## XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSIO V CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. Collamer reported back the bill in relation or ailroads in New Jersey, and asked that the ommittee be discharged from its further considetion, and that it be referred to the Judiciary committee. Mr. Trumbull objected to such a disposition of the bill.
Mr. Collamer said that this bill created a high-

my. Container said that this bill created a lingu-way for the Government and the great question arose whether the power exists to create it against the action of a State which had chartered these railroads.

Mr. Powell (Ky.) thought that the bill was already before the proper committee. Other Senators concurred in this opinion.

The Senate refused to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. after considerable debate.

ciary Committee, after considerable debate. On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) introduced a bill to ascertain the amount of the losses sustained by the loyal States during the war, and especially those sus-tained by the citizens of Kentucky. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The House bill making an appropriation of \$12, -000 for the rebuilding of the President's stable was passed.
Mr. Summer introduced an act to indemnify the owner of the British schooner Glen, which was

passed.
Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the House bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the Army, with the amendments adopted by the Military committee. These amendments strike out the clause of the House bill authorizing the Lieutenant General appointed under the act to command ant General appointed under the act to command the armies of the United States, and the clause re commending the appointment by the President of Major General Grant for the position. A long debate ensued upon the amendments

A long debate ensued upon the amendments proposed by the committee.

Messrs. Trumbull, Richardson, Doolittle, Sherman and Howe supported the original House bill as an act of justice to Gen. Grant. They characterized the bestowal of the title, without the command incident to it, as an empty honor conferred upon one who to-day had the homage of the people.

the people.

The amendments of the Senate committee were supported by Messrs. Johnson, Anthony, Nesmith, Wilson, Grimes, Lane (Ind.), and others.

Mr. Conness proposed to amend the Senate bill relative to Lieut, General by adding, "who shall be General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, under the direction of the President, and who shall remain in chief command during the pleasure of the President." ithout coming to a vote the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating \$20,000 to pay taxes on certain government lands. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. of the Union.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) offered a resolution de-claring the means of railroad travel, and espe-cially between New York and Philadelphia, as notoriously inconvenient and inadequate; and in-structing the Committee on Military Affairs to

notoriously inconvenient and inadequate: and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the facilities for the transportation of troops between New York and Washington.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) would not object to the resolution if it was referred to the select committee on the subject. on the subject.
Mr. Washburne (Ill.) was glad that New York Mr. Washbarle (II.) Was glate that rew Folk was moving in the matter.

Mr. Chanler modified his resolution for the select committee to make the inquiry, and it was passed.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) offered a resolution directing the payment of fifteen hundred dollars to A P. Field, as payment in full up to the time the House rejected his claim as a representative from Louisiana. After some debate this was adopted by a vote of

79 to 63.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the Enrollment

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act.

The pending amendment was that of Mr. Stevens (Pa.), that all able-bodied male persons of African descent, between the ages of twenty and forty-five, whether citizens or not, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the act to which this bill is a supplement, and form a part of the national forces, and when a slaye is drafted and mustered into the service, his master shall receive a certificate thereof for three hundred dollars, and the drafted man shall be free; provided the slaves of loyal men only shall be paid for.

Mr. Davis (Md.) made a suggestion that the three hundred dollar feature in the above be omitted, to which Mr. Stevens assented.

Mr. Davis also offered an amendment to the above amendment, as follow: The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the Slave States represented in Congress, charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, to each loyal owner of any slave who may volunteer into the service of the United States, payable out of the commutation money upon the master freeing the slave.

Mr. Davis said he moved this amendment, not because he believed that compensation was due to the owner of the slave, but because in Maryland the President and Secretary of War, in the execu-

because he believed that compensation was due to the owner of the slave, but because in Maryland the President and Secretary of War, in the execution of the law of 1862, are organizing persons of African descent to suppress the rebellion, and have seen fit to appoint commissioners for the purpose of estimating the value and awarding reasonable compensation for slaves who may volunteer. He helieved that the Government ought to take slaves for military purposes, because they owe such service to the Government.

for military purposes, because they owe such service to the Government.

Mr. Anderson (Ky.) thought the amendment did not go far enough. In his district the people were differently situated from those in any other. A large majority of the young men, following the pernicious counsels of traitors, had joined the rebel army, and this was the reason why his district had not filled its quota. When the next draft shall take place, that district will owe seven thousand men. Now unless the slaves of the rebels in that district shall be taken, resort will baye to be had to the poor young men, the loyal rebels in that district shall be taken, resort will have to be had to the poor young men, the loyal population, while those who have induced enlistments in the rebel service will be allowed to enjoy their property in peace. He was in favor of putting the slaves of all rebels, and of their sympathizers, in the army; but was opposed to thus appropriating the slaves of Union men.

