NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

- The strike of the ingrata carpet weavers for last summer's prices still continues, and about one thousand men are still nolding out. -About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning Green & Lennahan's factory, at Main and Adams streets, was damaged by fire to an extent of

about \$1000. -About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in Nagley & McDowell's wheelwright shop, at the southeast corner of

Second and Wharton streets.

-While Simon Everett was engaged on Saturday in coupling cars, at Church Station, Frank lord, he was caught between the bumpers. His head was badly injured and his law-bone broken. He resides at Cranberrs, N. J.

-John Mills, a seaman, injured by an accident at sea and John O'Neil, with a broken leg, caused by slipping upon the ice, were admitted to the Epi-coral Hospital on Saturday. -The funeral of Mr. Polk, was lost his life at the recent fire at Ninth and Chesnut streets took place on Saturday afternoon from the residence of Dr. Leidy, No. 480 North Sixth street.

It was attended by a large number of the rela-tives and friends of the deceased. -Martha McFarland, with severe injuries, caused by falling on the pavement, and Michael lays, suffering from a bone in the throat, have been admitted to the Pennsylvania Mospital William Simpson was also admitted on Saturday,

with serious injuries, caused by a fail from a scaffold at Ninth and Chesnut streets.

—Alexander Meiville, colored, aged nineteen years, was yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital suffering from the loss of his left beg and hand and the fracture of his right leg, caused by being run over by a freight train of cars at West Chester, Pa. Melville is a native of Norfolk. Vs.

—The Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge

and Grand Encampment, and delegates from the subordinate Lodges, to make arrangements for the grand parade of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening. John W. Stokes, P. G., pre sided. The various committees appointed at a previous meeting reported that they had organized and were attending to the duties assigned them. The Committee on Ways and Means reported that they were about sending a circular o all the Lodges and Encampments throughout the State, soliciting pecuniary aid, by voluntary contributions, to enable the Joint Committee to make the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the introduction of Odd Fellowship upon this contiment, in this city, in April next, an affair creditable to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. A resolution providing for an assessment of \$20 upon each Lodge and Encampment intending to parade, to be used exclusively for the payment of street music, was adopted.

Domestic Affairs,

-Gold closed on Saturday at 1361. -Teams cross the Hudson river on the ice at

Wewburg.

-United States Senator elect Fenton is at Jamestown, New York.

-Messrs. Bliss and Masterman have been released by the Paraguayan authorities.

-The members of the New York Corn Ex-

change ask for a reduction of tolls on the canals of their State. -The Olympic Theatre in Detroit was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss \$20,00; covered by insurance.

The Treasury Department last week issued

\$942,0 0 of fractional currency, and destroyed \$582,428 worth.

-It is reported that there is a deficiency of \$45,000 in the Fourth United States Collection

District of New Jersey.

- A botter in the iron foundry of Jacob Connadi exploded on Saturday, fatally injuring the proprietor and scalding a boy.

—A man named Swett, while felling a tree near Falmouth, Me., on Friday, accidentally killed a lad. The mishap threw Swett into convulsions, and he is not expected to recover.

-The Missouri Legislature has passed con-current resolutions memorializing Congress to grant additional subsidies to the Kansas Pacific and Atlantic and Pacine Railroads.

-On Saturday evening a party of thieves attempted to rob the proprietors of a jewelry store in Broadway of a box of valuable laces and \$50,000 worth of diamonds. The secundrels were foiled, and one of them arrested. -The following is an extract from a letter

written by a gentleman holding a prominent official position in Georgia: ATLANTA, Jan. 18,-The train on the Georgia

Railroad, at Barnet station, where the junction of the branch to Washington connects, was entered by several masked parties and 'cleaned out.' They cut the bell-rope, and did several other outrageous acts. The engineer became frightened, put on steam, and moved away at great speed. After going about a quarter of a mile the train ran over cross-ties placed on the track, but fortunately no accident happened except breaking the glass in the windows of the Where the cross-ties were laid other parties had concealed themselves, and fired into the cars, but did no damage beyond shooting holes in the cars."

