#### THE NEW YORK PRESS

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President on National Affairs.

From the Times. In taking part, indirectly, in the Constitutional debate, the President has greatly helped to bring members back to a consideration of the perils which may follow a careless tinkering of our organic law. And his words of counsel and suggestion met a response yesterday, from one section of the House at least. The greatness of the amendment already engrafted upon the Constitution, by which slavery is forever abclished, the President desires to have kept steadily in view. The far-reaching effects of that amendment be seeks to emphasize, as affording guarantees that the institution can no longer be an element of political division or of strife. The danger of multiplying additional amendments he points out with great force. But he mildly suggests that if additional amendments supplementary of the grand Constitutional provision for the overthrow of slavery are to be made, they might be compressed into a declaration that:- "Repre-sentation shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of qualified voters in such State, and direct taxes shall be apportuned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to he value of all taxable property in each State, Such a Constitutional amendment as this he

thinks feasible, probably on the ground that it would leave the question of suffrage where it has always belonged, and might also supply an inducement to each State to have the list of its legalty qualified voters as large as a regard to local interests would permit. The argument on the other side he does not touch. But to such extent as is here indicated the President would go, for the sake of leaving to individual States the right of control over the suffrage, while at the same time supplying them with motives to remove political disabilities of the unrepresented classes among them as fast as may be possible or There is doubtless something in this view of

the case-although it does not cover the whole argument. There is no longer a slave popula-tion at the South to count three-fifths in the apportionment of Representatives, and that basis of distribution, however good an expedient it may have been, is destroyed by the march of events. To continue it—supposing the States themselves were content with such a share in the national representation as it would give them—would be a practical recognition of a dead social institution as a living political power. On the other hand, to count the entire black population in any new basis of apportionment, while decreeing the perpetual political disability of that class, would certainly be a surrender to one section of the country of a share of representative strength to which it has never before laid claim, and which could only be conceded at the

expense of equity. The great central point, however, which the President and those who cordially act with him in Congress seek to affirm in any proposition ooking to further amendments of the Constitution, is the fact that the lately insurgent States have never been out of the Union; that they consequently still possess certain indestructible rights; and that the less these rights are impaired (consistent always with the national honor and safety), the better for the whole country. The argument is not one founded on any mere senuments of regard for 'erring brothren." It is a practical matter of concern for us, as well as for them. Aside from the fundamental principle that in every free community taxation implies the right of representation, we have to look at this matter of taxes on Southern property from the standpoint of our fiscal ne-

Our right to tax these unrecresented Statesa right which we have exercised all through the war—implies that they have never been out of the Union. All their ordinances of secession | Bureau has passed the United States Senate by a were simply so many attempts to get out. These attempts proved abortive; and all the resolu-tions, and ordinances, and proclamations of the secession leaders became simply the expressions of a purpose which was destined never to be fulfilled. This point settled, we set to gather up taxes on everything taxable, South as well as North. And if we are indifferent to the princi ple of permitting representation and taxation to go hand in hand, let us at least not forget that every day that prolongs the disability of the South prolongs also the state of industrial col-lapse induced by the war, hinders the influx of capital, retards the progress of immigration, and, as a certain consequence, lessens the income we seek to get to help us in bearing the national

The deliberations of Congress, in view of these facts, ought surely to be directed, with judicious temperatenes, to the question of early restora-Words uttered, or resolutions framed, in any spirit of vengeance or hatred are sadly out of place. We are not dealing with private wrongs or grievances, but with the interests of vast communities. Each day that finds these communities unrepresented in the National Legislature, aggravates the responsibility of continuing to govern them by abnormal military law. If this responsibility is not felt by a majority in Congress, it is felt by the President, and it is assuredly felt deeply and widely by the people, who see an increasing public debt and dimmished revenue returns in whatever decisions of Congress tend unnecessarily to delay the great day of Restoration.

#### Our Revenue System.

From the Tribune. The last Congress authorized a Commission to investigate and scrutinize the whole subject of taxation, with a view to the simplification of our revenue system, so as to render our taxes less multifarious and less burdensome. That Commission has made its first report, whereof a synopsis appears in our columns this morning. The changes they propose are numerous, important, and, we believe, in the main, judicious. Among them are the following:-

1. An exemption of all incomes below \$1000 from the income tax.

2. A reduction of the tax on distilled liquors

from \$2 to \$1 per gallon. 3. A remission of all taxes now levied on wearing apparel.

