XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—The Vice-President submitted the report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance to a resolution of the Senate of the 8th February, information in relation to orders to the Provost Marshals in the States of Kentucky, Dela-

Provost Marshals in the States of Kentacky, Dela-ware, Missonri and Maryland, concerning elec-tions in those States, when it was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution of the Legisla-tine of Iowa in favor of the construction of a mili-tary and wagon road from some point on the west-side of the Missouri river, at or near the mouth of the Niobrara river, in Nebraska Territory, to Gal-latin, in Idaho Territory, Referred to the Com-mittee on Territories.

Mr. Harding introduced a bill in reference to the donation claims in Oregon and Washington Terri-tories. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Lands.

Mr. Lane (Kansas) introduced a bill to amend an act for a grant of lands to Kansas in alternate sections to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs in said State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.
Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to promot enlistments in the army and for other purposes. The motion to recommit the bill was lost. Ayes 14,

nays 20. Mr. Wilson modified his amendment so as to read after the word wife. Gor the woman recognized as Mr. Wilson withdrew the second section of amendment giving compensation to the loyal

amendment giving compensation to the loyal owners.

Mr. Bayis offered an amendment, providing that the United States District Courts should appoint-three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to make a just valuation and award to loyal owners for slaves set free under the bill. Mr. Davis said it was a plainly written provision of the Constitution, and every State had a similar provision, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. This bill proposed to take the wife and children of every slave mustered into the service, not only without any just compensation, but without any compensation at all. He would ask, was there ever a more flagrant violation of the Constitution than that by a legislative body?

grant violation of the Constitution than that by a legislative body?
He supposed that the average family of a slave would be a wife and three children. Their price would be sixteen hundred dollars; and, with the husband, twenty-four hundred dollars; yet here it is proposed to take this property without any compensation whatever. Suppose all the horses of the Northwest had been taken as the negroes of the lovel horder States are proposed to be, would the loyal border States are proposed to be, would the Northwest submit to it? No, sir. They would the Northwest submit to it? No, sir. They would have resisted. It would have been considered injustice; and it would have been their right to resist until a just compensation was afforded. The Government was not entitled to this property until a just compensation had been made for it.

Mr. Doolittle said that Congress had no interests in property taken. When we did take private property for public uses we must pay for it or provide the large means by which the party cowing in property taken. When we did take private property for public uses we must pay for it or provide the legal means by which the party owning it may receive payment. It was not neces ary that the money should be paid down, but that the parties should have an assurance of the payment. If the legislative power in the exercise of the sovereign right of dominion in behalf of the people whom they represent, choose to assume the power to estimate the value of property; they can do so. He maintained that there was no violation of the Constitution. This Congress assumed the power when it abolished slavery in the District of Columbia. Could an agent do what we cannot do ourselves? That would make the creature above the Creator?

Creator?
Mr. Davis said the Senator's argument was, in Mr. Davis said the Senator's argument was, in his epinion whipping the devit round the stump. It assumes that Dongress may do in position what it may do by its agents. He assumes, furthermore, that Congress is not a party to fhis transaction for taking private property for public uses. The power of Congress in this respect was restricted by the Constitution so as not to conflict with the laws established by the State Governments, otherwise, we had a government of unlimited powers. If Congress has power to establish these agencies let them assess damages through them. Let the Provost-Marshal assess the value of the property taken under the amendment which of the property taken under the amendment which he had effected. Every proceeding was a quasi judicial action before the Courts, capable of being appealed. Mr. Davis denied that Congress had any power to assess the value of private property judicial action before the Courts, capable of being appealed. Mr. Davis denieds that Congress had any power to assess the value of private property taken for public use. He thought that this bill violated all the settled principles of common law, Magna Charta, and the decisions of the highest courts. Assuming that the number of soldiers in Kentucky liable to be enlisted was ten thousand, and allowing a wife and three children to each slave, it would take forty thousand from Kentucky, without making any law of compensation whatever. Was it strange that he, a Representative from Kentucky, with one hundred and fifty thousand slaves, should make his vehement protest against such legislation as that now proposed? He would be false to his nature and instincts, if he did not do so. If gentlemen on the other side would practice the precepts of the golden rule, and place themselves in his position, they would form the same conclusions.

In conclusion, Mr. Davis said he believed that, if the press of the country were left free, much of the error of the times would be overthrown, and our institutions longer preserved. He would desire to see our courts relieved from provost marshal and military surveillance. Unless this was the case there was an end of constitutional liberty in the land.

Mr. Wilkinson said he favored the original bill,

in the land.