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Jan. 23 .- The Diario ays that a riot was attempted last night in the town of Rigla, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed. At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Cubanas and Fort Numero Quatio (No. 4). The firing was kept up until 1 o'clock A. M., but when the volunteers advanced they found no enemy. A disturbance took place to-day in this city, and shots were interchanged between the rioters and the volunteers, when tranquillity was restored. HAVANA, Jan. 23 .- During the performance of

the minstrels at the Villa Nue va Theatre last evening, there were seditions cries of "Viva Cespedas," and many of the audience commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued, and the Spanish armed volunteers and the police fired upon the people who returned the fire, and many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak In the affair, four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles last night, but the excitement is now quieting, and no turther disturbances are apprehended.

The Gaceta to-day publishes the provisions of the new electoral law. Cubs will send 18 and Porto Rico II metabers to the Spanish Cortes. HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Several soldiers belonging to the volunteer and regular forces were assassinated to-day. These transactions, together with the unscitled state of affairs on this island, cause much anxiety among the people.

The Pais newspaper, which suspended publi cation some time ago, will not be resumed at present. The Verdal will take its place. Spaniards everywhere speak coulidently of an early ending of the revolution.

Paris, Jan. 24 .- The Coinese Embassy to-day had an audience with the Emperor. They proceeded to the Tutleries, where they were ceived with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high rank, but without military honors; and were ushered into the presence of the Emperor, who was accompan ed by the Prince Imperial and the Marquis Luvalette, Mr. Buringame, addressing the Emperor, said he boned France would receive China as a sister. France had bitherto enjoyed all the privileges accorded by China to European powers. China now took upon herself the duties of civilization and international courtesv.

The Emperor, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at seeing China take such a great step, and said he would be pleased to co-operate with her representatives. He referred to the commercial advantages likely to arise from closer relations and concluded with a general congratulation. All the members of the Embassy were Well

eased with their reception. When the Marquis de Lavalette personally introduced Mr. Burlingame, the Emperor expressed his astonishment at finding an American acting as the Ambassador of China, to which Mr. Burlingame replied in a happy manner, and a long conversation ensued between the Emror and the Ambassador.

Messrs, Brown and Deschamps, Secretaries of Legation, were then presented to the Emperor,

interview terminated. The Ambassadors were subsequently received by the Empress, when Mr. Burlingame took occasion to convey the te-licitations of the Emperor of China to her Ma

jesty and to the Imperial family.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Advices from St. Domingo, says the official Gaceta, state that the revolutionists, under Ogando, had been defeated. Private advices, on the contrary, say the Revolutionists have captured the villages of Neiba and Parabona, and are advancing on Agua, A number of banished Dominicans had left Curacoa and landed on the southwestern coast The Dominican Government was for warding

troops to support President Bacz, who was it the field against the revolutionists, General Lusseron is reported to have landed on the northern coast. The entire country was

in an unsettled condition.

Mr. Hartmont, a London banker, had arrived at the capital, with the object of concluding a loan of \$2,009,800 to President Baez. The latter grants, as a guarantee of the payment of the loan, all the copper mines and coal mines at Samana, and the guano on the island of Alta The contract was expected to be signed this week, whereupon English vessels-of-war immediately proceed to Samana and Alta Vela.

Paris, Jan. 24 .- The Gaulois says the Greek Government has rejected the declarations of the late Paris Conference. FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Violent debates took place last week in the Italian Parliament on the

question of the mill tax, the collection of which had lately caused so much riotous agitation. The action of the Government was everely denounced by the opposition. Constantinople, Jan. 23.—Hobart Pasha has

salled with his fleet from the harbor of Syra, the governor of that island having promised that the steamer Erosis shall not be permitted to leave the port. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of fifty thousand men and a fleet in the event of war with Greece.

Madrin, Jan. 24,-It is announced, on official authority, that the Provisional Government believing that it truthfully interprets the feel ings of the nation, cannot accept any proposi-

A LONG VOYAGE.

A Vessel One Hundred and Five Days From Liverpool-Intense Suffering of the Crew.