The question having been taken, the amendment of Mr. Davis, (Md.) was agreed to. Messrs. Davis, Thomas, and Webster, (Md.) voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Davis of that State, in the negative.

megative.
Mr. Webster (Md.) said he had no trouble about taking slaves for military service. The Government took them both as persons and property. Slaves were so considered in the Constitution, and had been regarded in that light from the time of adoption of the Constitution to the present day. It slaves are taken as property, compensation must be made. The black man having once been a soldier should be free. He would give compensa-tion to the master and freedom to the slave. Once

soldier should be free. He would give compensation to the master and freedom to the slave. Once he thought white men were sufficient to put down rebellion, but now duty to our country required that we should make use of all the means in our power to suppress the attempts to destroy our Government.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) remarked, we did not give the Northern father compensation for his son. We did not give the origination for her husband. We did not give the origination for her husband. We did not give the orphan-children compensation for having withdrawn from them their support. When the draft took the husband and father without compensation, he could not see that the relation between the slaveholder and the slave was more sacred than that of father to son, wife to husband, or child to parent. Slaves [are persons; they are never named in the Constitution as property. Every man owed milliary service to the perty. Every man owed military service to the country. He was ready to appropriate money to pay for the slaves of loyal owners and whose masters shall consent to their volunteering in the

Mr. Harris (Maryland) contended that slaveowners are entitled to compensation for their
slaves, but to his astonishment he found that his
colleagues, Nessrs. Davis and Cresswell, respecting slaveholders, are willing to depreciate the
rights and property of slaveholders, and to turn
out these dependent upon them for support to
starve. He looked for more justice from the gentiemen from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Stevens and
Kelley, than from his two colleagues who had addressed the House. He (Harris) denied the right
to enlist or enroll a slave. If the Government
chose to take a slave at all, they could do so only
as property, for which they would be bound to
make compensation. He was opposed to employing negro troops because it would bring degradation on the country. We, claiming to number
twenty millions of people, are fighting five millions ef white men, and now it was demanded the
flag of your country should be a degradation.
Mr. Kasson (Iowa) in reply to that gentleman
denied that his side of the house proposed any injustice by the provisions of this bill. As to the
gentlemen's remark aboutentrusting the country's
flag to the hands of the black man, he (Kasson)
called attention to the fact that in the Revolutionary War, that was considered no degradation, and
the pension-rolls show the names of black men by
the side of the names of white men. The statutes
of the State of Virginia up to this time show that
slaves who fought in the battles of the Revolution
should be emancipated for honorable conduct.
The State of Rhode Island authorized the enlistment of black men or slaves. It was nonew thing,
but was called for by the necessities of the counservice.
Mr. Harris (Maryland) contended that slavement of black men or slaves. It was no new thing, but was called for by the necessities of the country, and it was the last thing to which representatives try plant the country that the state of the country that the state of the country that the state of the country that the co try, and it was the last thing to which representatives from slave States ought to object.

Mr. Baldwin (Mass.) moved to strike from the amendment the words "the owner of any slave," and to substitute the words, "persons to whom the colored volunteer owes service." He did not think the interest now in controversy should have superior advantages. He knew they had been accustomed to give slavery partiality over other subjects, and had offered his amendment, wishing to make the pending proposition conform as near as possible to the language of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Mallory (Ky.) appealed to the gentleman on

the other side to know why they manifested so much solicitude for the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. If, he said, we allow you to put free negroes in the army, and to which he had no objection, what business is it of yours to say we shall enlist our slaves? Why not leave Kentucky to say who shall fill its quota? If you have in view the abolition of slavery, or the demoralization of the institution, then you, will adopt the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He invoked the committee, if they had not determined to pursue a reckless course, not to adopt it. Mr. Baldwin's amendment was agreed to. Mr. Broomall (Pa.) offered a proviso that this section shall not apply to any Congressional district if the Representative of the same shall expressly ask that the slaves of his district be exempt from the draft, letting it fall more heavily on white men. He merely offered the amendment for the benefit of those gentlemen who are opposed to the original proposition. He never found the man in his district who objected to the darkestnegro going as a substitute for him.

Mr. Stevens was opposed to Mr. Broomall's amendment. It was not for members of Congress to say what kind of soldiers shall be enlisted.

Mr. Broomall's amendment was disagreed to.

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Mr. Broomall's amendment was disagreed to.
Mr. Webster (Md.) offered the following amendment:

"And the bounty of one hundred dollars now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States on freeing the person."

Mr. Kelley, replying to Mr. Mallory, said the President's proclamation was extinguishing slavery in Maryland, Missouri, Delaware, Louisiana and Arkansas, and, the work must go on. It was a decree in the order of Providence. Our intention is to work with Providence. Our intention is to work with Providence. If we work against Providence we shall be overwhelmed; and it is our intention, by employing colored troops, to bring the war to a termination to be followed by a lasting peace. We look to the extinction of human slavery within the broad limits of our country.

Mr. Webster's amendment was agreed to—ayes 69, nays 37—Messrs. Webster, Davis, Oresswell and Thomas (Md.) voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Harris of that State in the negative.

Mr. Clay (Ky.) said thatin 1860 the property of that State was valued at \$516,000,000, and the slaves at \$107,000,000. He deprecated the legislation which would take from the State one-fifth of her property. Why was this? Was it because she had not furnished her quota of troops? Certainly not. He did not deny the proposition that private property could be taken for public uses, but this must be followed by due compensation. He was opposed to establishing recruiting stations in Kentucky. It might create a civil war and distract the Union men, instead of increasing the Union sentiment now spreading over the entire population. It would create such a feeling that we never would see the end of the matter.

Mr. Schofield (Pa.) said if abolition was madness at one time, it might be good sense at another.

Sometimes it was wise to pursue a path on whose unknown and threatening dangers it was con-

ness at one time, it might be good sense at another. Sometimes it was wise to pursue a path on whose unknown and threatening dangers it was considered folly to enter. The slaveholders them selves being judges there were two conditions for the existence of slavery on this continent; one was ignorance on the part of the slave, and the other was silence and non-discussion by the whites. These two safeguards of slavery were on the statute books of the South. These safeguards, however, had been wonderfully broken down by the necessities of the war around us. We have cordons of schools for the instruction of black men, who were also told that they were of rightfree; and it was a duty we owe to God to help them to maintain their freedom. One hundred thousand slaves are already in the army, and an equal number will join them in the spring. The army was the school to teach them the feelings and power of freedom.

army was the school to teach them the feelings and power of freedom.