Mr. Wilkinson said he favored the original bill, because he was not only in favor of employing all the slaves who would be mustered into our armies, for the purpose of removing the burdens of this war from the shoulders of the young white men of our country but he also favored it because he believed to would not be emparation of slaves everyfrom the shoulders of the young white men of our country but he also favored it because he believed it would work the emascipation of slaves everywhere. He believed the people had settled down upon the conviction that their government was not only to be one government, but was also to be a free government; that when this war shall have ended slavery will have ended also. That there will be no slaveholding tyrants to rule the political affairs of this nation, or none of that influence left to destroy the peace and happines of this people. He would not stop now to inquire whether this measure was constitutional or unconstitutional. The question with him was, and the only question, does the great law of necessity, that law which the Senator of Maryland specks of as the higher law, the law above the Constitution, require or justify it? He believed it did. He argued that Congress, in enacting measures for carrying on the war for the maintenance of the government, had the power to free every slave in the land. He said that a slave is a person and not property within the meaning of the Constitution, and, being a person, he owed his first allegiance to the government, and the government has the right to call for and accept his services without any compensation to the person who claimed that service by virtue of the local law of a particular State, in the same manner and to the same extent as it takes the apprentice without compensation to the person to whom he is bound.

He regarded it as his first and highest duty, by his voice and by his yote, while this wal lasted, to

manner and to the same extent as it takes the apprentice without compensation to the person to whom he is bound.

He regarded it as his first and highest duty, by his voice and by his vote, while this wan lasted, to strike directly at the institution of slavery, especially since, while so striking, we not only weaken our enemy but raise men to fill up our armies. He would free every slave in the land, whether ne was claimed by a rebel or a loyal person. It is not only our right, but our duty, to knock off the shackle from every limb, and let the bond go free. God and humanity demand it. He defended the President from the charge made by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) of backwardness in meeting and dealing with the question of emancipation, and the employment of slaves in our armies. He said such attacks came with a very poor grace from one who only a short time ago spoke, moved and voted in favor of sending soidiers who had persled their lives in helping to put down the rebellion back to slavery as the compensation a Christian nation would give to those who went out to fight her battles.

It was owing to the position taken by the honorable Senator himself that we lost the election in Ohio last fall, rather than to the backwardness of the President, who was then far in advance of the Senator and those who veted with him upon this question. He sustained the President's proclamation, and said the President, as Commander in chief, had the power, by proclamation, not only to free the slaves, but to strike at the institution itself. The freedom of the slaves in the territory to which the proclamation applied has become an accomplished tact. The President cannot abrogate or modify his proclamation. He can free the slaves, but he cannot make slaves of freemen.

The Senate them went into Executive session,

slaves, but he cannot make slaves of freemen. The Senate then went into Executive session,

and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The HOUSE CONCURRED in the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill, increasing the pay of Cadets to that of Midshipmen, namely, 580 per month. the pay of Cadets to that of Midshipmen, namely, \$40 per month.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) approved of the amendment, and expressed the hope that the distinction between these two classes of children of the Government may be removed. West Point is the elder of the two, and certainly has given ample proof to the country of the advantage of such a military school. The most narrow-minded prejudices against West Point cannot find any just ground of epposition to this simple act of justice and equality; besides, a plan has been recently proposed, in the city of New York, which will eventually spread its influence over the whole country, by which the cadet appointments are to be given to scholars in our public schools, thus opening the line of promotion to the humblest child in our midst, any of whom may have capacity of mind and body equal to the duties of the military career.

Another amendment was concurred in as amend-Another amendment was concurred in as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means, that for one year from the 1st of July next an additional cadet for each district shall be appointed as now provided by law.

cadet for each district shall be appointed as now provided by law.

The House passed the Senate bill giving indemnity to the owners of the French bark La Manche, illegally seized by the blockading squadron.

Mr. Rice (Mbss.) introduced a bill for the education of engineers and naval constructors at the Naval Academy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of legislation equalizing military and naval pensions.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Kernan (N. Y.) offered an amendment, providing that no part of the money appropriated for rimy transportation shall be expended for the transportation of civilians employed in departments of the Government, to or from their homes, at the public expense.

at the public expense.

Mr. Kernan stated, as a reason for offering the Mr. Kernan stated, as a reason for offering the amendment, that he had been informed that thousands had been transported over the railroads to vote in the Pennsy vania elections. Committees had been appointed to ascertain how clerks and other povernment employes would vote and if they indicated that they would vote the Republican ticket, they were conveyed thither at the public expense. itic expense.

