WHY DOES THE SANITABY COMMISSION NEED SO MUCH MONEY?"

If the people furnish supplies liberally without cost, and if the storehouses and treasurie; of the various Branches of supply are full, how is it that the Central Treasury of the Sanitary Commission calls for and disposes of so much money? This is a plain question, honestly and there is a plain and honest answer. It is this: a large amount of money is needed, because the present machinery of the Commission, which is supported by the Central Treasury, cannot be kept in motion without a very large cash expenditure; and the judgment of sagacious, humane, and carefully calculating men, to whom the whole matter has been submitted, decides, without qualification, that all this machinery must be kept a-goingthat large as its cost is, the results for good which depend upon it are so much larger, that the Commission, as the trustees of the people's bounty and representatives of their benevolence, the executors of their will, could not find a justification in allowing the expensiveness of the system to cause its discontinuance until a fair statement of their intention to discontinue it, and the reason why they intended to do so, should have been laid before the people, and the question put, Shall the Sanitary Commission, or shall they not, go on with this work in all its breadth, involving this annual expension. diture? Shall they drop all other branches of their work, and limit themselves to the charge of merely "distributing the supplies" which are sent to them; or shall they keep up their entire system, embracing, with this distribution of supplies, sanitary inspection by medical men, of camps and of field hospitals; sanitary inspection, by medical men, of general hospitals; special relief, with all its agencies, and in all its various departments; the hospital directory, with its register and its 500,000

names? The fact of the case is this, that the work of distributing supplies to the sick and wounded. while of course it involves much expense, is but one of five directions in which the Sanitary Commission are laboring to ward off disease and death from the soldier, to insure speedy recovery, to relieve the anxiety of relatives at home, to make the dear-bought experience of regiments already long in the war, available to regiments just entering the field. Part of this work suggested itself and grew up as the Commission went on, but most of it entered into the original plan of the Commission, which was based upon the idea that what the army needed from outside itself, was not merely additional cicthes, and focd, and care in times of emergency, but a better understanding of the conlitions for securing health, and more urgent inducements with more constant constraints and influences to lead to a regard for every possible law which would guard against or check disease. Hence the whole department of "Sanitary Inspection" was established in field and hospital, involving large expense, and to the casual observer producing no very important results,—in the whole of its work making less show of relief or aid to the soldier than would be made by the distribution of one wagen load of supplies to wounded or dying menits actual effects probably saving more lives to the army and to friends at home than has ever been done by the distribution of any five hundred wagon loads of the same supplies.

The Special Relief department, also involving

now in its constant enlargement a heavy and ncreasing outlay, is one of the branches of the Commission's work which has very little to do with supply distribution, and was not indeed embraced in the original plan of organization. Yet this same Special Relief work with its "Lodges" and "Homes" all along the Atlantic coast, on the shores of the Mississippi, and in-lard, wherever an army is found, could not be given up to-day without to-morrow and each following day exposing to manifold evils at least three thousand men who are now pro-

agencies for giving prompt and accurate infor- go on with its work, the the right use of the money put into their hands by the people, almost decided that they had no right to continue this branch of the Commission's work, which after all was not for the aid of the soldiers so much as for the relief of the nxious solicitude of friends; but when the proposal to give it up was discussed, it was found that there was an immense pressure from "the people," demanding continuance of this servant, and friend, and comforter of theirs. This too had grown up, not as part of the original plan of the Commission, and surely in nowise connected with the distribution of needed supplies, but it had come out of an urgent call of the people that those who in their name were helping the sol-diers in the field, should now also help them at home—the fathers, wives and mothers—by answering their inquiries about the sick and wounded. Thus it was that this Hospital Directory, with all its aids for securing and transmitting information, had sprung up out of the demands of the people, and the people ask to be and are called upon to defray the expense of its continuance.

Such is the history, brought down to the present time, of those four departments of the Commission's labor, additional to the work of "Supply Distribution." The cost of maintaining these four departments with the largeness which the interests of half a nillion enlisted men, and half a million homes ask for, and with the thoroughness which wise economy unites with medical science in demanding, cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars each month. And it is with the express understanding that to such use this much of the money will be appropriated, that funds are asked for and contributed to carry on "the work of the Commission." The detail of these expenditures in each one of these branches is open for examination, and the result of such examination by careful business men, who have themselves contributed largely to the very money thus used, and who measure also work which is done, is this: Those men say, the Sanitary Commission would be false to duties assumed, and to duties providentially laid upon them—false also to the people, whose work this really is—false likewise to the age which gives the opportunity for just this work of filling up generously a great page of a nation's history—an opportunity given at just this time, the one year out of a century—false to all this, they say, would the Commission be if it did not persevere and carry on all these gencies for good, confidently and unhesitatingly asking the people for whatever money is really needed, with fit economy, for the work. Thus it is that the "Central Treasury," from which all, these departments of the

Commission's work draw their support, needs constant renewal, although the branches of supply (lately so amply furnished by the pro-ceeds of the "Sanitary Fairs" held in various sections of the country) may be stored to overflowing with goods and money.

But the whole ground is not covered by this statement. All persons employed by the Commission in every part of the vast field draw their pay from the Central Treasury, Moreover, it has become the settled policy of the Commission to employ paid agents.