Mr. Fernando Wood desired to call attention to the fact that whilst they were discussing measures clearly and palpably in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and oppressive and destructive, the Confederate Congress proposed on this very day to discuss measures of peace, remion and reconciliation. He read an extract from the Richmond Examiner of the 5th inst., in which the read that extraordings is reconstituted by the Richmond Examiner of the 8th inst., in which it was said that extraordinary resolutions had been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wright (Ga.) and that the House went into secret session before taking any action upon them. These resolutions proposed that "the Confederate States should invite the United States, through their government at Washington, to meet them by representatives, equal to their Representatives and Senators in their representative Congress, to consider:

sider:

"First, Whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America.

"Second, In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new government, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States. But if this cannot be done to enoughbor.

sovereignty of the States. But if this cannot be done to consider:

"Third, Whether they cannot agree upon treaties offensive, defensive and commercial.

"In the event of the passage of these resolutions the President shall be requested to communicate the same to the government at Washington in such a manner as he shall deem to be most in accordance with the usuages of nations; and in the event of their acceptance, he shall issue his preclamation of election of delegates under such regulations as he may deem expedient."

Mr. Fernando Woed continued by saying this is a government of white men, made by white men

fir. Fernando West conducted by saying aims a government of white men, made by white men for the purpose of preserving law and order. Gentlemen here were proposing by all the amendments pending, to do that which under the Constitution they have no right to do.

Mr Creswell (Md.) would not attempt to reply to the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He admitted that he had not the means the gentleman (Mr. Wood) possessed of knowing what was going on at Richmond. In reply to his colleague, Mr. Harris, he, Mr. Creswell, said he was willing to make an assignment of slavery to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Stevens, [Laughter.] As his colleague had spoken of injustice to the slaveholder, he said this very proposition before the committee awarded to every slaveholder \$300. Maryland awards \$100 to every slaveholder \$000. of \$400. He then referred to the laws of Maryland to show

that in that State the valuation of slaves for the purpose of exaction is provided for, and that the value according to age and sex is from \$150 to \$400,

value accurding to age and sex is from \$150 to \$400, and not over.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) was opposed to the bill because it would wholly fail of execution, and would not fill the army. While he was disposed to vote all the men and means to put down the rebellion, he had always been ready, in all stages of this dreadful conflict, to give an opportunity for the voice of conciliation and peace to be heard. The proposition before the Confederacy was for peace on the basis of the old Union, for the resolutions in effect, say so. He proposed that a commission should be raised.

base of the old Union, for the resolutions in enect, say so. He proposed that a commission should be raised.

Let Commissioners be sent to Richmond. Send, if you please, the distinguished gentleman from New York. Mr. Fernando Wood. [Laughter] Send him, and if he did not come back within sirty days with a negotiation for peace based on the old Union; with the equality and so vereignty of the States, he (Mr. Cox), speaking for Mr. Wood and Company, would pledge them as earnest supporters of the prosecution of the war. Will not the gentlemen on the other side receive Commissioners to treat for peace and Union on the old basis of State equality and so vereignty? Would shey continue to vote pains and penalties, would they continue the war for subjugation and not unite to restore the States of the Republic? Your object is not to restore the Union, it is to blot out the domestic institutions with which you never had any business under the Constitution.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) showed that the loss in slave property in Kentucky was owing to the occasional invasions, and in the course of his remarks said he was the last man to compromise with rebels until they laid down their arms and yielded to their government unconditionally.

Mr. Harding (Ky.) desired an amendment to be

ernment unconditionally.

Mr. Harding (Ky.) desired an amendment to be made that the pending proposition shall not apply to the State of Fentucky. He maintained that it was a violation of the Constitution to interfere with

was a violation of the Constitution to interfere with slavery, and to take slaves without consulting their owners was roobery.

Mr. Higbee (Cal.) said that the Constitution recognized no such institution as slavery, and therefore they should not, by legislation, make any concession to it.

Mr. King (Mo.) said no State had made as many sacrifices for the Union as Missouri. She had not been treated as well as Kentucky, for recruiting stations had been opened in his State, and recruiting officers had gone into negroes' houses telling them they were obliged to go into the 'service, and that if they did not go voluntarily they would be drafted and receive three hundred dollars as bounty. Was it not injustice to take able-bodied slaves, and leave the halt, blind and young to be cared for by others?

and leave the halt, blind and young to be cared for by others?

Mr. Davis (Md.) said his colleague, Mr. Harris, had maintained that slaves were recognized as property by the Constitution. He, Mr.: Davis, categorically denied that assumption. If slaves are property, they are not so by any law of the United States, but by the laws of the respective States. The Constitution treats them as persons. Slavery was robbery, and time had sanctioned this fact. He said we owe no justice to the slave-holders of Maryland. They are my enemies, and I am not their friend. They are my enemies, and who will triumph is not hard to see. I have contributed to the best of my ability to get some compensation for the owners of slaves, not because I think they are entitled to it, but because something link they are entitled to it, but because something due to the roughness of the transaction. I will

le no more. The amendment of Mr. Stevens, as given in the first part of this report, as amended by the proposition of Messrs. Webster and Davis, of Maryland was agreed to.