Mr Stephens (Pa.) said there was no necessity

for the amendment, unless its design was to imply censure. The bill did not authorize any such ex penditure. The transportation pertained to the military. The gentleman was evidently misled, illitary. The gentleman was evidently misled, he (Mr. Stevens) knew the information was not rrect. The gentleman might hunt through all e departments, and he could not find a single se. He was aware that, so far as Pennsylvania. he departments, and he could not not a single sease. He was aware that, so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, transportation was paid for either by the voters themselves or their friends. The money was not taken from the Treasury.

Mr. Kernan said he obtained his information from a cierk in the transportation department, who gave him founderstand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He old not make the statement of his own knowledge.

dge. Mr. Stevens replied he did not believe such a landerous rumor should go forth unnoticed, and le pledged himself to introduce a resolution to re er the investigation to the Committee on the Con duct of the War.
Mr. Kernan could not as the gentleman had de-manded, give the name of his author. If a com-mittee should be insututed to examine into the sub-

ject he would name witnesses.

Mr. Stevens—A Committee on the Conduct of the War has already been raised. I call on the gentleman, as a man of honer, to give the name of his author. I pronounce the whole thing. Mr. Kernan—I cannot say the statement is true, but repeat what I heard. Give me any other than a whitewashing committee and i will furnish

Mr. Stevens—If the gentleman will not give the

Mr. Stevens—If the gentleman will not give the name of his informant, I will hold him responsible for the calumny, and so will the country. The administration cannot be scandalized in this way. It cannot be excused, unless the gentleman gives his authority, and deserves the severest censure. I again call upon the gentleman to furnish the name of his informant.

Mr. Kernan would not be placed in a false position. He said information led him to believe the charge to be true. Let a fair committee be appointed to inquire at whose expense the transportation was paid. If the charge did not prove true no man would be more ready than himself to say he was misled. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knew very well that the clerk, if his name should be exposed, would be subjected to great persecution.

mr. Sievens replied, there would be no persecution.

Mr. Sievens replied, there would be no persecution when a man told the truth, but the liar and perjurer would be punished. It did not become the gentleman to remark that the Committee on the Conduct of the War would not act impartially. The charge came to his astonishment from that quarter. Unless the name of the informant begiven the charge must be put down as a slander. quarter. Unless the name of the informant be given, the charge must be put down as a slander. Mr. Harris (Md). did not believe the Administration to be incapable of doing what it was charged with. An investigation should be made to ascertain the facts in the case. Who, he asked, fur-

with An investigation should be made to ascertain the facts in the case. Who, he asked, furnished transportation for the women and children of negro soldiers stolen from St. Mary's county! Government vessels came and robbed the citizens there of their property.

Mr. Stevens—I call the gentleman to order. He is getting an issue with one of these women. [Laughter.]

Mr Harris, reeuming, said that there was no law for such robbery by the infamous General Butler. He believed a Government that sanctioned such robbery could be guilty of any crime. Mr. Kelley (Pa) would say, to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Kernan) that the Government had not sent any voters to Philadelphia or the State of Pennsylvania. The people knew the great issue involved in the recent elections. They knew our armies in the field were either to be sustained by the patriots at home or overthrown by a willy foe in the rear, and they did not mean that the results of three years of bloody war should be lost for the want of the expenditure of a few tens of thousands of dollars. They knew the Gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party, Judge Woodward, who was one of the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, had expressed his entire sympathy which he Said the division of the discussion, in which he said the division of the country should be made on the northern side of

Penns Ivania.
Mr. Stiles (Pa.) wished to know where such a Mr. Stiles (Pa.) wished to know where such a declaration was made.
Mr. Kelley replied, in the Supreme Court room, to the bar of Chester and Delaware counties.
Mr. Stiles asked on what occasion.
Mr. Kelley—It was in a conversation between the Judge and the bar, before the opening of a case, and while they were writing.
Mr. Stiles—Does not my colleague know the slander was refuted!

case, and while they were writing.

Nir. Stiles—Does not my colleague know the slander was refuted?

Mr. Kelley—No.

Mr. Stiles—Do you not know that the statement has been pronounced entirely untrue!