A large experience with a jealous regard to a right and economical use of funds entrusted to their care, has convinced the Commission beyond question that in a work continuing thus for years, the only wise method is to employ the best men that can be obtained, with compensating pay; that thus only can be secured, continued and experienced labor, (one of the most important o all things in this work)—systematic effort—a sense of responsibility to those in authority.

entire yielding up of time and strength to the service—and a right on the part of the officers of the Commission to remove any person from the service who may prove to be incompetent or ill-suited to the work. the volunteer system of agency, which may answer well where a comparatively narrow field is covered, and for a work which is limited to weeks or months-none of these absolutely essential ends can be secured. And although this work of the Sanitary Commission is a be nevolent work, and its benefits are gratuitous to those who receive them, yet it has to be conducted in its large labors with thorough business method. This, too, is to be borne in mind, that this system of paid agents does not exclude the advantage of having in the work disinterestedness and religious earnestness. On the con-

trary, many men of just those characteristics, and who, because of the spirit which was in them, entered into the work, are now retained among the paid agents; they were men who could give a few months to the cause, but were not justified in giving years. And in selecting persons additional to be employed, the aim of the Commission is always to get men whose hearts are there before their hands are called to take hold. But once more, the Central Treasury is

drawn upon, not only for maintaining the various departments already named, and for the pay of all the persons employed by the Commission east and west-some two hundred men, including its corps of Medical Inspectors -but also for the purchase of such supplies as are needed in emergencies where there is no time to send to distant branches and storehouses. In this way after a single battle, sometimes fifteen or twenty thousand dollars are used. every single dollar of which probably helps to meet some real want or to save a life. From the Central Treasury also comes the money which maintains in the field with each army corps independent means of transportation for carrying with the army as it moves and distributing the sanitary supplies.

This is the system now adopted by the Commission. There is also the expense incurred in purchasing horses and wagons with which to transport supplies from the nearest depots to battle-fields. This expense is often very large, but it has more than once proved of incalcula ble benefit, enabling us to reach the wounded with our stores on the field, long in advance of the Government stores. For, as is well known, according to existing laws, the Medical Department can draw supplies, but is utterly powerless as to ordering them forward to the field, there being no independent transportation at the control of that Department. The Medical officer is obliged to make over his supplies to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation, where, with the immense burden which is heaped up there, there is often an unavoidable delay which is death to the wounded who are waiting upon the field. So long as this law continues, by which the hands of the Medical Department are thus tied, "so long"—as one of the Medical Bureau recently said, a member of the Regular Army—"is there an absolute necessity that the Sanitary Commission stand ready with its indedependent transportation to carry forward at the earliest moment supplies to the battle-fields." Such is an enumeration of some of the principal demands which the Central Treasury of

mands call for a monthly deposit in the Treasry of forty thousand dollars. Such is the record, and the record is the appeal. It asks whether the people wish this agency, in behalf of the soldiers in tent and in hospital, and on the battle-field—at the east, and at the west, and at the south—to cease; or whether it is their will to have it continue in its largeness of plan, its scientific exactness, its thoroughness of detail, its promptness in meeting emergencies, its ability to do all that the friends at home would themselves desire to do So of the "Hospital Directory," with its for our soldiers. If the people say it must still mation to those at home concerning the sick | liberally not only to the Branches, and to the and wounded throughout the army; this involves local sources of supply, but also to the Central large expense, so much so that a few months since those who hold themselves responsible for furnished to them,

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. —The Manchester Examiner publishes a letter from a "young and enthusiastic" Englishman, who has traveled much in the Southern States. He writes from Georgia under date of November 26th, 1863. The following are extracts: The first question you will probably ask me is, what are we doing in this part of the world? I answer that I am at present busy attending to the shipment of cotton ----, and I can assure you it's no joke to procure transportation in these times. The roads are becoming worse and worse every day. George Stephenson himself would never have believed it possible for a locomotive to run on such roads with a chance of the driver saving his neck. Yet they do! And when I tell you that scarce a day passes but some five or six cars are smashed, you will form but a faint idea of a Confederate railway. Again, a great evil with regard to transportation is the pressing demand on the roads by government. Scarcely anything but government freight is taken; commissary, quartermaster, ordnance stores, &c., these almost entirely monopolize the roads, and private freight may whistle for a slant. They manage to get along, however, tolerably well under the circumstances. The due effects of the war are becoming more apparent and general every day. The currency is depre-ciating to an alarming extent; so much so that great apprehension is felt by financial men, that if some salutary change be not brought about ere long the credit of the country will be irretrievably ruined. Exchange on Europe is a scarce article, and commands a ready sale at 1,400 and 1,500 per cent. premium. Gold and silver command very high prices. The former is greedily sought after at 12 and 13 for 1; whilst the latter is very tardily offered at about 100 per cent. below the price of gold. With such a depreciation (of the Confederate paper currency) you may fairly assert that the paper of the country is little better than so much waste paper. 300 dollars are asked for a coat, 150 dollars for a pair of boots. Plain prints are sold for 15 dollars per yard; and so on with everything elections. on with everything else in proportion. I think the story of the old woman going to market with a basketfull of money to buy a pocketfull of grub is pretty nearly realized here! It will be so altogether, unless something or other turns up for the better (very soon). It is quite time that Fortune should turn her face this way."