Various other propositions were debated and

disposed of, and at half-pastfive o'clock the Com-mittee rose and reported the amendments to the House.
Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a substitute for the bill, which includes the amendments agreed to by the Committee. It was ordered to be printed to-gether with the bill as amonded by the Committee. The House then adjourned.

COR⊠S, 50 Bales of Spanish Corks just received and for sale, by DALLETT & SON, 129 South Front street.

COAL STATEMENTS Our correspondent at Scranton, sends us the fol-owing report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, and for corresponding time last year:

Week,
Tong Out

Year. Tons.Owt. 25,167 01 83,004 10 Tons.Owt. 108,171 1 Year. Tons.Ow Shipped North...... 5,678 00 Shipped South......14,943 02 16,231 09 45,278 03 60.509 15 Total.....20,621 02

47.661 19

last year: Week. Previously. Tons.Cwt. Tons.Cwt. Total. Hazleton ...... 3,762 03
East Sugar Loaf. 1,918 09
Council Ridge.... 1,724 18
Mount Pleasant... 733 01 27,812 14 10,398 02 9,938 03 4,771,08 6,117 03 2,358 05 61 05 5.838 13 15,549 13 15,991 0 14,453 15 5,254 13 7,858 09 3,396 19 4,595 19 6,465 15 8,445 04 10,235 07 7,570 03 16,241 10 Other Shippers... 1,358 01 Total......25,282 12 151,065 13 orresponding 176,348 05 week last year..16,408 14 178,605 05 195,013 19 Increase ..... 8,873 18 Decrease .....

BOARD OF TRADE. S. W. DE COURSEY,
JAMES C. HAND,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,

MONTHLY COMMITTEE. SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS. TO ARRIVE.

27,559 12 18,665 14

TO ABBLYE.

SHIPS FROM FOR DATE
Olympus Liverpool New York Jan. 28
Bavaria Southampton New York Jan. 28
Cohina Liverpool New York Jan. 28
Liverpool New York Jan. 30
Cof Manchester Liverpool New York Feb. 38
Hammonia Southampton New York Feb. 9
Saxonia Southampton New York Feb. 10
Africa Liverpool New York Feb. 10
Africa Liverpool Boston Feb. 13
Bremen Southampton New York Feb. 10
Canada Liverpool Boston Feb. 13
Cocan Queen New York Aspinwall Feb. 13
Germania New York Aspinwall Feb. 13
America New York Hamburg Feb. 13
America New York Hawana & NO Feb. 13
Liverpool Boston Feb. 13
Columbia New York Havana & NO Feb. 13
Liverpool Feb. 13
Coromwell New York Liverpool Feb. 13
Edinburg New York New Orleans Feb. 13
Geo Cromwell New York New Orleans Feb. 13
Geo Cromwell New York New Orleans Feb. 13
Arabia Boston Liverpool Feb. 13

Arabia Boston Liverpool. Feb. 17
C of Washington. N York. Liverpool. Feb. 18
Bellona. New York. London. Feb. 18
Morning Star. New York. Havana&N.O. Feb. 20
Bavaria. New York. Hamburg Feb. 20 LETTER BAGS PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 12.

SUN RISES,6 58 | SUN SETS, 5 12 | HIGH WATER, 5 20

BUM RISES, 655 | SUN SETE, 512 | HIGH WATER, 620

ARBIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark David Lapsley, Bishop, 6 days from Port Royal, in ballast to Captain.

Schr Wim McCobb, Chipman, 3 days from Baltimore, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Telegraph, Morris, 1 day from Leipsic, Del. With grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

SCHR A Young, Young, Fort Monroe, Tyler & Co.

Schr M A Magee, Magee, Newbern, do Schr J Burley, Shaw, New York, do Schr J Burley, Shaw, New York, do Schr A Edwards, Somers, Beaufort, D S Stetson & Co.

& Co. Sehr TT Deringer, Blackman, Port Royal, Navy

Agent. Schr W D Cargill, Hibble, New York, L Audenried & Co.
Sehr Eva Bell, Jeffers, New York, R N Rathbun.
Schr Alert, Yates, New York, Hammett, Van Dusen
& Lochman.
Steamer Dudley Buck. Bartlett, New Orleans, A
Heron, Jr. & Co. St'r J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. MEMORANDA

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Brooks, from Liverpool 27th ult. via Queenstown 27th, at New iverpool 27th ult. via Queenstown 27th, at New York yesterday. Ship Francis Hillyard (Br), Lovett, cleared at N. Ship Francis Hillyard (Br.), Lovett, eleared at N. York yesterday for Melbourne.
Ship Wm Tell, French, from San Francisco for Callao, was spoken 23d Dec. lat 38½, ion 12 43.
Ship Simia (new. 1041 14-95ths tons), Potter, for Calcutta, eleared at Hoston 10th inst.
Ship Parana, Langstone, from New York, at Baltimore 10th inst. in ballast, to load for River la Plate.
Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, eleared at New

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, eleared at New York yesterday for New Orleans.
Ship Chas A Farwell, Amsbury, for New Orleans eleared at Boston 10th inst.
Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, from New Orleans, at New York yesterday.
Bark Eugenie (Br), Mosher, hence at Antwerp, previous to 28th uit.
Bark Copernicus, Haeslop, from Baltimore, at Caxhaven previous to 27th uit.
Bark Leopoldine Baker (Aust), Lucovitch, for Shanghae, cleared at New York yesterday.
Bark Elbe, Burdan, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.

Bark Elbe, Burdan, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.

Bark Conqueror, from New Orleans for Boston, passed Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Bark Agnes (Dan). Thompson, cleared at Baltimore 10th inst. for Rio Janeiro.