Mr. Kelley called upon his colleague who represents the Delaware district to say whether the Messrs. Darlington did not hear Judge Woodward make the remark from the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) felt himself bound, after this appeal to say what he both saw and heard. His colleague was mistaken in a fact. It was not from the bench nor during the argument of a case; it was before the trial list was called. He had never seen the statement denied, nor did he think it would be denied in the State of Pennsylvania. He held himself responsible. He had proffered witnesses. He could not precisely remember the time the conversation took place, but it was before any outbreak, and before any State had seceeded. The common talk was as to what things were going to be. The conversation was in the Supreme Court room and without secrecy. Judge Woodward said if there was to be a division between the North and the South, he wanted the dividing line to be north of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelley repeated his assertion, qualifying it as far as had been explained by his colleague, that Judge Woodward did make the remark and no man who valued his character for veracity would contradict it. He asked the gentleman from New York to indicate the name of the employe who had thus uttered a slander, and was trying to bring the Government into disrepute among the loyal people. He cast back his aspersions on the city and State which he had the honor in part to represent.

Mr. Stiles (Pa.) said it appears the conversation took place before any State had seceded, and long before the war. He would say to his colleague, this slander had been repeated all over the commonwealth, and as often refuted. Did not his colleague know it was denied through the public press and by Judge Woodward himself! He would assert, on undoubted authority, that a fund for e

for electioneering purposes was raised in Philadelphia, by contractors under the Government, one of whom paid \$2500. The fund was wholly made up by contractors who are plundering the Mr. Kelley asked whether his colleague would deny that Judge Woodward ever used the language.
Mr. Stiles replied that it was immaterial, for if

Mr. Stiles replied that it was immaterial, 101 in he did it was before hostilities had broken out. Besides, it was in private conversation, and was not dissented from by the gentlemen who were present at the time. It was made as to the contingency of separation.

Mr. Broomall remarked that he was mistaken in

Mr. Broomall remarked that he was mistaken in saying the declaration was received without a word of dissent. More than one dissented, and with a considerable degree of warmth. William Darlingtor, of West Chester, did so.

Mr Stilessaid—Did my colleague join in the publication of what was said?

Mr. Broomall—I never published anything except on the stump, and I never saw any denial of the truth of the statement.

Mr. Ftiles—Then you never read the papers.

Mr. Mallory asked the gentleman where Jndge Woodward wanted the dividing line? Might it not be that he wanted the northern line to be Canada? [Laughter.]

[Laughter.]
[It was an indefinite sort of conversation.]
Mr. Stevens said, Judge Wooodward wanted to
go with you, and you ought to thank him for it.
Mr. Broomall said, Judge Woodward did not
want the Canada line, and did not wish to be assorted with Yankees. He entertained opinions sorted with Yankees. He entertained opinions similar to those of the gentleman from Kentucky. Mr. Mallery replied, he had never expressed a disrespectful opinion of Yankees, and he defied the gentleman to lay his finger on the proof.

Mr. Broomall was glad to be corrected, and to hear that the gentleman differed from Judge Woodward.

ward. Mr. Mallory simply denied that he had ever exward.

Mr. Mallory simply denied that he had ever expressed an opinion in concurrence with Judge Woodward as to the Yankees. The gentleman had no right to impute such a feeling to him.

Mr. Broomall said that General McClellan and Judge Woodward were in political accord.

Mr. Mallory replied that if General McClellan agreed with Judge Woodward that should also be a reason why he should agree with him.

Mr. Stiles said, if this elander was not refuted during the canvass it was because it was not thought worth denying. If the government did not furnish transportation to persons to go home to control the elections, the amendment could do no harm. He did not know that thirty thousand more votes were cast at that election than in any previous one.

Mr. Gooch (Mass.), a member of the Committee.

votes were cast at that election than in any previous one.

Mr. Gooch (Mass.), a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said he had been informed by gentiemen having charge of the civilians who went to New Hampshire to vote, that not a single dollar was paid by the Government for transportation. Every civilian going thither paid his own expenses, or if they were unable to do so provision was made by their friends. He understood the gentleman from New York (Mr. Kernan) to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a white-washing Committee.

Mr. Kernan explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to see the subject sent to a whit-- washing committee. He did not refer to the Committee on committee. He did not refer to the Committee on the Conduct of the War in a dierespectful sense. Mr. Gooch remarked the gentleman had as much authority for charging that private transportation was paid for by the Government as he had for stigmatizing the Committee on the Conduct of the War as a white-washing committee. He had no authority for either. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had proposed to refer the subject to the Committee and not asked that the subject be sent to it for investigation.

committee had not asked that the subject be sear we it for my estigation.

The gentleman from New York, without a particle of proof, charged indirectly—which was the meanest kind of a charge—that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, is a whitewashing committee on the conduct of the war, is a whitewashing committee on the conduct of the war, is a whitewashing committee on the war.

meanest kind of a charge—that the Committee of the Conduct of the War, is a whitewashing committee. The gentlemen's explanation, instead of helping, had hurt him.

