626-629]

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND READING BAILROAD COMPANY.
PRILADELPHIA; June 28, 1862.
The RATES of FREIGHT and TOLLS on ANTHRA-OITE COAL trensported by this Company will be as follows during the month of JULY, 1862: '|To Richm'd |To Philada.
 Port Carbon
 \$1.78

 Mount Carbon
 1.77

 Schuylkill Haven
 1.70

 Aphurn
 1.60
 \$1.48 1 47 1.40 1.30 1.25 During the month of AUGUST, 1862, the rates will be as follows: On and after SEPPEMBER 1, 1862, the rates will b To Bichm'd | To Philada.

.. 1.95 ... 1.65 By order of the Board of Managers. je30 3m : W. H. WEBB, Secretary. TO THE DISEASED OF ALL

CIJASSES.—All sub-acute and chronic diseases cured by special guarantee at 1220 WALINUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure no charge is made. Professor BOLLES, the founder of this new practice, will superintend the treatment of all cases himself. A pamphlet containing a multitude of certificates of those cured, also letters and compilmentary resolutions from medical men and others will be given to any person free. Lectures are constantly given at 1220, to medical men and others who desire a knowledge of my discovery, in applying Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent. Consultation free. COTTON. - 97 Bales of Memphis

OCTTON for sale by welling coffin & co. 1

LEGAL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That a Certificate, No. 811, for two shares of the
capital tock in the Bank of Gormanium, in the name
of Mary Sexton, has been lost or mildid, and that an
application has been made for a new certificate in lieu of
the one so lost or midaid.

THOMAS TIERNAY,
jel4-s6t* Administrator of Mary Sexton, dec'd. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ELIZA 8 BECK, decased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of HENRY E.

BECK, Executor of the last vill and testament of EliZA 8. BECK, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and to report distribution of the belance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNE DAY, the 23d day of July, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 416 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia in 12-stathet CHAS. 8 PANCOAST, Anditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

THE OITY AND COUNTY OF PHILA DELPHIA.

Estate of RALPH PILLING, decen-ed

The Auditor appointed by the Court to sudit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM OVERINGTON, JAMES HORRO'KS, JOFN LEVER, and THOMAS OVEBINGTON, Trustees under the will of Ralph Piling, decessed, and the account of WILLIAM OVER. And THOMAS OVERINGTON, Excutors of the will of Ralph Pilling, decessed, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 21, 1882, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philatelphis.

H. E. WALLACE,
Auditor. jy12-stuth-5t*

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a write of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALA-DER, Judge of the 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 CALL'WHILL-STREET WHARF, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the sch oner BOWENA, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo ladeu on board. The cargo counsets of pig lead, printing paper, oil, tea, soda ash, hops, olgars, cotton cards, pepper, block tin, shees, shot, shoe ihread, and sheathing copper. The goods will be arranged for examination on the moraing of sale.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U.S. Marshal Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1882. jel8. 6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a ARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a 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 OALLOWHILL. STREET WHARF, on MONDAY, July 28th, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., the schooner DIXIE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as the now lies at raid wharf.

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

Philadelphia, July 15, 1862. jy 16-6t MARSHAL'S SALE—By virtue of

MARSHAL'S SALE—By virtue of a write of sale, by the Hon: JOHN CADWALA-DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Prensylvania, in admiralty, to the directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHILL-STBEET WHARF, on MONDAY, July 28th, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., the scheener PROVIDENCE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo laden on board. The cargo consists of coare and fine salt and segars.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S. Marshal Eastern District of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1862.

jyl6-6t PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1862.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of La Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Ponnsylvania, 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 22th, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., the schooner FAIR PLAY, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo laden on board. The cargo consists of herring, mackerel, codfish, hake. tongues and sounds, onlone; oakum, soap, leather, ladies' boots, brogans. candles, blankets, skirts, mustard, kerseys, and blue finnel. WILLIAM MILLWARD, U.S. Marshal Eastern District of Penna. PHILADELPHIA July 15, 1862.

TINITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-U TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the schooner Carolina and VIR-GINIA, whereof—is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, captured as a prize by the naval forces of the United States in the sounds of North Carolina, under command of Flag Officer J. O. Rowan, and brought into this, port, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the offect hereafter expressed, justice so requiring.) You are, therefore, charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, thut you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligency, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said schooner GAROLINE and VIEGINIA, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to appear before the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER. the Judge of the said cont.

said schooner CAROLINE and VIAGINIA, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to appear before the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said schooner CAROLINE and VIRGINIA, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to concernmation, to be adjudged and condemned asgood and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this bohalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid generally, (to whom, by the tenor of these presents, it is also intimated, that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and tend they assue to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said schooner OABOLINE and VIRGINIA, her tackle, apparel, and furnitures out-taking at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the intending and the tackle, apparel, and furniture out-taking and that you duly certify to the said condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather continuacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or other said stricts (Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said court, at Philadelphia, this eighteenth day of JULY, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the said United States.

TNITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-U TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, liath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in one IRON WINDLASS, captured as prize by the naval forces of the United States in the sounds of North Caroline, under command of Blag Officer J. C. Rowan, at Boanoise, and brought into this port, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, justice so requiring You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you'd of monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said IRON WINDLASS, to appear before the Hon. John Cadwalader, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Courtroom, in the City of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said IRON WINDLASS should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the emenies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all person a doresuld, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time of the capture of the same, to the contrary, t

TINITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRIOT

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(REETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States
in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly
and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the
United States of America, hath decreed all persons in
general; who have, or pretend to have, any right, title,
or interest in THILTY BALES OF COTTON, captured
as prize, by the naval forces of the United States, in the
sounds of North Carolina, under the command of Flag
Officer J. C. Rowan, at Newbern on the river Neuse, in
the said state of North Oarolina, and brought in to this
port to be monished, cited, and called to judgment at the
time and Place underwritten, and to the effect
hereafter expressed, (justice so requiring.) You are
therefore clarged, and strictly enjoined and commanded,
that you only not, but that, by publishing these presents
in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be
monished; and cited; peremptorily, all persons in general
who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest
in the said thereof the permytorily, all persons in deneral
who have or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest
in the said court; at the District Court room, in the
City of Philadelphia, on. the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court
day, or else on the next court day following, between the
usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or
allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said THIETY BALES
OF CO TYON should not be pronomiced to belong, at
the time of the capture of the same, as the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of
the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or
otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be
adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and
further to do and receive in this behal BALES UF OUTTON and belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawfull prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JUHN UADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this sighteenth day of JULY, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty seventh year of the Independence of the said United States.

ILLUMINATING OILS. UCIFER." OIL WORKS.

100 bbis "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.
We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a stoady brilliant fame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, 621-17 Office 515 MARKET Street

READ THE FOLLOWING: The opinions of medical men, after having been instructed by Prof. BOLLES, 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, in the application of Electricity as a theraeutic agent. Extracts of Letters from medical men, after having Extracts of Letters from medical men, after having folly tested the dicovery of Prof. BOLLES:

W. R. WELLS, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., after a year's practice, writes to Prof. B. as follows:

I think my faith fully comprehends the fact that Electricity, correctly applied, according to your discovery, is abundantly competent to cure all curable diseases. My experience and success, after extensive practice, fully warrant this assertion. Were I sick with a fatal disease, I would far sooner trust my life in the hands of a skilful Electrician than all the "pathies" on earth besides

BUFFALO, N. Y. W. R. WELLS, M. D.

D. McCarthy, M. D.:

I om fully satisfied that Electricity, when understood

D. McCarthy, M.D.:

I am fully satisfied that Electricity, when understood according to its polarities and their relations to the fixed laws of the vital economy, as taught by you, is the most powerful, manascable, and efficient agent known to man for the relief of pain and cure of disease. I would further state that I have for the past few weeks used Electricity in the contract of the past few weeks used Electricity in the state that I have for the past few weeks used Electricity in the state that I have for the past few weeks used Electricity in the state that I have for the past few weeks used Electricity in the state that I have for the past few weeks used Electricity in the state that I have for the past few weeks used Electricity in the state of the state the base that a five for the past tow weeks used slock-their in my practice, to the exclusion of nearly all other remedies, and have been eminently successful, and con-sider it a universal therapeutic. DAYTON, Obio.