Brigs Geo Burnham, Thornton, and Olive, Davis, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Brig Kennebee, Blair, cleared at Baltimore 10th inst. for this port.

Schr A A Weeks, Ketchum, hence at New York yesterday.

Sohr Dirigo, Cook, cleared at New York yesterday for Alexandria.

Schra Fiora A Sawyer, hence for Boston, and Oyrus Fossett, hence for Beverly, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst. oth inst. Sehrs Brandywine, Corson, and Maria Fleming

Schrs Brandywine, Corson, and Maria Fleming, Shaw, at N York yesterday, from Wilmington, Del. Schr A J Russell, Hedges, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.

Schr J L Hess, Loper, hence at N York 10th inst. Schrs Blackbird, and J W Wellington, from Georgetown for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst. Schr Lucy J Warren, from New Oastle, Del. previously reported ashore at Bullock's Point, arrived up at Providence 10th inst.

Schrs John Dorrance, Rice; C P Stickney, Garwood; Trenton, Martin; John Stockham, Smith; W G Awdenried, Hewett; Snowflake, Dickerson; W H Dennis, Lake; James Allderdice, Morris; T Lake, Doughty; Rich'd Vaux, Powell; A Corderoy, Doughty; J Clark, Scull, and L Danenhower, Barrett, hence for Fort Monroe, passed the Guard Ship in Hampton Roads, 10th inst.

Schr Geo M Partridge, Dorr, from Baltimore for Belfast, Me. is ashore in Lynhaven Bay. She has a cargo of corn.

cargo of corn.
Schr E F Lewis, Wallace, cleared at Portland Sth inst. for this port.
Schr Wm Loper, Robinson, hence at Providence 9th inst. 9th inst.
Schrs Smith Tuttle, Rich, from Provincetown
D Bills, Rich, from Boston, both for this port, re
mained at Newport 8 AM 9th inst.

STOVES, HEATERS, &C. THOMAS S. DIXON, Late Andrews & Dixon,

Late Andrews & Dixon,

No. 1324 CHESTNUT street, Paliadelphia.

Opposite United States Mint,

Manufacturers of
LOWDOWN,
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
OFFICE,
AND OTHER GRATES,
For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fires

ALSO. WARM AIR FURNACES, warming public and private buildings, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS.

OHIMNEY CAPS, OHIMNEY CAPS, COOKING RANGES, BATH BOILERS, &C. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. my

LOST,

LUSI,

I OST—A CERTIFICATE of 5 per Cent. Loan
of State of Pennsylvania, for \$516 05, dated
March 12th, 1830, No. 754, in name of WILLIAM
MEREBITH. Also, a Certificate of 5 per Cent.
Loan of State of Pennsylvania, for the sum of \$200,
ated June 30th, 1845, No. 1452, in name of ELI
K. PRICE, Administrator of William Meredith,
in Trust. Application has been made to the Auditor-General for a renewal of said Certificates.

ELI K. PRICE,
feg-3m\$ No. 811 Arch street. SILVER PEARL SOAP, a very superior article for DETERSIVE and WASHING purposes. Put up in tin cans of one, five, ten and twenty pounds. Liberal discount to the trade. For sale by GEORGE ALKENS, 10 and 12 South Delaware Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS JUST PUB. LECTURES ON MEDICAL EDUCATION; or on the proper Method of Studying Medicine. By Samue, Chew, M. D., Professor of the Practice and Principles of Medicine and of Clinical Medicines in the University of Maryland. 1 volume. 1900.

LECTURES ON ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY. Delivered at the Brooklyn Medical and Surgica Institute, by Louis Bauer, M. D., Professor o Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, &c., &c., with numerous illustrations, 1 volume, octavo. A MANUAL OF EXTRAUTING TEETH

Founded on the Anatomy of the parts involved in the operation, &c., &c., Abraham Robertson, D. S., &c., with numerous illustrations. 1 vol-THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW and Quarterly Jour-nal of Practical Medicine and Surgery. London Edition. Price \$6 00 per annum.
LINDSAY & BLAKISTON. Publishers, felio 95. South Sivings. ab. Chestout.

TWO BEMARKABLE SERMONS. BY REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG. OUR COUNTRY'S TROUBLES. A Sermon preached in the Church of the Epi phany, June 29, 1856. Price 15 cents.

NATIONAL SINS AND NATIONAL RETRI BUTION.

A Sermon preached in the Church of the Coveant, July 5, 1857. Price 15 cents.

Published by WM. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, fe9

606 Chestnut streat.

ALLEN'S LIFE OF PHILIDOR.—THE
ALIFE OF PHILIDOR, Musician and Chess
Player, by George Alien, Greek Professor in the
University of Pennsylvania; with a Supplementary Essay on Philidor, as Chess Author and
Chess Player, by Tassile Von Heldebrand und der
Lasa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia, at the Courtof
Saxe-Weimar. 1 vol., octavo. & vellum. edit Saxe-Weimar. 1 vol., octavo, % veilum, gilt top. Price \$125. Lately published by E. H. BUTLER & UO., no5 , i37 South Fourth street.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and NEWSPAPERS bought and sold at JAS. BARR'S, 1105 Market street, Philadelphia. fe-BARR'S, 1105 Market street, Philadelphia. fet

MUSICAL SKETCHES.—By Elise Polko.—

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

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STORE, EVERY THURSDAY.