Mr. Kernan reminded the gentleman that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Btair), who had charged corruption on the Treasury Department, as to trade and traffic, said he could prove his altegations to be true if the House would give him a committee. This was refused, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The gentleman from Missouri had said he wished to see how many would stand up for the whitewashing committee. When a proposition referred to its friend it was always understood it was to be sent to the whitewashing committee.

Mr. Gooch replied if he had been present on that occasion he should have made the same point on the gentleman from Missouri. If the geatleman takes the gentleman from Eissouri as an authority he is following a bad example. he is following a bad example.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) maintained his colleagu was entitled to an investigation of certain frau

mr. Changer (Mr. 1) intained this contains was entitled to an investigation of certain fraudulent and improper transactions, and sought nothing more than what was proper. He was met on the threshold of the inquiry by assertions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania of frands and slavder—yes, by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who never failed to vent his ill humar and sneers on others. Instead of a full investigation, the other side of the House wanted to smooth the matter over and thus cover up their deeds of wrong, which they dare not bring to the light. Mr. Miller (Pa.) expressed his surprise tha Judge Woodward should be assailed, and that the stale slander should be repeated. He now proposed to put his colleague (Mr. Kelly) in contrast with Judge Woodward, and caused to be read an abstract from a copy of the Pennsylvanian, of 1851, in which Mr. Kelley was called a traitorous gentleman, and branded with the guilt of shameless in consistency and hypocricy; and turther, that theman; and branded with the guilt of state that in consistency and hypocricy; and further. that when Mr. Kelleybec me Judge, he forgot the hands that raised him to power, and was a noisy and impudent declaimer. This, added Mr. Miller, was the language of Colonel Forney, the Secretary of the United States Senate, now the editor of the

was the language of Colonel Forney, the Secretary of the United Sta'es Sensite, now the editor of the great Administration court journal. That was what Forney thought then. God only knew what he thought now. In conclusion he said it was a matter of notoriety that many persons were sent tome to vote. The presence of so many soldiers could be accounted for our no other theory than they they were sent to their homes at the expense of the Government.

Mr. Kelley said that his colleague's lament of lather, who was his friend in the campaign of 1s.1. opposed his acts and congratulated him when receiving a majority of 10,000 votes in spite of the slander. The author of the slander which his colleague read was Robert Tyter, the present register of the confederate treasury. This was the first open acknowledgment of complicity with such rebels. He repeated he received 10,000 majority, and he would let the people of Philadelphia refute the slander which had been reproduced here. duced here.
The amendment was in keeping with Tyler'

slanders. It was a blow aimed at the wounded and dying to prevent civilians from proceeding to administer to their necessities. He was on the field of Antietam, with other civilians. There was only one conveyance to the field, and that was in possession of the government. This amendment would exclude from the field plous men and others who sought to soothe the wounded and dying. It was a blow, the most open yet made at our armies. The author of the charge that civilians were transported home at public expense to yote had whispered the words of a craven scounderl, fearing to speak openly for fear of the infamy which must be coupled with his name.

Mr. Kernan's amendment was after further proceedings rejected—years 42, mays 63.

ceedings rejected—yeas 42, hays 63.

Mr. Harding (Ky.) offered an amendment, that no part of the money appropriated by the bill shall be applied or used for the purpose of raising negro troops or paying the negro soldiers now in arms. When the committee rose this amendment was voted when the committee rose his amendment was total on and rejected—yeas 12, nays St.
YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Harding, Harrington, Harris (Md.), Long, Mallory, Marcy, Miller (Pa.), Morrison, Rangall (Pa.), Rollins (Mo.), Ross, Stiles, Stuart,

Mr. Dawson offered an amendment to pay the ected.
The Army Appropriation bill was then passed nearly as it was reported, and the House at 4.30 P. M., adjourned.

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- cases brown and bleached muslins.
- cases tancy cottonades.
- cases jeans and mixtures.
- cases Saxony dress goods.
- cases fancy lawns and jaconets.
- cases poplins and mozambiques.
- cases alocy reps and poil de chevres.
- cases de beje and mous de laines.
- cases silk alpacas.

- cases brown and bleached muslins.