D. MCCARTHY, M. D. P. W. MANSFIELD, M. D.: F. W. MANSFIELD, M. D.:

For the last nine months I have made Electricity a specialty, and my fatth is daily increasing in its therapeutic effects, and I believe, when applied according to your discovery, it will cure all curable diseases, among which are numerous cases never benefited by medicine.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

P. W. MANSFIELD, M. D.

AMOS GRAY, M. D.:

I would recommend my brethren in the medical profession to avail themselves of an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Prof. Bolles' new method of applying Electricity, which I think is not known to medical men, except these who have availed themselves of his instruction, for I am very confident that much injury must be the result of a wrong, unskilful application of so powerful an agent.

AMOS GRAY, M. D.

H. G. KIRBY, M. D.:
What I have now to say is from actual observation, as I have spent most of my time for the last two months with Prof. Bolles, and have witnessed the effects of the Electrical agent on from fifteen to twenty-five patients a day, suffering from almost every form of chronic disease; and, as strange as it may appear, in a majority of casses, a perfect cure was effected in from five to fifteen days. And I will here remark that most of his patients were afflicted with long standing complaints, considered incurable ball other known remedies. H. G. KIRBY, M. D. CINCINNATI, Ohio.

DAVID THURSTON, M. D.:

I believe your discovery to be a reliable therapeutic agent, and feel it my duty to recommend it. Since I have received instruction from you I have applied it in cases of Aphony, Bronchitis, Chorea, Amenorrhoea, Asthma, and Congestion, and find that I have the same success that you had when I was under your instruction. I invariably recommend medical men to avail themselves of an opportunity of becoming acquainted with your new method of applying Electricity.

DETROIT, Michigan DAVID THURSTON, M. D. MARVIN GODDARD. M. D.:

Prof. Bolles: A great revolution in my misd and practice bas taken place since I became acquainted with your new discovery of applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a curative agent. I have found by many experiments that Electricity is a safe therapsulte agent in all acute and chronic cases when applied according to your discovery. I desire that medical usen thould become conversant with your discovery. CLEVELAND, Obio. MABVIN GODDARD, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1859.
Prof. Bolles—Dear Sir: The more I investigate this ystem of practice, the more confident I am that it is allowerful to meet the ten thousand diseases to which flesh is heir.
You; who first discovered Electricity to be a reliable You; who first discovered Electricity to be a reliable therapeutic agent, should be considered a great henofactor of the race, for it is the only reliable system of cure for the wors and ills of suffering humanity. It is strange that physicians have become so wedded to their several systems, brought up from the darkness of past ages, that they will close their eyes against the light now beaming forth through this system of practice. All other systems I regard as the morning star to the rising sun.

P. SHEDD, M. D.

Trof. BOLLES:

The nearer I conform to your system of application, the more successful I am, and as I have examined all the guides and works published upon the subject, and soon nothing in reference to your theory, I do not hesitate to say I believe it to be original with you, and the only reliable system extant for curing disease.

Especially was: Bespectfully yours,
CHAS. BANDALL, M. D. The opinion of a medical man, after thirty years' practice, fifteen in Allopathy and fifteen in Homocopractice, fifteen in Allopathy and fifteen in Homeopathy:

Prof. Bolles—Dear Sir: I never have, since you gave meinstruction in your new discovery of applying Electricity, and God forgive me if I in the future ever do, practice either Homeopathy or Allopathy. I have been strictly governed by the philesophy you laid down, and for the best of reasons—namely: That I am generally successful, and I frackly say to you that I am done with medicine forever.

My success has been great since I have been in Newark, N. J.

JAMES P. GREVES, M. D., 206 Pine street, Philadelphia. N. B —In addition to the above extracts, Prof. B. could furnish over one thousand, fully showing that he is well known to the medical and scientific world as the discoverer ef all that is reliable in the therapeutic administration of Electricity, and that all other operators now straton or kiectricity, and that all other operators now in the different cities (except those qualified by him) are using Electricity at hazard, and Pref. B. takes this cocasion to caution the community against charlatans. Office 1920 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Medical men and others who desire a know ledge of my discovery can enter for a full course of lectures at any time.

DOCTOR A. H. STEVENS, late of New York, is now curing all kinds of Acute and Chronic Diseases, both of Ladies and Gendlemen, by the various modes in which he applies ELECTRO MACNETISM. He has located himself ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. He has located himse permanently at 1418 South PENN Equare, Philade phia. The location is a very central one to the car, 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 ADVIOR FREE. DILES, FISTULA, AND LIVER

DISEASE —A certain and permanent cure, from one to fifty years standing, without the aid of the knife. Satisfactory reference given. DR. PICKING, No. 1021 MARIANT Street. jyl5-tuthe2w* MARRANT'S EFFERVESORNT SELTZER APERIENT.