On the morning of the 9th of October, 1868. the British barque Cadet left the mouth of the Mersey, bound for this port, laden with earthen-ware consigned to Peter Wright & Sons, and yesterday morning, after a passage of one hundred and five days, she warped alongside the dock. For nearly four months the vessel has been beating about on the North and South Atlantic Oceans, the crew short of food, and for a long time without any water, wave the rain caught in spare sails. Sometimes left without a breath of wind, and at other times scudding before or lying to in the teeth of fierce gates, her voyage can be saiely called a rather adventurous one. On the fifth day out, working down the Irish Charnel, she fell in with her first trouble-s heavy blow from the north and northwest. This, however, to a good barque of five hundred tons, provisioned seven weeks, and with a crew of fourteen, all told, was not considered much of a hindrance. She weathered this gale, and from the 17th of October to the 22d of the same month the barque met with fair weather, and obtained a good start on her trip, taking the southern course. The weather soon changed and head winds again delayed her. Thus, until the 27th of October, the light trade winds im-peded her progress, and, at the same time, the provisions were found to be low. To prevent their immediate exhaustion, the men were re duced to a half gallon of water per day and half rations of hard lood. And here in good sooth hel suffering commenced; sometimes drifting eastward, the sea breaking over her, and the half starved men at the pumps, captain and crew gave up all hope of making any port, save that whence Shakespeare tells us no traveller

returns.
Thus, through November and December, the barque was dritted about, tossed and becalmed in succession, until January 1, New Year's day, dawned upon fourteen men living, or, more properly, dying, on a half-pound of rice, peas, or flour, and a pint of water every twenty-four hours. Up to this time no sail had been seen, and the officers and crew, knowing that they must have been given up just ten pounds of four left, began to think of preparing for a speedy interview with their

In the evening, however, a ship, the Queen, of St. Johns, N. B., from Liverpool, bound for Charleston, S. C., in ballast, hove in sight, and boarding her, they obtained a small quantity of provisions. They then bore up for the coast: but off Hatteras, eighty miles due east, they were caught by a terrible gale from the northwest, and were again driven to sea. Their pro visions were again giving out when, on the 14th of January, the steamer Huntress, of New York was spoken, and a little provision obtained from her. On the 19th of January the barque again bore up for the coast, and endeavored to make the Chesapeake, but was met by the tremendous northwestern gales and blown eastward. On the 21st the crew, almost despairing, made another and a last effert; the food had comoletely given out, but the schooner William lint, from Thomaston for Norfolk, came to their aid and supplied their wants. Thus en-couraged, the crew worked with a will, and at night sighted Cape Henlopen, and a few hours afterwards were safe in the Delaware river, and

in two days more safer still-alongside dock. The story of the sufferings of these men, heard from their own lips, seemed to be considered by themselves as a pretty good joke well played, all their anxiety being centred in a desire to have their friends in England know that they

During the three months and cleven days of hardship not a single case of insubordination occurred. The men, exhausted and with carcely any sustenance, worked night and day n water to their waists, now handling the heets and tacks, and again taking spells at the brakes with fortitude and heroism. Not a rope was lost or a sail torn, though the vessel went through some of the heaviest gales that have occurred on our coast in many years. At one time Captain Christian says that he was nearly beside himself, but the characteristic coolnes of his profession came to his aid, and, with the co operation of his officers and erew, the vessel was raved. The cargo has not yet been examined, but it is expected that it will be found uninjured.

The vessel presents the appearance of staunch craft that has been severely buffeted about. The most severe damage that has occurred during all of her trials was the crushing and scraping of her cutwater and bows by the ice in the river.

Not a man was sick during the voyage, although at one time it was feared that the men would practise cleanliness at the expense of health by washing in sait water.

Southern National Banks.

The general abstract of the condition of the national banking associations of the United States will be published during the present week. The following items, contained in the abstract prepared of the condition of the national banks of the Southern States, are of Interest:

In the State of Virginia seventeen banks report an aggregate of resources and liabilities amounting to \$8,339,750, including under the former heading: -Loans and decounts, \$3,669,860; bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation and on account of public deposits, \$2.300,500; securities, bonds, etc. on hand, \$420,000; bills of patienal and other banks, \$168,000; specie, \$90,000; and under the head of liabiliti Capital stock, \$2,150,000; profits, \$342,000; deposits, \$3,641,900.

North Carolina, six banks, aggregate, \$2,495, 759. Loans and discounts, \$940,000; bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, \$600,000; due from banks, \$70,000; bills of banks, \$130,000; specie, \$34,000; capital, \$83,000; profits, \$95,600; bank notes outstanding. \$315,000; deposits, \$1,260,000; due to banks,

Legation, were then presented to the Emperor, after which Mr. Brown formally laid in the hauds of the Minister of War the credentials of the Ambassadors from the Emperor of China.