- cases silk alpacas. LINEN GOODS. ON THURSDAY, March 24 UN THURSDAY, March 21,
Will be sold:
— pieces 7.4 and 8.4 Barnsley damasks.
— pieces white and brown damasks and cloths
— pieces damas; and buck to wels.

 pieces disper and plain towels.
 pieces bleached and brown linen hucks. — pieces elastic canvas.
— dozens % and % linen cambulc handkerchiefs
TAILORING GOO S.
On THURSDAY, March 24,

Will be sold:
About 325 pieces woolens, viz:
— pieces Hegian and French broadcloths.
— pieces English black cap and cloak cloths.
— pieces English meltons.
— pieces English meltons.
— pieces black doeskins.
— pieces black doeskins.
— pieces black and fancy satinets.
Also, black satin and fancy silk vestings, serges, velvets, hosiery, gloves, spool cottons, patent thread, silk cravats and ties, hoop and balmoral skirts, shits and drawers. linen bosoms, buttons, cotton handkerchiefs, woolen, thibet and stella shawls, fancy articles, &c., &c.
Also, stock of American dry goods for cash.

POSITIVE SALE OF ENGLISH VELVET, BRUSSLLS, THREEPLY INGRAIN AND VENITIAN CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ON FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25,

ON FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, At 10% o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on FOUR MONTHS OREDIT, Pieces rich velvet, Brussels, threeply, superfine and fine ingrain, Ventian, hemp and list carpetings, Canton mattings, &c., embracing a choice asseament of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH.
INDIA, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY
GOODS, &c., FOR SPRING SALES.
ON MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, ON MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, At 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, about 750 PACKAGES AND LOTS of French, India, German and British Dry Gocds, &c., embracing a large and choice assortment of fancy and staple articles, in silk, worsted, woolen, linen and cotton fabrics.

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.

Ing of the sale, when dealers will find it wither interest to attend.

FURNESS. BRINLEY & CO.. Nos. 511
CHESTNUT and 612 JAYNE street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
FRENCH GOODS.
Of the importation of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25,
Commercing at 10 o'clock, we shall sell on four months' credit, a large and attractive assortment of French Goods, of this favorite importation, comprising Lupin's Shawls, D'ess Goods, Black and Fancy Silks, &c., in great variety.

COTT & STEWART, AUCTIONEERS
622 CHESTNUT and 615 SANSOM street.
PEREMPTORY SALE WHITE GRANITE
WARE.
ON THURSDAY MORNING,
21th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, we will sell by catalogue, 500 open 12ts of white granite ware,

24th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, we will sell by catalogue, 500 open 12ts of white granite ware, comprising dinner, tea and toilet setts, dishes, nappies, jugs. &c., just landed.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

Also, on Thursday moraing, 25th inst., by order of administrators, balance of stock of white granite and C. C. Ware

Catalogues ready on marning of sale.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

LARGE SALE OF STRAW GOODS, ABTIFICIALS, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25,
At 10 o'clock, precisely, we will sell by caralogue, about 400 cases fresh straw goods, comprising—Braid, mixed hair, tan, Manilla, glace, and have bonnets, rydals, turbans, hods. pedal and hair bonnets, rydals, turbans, hoods, bats, &c. ABTIFICIALS.

Also, 200 cartons line artificials, buds, &c.,

suitable for Springsales.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, ON FRIDAY MORNING,
25th inst, at 10 o' clock, about 150 cases and cartons men's and boys' boots, shoes, brogans, ladies'
and misses' kip, goat, and lace balmorals, boots,
slippers, &c.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

SCOTT & STEWART, Auctioneers, will give their personal attention to sales of MERCHAM-DISE and WARES of all descriptions. Furniture of parties removing or breaking up Houss-keeping, on the premises of the owners, or at their elegant and spacious Salesrooms, Nos. 622 Chestnut Street and 615 Sansom street.

DRUGS. CHLORODYNE.—The new English Anodyne and Anti-spasmodic. We have just received an invoice of Hegeman & Co.'s Chlorodyne, which we will furnish to the trade at reasonable prices.

E. FARVIN & CO., Druggists, mb21-51*

N. E. cor. Eighteenth and Vine.

mh21-61* N. E. cor. Eighteenth and Vine.

The Sharman Sharman

THE NEW "PILE PIPE."—A SIMPLE, cleanly and portable contrivance for the application of unguents to the internal surface of the rectum. Sold by HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1418 Chestnut street. PINE VIOLET POMADE.—AN INVOICE of freshly imported Marrow Pomade sweetly scented with Violets, in 50 cent jars. HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 Chestnut street.

BETHLEHEM CATMEAL by the pound or keg_fresh every week. HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 CHESTNUT street. LOST.

T OST-A CERTIFICATE of 5 per Cent. Loan CST—A CERTIFICATE of 5 per Cent. Loan

Loan of State of Pennsylvania, for Selfe 65, dated

March 12th, 1830, No. 754, in name of WILLIAM

MEREDITH. 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 \$9^2 d Certificates.