Phis valuable and popular Medicine has universally reived the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROPESSION and the Public as the MOST EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in Bilieus and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Naussa, Loss of Appetite, Indiges-tion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,

AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE
AGENTIE AND COLING APPRIENT OR PUR-GATIVE IS BEQUIRED.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Besidents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Ghests. It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a do-lightful effervescing beverage.

Numerous testimonials, from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the coun-try, 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 haracter, and ntelligent public.

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO., No. 278 GREENWICH Street, corner Warren st. NEW YORK, ap21-ly. And for sale by Druggists generally.

GLUTEN CAPSULES PURE COD-LIVER OIL The repugnance of most patients to COD-LIVER OIL, and the hability 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 vehicle neutralizes the usual effect of the Oil, proving quite as unpatable and of less therapeutic value. The repugnance, names, &c., to invalids, induced by disgust of the Oil, is entirely obvisted by the use of our OAPSULES. OOD-LIVER OIL CAPSULES have been much used 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 de for them, feeling assured their use will result in benefit and deserved favor. Prepared by WYETH & BROTHER.

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those-only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. oci6-tuthsti

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. TO FAMILIES RESIDING RURAL DISTRICTS:

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families their country residences with every description of FINE GROCEBIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, je21-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. TERY CHOICE OOLONG TEA at 75 cents per pound.

JAMES HOMER & SON,
SEVENTH and NOBLE, and
SIXTH and WOOD.

TINE OLD JAMAICA COFFEE Fresh roasted every day.

JAMES HOMER & SUN,

SEVENTH and NOBLE, and

SIXTH and WOOD. NEW MACKEREL.

150 Bbls New Large No. 3 Mackerel.
150 Half Bbls

In store and and for sale by ... MURPHY & KOONS, MACKEBEL, HERRING, SHAD, 2,500 Bbls Mass Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, lateaught fat fish, in assorted packages.

2,000 Bbis New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Z,000 BBB New Basspare.

2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

150 Bbls New Mess Shad.

250 Boxes Herkinner County Cheese, &c.

In store and for sale by

MURPHY & KOONS,

jel4-if. No. 146 North WHARVES.

ATOUR OLIVE OIL.—463 baskets LATOUR OLIVE OIL; just received; and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Birest. CAUTION.—Having seen a spurious article of Oil pranded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be procured only from us.

JAREUTOHE & LAVERGNE,

1020 and 204 South FRONT Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK BOUTS.

1862. 1862 THE CAPACITY OF THE ROAD IS NOW EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COUNTRY.
THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST. Facilities for the transportation of passengers to and from Pitteburg, Uncinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Mashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and sill other towns in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, are unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Sleeping and amoking cars on all the trains.

THE EXPRESS BUNS DAILY; Mall and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Harrisburg Accountedation leaves Phila, at. 2.30 P. M. Lancaster " " 4.00 P. M. Lancaster " " 4.00 P. M. West Chester Accommo'n No. 1 " " 8.45 A. M " 12.00 ncom.

Parkosburg " No. 2 " " 12.00 ncom.

Parkosburg " " " 5.45 P. M. West Chester passengers will take the trains leaving at 7.15 and 8.45 A. M., 12 ncom, and at 4 and 5.45 P. M. Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Burfalo, Niagara Falls, &c., leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. and 10.30 P. M., go directly through.

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

Streets.

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

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

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

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

8. B. KINGSTON, Ja., Philadelphia.

10. A. STEWART, Pitteburg.

GLABKE & Co., Chicago.

LEECH & Co., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.

MAGRAW & KOONS, No. 80 North street, Baltimors.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Phils.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Phils.

ENOCH LEWIS. Gen'l Sup't, Altoona. 191-47

1862. ABRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON BAILBOAD CO.'S
LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW
YORK AND WAY PLADES.
BOM WALHUT-STREET WHALF AED RESENTOTON DEPOS
WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS—VIZ:

WILL LEAVE, FROM FOOT OF CONTLAND STREET,
At 10 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M. via Jersey City and
Camden. At 7 A. M., and 4 and 11 P. M. via Jersey
City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.,
via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 1 and 5 P. M. (freight
and passenger) Amboy and Camden.