When the ceremony had been performed the States, \$204,000; due from banks, \$130,000; bills

of banks, \$210,050; specie, \$25,000; and among their isabilities, capital, \$685,500; profits, \$169,000; bank notes outstanding, \$145,500; deposits, \$1,536,550; due to banks, \$121,000.

Georgia, eight banks: aggregate, \$6,188,376; loans and discounts, \$2,181,400; bonds deposited to secure exculation and public deposits, \$1,550,000; due from banks, \$286,000; specie, \$56,000; capital, \$1,600,000; profits, \$445,000; bank notes outstanding, \$1,200,000; deposits, \$2,687,000; due to banks, etc. \$223,600. Alabama, two banks: aggregate, \$,339,200 Leans and discounts, \$500,500; bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States, \$310,500; due from banks, \$65,000; specie, \$59,000; capi-

tal, \$400,000; profits, \$71,000; bank notes out-standing, \$264,880; deposits, \$555,450; due to banks, \$47,000. I ouisiana, two banks, both being in the city of New Orleans; aggregate, \$4,545,580; loans and discounts, \$1,300,000; bands deposited with Treasurer Spinner, \$1,208,000; due from banks, \$284,500; cash items \$644,700; specie, \$93,000; capital, \$1,300,900; prouts, \$237,000; bank notes outs'anding. \$1,059,090; deposits, \$1.759,000; due

to banks, \$192,000. Texas, four banks; aggregate slightly over \$2.000,000; bonds deposited with Treasurer Spinner, \$670,000; due from banks, \$100,000; specie, \$173,971; capital, \$500,000; bank notes ouistanding, \$392,000; desits, \$961,000.

Arkansas, two banks; aggregate, \$999,895; bonds deposited with Treasurer, \$350,000; due from banks, \$47.600; specie, \$3200; capital, \$200,000; profits, \$42,400; bank notes outstand-

ing, \$179; deposits, \$546,000. Tennessee, twelve banks; aggregate resources and liabilities, \$7,335,560; leans and discounts, \$2,268,500; bonds deposited to secure circulation, etc., \$1,900,000; due from banks, \$430,000; bills of national banks, \$490,000; specie, \$37,800; capital, \$1,900,000; prouts, \$257,000; bank no es outstanding, \$1,143,000; deposits, \$3,876,000; due to banks, \$43,000. There are no national banks in Mississippi,

The Naturalization Protocol.

The naturalization protocol agreed upon by Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley, in behalf of their respective governments, is as follows:—
The undersigned, Reverdy Johnson, Esq.,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenliary from the United States of America, and

Edward Henry, Lord Stanley of Bickerstaff, her Britanic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being respectively authorized and empowered to place on record the desire of the President of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or may emigrate from the United States of America to British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have agreed upon the fol-

lowing protocol:-First. Such citizens as aforesaid of the United States who have become or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of articles two and four, be held by the United States to be, in all respects and for all purposes, British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States. Recip-rocally, such British subjects as aforesaid who have become or shall become and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereo', shall, subject to the provisions of articles two and four, be held by Great Britain to be, in all respects and for at purposes, American citizens, and shall be treated

is such by Great Britain. Second, Such United States citizens as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the British dominions as British subjects, and such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their respective nationalities, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after this protocol shall have been carried into effect, as provided by article four. The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the respective Governments.

Third. If such American citizen as aforesaid naturalized within the British dominions, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States Government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that him to the character and privileges of an American citizen; and Great Britain shall not in that case claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization. same manner, it such British subject as afore said, naturalized in the United States, should his residence within the British domi nions, the British Covernment may, on his own application and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, realmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject; and the United States shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States

n account of his former naturalization. Fourth. As it will not be practicable for Great Britain to carry into operation the principles said down in this protocol until provision has been made by the Imperial Parliament for such a revision of the existing laws as the adoption of those principles involves, it is agreed that this protocol shall not take effect until legislation can be accomplished. The British Sovernment will introduce measures into Parnament for this purpose as speeduly as may be possible, having regard to the variety of public and private interests which may be affected by a change in the laws of naturalization and allegiance now under consideration of the royal commission, whose report is expected shortly to be made. The same provision not being ecessary by the Constitution and laws of the United States, this article is not made reciprocal. Lone at London, the 9th of October, eighteen hunared and sixty-eight.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Woman.