4. A repeal of the taxes now levied on pig iron (\$2.40 per ton), coal (six cents per ton), and crude petroleum (\$1 per gallon),

5. A repeal of all taxes now levied on books, magazines, and pamphlets, leaving the present taxes on paper, leather, etc., untouched.
6. A reduction by one-half of the duties now levied on home manufactures generally.

7. A repeal of all taxes now levied on repairs of engines, cars, carriages, ships, etc.
8. A repeal of all taxes embodied in schedule A of the Internal Revenue act of last session, except those on billiard tables.
9. A reduction of the tax now levied on brokers' sales of stocks from \$5 per \$1000 to \$1 per \$1000.

10. An increase of the tax on raw cotton from 10. An increase of the tax on raw cotton from 2 to 5 cents per pound.

These modifications are proposed to take effect on the 1st day of July next, or at the commencement of the next tiscal year; and their general effect will be a reduction of our present burden of internal taxes by about one-fourth. Yet, even with these mellorations, they calculate that our internal revenue will amount, for the year ensuing, to no less than \$237,000,000, and for duties on imports to \$130,000,000. If, then, the cost of supporting our Government shall be \$100,000,000 (and it certainly ought not to be more) and the interest on our public debt should more) and the interest on our public debt should reach \$167,000,000 (which it will not), there would be left \$100,000,000 to apply to the reduc-

tion of the principal of our national debt, at which rate it would be utterly extinguished

within twenty to twenty-five years.

Let Congress but avoid needless aggravations of our public burdens by the assumption of State and local debts, or the "equalizing" of bounties, or the creation of a large standing army, or any of the gigantic schemes of public plunder now rife, and we shall very soon be able to reduce the several rates of taxation without diminishing their productiveness, until the weight of our gigantic burdens will scarcely be felt, because our aggregates of population, production, and wealth will have been so largely

# Bankruptcy and Repudiation the Cost of British Free Trade.

From the Tribune. On the 12th of January, 1843, Mr. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, reported to Congress the result of negotiations for a loan of \$3,500,000, which negotiations were begun in April, 1842. Only two bids had been made for this loan-one of \$50,000 and one of \$60,000, both at 96 per cent, for a 6 per cent, twenty years stock. The Secretary, in a special report to Congress, said: - "The repeated fallures incurred in negotiating at home upon advantageous or creditable terms suggested the policy of sending an agent abroad for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a favorable negotiation in England or upon the Continent. Accordingly, a gentleman of the highest consideration for intelligence and integrity was selected for the purpose, and left the United States in July last. I regret to com-municate that he has since returned without enecting the object of his mission.

The United States of America "shinning" through Europe for the paltry sum of \$3,500,000, and turned away with flat refusal from the door of every banking-house at which our poverty compelled us to stand, hat in hand, humiliated beggars! British free trade brought the nation to that discrace. The repeal of the protective tariff of 1828, by successive stages of ruinous legislation in 1834, 1836, and years following, toppled the country down from the height of prosperous industry on which that wise measure of economy placed it, into stagnation and bankrupcy. Mills, furnaces, and workshops were everywhere closed; mechanics were starving or wandering as beggars towards the public domain; poorhouses were filled; money was scarce and interest devoured; land had fallen to one-half and a third of its previous value; lawyers and sheriffs were everywhere busy; were in suspension; States repudiated their debts: the General Government had not money enough to pay its legislative and executive officials their salaries, and was utterly without credit; the burden of bankruptcy upon merchants, manufacturers, and men of business was so universal and so crushing that Congress had to tree the people throughout the Union from their indebtedness to each other by a general bankrupt law. There never was in the history of civil affairs a more frightful demon stration of the falsity of a false theory than the prostrate condition of this country in 1842 furnished of the untruthfulness and wickedness of

the policy of British free trade. On the other hand, in July, 1865, the United States, then borrowing money on short time from its own citizens, had tendered and paid over to it in one day over \$39,000,000. Between the 1st of January in that year and the 9th of July the Government borrowed of the earnings and savings of the men and women of our own

country \$830,000,060. Whence came this marvellous ability to lend? Whence came this ability to borrow? It came from the realized wealth and prodig;ous industry of the country created by the tariff of 1861 and its subsequent amendments, with the aid of the "accidental tariff" of the high price of gold necded to pay customs. Adherence to the policy which established this industry and created this wealth will make the nation more prosperous in the future than it has ever been in the past. embrace of British free trade assuredly bring it to poverty, bankruptcy, and the necessity of repudiation.