169-17 PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NOR-

BISTOWN BAILBOAD. TIME TABLE. On and after Monday, May 26th, 1862, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, A. M., 1, 2, 8, 10, 4, 5, 54, 6, 7, 8, 94, 104, 114, P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7, 35, 8, 34, 94, 104, 114, 8, M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia, 9.10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 7%, 10%, 2. M.
Leave Germantown, 8.10 A. M., 1, 4, 6%, 9%, P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL BAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 4, 5, 8, 8, 04, P. M. Leave Chestout Hill, 7.10, 7.85, 9.10, 11.10, A. M., 140, 3.40, 5.49, 6.40, 7.40, 9.60, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Chestout Hill, 7.50 A. M., 2, 5, 7%, P. M.

Leave Chiladelphia, 9.10 A. M., 2, 5, 7%, P. M.

Deave Chestout Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 6.10, 9.10,

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9.05, 11.05, A. M., 1½, 3, 4½,
6.10, 8.05, 11½, P. M.
Leave Norristown, 6, 7, 7.50, 9, 11, A. M., 1½, 4½,

Leave Norristown, 6, 7, 7, 50, 9, 11, A. M., 1¼, 4¼, 6¼, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 2¼, 4¼, P. M.

Leave Norristown, 7 A. M. 1, 6, P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 11.05, A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¼, 6.10, 8.05.11¼, P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6¼, 7¼, 8.20, 9¾, 11¼, A. M., 2, 6, 7, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 2¼, 4¼, 8, P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 7¼, A. M., 1¼, 6½, 9, P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent, my26-ff

Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BALLBOAD.

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUGR
GHUNK, HAZLETGN, EASTON, WILKESBARRE, &c.

SPRING ARBANGEMENT.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave FRONT and WILLOW Streets,
Philadelphia, daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows:
At 6.40 A. M., (Express,) for Bethlehem, Allentown,
Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, &c.
At 2.45 P. M., (Express,) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6 P. M., and makes a
close connection with the New Jersey Central for New
York.

At 5.05 P. M., for Bethiehem, Allentown, Mance At 5.13 F. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, &c.
At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Doylestown.
At 8 P. M., for Fort Washington.
The 8.40 A. M. Express Train makes close connection with the Lehigh Valley Bahroad at Bethlehem, being the Shortest and most desirable route to all points in the Lehigh coal region.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bothlehem at 5.40 A. M., 9.13 A. EL, and 5.35 P. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 6.20 A. M.
ON SUNDAYS—Falladelphia for Bethlehem at 7.46

Leave Fort Washington at 6.20 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 6.20 A. M.

ON SUNDAYS—Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 7.45

M. M.

PHILADELPHIA and Elmira B. B. Line. 1863 SUMMER AREANGEMENT 1863
For WILLIAMSPORT, SCRANTON, ELMIRA, and all points in the W. and N. W. Passenger Trains leave Depot of Phila: and Reading R. B., cor. Broad and Callowhill streets, at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. daily, except Sundays. lowhill streets, at S A. M., and S.10 F. M. GRHY, except Sundays.

QUIOKEST ROUTH from Philadelphia to points in Northern and Westorn Pennsylvania, Westorn New York, &c., &c. Baggage checked through to Buffalc, Niagara Falls, 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.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA BALL.

SUMMER ABRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 9th, 1882, the trains will leave PHILADELPHIA from the depot, N. E. corner of RIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, at 7.45 and 10.30 A. M., and 2, 4.30, and 7 P. M., and on Tunesdays and Fridays at 9.14 P. M., and will leave West Philadelphia, from THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 17 minutes after the starting time from Eigheenth and Market streets.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave WEST OHESTER 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 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Ballroad for Concord, Kennett, Oxford, &c.

HENRY WOOD,

199-11

REOPENING OR REOPENING OR
BAILBOAD.—This road, being fully BEFAIRED and
effectually GUABDED, is new open for the transportation of passengers and freight to all points in the
GREAT WEST. For through tickets and all ether information apply at the Company's Office, corner BROAD
Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

S. M. FELTON,

ap3-tf President P. W. and B. E. R. Co.