STOCKS, LOANS, &c.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 16,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Phitadelphia Exchange, previous to the sale of Real Estate—
2 shares Philadelphia Exchange.
\$10,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. coupon bonds,
principal and interest payable in coin.
\$3,500 Callaway Mining Company Bonds. 28 shares do. do. do. 200 shares Chester County Mining Company.
\$500 Lehigh Coal Navigation Company,
ADDITIONAL.
2 shares Havre de Grace Steam Toowboat Co.

2 shares Havre de Grace Steam Toowboat Co.
5 coupon Bonds, (\$500 each) Kaighn's Point and
Philadelphia Ferry Company.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
78 shares Chefter County Mining Co.
119 hares Schuylkill Bank.
EXECUTORS' 18ALE—VALUABLE BANK
STOCKS.
Also, by order of Executors—
12 shares Philadelphia Bank.
4 shares Bank of Kentucky.
10 shares Commercial Bank (Philadelphia).
12 shares Girard Bank.
8 shares Salem Banking Co. (N. J.)
EXECUTORS' SALE.
\$110 Mortgoge Lean Frankford and Germantown
Turnpike (O. 2 shares Moreanille Liberty Mo

Turnpike (o.
3 shares Mercantile Library,
3 shares Philadelphia and Eavre de Grace Steam
Tow Foat Co
42 shares West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad preferred stock.

16 shares Beaford and Stoystown Turnpike Co. 2 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.

REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 16. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Neff, minors—BRICE STORE AND DWELLING, N. W. corner of Vine and Eighth sts.
Same Estate—I WELLING, north side of Vine Same Estate—I) WELLING, north side of Vine st, west of Eighth st.

Same Estate—BUILDING LOT, Eighth st, between Vine and Callowbill sts.

Same Estate—BRICK DWELLING, S. E. corner of James and Rugan sts, 13th Ward

Same Estate—LOT, James street and Willow

street railroad.

Peremptory Sale—HOTEL AND DWELLING
No. 708 Filbert st, with stable in the rear. Sale absolute.
Peremptory Sale—STABLE AND LOT, fronting on an alley between Eighth and Ninth and Market and Filbert sts. Peremptory Sale—STABLE AND LOT, fronting on the above alley.

Peremptory Sale—SMALL LOT, adjoining the

above.
Sale by order of Heirs—VALUABLE THREE.
STORY BRICK RESIDENCE. S E corner of
Tenth and Spruce sts, (known as Portico Row.)
Has all the modern conveniences. Lot 25 by 160 Feet.
Same Estate—2 VALUABLE FOUR-STORY
BRICK STORES, Nos. 46 and 48 south Second
above CHESTNUT STREET—good Business Same Estate—VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 422 south Second st, occupied as a dry goods store and standard beautiful and standard stand 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-SIORY BRILK DWELLING, No. 916 Marshall st, north of Poplar.
THREE-STGRY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1628 north Third st, above Oxford.
VALUABLE: THREE STORY BRICK
STORE and DWELLING, No. 1128 Spring Gar-

29 north 9th st. south of Noble st.
For full descriptions of the whole of the REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 23.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Charles Williams, dec d.—VALUADLE BUSINESS STAND—MODERN FOUR-STORY BRIOK STORE, No. 229 South Second st, between Spruce and Dock sts.

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 538 nerih Thirteenth 8t, corner of Brandywine 8t.

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 106 Federal 8t. Federal st.
VALUABLE FARM, 285 ACRES Tunkhan-VALUABLE FARM, 285 AURES Tunament township, Monroe county, Pa., 15 miles west of Strondsburg.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND-FIVE-STORY IRON FRONT BANKING HOUSE, south Third st, above Wainut st.

Executor's Peremptory Sale-BUSINESS LO Executor's Peremptory Sale-BUSINESS LO CATION, No.617 Passyunk road, below South st. VALUABLE FARM, 172 ACRES, Montgomery county, Pa., 20 miles from Philadelphia, 2% miles from Gwynedd station and 1% miles from North Wales Station, on the North Pennsylvania Rail-

road.

A WELL SECURED GROUND RENT OF \$452 year.

THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 414 north Front st.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 106 Margaretta st. west of Front st.

BUILDING LOT, Montgomery avenue, 18th Ward.
BUILDING LOT, Vienna st, 18th Ward.
Assignee's Salo-VALUABLETHREE STORY
BRICK WAREHOUSE, Nos. 250/252, 254 and
256 north BROAD at, 98 feet front, 108 feet deep.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH I.

Trustee's Sale—Estate of Joseph T. Bailey, dec'd—ELEGANT BRICK RESIDENCE. with all modern conveniences, No. 1330 CHESTNUT st, west of 13th st, opposite the Mint.

Same Estate—ELEGANT MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, No. 1332 CHESTNUT st, adjoining the above—has all the modern conveniences.

the modern conveniences.
4 IRREDEEMABLE GROUND RENTS. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of W. Patterson, dec'd—2 old IRREDEEMABLE GROUND RENTS \$100 cach.
Sale by order of Heirs—2 old IRREDEEMABLE GROUND RENTS, \$122 50-100 cach.

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Southeast corner SIXTH and RACE streets.
WATCHES—WATCHES—WATCHES.
At private sale, upwards of 2000 gold and silver watches, at half the usual selling prices. Watchenakers, dealers and private purchasers will de well by calling at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Race streets.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
56 Peters's Philadelphia cases English Patent
Lever Watches, of the most approved and best
makers; some of them have five pairs extra jewels,
and very fine and high cost movements. If applied for immediately they can be had singly, of
the let at \$25 each. The cases will wear equal to
solid gold cases.

piled for immediately they can be fast singly, of the let at \$25 each. The cases will wear equal to solid gold cases.