GREAT RAT HUNT .- Everybody has heard of the vast system of sewers which underlies the great city of Paris. It seems that during severe frosts, the vast multitudes of rats which abound in Paris, take to the sewers as a refuge from the cold. Latterly, the weather has been more than usually severe, and it was resolved to have a great rat hunt. Accordingly, the authorities, assisted by a number of men, gamins and dogs, entered the sewers at various places, and began a grand drive towards a common centre. The subterranean drivers soon had millions of rats massed together, struggling, squeeling and fighting with extraordinary ferocity. At length they were driven into a large sewer near the bridge of Asuierrs, and forty dogs were let down among them. A battle ensued, which lasted no less than forty-five hours, and at the end of it victory remained with the dogs. But the latter had paid dearly for their victory. Four were found in the drain killed outright, and quite a number were totally blind and helpless when recovered. Most of the rats escaped in the melee, but yet no less than 110,000 were found dead.

THE price of a hog in Confederate currency,

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES. Mr. James C. Allen (III.) moved that, when the House adjourns the till Monday next, which was disagreed to by a vote of 78 to 85, the Republicans voting against it. The Speaker announced the pending question to be on the passage of the joint resolution to amerid a joint resolution explanatory of the Confiscation act of July, 1602.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, which was lost by a vote of

80 to 72.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) moved that the House adjourn Mr. Ashley (Ohio), with a view to accommodate both sides, proposed, by unanimous consent, that Mr. Blair (Mo.) be permitted to address the House; that Mr. Smith (Ky.) should follow, and that afterwards Mr. Pruyu (N. Y.), and come gentlemen on the Republican side should be allowed to speak, when the question shall be taken without further dilatory motion rther dilatory motion. Mr. Schenck (Ohio) suggested that the subject be

laid over till next week.
Mr. Cravens (Ind.) and Mr. Cox, severally said that would be more satisfactory.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) objected to the arrangement. should rule.

Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) said, very woll. We will avail ourselves of the rule of the House.

Mr. Cox moved that the House adjourn. Disapreed to by a vote of 84 to 53.

Mr. J. C. Allen inquired whether it would be in order 'now to lay the joint resolution on the

table.

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. Allen then moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday next. Lost by a vote of 79 to 51.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) proposed that Mr. Blair and Mr. Smith (Ky.) be permitted to address the House, when the vote shall be taken.

This was acquiesced in, with the addition that Mr. Pruyn (N. Y.) be also permitted to address the House.

the House.
Mr. Blair expressed his gratification at the Mr. Blair expressed his gratification at the general consent that the armies of the republic must be filled up in order to encounter the despairing efforts of the rebels, and that men of all parties are agreed as to the prompt execution of their duty. We should consider the best mode for the restoration of the Union. He was ready to confess this question involved so many difficulties as to require the greatest torbearance and moderation concerning the future and permanent peace of our country. He rejoiced that all schemes and plans for this purpose are to be submitted to the arbitrament of the people. It was said by a distinguished Senator from Missouri that dauger comes to the Union but safety from the people.

If he was not mistaken, slavery was substantially destroyed, and this obsacle removed, our advancing armies will rescue the people of the South from the present usurpation. The debate on the pending resolution had disclosed the fact of the South from the present usurpation. The debate on the pending resolution had disclosed the fact of the determination of the leading men here either to compel the President to yield his ground on the subject of confiscation, or to divide the party proceeded to combat the views recently advanced by Mr. Stevens, declaring that it was untrue that our Government had recognized the South as a

our Government had recognized the South as a belligerent power.
Our Government, on the contrary, has always striven against such a recognition. The gentleman was the first man on either side of the Atlanta who has had the hardibood to say so. The gentlen an had argued that the insurgent States are out of the Union, while the President distinctly recognized them to be in the Union. By the doctrine advanced by Mr. Sievens, an entire conquest of the South could be made, including the seizure of everything, to the distress of men, women and children. The gentleman would substitute a military power for the constitutional authorities, while the Pressdent maintains an entirely different policy for the reconstruction of the States. He

military power for the constitutional authorities, while the Pressdent maintains an estiriely different policy for the reconstruction of the States. He (Mr. Blair) called upon Congress to redeem its pledges and compensate the loyal border States for the emancipation of their slaves, and to provide for colonizing the freedmen.

Mr. Smith [Ky.) said he was not here as a Republican, an abolitionist, a Whig, or a Democrat, but as a Union man, todo his duty to the whole country. Ours is a government of one people, with a Constitution which defines its rights, privileges and powers. When the exigency arrives it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for carrying into effect any particular act. He laid down as a broad proposition, and asserted it as a truth, that when a man became a traitor to his country, and resorts to arms to overthrow the government, he forfeits even his life. He could see no propriety in drawing a distinction between kinds of property. If we can take cannon and effects we can take negroes and lands. The rebels refuse to accept of the amnesty, and now resist the laws. There was no necessity to explain the Confiscation act of 1862. It was not an export facto law, or bill of attainder. It proposed to reach the living man, and said nothing about the women and children. We have held out the olive bray ch to the rebels, but they have scorned it We have too long been pandering to the South and now we should whip back this wicked and hellish rebellion, and exterminate the people, if needs be. He was the enemy of every man, North or South, who did not stand up for his country. There was no such word as a compromise!" in the Sanitary Commission must always be prepared to meet. In their aggregate these de-There was no such word as "compromise" in his vocabulary. He would stand by the President. If the natter had exercised extraordinary powers, it was alone in consequence of the reballion

his vocabulary. He would stand by the President. If the latter had exercised extraordinary powers, it was alone in consequence of the rebelion.