EXPRESS COMPANIES. THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Office 232
CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Marchandlise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own
lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to
all the principal Towns and Cities of the United States
E. S. SANDFOED,
fell General Superintendent.

COAL.

SALES BY AUCTION. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUC-TIONEERS, Nos. 282 and 234 MARKET Street. SALE OF DRY GOOD!
ON THURSDAY MORNING,
July 24, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. FIRST FALL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. ON TUESDAY MOUNING,

July 29th, on four mon ha' credit— 1000 packages Boots and Shoe-, &c. FURNESS, BRINLEY. & CO., DANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC TIONEERS, Nos 213 MARKET Stree THILIP FORD & CO., AUCTION-EERS, 525 MARKET and 522 OOMMERCE Sts.

PROPUSALS. DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GE-PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until THURBDAY next, 24th instant at 12 o'clock M., for two bundred (200) FOUR. WHEEL **D AMBULANCES, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this Office. The whole to be completed on or before the 1st day of SAPTEMBER next. Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to 3. BOYD, jy18.6t Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A.

October 30, 1860

1 keg, 1 barrel, 1 box. 1 package cigars, per schooner

Jemes F. Moore. Trinidad ce Cuba, May 13, 1861

50 baskets champegne, 50 cases oil, 40 casks red wine,
298 cases do. 22 boxes sardines, and 1 box preserves, per
al ip I avid, Bordeaux, June 29, 1861.

Also, the following bonded goods, in warehouse over
three years: Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Ambulances".

Proposals will be received at this Office and MONDAY next, 21st inst, at 12 o'clock M. for THIRE HUNDRED (300) FJUE-WHKELED AMBULANCEs, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of September next. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Ambulances" and addressed to A. Byy). bree years: nren jears:
J quarter cask brandy, per Southerrer, M:rseilles, Occlier 5, 1858. crneigred B. F. Sweetzer.
Terms cash. in United States denend notes or specie,
in Terms cash. in United States denend notes or specie,
in Service of State
in State of State
in State
in State of State
in State of State
in State of State
in State MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER and addressed to
A. B.Y.D.
iy15 tij 21 Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A. AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, southeast DROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SIDE WHEEL GUNBOATS.—The Navy Department will, UNTIL THE 20th DAY OF JULY, receive

GREAT BARGAINS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PRIVATE SALE.
Fine gold and silver lever, lepine. English, Swies, and
French watches for less than half the usual selling
prices. Watches from one dollar to one hundred dollars
each Gold chains from 40 to 50 cents per dwt. Planoschesp. ment will, UNTLETIE SOLD DAY OF JULY, receive propositions from ship builders actually e. gaged in the construction of vestels, for the construction of the hall of a double-bowed side-whell gunboat, with rudder at each etc, protected by the stems; the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig. and awaings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 galons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fittings for sen-service, except ordnance, anchors, and cables, furniture, cooling utensils, instruments, and stores, which will be furnished by the Government. TAKE NOTICE.

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

NATHANS' PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHMENT MENT: MONEY ESTABLISHMENT: S250.000 TO LOAN.
In large or small amounts, from one dollar to thousands, on diamonds, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry, merchandise, clothing, furniture, bedding, pianos, and goods of every description.
LOANS MADE AT THE LOWEST MARKET ATBRETTHE STRIBULANT AND ADMINISTRATING AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRIBULANT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRIP OF THE This establishment has large fire and this prove safes for the safety of valuable goods, together with a private watchman on the premiser.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE LAST THIRTY YEARS.

All large loans made at this the Principal Establishment. Charges greatly reduced.

As A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, 30
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, 30
At 12 A. M., via Canden and Amboy, Accommodation of the Company AT PRIVATE SALE.

One superior brilliant toned piano-forte, with melate, soft and loud pedals. Price only \$50.

One very fine toned piano-forte, price only \$50. orte, with metallic SHIPPING. FOR NEW ORLEANS. TO SAIL SATURDAY, JULY 19.—The Steamer "SUWANEE." Wm. T. Johns. Commandet, will sail as abeve. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM A JAMES & CO.,
106 WALNUT Street jy16 4t BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE SHIllings from each port every ten days—From Pine-street Whear on SATURDAY, July 19.
The Steamship SAXON, Matthews. w lead from Philadelphia for Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING. the 19th of July, at 10 clock; and from Boston fer Philadelphia, on MONDAY EVENING, July 14.
Insurance one-half that by sail ve Freight taker at fair rates.
Shippers will please send their bills of Lading with goods. goods.