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL SELLING PRICES.

Fine gold magic case, hunting case and double bottom English patent lever watches, jull jeweled and plain, of the most approved and best makers; fine gold hunting case and open face Geneva patent lever and lepine watches; ladies' fine gold enameled diamond watches; fine gold American hunting case patent lever watches, of the most approved styles; fine silver hunting case and open face English patent lever watches, of the most approved and best makers: fine silver hunting case American patent lever watches, of the most approved makers; fine silver hunting case and open face Swiss and French patent lever and lepine watches; independent second and double time lever watches, silver quartier English, Swiss and French watches; fine gold-plated watches; Peters's patent watches, fine English mevements, and numerous other watches.

Very fine English twist double barrel fowling pieces, barr and back action locks, some very coatty.

pieces, barr and back action locks, some costly.

costly.

MONEY TO LOAN,
in large or small amounts, on goods of every
description, for any length of time agreed on
SALES ATTENDED TO,
either at private dwellings, stores, or elsewhere,
and, when required, two-thirds of the tyalue of
the goods will be advanced in anticipation of sale.
OONSIGNMENTS
of goods of every description solicited for eur
public sales. public sales.
Very fine sewing machines; several superior.
Hammocks; fine gold chains; jewelry of every
description; diamonds, and numerous other arti-

cles.
Very fine double barrel duck guns, breech loading; carbines; revolving rifles: fine Eaglish rifles; revolvers. &c. TOBACCO AND SEGARS. TOBACCO AND SECARS.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—Dark heavy Kentucky Tobacco, suitable for shipping, in store and for sale by GEORGE ALKINS, 10 and 12 South Delaware avenue.

DENNSYLVANIA SEED LEAF TOBACUO.—114 Cases Pennsylvania Seed Leaf Tobacco, Wrappers and Fillers, and Old Cavendish for sale by GEORGE ALKIN'S, 10 and 12 South Delaware Avenue.

3229

Ware Avenue.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—
THE FIRST ARRIVAL SINCE THE WAR
BROKE OUT.—35 boxes superior sweet immps
just received from Norfolk, now landing from
schooser Florence, and for sale by
THOMAS WEBSTER, JE.,
General Agent Union Steamship Company,
14 North Delaware avenue. vare Avenue.

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AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

T. HAZELL, AUUTIONEER.—IMPORTONE TANT POSITIVE SALE OF OVER SCO. 000 WORTH HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24th, and following days, until the whole is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 5 PLATT street, New York, (by order of Messrs. C. W. Scofield & Oo. who are declining the Hardware branch in their business). The entire stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Cutlery &c. contained in said store, comprising a large and general assortment of desirable goods, all of which will positively be sold. Terms of sale. Cash, in bankable funds. Catalogues will be ready on Friday, 19th inst., and can be had on application to the auctioners.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, fello-10th 62 Liberty street, New York.

James A. Freeman, Auotioneer, New 1016.

No. 422 WALNUT street, above Fourth.

REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 16. This sale will include

This sale will include—

STOCKS.

BOHEMIAN MINING STOCKS.

2 shares stock Bohemian Mining Company.

173 ACRES, MONTGOMERY CO—The valuable farm of 173 acres, with extensive improvements, tenant-house, and out-buildings, Montgomery county, 19 miles from Philadelphia, 10 miles from Norristown, 3 miles from two stations on the North Penn. Railroad. Sale absolute, by order of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county. Estate of Peter Wager, dec'd.

IRREDEEMABLE GROUFD RENTS—One of \$55 per annum, out of a lot 15th, above Parrisk sts, 15% by 83 feet, well secured.

One of \$50 per annum, out of a lot Ogden st, east of 15th st, 16 by 50 feet. Well secured.

4 DWELLINGS, COATES ST—Nos. 1329, 1331, 1333 and 1337 Coates st, each 17 feet 9 inches front by 86 feet deep to a 4 feet eller of which there here 1333 and 1337 Coates st, each 17 feet 9 inches front by 80 feet deep to a 4 feet alley, of which they have the privilege. Will be sold separately. \$1,500 to remain on each bouse The privilege.

Temain on each house.

DRINKER'S ALLEY—Three story brick house and lot, 14 feet 7% inches by 37 feet deep. Sale

137 N. 2D ST—Valuable store property, 19 feet 2 inches front, 119 feet deep to an 8 feet alley leading into Elfreth's alley, of which it has the privilege. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Bankson Toylor, dec'd.

135 ELFRETH'S ALLEY—A lot of ground and dwelling thereon, 26 feet front and 40 feet 1% indeep (including on the side an 8 feet alley, to be left open at least 12 feet high). Orphans' Court Sale—Same Estate.

122 RACE ST—A genteel dwelling and lot, 29 by 76% feet, and a lot on the rear 51 feet 2 inches by 35 feet 4 inches. Orphans' Court Sale—Same Estate.
124 RACE ST.—Three story brick dwelling and lot, 15 by 76% feet deep. Orphans' Court Sale...

lot, 15 by 76% feet deep. Orphans' Court Sale—Same Estate.
VALUABLE PROPERTY. DRINKER'S ALLEY—A stable, with three small houses, and lot, 87 feet 1% inches front and 37 feet 5 inches deep.—Orphans' Court Sale—Same Estate.
GROUND RENT, 3150—A well secured irredeemable rent out a lot Ridge avenue and Wallace sts, 50 by 233 feet. Orphans' Court Sale—Same Estate.
MANAYUNK PROPERTY—A lot with 7 stone and frame houses, Male street, Manayunk, 115 feet 7 inches front, 14 feet deep to the canal, being 75 feet deep on the east line. Sale absolute.
MANAYUNK PROPERTY—The property adjoining the above on Main street with a two-story frame house thereon; lot 31% by 50 feet to the canal. Sale absolute.
MANAYUNK PROPERTY—Also, the pro-

ale absolute.