Mr. Praya (N. Y.) referred to the views which had prevailed among Southern men as to the doctrine of secession, and which had animated them from the foundation of our Government, but they had no right to carry out their views. The rising of the people of the North after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter was a magnificent spectacle of patriotiem, and they never would be satisfied until Sumter shall again bein our possession. He could speak for his own district at all times and on all occasions. It had furnished men and money in defence of our institutions. While the Democratic party had been assailed on all hands for views which the great body never entertained, they simply asked the Administration to respect the Constitution, and when the restraints of the Constitution are overlooked and broken down, they have a right and it was their duty to express their dissatisfaction. In reply to Mr. Stevens, he said the assertion of that gentleman that the South have acquired the powers of a belligerent or independent Government was a concession of the right of secession. He briefly quoted, in support of his views on the subject of confiscation, a paragraph from a recent number of the New York Timer.

The joint resolution was then passed by a vote of £2 yeas to 74 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Meesrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin (Mass.). Baxter, Beaman, Blow. Bontwell Boyd, Brandeges. Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Cobb, Cole, Gresswell, Davis (Md.) Davis (Ky.), Dawes, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Masson, Kelley, Kellong (Mich.), Rellong (N. Y.).

Loan, Longyear, Marvin, Mc. Bride, McClourg, McLong, McLong, Miller (N. Y.), Moorrhead, Morris (N. Y.), Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Morton, O'Neill (Pa.), Orth, Patterson, Pernam, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice

The joint resolution as passed amends the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, by making it read what no punishment or proceeding under it shall be so construed as to work a forfature of the estate be so construed as to work a forfature of the estate of the offender contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Provided, that no ether public warning or proclamation under the act of July 17, 1862, chap. 95, sec. 6, is or shall be required, than the proclamation of the President, made and published by him, on the 25th July, 1862. Which proclamatton, so made, shall be received and held sufficient in all cares now pending, or which may hereafter arise under said act.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

RELEASE OF BASIL DUKE. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette]. Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Considerable feeling has been manifested over the release of Basil

Duke from the Ohio Penitentiary. The order was issued by the War Department, and was peremptory, requiring Governor Brough to deliver Duke into the hands of the special messenger who brought the document from Washington, for the purpose of sending him to Camp Chase on parole. The Governor was not informed as the object of the release. It is supposed, however, to be a preliminary movement, looking to an exchange for some prominent Union

To BE SHOT .- Isaac Fishel, who piloted Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee in his late raid into Cumberland Valley, has been convicted as a spy and deserter, by a Court Martial sitting at Chambersburg, and has been sentenced to be shot at Carlisle Barracks, on the 18th of March next. The condemned was a member of the 166th regiment of drafted militia, and deserted.

APPAIRS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND .- A COTTESrespondent of the Tribune writing from Sandusky, says: There are some 2,600 rebel prisoners, all commissioned rebel officers, now confined on Johnson's Island. Gen. Terry, with his usual foresight, has had a sufficient quantity of provisions stored on Johnson's Island, to last the garrison and prisoners two months. A complete system of espionage is maintained between Point au Pelee and the various islands in Sandusky Bay, some of which are inhabited by Englishmen who are bitter rebel sympathizers, but principally by Canadians engaged extensively in the grape culture. General Terry has likewise ordered a stronger guard, and the utmost vigilance is shown by Gol. Bassett, the present efficient commander of the island. The artilhry is in position, and woe be unto the raiders from without or the captive conspirators within, should either venture to interfere with the military regulations of this important post. The arms and ammunition of the garrison are daily inspected, and are in excellent condition, while the troops were never physically or mentally in finer spirits, nor better prepared to have what they call "a little fun" with invaders just from Canada. The present military force, with the extra precautions taken to guard against disturbances of any kind, place Johnson's Island out of all danger.

FINANCIAL. The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1864, and since Jan. 1, together with corresponding period last year: Week. Previously. Tons. 5,817 Tons. 28,742 27,407 1863......3,921 Increase ..... 1,896 1,335 From Port Carbon.... Auburn
Port Clinton
Harrisburg and Dauphin Total anthracite Coal for week..... 37,200 14 Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal 4,991 02 Total of all kinds for week....... 42,191 16
Previously this year............ 347,346 01 

" Rye..."
" Corn Meal...
" Condemned
Puncheons Corn Meal... Total ......16,542

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 6. SUM RISES, 6 55 | SUN SETS, 5 5 | HIGH WATER, 12 04

ARHIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Maria Foss, Wall, 7 days from Boston, with indse to Twells & Co.

Schr Mantus, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del. with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Liberty, Williams, 2 days from Milford, Del. with corn to Jas Barratt.

Steamer Wm Penn, Collins, 1 day day from Frederica, Del. with corn to Jas Barratt.

Steamer Wm Penn, Collins, I day day from Frederica, Del. With cora to Jas Barratt.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, Liverpool, Thos Richardeon & Co.

Brig Pollux (Dan), Leehusen, Rio Janeiro, F A Godwin.

Brig Kodiak, Yates, Key West, J E Bazley & Co.

Schr I Thompson, Baker, New York, Tyler & Co.

Schr H A Weeks, Ketchum, Hart Island, NY, do

Schr Mary Elizabeth, Cordery, New York, Noble,

Caldwell&Co.

Schr Lady Suffolk, Moody, Boston, L Audenried & Co.

& Co. St'r H L Gaw, Iller, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. St'r J Thomson, Wood, do do St'r E Chamberlain, Jones, Alexandria, Thomas Webster, Jr.

MEMOHANDA.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Kennedy, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Caledonia, Ferrier, from New York, at Glasgow 21st ult.

Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, Wanthy Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, Wanthy Barney, and Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, Wanthy Barney, and Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, Wanthy Barney, and Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, Wanthy Barney, and Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, Wanthy Barney, and Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, Wanthy Barney, and Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, Manney, and Steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, from N York, and Steamship Hammonia, schwensen, schw for Hamburg, at Southampton 21st ult.
Steamship Adriatic, Nicholson, from New York,
at Galway 23d ult. was in the ice of Newfoundland and had her stern damaged.
Steamship Persia, Lott, from New York, at Liver-

pool 28th uit.
Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, which left New York on the 7th uit. arrived at Liverpool on the 23d, thus making the passage in fifteen days.
Ship Live Oak (new), cleared at Belfast, Me. 5th inst. for New Orleans. Ship Mary Bangs, Bangs, from Callao, at Flushing 20th ult.
Ship Fleeting, Kelly, from Boston, at Rio Janeiro 23d Dec. chartered to take the cargo of ship Undaunted to San Francisco.
Texas, Horton, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.

Texas, Horton, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.

Bark Greenland, Thompson, 21 days from New Orleans, at New York yesterday.

Barks Champion, Mayo, and Conquest, Howes, at Boston yesterday, from New Orleans.

Bark Arthur Pickering, Caulfield, at Montevideo 15th Dec. from Boston.

Bark John Matthews (Br), Kerlin, hence, arrived at Pernambuco 30th Dec. and was in port 6th ult. to return. to return.

Bark Cephas Starret, from Providence for this port, at Newport 3d inst.

Bark Frie (Meck), Gallas, from Rio Janeiro, at

port, at Newport 3d inst.

Bark Frie (Meck), Gralias. from Rio Janeiro, at
Baltimore 4th inst. with coffee.

Bark Leighton (Br), Randall, from Baltimore, at
Rio Janeiro 24th Dec. for New York.

Bark Traveller (Br), Randle, at Rio Janeiro 24th
Dec. for New York.

Brig S Thurston, Lampher, sailed from St Thomas
2d ult. for Nevases to load guano for this port.

Brig Condor, Brown, for this port, cleared at New
York yesterday.

Brig Annie Bell (Br), Taylor, from New York, at
Pernambuco 25th Dec.

Brig Volante (Arg), Botsford, from New York for
Montevideo, at Pernambuso 29th Dec.

Brig Jaboatao, Da Cunha, at Pernambuco 30th
Dec. from New York.

Schr Elizabeth Aan, Bangs, from Provincetown
for this port, sailed from Newport 3d inst.

Schr Paugussett, Waples, cleared at New York
yesterday for this port.

Schr Safah Cullen, Cullen, for Fortress Monroe,
cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Trade Wind, Conery, hence at Norfolk 30th
ult.

Schr S B Wheeler. McGlaughlin, was dische goal

ult.
Schr S B Wheeler, McGlaughlin, was dischg coal at Norfolk 31st ult.
Schr J T Hill, Whelder, hence, in Hampton Roads 30th ult.
Schre Win Valley soth ult. The, whether, hence, it hampton Roads so hult. Schrs Wm Kallahan, Fenton, for this port; Ida V McCabe, Pickup, and Hugh McFadden, Sharp, for Wilmington, Del. cleared at Baltimore 4th inst. Steamer, General Ward, Fuller, for Shanghae, sailed from Boston 3d inst. We report this little vessel—70 tons—as a steamer, though she goes out to China under canyas. Schooner rigged, carrying her propeller in the hold.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA-DELPHIA. FRANKFORD.

CAPITAL \$100,000, with the privilege of increas-

CAFITAL S100, 000, with the privilege of increasing to \$500,000.

NATBAN HILLES, President; WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier, late of the Philadelphia Bank.

DIRECTORS:

Nathan Hilles,
George W. Rnawn,
Simon R. Snyder,
Edward Hayes,
John Cooper,
John Cooper, John Gooper.

The Second National Bank of Philadelphia is

now open at No. 134 Main street, Frankford, for the transaction of a General Banking Business upon the usual terms.

Collections upon all accessible points will be made upon liberal terms.

Respectfully, W. H. RHAWN, fe3-3m¢ Casher. GEO. O. STANDBRIDGE.

STANDBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 49 South THIED street, PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Uncurrent Bank Notes and City Warrants bought t the lowest rates of discount. ROSE AND PEACH WATER.—1007 Case
Quarts, and Pints. For sale by JOS. B
BUSSIER & CO., 108 and 110 South Wharves.

AUCTION SALES. \ M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street
STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE—TUESDAY
Pamphlet catalogues now ready, containing
full descriptions of all the property to be sold or
Tuesday next, 914 inst., with a list of sales 16th
and £d February, and March ist and 8th, comprising a large amount and great variety of valuable property, by order of Orphans' Court, Executors and others.

Assignees' Peremptory Sale, Sth March,
ASSETS OF THE BANK PENNSYLVANIA.
CARD—On TUESDAY, 5th March next, at the
Exchange, by order of the Court of Common
Pleas, all the remaining assets of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Catalogues will be ready ten days previous SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE at the Exchange, every TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock

Particular attention given to sales at private residences, &c.

FURNITURE SALES AT THE AUCTION
STORE, EVERY THURSDAY.

VALUABLE BANK AND OTHER STOCKS.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 9,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange,
24 shares Commercial Bank.
9 shares Girard Ins. Co.—paid 12 per cent dividend in 1863.

dend in 1863.

12 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Builcinging Association, "Gratz Estate."

Also, by 'order of Executors, Pew No. 76, middle aisle St. Andrew's Church.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

5 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Co. 1 share Philadelpoia Tow Boat Company.