For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., jell 232 SOUTH WHARVES THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-

SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALL. BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR,
SCOTTA, Capt. Lott.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Stone.
CAPT. AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, Capt. Stone.
AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA. Capt. Capt. A. Byrte.
AUSTRALASTAN
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head;
green on striboard bow; red on port how.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Pressage.
SECON Cabin Pressage.
S130

BALES BY AUCTION.

THOMAS & SONS,

Mes. 188 and 141 South FOURTH Street

Fale No. 103 South Thisterath Street.
HANDSOME SUBNITURE, MIRBORS, OHANDE-LIERS, TAPASTRY OARPES, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING

July 22, by catalogue, at No. 103 South Thirteenth street, below Chesnut, the hardsome introtture, fine French-plate mirrors, gas chandellers, fine tapastry carpers, spring mattresses, &c.

Also, the kutchen furniture.

FMA was be examined at 3 o'clock on the morning of the sale, with catalogues

BY JAMES A. FREEEAN, No. 422

The following merchandise remaining unclaimed in rublic store over one year, will be sold at public sale, at the Custom Honse Vaul's, Chestout street, above Fourth, ON FRIDAY MORNING.

July 25, 1862, at II o'clock.
By crder of WM. B. THOMAS, Collector.

JAMES A. FREEVAN, Auctionseer,
No. 422 WALNUT Street.

1 case German wine, per bark Wa hington, Bromen,
May 14, 1866.

I case glass bottles per W; oming, Liverpool, June 21.

2 cases Dr Rose's family medicines, per brig Hobart, Burbacoes, June 24, 18:0. 1 case mineral waters, per brig Noordhorn, Rotterdam, October 30, 1850

SALE OF UNCLAIMED MERCHANDISE

FROM NEW YORK.

other in the contract stiputates to cover, is to be complied with in accordance with the usages of the navy. The hidders need only send a drawing showing the shape of one-half the vessel having the requisite displacement, as both ends are alike, and, if they think proper, a plain model of the same.

The proposals must state the price for which they will agree to have the vessel ready to receive her mychinery and launch her for the periods of fourteen eixteen, eighteen, and twenty weeks, respectively, the vessel to be fully completed in forty days, thereafter, or in twelve days after the complete erection of the machinery.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed, and payments will be made as the work progresses, and twenty per cent. retained till the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded if will be duly executed. The Department reserves the right to reject any or sil the proposals received under this advertisement, if in its opinion the public interest requires it.

The proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Paddle Wheel Steamers," to distinguish them from other business letters, and will be addressed to the "Secretary of the Navy."

Propositions will be received for similar vessels of iron or iron and wood combined. Chief Gabin. \$125
Second Gabin. \$125
Second Gabin. \$125
Second Gabin. \$125
Second Gabin. \$126
Second Gabin. or the Navy."

Propositions will be received for similar vessels of iron or iron and wood combined.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MA-

CHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 20th day of JULY, receive Scaled Proposals for the construction of steam machinery for vessels, to be propelled by two screws acting independently of each other. NOTICE.—THE RATES OF PAS-SAGE by the Steamers of this Company, after UGUST ist, will be as follows T ONDON EXHIBITION_RE-

Screws acting independently of each other.

There will be, for each vessel, two pairs of engines of the same construction and detail as those built for the U.S. S. screw gunboats, with the exception of the length of streke, which will be twenty-one incluss instead of eighteen inches, the diametr of the orlinder remaining thirty inches, as before. The valve will be Waddell's slide. These, and some trifling modifications in the detail, a e all the engines will vary from the specifications of those of the gunboats above referred to.

Each pair of engines will be entirely distinct, and operate its shaft independently of the other. The screws will be of brass, fourteen feet pitch, and of not less than ten feet diameter; they will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe, connecting the hanger with the hull. TURN TICKETS TO LONDON AND BAUK: Second-class.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM BETWEEN NEW JORK AND LIVEEPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland,) to land and embark passengers and dearnatches. TOWN, (Ireland,) to land and embark passengers and despatches.

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

FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL KANGAROO.

SARTIGARY, 26th July.
CITY OF NEW YORK.