MANAYUNK PROPERTY—Also, the promany of the above, with a two story stone house; lot 20 feet 2 inches front by about 50 feet deep to the canal. Sale absolute.

FRANKFORD PROPERTY—A two-story brick house and about three-quarters of an acre of land, on Frankford road, above Ann st, 100 feet front and 300 feet deep to Waterloo st; fruit trees, &c., stable, carriage house, tenant-house, &c. 83,000 may remain.

Administrator's Sale, 121 North Eleventh street, HOUSEHOLD FULNITURE, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. ON MONDAY MORNING, ON MONDAY MORNING,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold, by order of the administrator, at No. 121 North Eleventh street, the superior furniture of a gentleman deceased, comprising chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

den st, west of 11th st.
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 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. MYERS & OC.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 22 and 24 MARKET street, corest of Bank.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1100 PACKAGES
BOOTS. SHOES. BROGANS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, without reserve, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, about 1100 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Baimroais, Cavairy Boots, Gwm Shoes, &c., &c., of City and Eastern manufacture, embracing a fresh and prime assortment of desirable articles, for men, women and children.

men, women and children. In desirable articles, for Men, women and children.

N. B.—Samples with catalogues early on the morning of sale LARGE PEREMPTORY SAI PEAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, &c. We will hold a large sale of British, German,

We will hold a large sale of British, Gorman, French and American Dry Goods, by catalogue, en FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT and part for cash, ON THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, commencing at precisely 10 o'clock comprising 700 PACKAGES AND LOTS of British, German, French, India and American Dry Goods, embracing a large, full hnd fresh agroutment Woolen, Worsted, Linen, Cotton and Silk Goods, for city and country sales.

N. B.—Samples of the same will be arranged for examination, with catalogues, early on the mornexamination, with catalogues, early on the morn-ing of the sale, when dealers will find it to their

LARGE ATTRACTIVE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF SOFT HATS.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, ON FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19.—At 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, 575 cases men's and boys' soft hats, including every variety of shape, quality, colors and style, recently manufactured for spring sales, to which we invite the attention of dealers, as the sale will be peremptory.

N. B.—Samples with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

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

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 914 CHESTNUT street, above Ninth.
Thomas Birch & Son will give their personal attention to the sale of Furniture at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, hold sales of furniture every FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at their spacious Warercoms, No. 914 Chestnut street.

FURNESS BRINLEY & OO., Nos. 615
OHESTNUT and 612 JAYNE street.
POSTPONEMENT.
Our first sale of Spring Goods is postponed until

Our first sale of Spring Goods is postponed until February 16th.
Fibrt Large Package Sale or Spring DRY GOODS, AT OUR NEW STORE, 615
CHESTNUT AND 612 JAYNE ST.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16,
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 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, sheetings, &c., &c.

ings, &c., &e.
LINEN DRILLS AND MARSEILLES VESTINGS, FOR MERCHANT TAILORS.

INGS, FOR MERCHANT TAILORS.

150 pieces French fancy linen drills.
200 do do fig'k Marseilles vestings.

London fine valencia fancy silk vestings.

LINEN DAMASK.

brown linen drills.

-4-4 and 3-4 fine bley linens.

-7-4 to 10-4 brown linen damask.

BLACK ITALIAN SEWING SILK.

BLACK ITALIAN SEWING SILK.
20 cases superior black Italian sewing silk.
SILK NEOK TIES.
An invoice of tancy and black silk neck ties.
DAMAGED DRY GOODS FOR CASH.
ON TUESDAY.
Feb. 16th. for cash, a large invoice of domestic dry goods, slightly damaged at a late fire; consisting of—Brown and bleached muslins, tweeds, actionades, jeans, indigo blue checks, prints, fannels, mouslin de laines, printed drills, woolen half hose. &c.

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DR. FINE, PRACTICAL DENTIST
for the last twenty years, 419 VINE Street,
below Third, inserts the most beautiful TEETH of
the age, mounted on fine Gold, Platina, Silver,
vulcanite, Coralite, Amber, &c., at prices for
neat and substantial work, more reasonable than
any Dentist in this city or State. Teeth plugged
to last for life. Artificial Teeth repaired to sait.
No pain in extracting. All work warranted to fit.
Baterence, bestmilles fa de29-3m3

CET YOUR STAMPING, BRAIDING, EM-BROIDERY and Tambouring done at CAMERON'S, 228 North EIGHTH street and 508 South SIXTH street.

Ledies' under-clothing in stock and madel to order. Tucking neatly done to order. fe3-2m\*

OTTON SAIL DUCK, COTTON CANVAS, OF OTTON SAIL DUCK, COTTON CANVAS, Of of every weight, from one to two feet wide, all numbers; heavy and light RAVENS DUCK ASHLAND TOPSAIL and other Awning Twills. Paper Felting, Sa Twine, &c.

For sale by W. EVERMAN & CO.,

Tor sale by W. EVERMAN & CO.,

there is a state of the factor of the first party of the first property of the first of the firs