#### The Freedmen's Bureau-The Wild Legislation of Congress.

From the Herald. We have already chronicled the fact that the large majority. It is, therefore, now before the House of Representatives, and to that body must the people look for the rejection of the

Prepared as the American people must have been for almost every kind of wild and reckless legislation, under radical rule in Congress, we believe we express their unanimous sentiment when we state that a measure baving the ramifi-cations of this Freedmen's Bureau never entered minds. What does this bill propose? It provides that its operations shall extend to re-fugees and freedmen in the section covered by the Rebellion; that this section shall be divided into districts; those districts into sub-districts, not exceeding the number of counties or parishes in each State; and that each district and sub-district shall have its local agent, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Now that the war is over, we do not see what the Government has to do with refugees, supposing them to be white, any more than it has to do with the paupers in our almshouse at Bellevue. We, therefore, in considering the subject of this Freedmen's Bureau, throw them out of the scale

Now, how will this measure operate, By the provisions of the bill the Secretary of War is authorized to "issue provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, as may be deemed needful," etc. In other words, it is establishing a gigantic Gov-ernment poorhouse for the emancipated blacks; and those who have plantation experience of the tegro character know that he will not be slow to avail himself of the benefits of an elemosynary institution like the one proposed. The measure is not only a bad, but a wicked one. It demoralizes the negro; it encourages him in habits of laziness; it offers a premium to indolence and affords shelter and protection the black man which have never been, and probably never will be, accorded by the Government to the poor white man in the South. It will place a use-less Government official in every county and parish in the late revolting States, constituting altogether an immense army of greedy office holders. It will saddle the country with an enor mous expenditure, say flitten, perhaps twenty millions of dollars a year. It will force upon the Government a million of negroes as perpetual dependants and pensioners, all, no coubt perfectly contented, Lecause they have all the want-plenty of rations, abundance to eat and drink, and no work. It will foster the hiving of drones. It will make the idle more idle, and the lazy lazier. Briefly, it will paralyze the industry of the South, and is nothing in any particular but a reckless, extravagant, gigantic and preposterous scheme of Government charity. And what will make it more in cresting to our overburthened taxpayers, they will have to pay for it. If the bill is intended as an experiment, it may serve the purpose of an enabling act to permit those Congressmen who have a single idea—and that about the negro to ventilate their oratory. In that light it may be regarded as a furnishing bureau, established to serve up food for radical and declamatory speeches. But if it be intended as a serious matter, it is calculated not only to embarrass President Johnson in his restoration policy, but to entail a vast amount of mischer and injury on the country. The people of the South do not want any measure of the kind. They dread its effects. They are ready to do what they have always heretofore done—take care of their sick, aged, and decrepit servants. The servants them selves, as a general thing, are doing very well urder the peculiar circumstances of the situa-tion. Many who left their former masters, and came 'North, have returned home and been kindly received and taken care of The former relations between master and servint having been summarily sundered, it will take a little while before the relationship or anything likened to it is restored. But the well-fed and kindly treated colored servant, after having

tnated the benefits of liberty in the North, and received the cold charities of his bawling Northern sympathizers, is prone to return to the old homestead in the sunny South and resume the easy life he once led—free, to be sure, but still having an irrepressible yearning for the scenes amid which he was domesticated. Things are gradually becoming tranquillized in the South, especially with respect to the uses and obligations of labor and capital, and all the tipkering and hammering which radicals in tinkering and hammering which radicals in Congress indulge in, and all the bills they congress indulge in, and all the bills they proto weep alive a feeling of irritation and resent ment, and prolong to an indefinite period the restoration of good order and amicable social and business relations, both with the North and with the Southern laboring population. If Congress is determined to proceed in this preposterous and costry experiment of charity does it not take the cases of our destitute and disabled white veterans into consideration lany of these brave fe lows have families depending upon them for a pitiful subsistence, and the widows and orphans made by the war can be numbered by thousands. Why does not the Government look after these poor and worthy creatures, instead of concocling schemes to feed, clothe, and demoralize fat Southern negroes, who have been accustomed to labor and have extensive fields for employment all around them? Or Congress might take care of the poor emigrant as he lands upon our shores, point him way to the Government poor house, and keep him there. In short, there are numerous ways in which the Government can spend its millions of dollars, pile on taxation and task the people unt I they groan again under their burdens; but there is none so transparently preposterous as that of the Freedmen's Bureau bill now before the House of Representatives. If it be not killed there, the force of wild, reckless, and extravagant legislation can no further go.