CATTY OF WASHINGTON.

SARTIGARY, 26th July.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SARTIGARY, 26th July.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SARTIGARY, 26th July.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

RATES OF PASSAGE

THROUGH FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Cabin, to Queenstown or Liverpool.

S30
Steerage to Queenstown or Liverpool.

530
Steerage to Queenstown or Liverpool.

530
Do to London via Liverpool.

530
Do Return tickets, available for six months,

Liverpool.

Liverpool.

S60
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg,
Bremen, and Antwerp at through rates.

Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool to New York.

340
These steamers have superior accommodations for paster of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe, connecting the hanger with the hull.

The boilers will be of the vertical water tube type, with the tubes above the furnaces. The grate bars are not to exceed a length of 6½ feet. The grate surface will be about 300 square feet, and the heating surface not less than 7,500 square feet. The specifications for the gunboat boilers are to apply to these, so far as quality and kind of workmuship, thickness of metal, etc., are concerned; all appendages to be the same, regard being had to the increased dimensions of the boilers.

Two blowers of the largest size, with smitable blowing enginer, will be required.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different navy yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachmetts; New York, and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the navy yards at which the parties infull, and of their surcites; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full, and of their surcites; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, with a pro-rate amount of duplicate pieces tools, instruments, etc., stipulated in the gnaboat specifications; and the time from date of contract in which they will guaranty to complete the work.

The proposals are to be endor-ed "Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screus," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

Any parties preferring to make propositions based on other kinds of machinery than that above described, but of not less power, they will receive consideration.

The Department receives the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

Certificates of passage issued from Queenstown to New York. 830

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

For freight, or passage, apply at the office of the Company. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. JUHN G. DADM. ASSESSION AND ANNUT Street, Philadelphia.
In Liverpool to WM INMAN,
TOWER BUILDINGS. In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, 13 DIXON Street.

FOR NEW YORK—THIS
DAY—DESPATCH AND SWIFTRUBE
LINES—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WM. H. BAIRD & CO., my21-tf 132 South DELAWARE Avenue. FOR NEW YORK. Baritan Canal.

Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company receive freight and leave daily at 2 P. M. delivering their cargoes in New York the following day.

Freights taken at roasonable rates.

WM. P. CLYDE. Agent.

No. 14 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAED, Agent,

DROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND LEQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THESE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TERASURY DEPARTMENT,
OPFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862
Separate Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATUBDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, monided, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1863, for building and equipping three second-class light vessels of the following dimensions:

JAMES HAND, Agent, Piers 14 and 15 EAST RIVER, New York. MACHINERY AND IRON. STEAM FITTING. STEAM FITTING.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO..

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PRUMBERS, No. 515 OHESTNUT Street, opposite Independence Hall, Philadelphia, are prepared to introduce Apparatus for heating Manufactories, Stores, Guuches, Dwellings, Greenhouses, &c. &c., by Steam.

Apparatus for Soap and Gandle Manufactories.

Drying Booms for Hotels, Dye Houses, &c., fitted up in a superior manner.

Awning Posts and Frames furnished and put up.

Water introduced through Galvanized Tubes.

Plumbing in all its branches.

Galvanized Tubes for Cemetery Lots.

All kinds of work connected with Steam, Water, or Gas.

acquipping three second class light vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the fleest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston. New York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship-building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as surrities for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

Each vossel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposals to build and equip ber according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal. Have for sale Valves, Cocks, Tubes, Fittings, &c. Agents for Worthington's Steam Pumps. jy4-2m J. VAUGHAN MERRICE, WILLIAM H. MERRICE, JOHN B. GOPB. COUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

If the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal. The vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken of and the mould examined by the superintending officer. Who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Tressury, and who will be required to see that the work executed, as at the materials used are in strict conformity to the same in writing, before the vessels will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to built any of these light vessels may suggestion the produce character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount as and in making such suggestions the produce character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount as a such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be seated and endorsed "Proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel, and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be seated and endorsed "Proposals for allegations, and the contract of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be seated and endorsed "Proposals for allegations, and all proposal must be seated and endorsed "Proposals for allegations, and all proposal must be repeated by the Amplitude and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBBRUK, S. Allegations, and all proposal may be present; and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBBRUK, S. Allegations, and the proposal for the season of