In a recent speech Mr. Gladstone drew a dis friction between the words womanly and womanish. Womanly is an almost reverential It implies goodness, tenderness, "Unwomanly rags" was the strongest pithet. phrase Hood could find for expressing a garb which unsexed its wearer. An unwomanly we man means a monstrosity; while true womanly p.ty, or real womanly sympathy, is a something which goes straight to the heart of all who have suffered, or are suffering. To be comunity is concistent with talent and genius, though there are many clever women whose womanliness is pre-entuent. In short, to be womanly should be the first grace of woman; and the epithet, if applied to men, as it is in rare instances, and under circumstances which are exceptional, conveys an impression of goodness of heart, of a nature unspoited by the world, and of trustworthiness unsulfied and complete Womanish is the reverse of all this. It conveys theOriental or brute notion of woman-puppets coy, frightened, useless, and without soul or brain-creatures to be used as playthings by the superior animal, and to be thrown aside-beings whose humanity is devoid of all that makes homanity holy; such are the womanish women of the sensualists of the East-such is the contemptuous meaning the adjective bears here. To speak of an Englishman as womanish is to hold him up to the bitterest contempt,

-Among the "Remains" of Rossini there s said to be nothing operatic save a scene from Jeanne d'Arc, and a sketch for the Faust planned, if not written, a quarter of a century

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,

CODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET IN RNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & EUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the selebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR ECISSORS of the finest quality.

**Bason, Kulves, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 116 S. TENTE trees, below Chesuns.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE JAMES DOUGHERTY, Charles Wareler, W. O. Kent,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS
FOR AMERICA.
Wm. Penn. London New York. Dec. 26
Pennsylvania Liverpool. New York. Jan. 6
Britannia. (dangow. New York. Jan. 6 Ataianta London New York Palmyra Liverpool New York Rhein Southampton New York Manbattan Liverpool New York Manbattan Liverpool New York City of London Liverpool New York New York Liverpool New York New York Liverpool Portiand Germanta Southampton New York York New York Ne Bermania Southampton ... New York FOR EUROPE. Pereire Nebrasks New York Liverpool Jan, 27
Java New York Liverpool Jan, 27
Tripoli New York Liverpool Jan, 28
New York New York Bremen Jan, 28
O of London New York Bremen Jan, 28
O of London New York Liverpool Jan, 30
O of Cork New York Liverpool Feb, 6
C of Cork New York Liverpool Feb, 9
COASTWISS, DOMESTIC, ETC.
StarsandStripes Philada Havana Jan, 27
Hagle New York Havana Jan, 28
Granada New York Vera Crus, etc. Jan, 29
Mills are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED BATURDAY Steamship Saron, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co. Steamship Saron, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co. Steamship Norfolk, Piatt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr. Sagna. Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding. Newbern, N. C., J. R.
Meorehead & Co.
SUr G. H. Stout, Ford. Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
SUr J. S. Sbriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. sehr Chester. Rennedy. 7 days from Halifax,
N. S. with fish to capitale.

Steamer Richard Willing. Condiff. 12 hours from
Balt more, with mdae, to A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman. Vance, from Richmond and Noriolk, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamship Brunette. Howe, 23 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Ohl.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, 8 days from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Schr Vandalla, Buckmasier, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, remained at St. Thomas 14th inst. Ship Roswell Sprague. Lewis, hence, remained at Rio Janeiro lith uit, uncer. Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, Ceared at Savannah 23d inst.