10 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

10 stares West Chester and Wilmington plank road.

road.
30 shares Philadelphia and West Chester Turn-pike Co.
20 sbares Sunbury and Erics Bailroad. 4 shares Spring Garden Fire Insurance Co. 25 shares Merchants' Hotel. 21 shares Bank of Pennsylvania. 820 Ican of the Chester county Agricultural Scoutery.

S20 Ican of the Chester county Agricultural Society.
S25 West Chester and Philabelphia Railroad Co.
S5,000 West Chester and Philadelphia Bailroad S per cent bonds.
For other accounts—
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
1 share Mercantile Library,
1 share Philadelphia Library Company

REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 9,

REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 9,

Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Daniel
B. Hinman, dec'd—SUPERIOR FARM, 15
ACRES, near West Chester, Chester county, Pa.;
Stone Mansion, Tenant House, Barn, Carriage
Honse, Spring and Ice House, and other outbuildings. Sale absolute. Full descriptions in
handbils.

Executors' Sale—Estate of John Walton, dec'd—
VALUABLE FARM, 99 ACRES, near Paoli,
Chester county, Pa.; large Stone Mansion, Barn
and other necessary out-buildings. See handbills.

Executivis's Perempto. y Sale—Estate of Jane
Pression. dec'd—MODERN RESIDENCE, No.
1402 South Penn Square, west of Broad st.
Peaemptory Sale—GENTEEL RESIDENCE,
No. 1620 Chesthut st. west of 15th sl.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Christopher
Wilkinson, dec'd—THREE STORY BRICK
STORE AND DWELLING, No. 510 Race st.
west of Eighth si.
Same Estate—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Elder st.
Same Estate—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 639 rorth Tenth st, between Mount
Vernon and Wallace sts.
Same Estate—THREE STORY BRICK
DWELLING, No. 1326 north Tenth st, between
Thompson and Master sts, and one No. 1325 Alder
street.
Same Estate—THREE STORY BRICK street.

Same Estate—THREE STORY BRIOK
DWELLING, No 2218 Market st.
Same Estate—FOUR STORY BRIOK DWELLING, No. 722 north Nineteenth st.
Same Estate—THREE STORY BRIOK
DWELLING, No. 2212 F st.
Same Estate—GROUND RENT of SI7 50 per
year.

ear. NEAT MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1615 Vine t, west of Sixteenth st.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCE
Vo. 1705 Walnut st, west of Seventeenth st; has e modern conveniences, &c.
THREE STORY BRICK STORE and DWEL THREE STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2023 south Ninth st, below Walnut BUSINESS STAND—Two story brick tavern, No. 150 nerth Second st, between Arch and Race Orphens' Court Sale—Estate of Wm. Schott, dec'd—EESIDENCE, Walnut st, west of 16th. BUSINESS PROPERTY—PINE STREET MABKET HOUSE, No. 1916 Pine st, west of 19th st, and neat dwelling. Lot 40 feet front. FOUR STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 115 New st, between Front and Second sts. New st, between Front and Second sis.

For full descriptions of the whole of the above see handbills.

REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 16. Orphaes' Court Sale—Estate of Neff, minors—BRICE STURE AND DWELLING, N. W. Same Estate—DWELLING, no. 1.
Same Estate—BWELLING, no. 1.
St. west of Eighth st.
Same Estate—BUILDING LOT, Eighth st, beper of James and Rugan sts, 13th Ward. Same Estate—LOT, James street and Willow street railroad.

Peremptory Sale—HOTEL AND DWELLING
No. 768 Filbert st, with stable in the rear. Sale street railroad. obsolute.

Peremptory Sale—STABLE AND LOT, front-

recemptory Sate—STABLE AND LOT, fronting on an alivy between Eighth and Ninth and Market and Filbert sts.

Peremptory Sale—STABLE AND LOT, fronting on the above alley.

Peremptory Sale—SNALL LOT, adjoining the above. sale by order of Heirs—VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRIUK RESIDENCE, S. E. corner of Tenth and Spruce sts., (known as Portico Row.) Has all the modern conveniences. Lot 25 by 160 Same Estate—2 VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, Nos. 46 and 48 south Second above CHESTNUT STREET—good Business Stands.
Same Estate—Valuable Business Stand—
FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE; No. 422 south
Secord st, occupied as a dry goods store and a
good business stand.
VALUABLE SITES FOR COUNMRY
SEATS—A TRACT OF 60 ACRES, at Abington
Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, and Willow
Grove Turnpike, 10 miles from Philadelphia.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No.
916 Marshall st. nerth of Poplar.

916 Marshall st. north of Poplar.

THREE-STGRY BRICK DWELLING, No. VALUABLE THREE STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 1123 Spring Garden st, west of lith st.
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 29 north 9th st. south of Noble st.
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, corner 13th and Brandy winests.

\*\*For full descriptions of the whole of the above see handbills.

FURNESS BRINLEY & CO., Nos. 615
CHESTNUT and 612 JAYNE street.
FIRST LARGE PACKAGE SALE OF SPRING
DRY GOODS, AT OUR NEW-STORE, 615
CHESTNUT AND 612 JAYNE ST.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9,
At 10 o' clock, on four months' credit, by catalogue, comprising Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods,
of British, French and American fabrics.
BRITISH GOODS.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
— cases 6-4 black albacas and mohairs.

ON TUESDAY MORNING,

- cases 6-4 black alpacas and mohairs.

Do. 6-4 silk stripe reginas.