ELI K. PRICE,

No. 811 Arch street

CAST OFF OLOTHIM G in demand from \$1 to \$5 for Pants, from \$2 to \$15 for Coats, from \$5 to \$35 for Silk Dresses, and other goods in proportion. Also the lighest price paid for Carpets Call or address A. D. ANCONA, \$30 SOUTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER,
No. 422 Walnut street, above Fourth.
COMMERCIAL BANK STOOK.
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange,
54 shares stock in the Commercial Bank.
2 do: do. Commenwealth Bank. 2 do. do. Commonwealth Bank.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 30. hissale will include: GERMANTOWN ROAD—A two-story brick house and lot, above Cumberland st., 18 by 120 feet to Tyson st. Subject to \$22 50 ground rent. Orphan' Court Sale—Estate of James Rooney, dec'd. GERMANTOWN ROAD—A three-story brick house and lot, adjoining the above, 36 by 120 fee to Tyson st. 845 ground rent. Orphane Cour Sale—Same Estate. Sale—Same Estate.

458 MARSHALL ST—Genteel two-story brick residence, below Button wood st. and lot, 27 by Effect. Orphans' Court Sale-Estate of John Minyle, dec'd.
24TH ST-Store and dwelling, with 4 three-

24TH ST-Store and dwelling, with 4 three-story brick houses on the rear, and lot, below Wainut st, 20 by 119 feet along Caldwell to Cope st; 3 fronts. Peremptory Sale by order of Heirs-Estate of Roger Mci ouald, dec'd.
WEST PHILADELPHIA- A three story brick house and lot, S. W. corner 42d and Pine sts, 110 feet on Pine, 62 feet on 42d st.
ADJOINING-4 building lots on Pine st. adjoining, each 30 by from 95 to 130 feet deep. One lot adjoining on Pine st, 141 feet front and from 124 feet upwards deep. 101 adjoining on Fine st, 141 feet front and from 124 feet upwards deep.
1231 CREASE ST.—Two-story brick house and lot, between Girard avenue and Thompson st, 15 by 95 feet to an alley, of which it has the privilege.

Peremptory Sale.

Peremptory Sale.

MARKET ST—A valuable let, south side, east of 22d, 22 by 125 feet deep to Ash st. Peremptory Sale. olizzu, 22 by 125 teet deep to Ash st. Peremptory Sale.

1215 WALLIACE ST-A lot of ground, with stable and dwelling, N. W. corner of Orange st, 36 by 80 feet. S81 ground rent. Orphans' Court Sale-Estate of Michael C. Deitz, dec'd.

1340 N. 11TH ST-A three-story brick dwelling, below Master st, 16 by 100 feet. \$72 ground rent. Orphans' Court Sale Estate of Piersons minors. OALLOWHILL ST. WHARF-A valuable lot of ground, S. W. corner of Delaware avenue, 52% feet and 49 feet 2% inches. Orphans' Court Sale-Estate of Thomas G. Hastem. dec'd.

ADJOINING-A valuable lot, south side of

ALJOINING—A valuable lot, south sides of Callowhill st, cust of Wa er st, 32 feet 5% infines front and about 50 feet deep. Orphans' Cour. Sale—Same Estate Same Estate

727 SOUTH 3D ST—Frame house and lot, below Shippen st, 16 by 66 feet deep. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Stephen Sipplen, dee'd.

4,000 ACRES, MONROE CO—In different tracts, 12 miles from Stroudsburg; well timbered; near two railroads.

40 ACRES, MONTGOMERY CO—A good farm, in Plymouth, with two-story stone dwelling, barn, spring-house, young orchard, &c Estate of Wm. Galen, dee'd. Sale by order of the Orphans' Court of Montcomery county.

MANAY UNK—Store tavern and lot of ground, Cresson st, 61% feet from Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of James Haugh, dee'd.

1228 THOMPSON ST—Three-story brick dwelling and lot, 16 by 75 feet. S78 ground rent. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Peter Landis, dee'd.