Steam-hip Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 21st inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 112 tiercos rice, 519 bales Upland cotton, 5 hhds. old iron, 23 bbls. fruit, tales cutton root bark, 1½ cask brandy, and sundries.

ries. Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 22d inst. Barque Argonaut. Steengrate, for New York, re-mained at Antwerp 7th inst, Earque Gertrude, Atherton, for Philadelphia, sailed Barque Gertrude, Atherton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Buenos Ayres 24th Nov.
Barque Celia Dolby, hence at Barbados 4th inst, and remained 5th, dichargiog.
Barque Eliza, Sprague, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst, for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, hence, at Barbados 7th inst, and was discharging en the 9th.
Brig Herald Creighton, arrived at Kingston, Ja., 4th inst., from 8t. Jago, and sailed 6th for Philadelphia vin Orange Bay.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, cleared at New York 23d inst, for Hermods.
Brig Wm. Muir Acker, for Sagua and Philadelphia, sailed from Havans 14th inst.—before reported sailed 10th.

salled from Havana 14th inst.—before reported salled 10th.
Schr Prince Consort. Stubbs, for Philadelphia via Yallaha, salled from Kingston, Ja. 31st ult.
Schr Jenac Giver, Pannell, fer Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 16th Inst.
Schr Agnes, Biair salled from Cardenas 10th Inst., for a port north et Haiteras.
Schr E. H. Furber. Cobb, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 21st inst.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, and Herbert, Mason, hence for Beston, at Hoimes Hole 21st inst.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, selled I nom Providence 21st inst.
Schr Grace Clifton, Godfrey, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 22d inst.
Schr Louisa, Revens, from Savannah 20th Inst., for Phiradelphia has on board 22 pleces of cannon from batteries on 84, Augustine creek, Isle of Hope, etc.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, for Philadelphia, was leading at Wilmington, N. C., 21st Inst.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES J. W. SCOTT & CO., NO. 514 CHESNUT STREET.

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., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES. TRUSSES, TRUSSES, Trusses, Abdominal Su, portera, Elastic Body Beltz, Stockings and Bandages, correctly adjusted by a competent fady, at "SEELLY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,"

129wim] No. 1847 CHESNUT Street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL, 81 Monument street, Baltimore. Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuising-

On the European Plan. D. P. MORGAN.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 420 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia, WILLIAM WRIGHTS PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE. Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.

Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER, D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, BELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotten or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mw

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Cali on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street, Between Market and Chesnut, 12 11 fmw3m

DB. KINKELIN, APTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MAR. KET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is provertial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and air nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. of P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missourt, No. Louis Mo. until 12 M., on the 20th day of Fabruary. 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated. during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—
From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall. Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Suford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the month of the Muscleshell river, and Fort

Renton.
From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sloux City,
Forts Randail, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Bandrd,
Camp Co. k, or any post that may be established
at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort

Benton.

From Omaba to Sioux City, Forls Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river and Fort Render. shell river, and Fort Benton. From Fort Sully to Forts Ries, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Mussiesheil

river, and Fort Benton From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be estab-lished at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton. From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp

Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton. From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell

established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be raid at which they to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the start-ing points of destination above named, as fol-

ist. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government). 2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will

transport supplies.
8d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied. by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.
Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.
In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as a prevent ontained shall be so construed as to prevent

the Government from transporting public sup piles on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go

above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the turn of \$10.000 signed by two or more response. possi must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of \$10,000, signed by two or more respon-sible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this said response.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of \$100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required

for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited, Copy of blank form of river contract to be copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General

and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U.S. Army, Chicago, Illinois. Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Pro-posals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sloux City," and addressed to the under-signed.

signed.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U.S.A.

J. L. DONALDSON,

Assistant Quartermaster-General U.S.A.

Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t DROPOSALS FOR CORN

HEADQ'ES FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 5, 1869.
Sesled Propossis, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5,

1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermanter's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with nantily of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract,

and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quarterter.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.

Brevet Erigadier-General and C. Q. M.,

Fifth Military District.

Fifth Military District PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

STATE OF TEXAS,

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERTMASTER.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, JAH. 5, 1889.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection. spection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract. and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quarter

master, Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordis," and addressed to the under-Signed

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby,
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1223w

PROPOSALS FOR CORN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS

OFFICE OF CRIEF QUARTERMASTER, AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 6, 1838.
Scaled Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1839, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton. Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1889.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection. Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn a.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn a.

For: Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the under-

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POPTER. Brevet Brigadler-General and C. Q. M., Firth Military District

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ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27.
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THE AGE OF REPTILES.
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RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE OENTS.
TICKETS TO SHOOM, SISTEMAN, SEVENTY-FIVE OENTS.
DECI, WITH RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE OENTS.
TICKETS TO SHOOM, SISTEMAN, SISTEMAN, SEVENTY-FIVE OF SHOOMS, NO.
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