Do. worsted broche fancies.

Do. fancy check mohair lustres.

Do. small check mohairs.

Do. mozambiques, printed merinoes.

Also, check ginghams, denims, stripes, sheet-

Also, check ginghams, denims, stripes, sheetings, &c., &c.
Linen Drills and Marseilles VestIngs, for Merchant Tailors.
150 pieces French fancy linen drills.
200 do do do fig'k Marseilles vestings.
London fine valencia fancy silk vestings.
Linen Drills, Bleys and Linen

— brown linen drills.
— 4-4 and 3-4 fine bley linens.
— 7-4 to 10-4 brown linen damask.

Black Italian sewing silk.
20 cases superior black Italian sewing silk.
SILK NECK TIES.
An invoice of fancy and black silk neck ties.

DHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

LARGE SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 11,
We will sell by catalogue, for eash, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, 1500 cases Men's, Boys, and Youths' Calf, Kip, Grain and Thick Boots, Brogans, Balmorals, Cavalry Boots, &c.; Women's, Misses' and Children's Calf, Kd. Gost and Morocco Heeled Boots and Shoes, from first-class city and Eastern manufacture, embracing a fresh ascortment of goods.

BY THOMAS BIROH& SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 914 OHESTNUT street, above Ninth.
Thomos Birch & Son will give their personal
attention to the sale of Furniture at the residence
of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, hold sales of furniture every
FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at their
spacious Warerooms, No. 914 Ohesinut street.

AUCTION SALES.

OAMUEL O. COOK, AUCTIONEER,
24 South FRONT street.
U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF BOILERS.
ON MONDAY MORNING,
At 12 o' clock, on Reed street wharf, below the
Navy Yard, will be sold, for account of U. S.
Government. Navy Yard, will be sold, for account Government—
The boilers of the steamer James Adger.
Immediately after, in the Navy Yard—
The boilers of the steamer Wamsutta. fe4-3tf

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUUTIONEER, No. 422 WALNUT street, above Fourth.
STOCKS.
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange—
Executor's Sale—200 shares stock Bank of Pene

Cownship. 16 shares stock Spring Garden Insurance Co. Also, on other accounts, 100 shares Callaway Mining Co. 1 do. Mercantile Library Co. REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 10, 1864.

And Columbia Avenue a three-story brick house, lager beer salogn and threestory brick house, lager beer saloon and dwelling. Is feet by 61½ feet; well built house, with bathroom, range, baths, gas, &c. 266 ground rent. Sale by order of Heirs—Estate of Barbara Paul.

Sale by order of Heirs—Estate of Barbara Paul.
dec'd.

37 S. THIRD ST—A two-story brick house,
below Monroe st, 12 feet front, 384 feet deep to a
3 feet'g inch alley. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate
ORAPENTER ST., ABOVE 17TH—A lot of
ground, above 17th st, 18 by 129 feet 8 inches to
Montroe st, on which as small house, No. 1716;
222 50 ground rent. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate
of Wm. Robinson, dec'd.
27TH AND PARRISH STS—A lot of ground,
75 % feet on 27th st, thence in an oblique direction
120% feet, thence at right angles 116% feet, then
2:0 feet parallel with the second line, thence 105
feet 10% inches to the place of beginning, making
nearly a parallelogram 200 by 116 feet. Plan at
the auction store. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate
Richard McRee, dec'd.

106 MEAD ALLEY—A two-story brick house
and lot, 14 by 53 feet 7 inches. Orphans' Court
Sale—Estate of Malcolm McNeran, dec'd.
WARD—Three-story brick house and lot of
ground, N. W. corner of the street, 20 feet front,
Si feet deep. S50 ground rent. Orphans' Court
Sale—Estate of Margaret O. Brautigam, dec'd.
BROAD AND TIOGA STS.—A very desirable lot of ground, N. W. corner of Broad and
Tioga streets, 21st Ward, 100 by 117 feet to a 40 feet
street. The neighborhood is rapidly improving.
The new R. R. is along both streets, 'asa, &c.

street. The neighborhood is rapidly improving. The new R. R. is along both streets, gas, &c. New improvements rapidly rising. \$2,500 may

remain.
MECHANIC ST., MANAYUNK Frame and MECHANIC ST., MANAYUNK—Frame and stone house and lot near Cresson st., 32 feet front, 53% feet deep. \$34 50 ground rent. Orphans Court Sale—Estate of Tobias Pyle, dec'd.

MECHANIC ST., MANAYUNK—Frame and stone houses and lot of ground, S. E. corner of Cresson st., 16 feet front, 62 feet 7 inches deep. Orphans' Court Sale—Same Estate.

MECHANIC STREET, MANAYUNK.—Brick House and lot, S. E. corner of Oresson street, 13 feet front, 99 feet deep. Orphans' Court Sale—ssme estate. some estate.

GREEN AND NEW MARKET STREET.—A
business stand, S. W. corner of New Market and
Green streets, 11 feet 6½ inches front and 52½ feet
deep, being 12 feet 5 inches wide on the rear. \$36
ground rent. Sale peremptory, by order of heirs. ground rent. Sale peremptory, by order of heirs. SECOND STREET, ABOVE JEFFERSON.—
Three-story briek dwelling and lot, about 120 feet borth of Jefferson street, 16 feet, 6% inches front and 73% feet deep. Sale positive. Estate of Jas. Floyd, deceased.

ADJOINING.—The three-story brick dwelling adjoining, 16 feet, 8% inches front, 73% feet deep.