From the World. Smuggling. The Canadian journals tell us that smuggling to this country from their Province is conducted chiefly by citizens of the United States, who glory in outwitting and circumventing our cetablished institutions and comfortable officials. The Canadians themselves, they say, are comparatively a quiet kind of people, who mind their own business honestly, and with little spirit of adventure. The Canadian tariff, which is by no means triffing, does much to protect us on that frontier, although even now its amount is by no means inconsiderable. It is upon the Atlantic coast that this disreputable enterprise pays best. Goods landed there are brought direct from the countries of their origin. No wonder, then, Staten Island and other places in this vicinity should be entrepots of allegal traffic It appears, also, that the "land of steady habits" engages in this business every day in the week. Smuggling, we learn from the Boston Commercial Bulictin, is now a permanent institution, not so much by running goods ashore from ships as by landing whole cargoes along the entire coast of Massachusetts and the rest of New England.

"The custom-houses," says the Bulletin, "have night-watchmen, whose beats are as well known to the smugglers as to themselves, and of course these are always avoided; but a million of men would not be enough to line our extensive coast and guard all the places where goods can be landed. Our revenue-cutters are limited in their supply of coal, a fact which is also well known, therefore they cannot overhaul vessels at all times; so the smugglers have very little to apprehend from interference in their ulicit

The Buletin very properly repeats a suggest tion that the Navy Department, instead of send-ing heavy squadrons to foreign ports, should fit out a large number of small, fleet vessels, to cruise along our coasts, and aid in protecting the revenue and honest traders.

# FINANCIAL.

# EMOVAL

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 365 CHESNUT Street, to our old

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

With greatly enlarged facilities for the PURCHASE AND SALE

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SESURITIES, And the transaction of a general Banking business.

#### JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.-FROM THIS date, BENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNE STOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia. JAY COOKE,

WM. G. MOORHEAD. Philadelphia, January 1, 1866.

# U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, 12 HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Com, Etc., bought and sold

as per agreement.

7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

121 3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charceal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co. 's Chogolate, Cocon, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co. 's Yellow M tal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails.

LADIES' FANCY FURS. LADIES' FANCY FURS.

### JOHN FAREIRA.

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

As his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety tha will be worn during the coming season, Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh

I have no partner or connection with any other tore in this city. 10 2 4m5p store in this city.

#### AUCTION SALES.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture or Morigage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Irustee, dated the ist day of Novenber, A. D. 1866, and recoroed in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1866, in Mortgage Book "B." pages 197, 192, 192, 193, and fill, to secure the payment of Bonds of sald Company to the amount of thirty-inve thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than unrely days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fitteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by sald Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fitteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company and been so reliused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein reterred to and to mild by such sale the duties innoved in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I. JOHN EDWAR THOMSON, Trustee as aforesald, and Mortgage, in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aloresald andenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conterred, and in obcellence to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount atoresald, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1863, at 12 o'clock M, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M homas and Sons, Auctioners, and upon the terms and conditions bereinatter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outerly, and will there said to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as universaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone s OTIC  $\mathbf{E}$ EAILROAD.

EAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now secared and built, beginning at the point of in ersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Fennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone Station. Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardry to the point of connection with the yraced line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station and there terminating; said section of said rosu between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following viz.:-

viz.:-Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long. Tyrone Engine tiouse, one siding about 1284 feet At Baid Engle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1971 rect total length, AND, ALSO, At Tyrone, one 100-feet i mak Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands railways, rails bridges, culverts trestleworks, tool-bouses, coal-bouses, wharves, fences, rightsof-way, workshops, machinery stations, depots depotarounds works, masonry, and other superstructure,
real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever
nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the abovemen lones properly, and to the said section of said
Tyrone and clearfield Rairoad, and owned by said Com
pany in councetion therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Bailroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises,
mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described,
will be exposed to saie entire and in one lot, and the
following terms and conditions will be observed in the
making of the said sale:—

mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described. Will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to hay \$500 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the saie and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and C.carfield Halifosd Company and secured by the no tragge executed by the said Company to the said John i dear 'homson, Trustee as aurerald, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said bonds of coupons may for the residue of the said bonds of coupons may for the residue of the said bonds of coupons may for the residue of the said bonds of coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole of in Dark, by transferring and delivering to the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the sime for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money. To be estimated for the purpose of said payment at the rate or value of the dividend or shale of the said burchase money which the said holders of the said burchase money in be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage. for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage. for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said purchase made, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of said every and transfer of or a receipt upon the said purchase made and taken to be a discharge and acquirtance; and the balance of the said purchase.

Upon the payment or adjustment or said purchase money as hereinbetore mentioned, then the bald bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the

윱

PRINTING

ROOMS



#### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 809 Chestnut St., Phila-

#### WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and

FINE CORAL SETS.

To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by

> LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER. Chronometer,

Clock, and

Watchmakers

No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates. N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of COLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett, No. 712 CHESNUT STREET. 5 22 lyrp RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN. DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, No. 188. EIGHTH 8 | REET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware,

8 30 ly Solid Silver-ware. SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

W. SCOTT &

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 706 CHESNUT STREET

COAL.

# COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALTER'S

YARD, NINTH STREET

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND

BELOW CIRARD AVENUE.

SPRING GARDEN STREETS. AMESO'BRIEN.

DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON. Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

COAL,

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to suich he calls the attention of his friends and the blon he cans the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Firth street, No. 82 S. Seventeenth street or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL.
781y

PATENT WIRE WORK. FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS. GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. IEON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK

In variety, manufactured by M. WALKER & SON. No. II N. SIXTH STREET 1 18 1m

WILEY & BROTHER, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEPRSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Structs.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 26 to 30 per or nt, below the regular rates
Also, the celebrate's
LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the Motto of Lone Jack -"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."

1153m

**FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES** THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

\$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA. January 2, 1866. MESSES PARREL, HERRING & Co.-Gentlemen :- We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street. last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Sa'e was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hot when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand deliars in money almost as per-fect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever. Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my sate (one of Marvin & Ca.'s Fatent) from the ruins, where it had lain for Fifty-Trining hours exposed to miense heaf, I cound my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire sa isfaction with the result and heartly advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s sares.

(Signed)

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

> MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

> > (Masonic Hall), Phila.

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y. Dwelling House Saies, ornamental styles. Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for

descriptive circular. 1 20 Im ANOTHER TEST HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY The Herring Sale used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disestions fire of the night of the 8th maiant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any sale will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior or same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and bilistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet whon opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and unmigured.

This Sale is now on exhibition in our warehouse as Beventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants. Hankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and again in the content of their books. Agent for Herring's Sales.

11 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Ten Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT 30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE. AT WILSON'S Ten Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S. No. 296 CHESNUT Street. 40 CENTS-FINEST OLD JAVA. ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 225 CHESNUT Street. 70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFT-

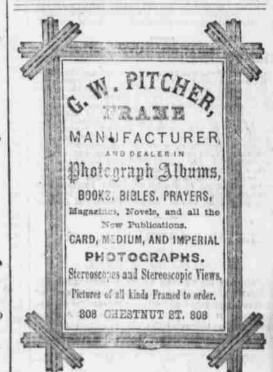
MILSON'S. GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices. at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 12 lm

TEAS, &o.

T EAS REDUCED TO SI, AT INGRAM'S I Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND

40°C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAMS Tea Warehouse, No. 418. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 41 S. SECOND Street. Try them. GREEN COFFECTS FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 42



BROWN & MAGEE

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS. VALISES2

> BAGS. RETICULES.

And all styles of goods suitable for Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS AND RETICULES, FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 ly

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—
J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear
treats all diseases appertaining to the above members
with the ususest success. Testimonials from the most
reliable courses in the city can be seen at his office. No.
5 19 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to
accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his
ractice.