Private Sale—same estate.

ADJOINING.—The three-story brick dwelling ADJOINING.—The three-story brick dwelling adjoining the above, 17 feet & inches front, and 73% feet deep. Positive Sale—same estate.

ADJOINING.—The three-story brick dwelling adjoining the above, 16 feet 10 inches front, 73% feet deep. Positive Sale—same estate.

PHILLP ST., ABOVE JEFFERSON—A three story brick house and lot adjoining the above on the rear, 14 feet 1 inch front, and 43 feet 5 inches deep. Positive sale—same estate.

ADJOINING—A dwelling adjoining, 14 feet 1% inches front, and 43 feet 5 inches deep. Positive sale—same estate.

ADJOINING—The dwelling house adjoining, 14 feet 1% inches front, and 43 feet 5 inches deep. Positive sale—same estate.

ADJOINING—A Dwelling House and Lot adjoining, 14 feet 3% inches front and 48 feet 5 inches deep. Positive sale—same estate.

ADJOINING—A Dwelling House and Lot adjoining, 14 feet 3% inches front and 48 feet 5 inches deep. Positive sale. Same estate.

ADJOINING—A Dwelling House adjoining, 14 feet front 43 feet 5 inches deep. Positive sale. Same estate.

ADJOINING—The Dwelling House adjoining, 14 feet front 43 feet 5 inches deep. Positive sale.

Same estate.

ADJUINING—The Dwelling House adjoining, 14 feet 5 inches front 45 feet deep. Positive sale Same estate.

226 LOMBARD STREET—Very desirable.

Dwelling House with back buildings, &c., 18% feet front and about 80 feet deep. No incumbrance.

22000 may remain.

718 SOUTH EIGHTH ST—A genteel small

good yard, &c. No incumbrance. Sale peremptory.

We will sell at the Bine Bell, on the Darby road, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 24TH WARD.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Jabez Bunting, deceased.

We will sell at the Bine Bell, on the Darby road, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, February 5th, 1864, at 3 o' clock punctually, a tract of 44 acres and 12 perches of land, on Carpenter's Island, 24th Ward, at the corner of the road leading to Hog Island and Church Creek, fronting also on the Delaware river. Terms at sale.

Also, immediately after theabove, 10 shares stock Darby Plank Road Co. 10 shares stock Darby Plank Road Co. FOR SALE\_\$10,000 MORTGAGE.

At Private Sale—A mortgage of \$10,000, well secured on property in the heart of the city, bearing 5 per cent interest, having several years to run.

5 per cent interest, having several years to run.

PY JOHN B. MYEES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 22 and 23 MARKET street, coreer of Bank
LARGE POSTITVE SALE OF 1100 PAORAGES
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9,
At 10 o' clock, will be sold, by catalogue, without
reserve, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT; about
1100 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmroals,
Cavalry Boots, Gum Shoes, &c., &c., of City
and Eastern manufacture, embracing a fresh
and prime assortment of desirable articles, for
men, women and children.

N. B.—Samples with catalogues early on the
morning of sale
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS,
SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELING BAGS,
&c., &c.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELING BAGS, &c., &c.

NOTICE—Included in our large sale of boots and shoes, &c., TUESDAY MORNING, will be found in part the following fresh and desirable assortment, to be sold without reserve: Men's grain cavalry boots; wax and kip brogans; men's palmorals and congress boots; youths' half welt kip boots; men's do; fine eity made kid welt buskins ladies' gaiter boots; kid R. R. ties; colored and black lasting buskins; men's fine eity made calt, moroceo and kid boots; men's pump sole grain boots; men's buff leather pump boots; men's pump sole calf boots; do. seal pump sole boots; women's lined and bound boots; youths' kip brogans; misses' grain ties; misses' grain buskins; misses' spring heel grain lace boots; women's grain lace boots; women's grain lace boots; women's sip brogans; misses' glazed morocco boots; men's half welt calf do; children's half brogans; men's half welt calf do; children's half brogans; men's half welt kip boots; men's super calf brogans; men's silppers; misses' super kip ties; misses' super kid buskins; child's super colored fox boottees; child's super colored fox ties; men's lined and bound brogans; gum shees; traveling bags, &c.; &c.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BEITISH,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Spring Dry Goods, by catalogue, en a CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS, and part for

on Thursday Morning, Feb. 11,
embracing about 700 Packages and Lots of Staple
and Fancy Articles, in Woolens, Linens, Cottons,
Silks and Worsteds, for city and country sales.
N. B.—Samples of the same will be arranged for
examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of the sale, when dealers will find it to their
interest to attend.

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Southeast corner SIXTH and RACE streets.
WATCHES—WATCHES—WATCHES.
At private sale, a pwards of 2000 gold and silver watches, at half the usual selling prices. Watches, are all the usual selling prices. Watches, at least and private purchasers will do well by calling at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Race streets.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, PHILADELPHIA,

At the election held leth inst. the following Stockholders were duly elected Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank:
Alexander G. Cattell, James Steel, Christian J. Hofman, Christian J. Hofman, William P. Cox, Edmund A. Sonder, Charles E. Wilkins, David Vanderveer, David Vanderveer, Cashell, Christian J. Hofman, Christian J. Hoffman, Christian J.

VELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—OROOK—
er Brothers & Co.'s Taunton Vellow Metal
Sheathing, Bolts, Nails and Spikes of all sizes, instore and for sale by WILLIAM S. GRANT, IR:
South Delaware avenue.