1219 CASS ST—Three-story brick house and lot, 14% by 50 feet. S54 ground rent. Orphans' Court Sale—Same Estate.

2004 PINE ST—Three-story brick house and lot, 14% by 50 feet. S54 ground rent. Orphans' Gourt Sale—Same Estate.

2004 PINE ST—Three-story brick house and lot, 15% by 104 feet to a 30 feet street. S46% ground rent. 727 SOUTH 3D ST—Frame house and lot below

lot, 15% by 104 feet to a 30 feet street. \$46% ground rent. Orphans' Court Sale_Estate of Alexander rent. Urphans' Court Sale-Estate of Alexande Nichols, dec d. 738 MASTER ST-Three story brick cottage, 1

738 MASTER ST—Three story brick cottage, 16 by 55 feet deep to an alley, \$48 ground rent. Executor's Sale—Estate of James P. Ellis, dec'd. 576 N. FRONT ST—Three-story brick house and lot, below Germantown road, 18 by 57% feet. Executor's Sale—Same Estate. 98 N. FRONT ST—Three story brick house and lot, 23 feet 1 inch by 190 feet deep. Executor's Sale—Same Estate. 236 AND 2688 LOCUST ST—Two neat dwellings, each 16 by 80 feet to Stewart st. \$108 ground rent on each. Same Estate. VALUABLE QUARKY—A valuable tract, 1% acres, known as the Cedar Hill Stone Quarry, 316 feet on Shoemaker lane and 260 feet deep. Executor's Sale—Same Estate.

reet of Shoemace I and and 200 feet deep. December 5 Sale—Same Estate.

7TH AND GREEN STS—Valuable business location, 16% feet on Green and 62 feet on 7th street.

Ezecu-or's Sale—Same Estate.

415 PRUNE ST—Desirable dwelling, suitable for a lawyer, 23 by 120 feet. Every modern improvement; will rent for \$600 a year. \$5,000 may remain. emain. QUINCE ST.—A neat Dwelling No. 226, and

Lot below Locust street 15 feet 4 in. front and 76 feet to Manship street, on which is a neat Dwelling, No. 201. Executor's Sale, Estate of Robert itg, No. 201. Executor's Sale, Estate of Robert Perry, deceased.

LOMBARD ST.—A three-story brick House and Lot west of Sixth street, is feet front, 65 feet deep. Orphans' Court Sale, Estate of Luke J. Goins, dec'd. 21TH WARD.—A two and a half story House and Lot south side of Crean Street, southeast of Miller street, 50 feet front by about 200 feet deep. Orphans' Court Sale, same Estate.

1616 and 1618 MARVINE ST.—Two three-story brick Houses, and Lots Below Columbia Avenue,

MARSHALL ST., a two-story brick houses and Lots. Below Columbia Avenue, 15 by 73 feet, 81: ground rent, each sale absolute.

MARSHALL ST., a two-story brick house and lot, with two three-story brick houses in the rear, above Brown street, 17 by 79 feet, 4% inches. 81000 may remain.

BUILDING LOT, Christian st., west of Gray's Ferry road, 16 by 116 feet. 812 ground rent.

BUILDING LOT. Locat street, west of 52d street, 20 by 77 feet 8% inches.

BUILDING LOT. Locate street, west of 52d street, 20 by 77 feet 8% inches.

BUILDING LOT, Seventh, above Tasker st., 15 by 80 feet.

BUILDING LOT, Gerenin, above road, above high estreet, 23d Ward, 26 feet 8 inches by 200 feet. TOWN LOT in Delanco, N. J., 100 by 160 feet. MONROE CO. LAND—A tract of 190 acres in Price township. A tract of 100 acres in Tunkhannock township.

CENTRE CO. LAND—A tract of 433 acres in Dept. Source in Array of 460 acres each. Harris Rush township. 4 tracts of 400 acres each, Harris township.

REAL ESTATE SALE—March 31.

P. M. PROSPECT ST-Two-story stone house and 112 feet 3 inches front and near 300 feet deep. Orphans' Court Sales Estate of Christopher Smyser,

phans' Court Sale-Estate of Christopher Smyser, dec'd.

ADJOINING-Two-story stone house and lot adjoining, 36 feet from by 255 feet deep. Orphans' Court Sale-Same Estate.

PHILIP FORD & CO.. AUUTIONEERS, 525 MARKET and 522 COMMERCE streets.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24.
At 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold by catalogue, for cash, 1.500 cases prime Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Cayalry Boots, &c., of city and Eastern manufacture, embracing a general assortment of goods, to which the attention of buyers is invited.

Open for examination with catalogues early on he morning of sale,

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale,

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Southeast corner SIXTH and RAOE stree s
WATCHES—WATCHES—WATCHES.
At private sale, upwards of 2006 gold and silved watches, at half the usual selling prices. Watch makers, dealers and private purchasers will de well by calling at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Race streets.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

50 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.

Very fine double barrel duck guns, breech loading; carbines; revolving rifles fine English rifles revolvers. &c.

revely his double barted uck game, between the same ing; carbines; revolvers. &c.

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR LESS THAN HALD THE USUAL SELLING PRIOES.

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 Americal 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 epen face Swiss and French patent lever and lepine watches; independent second and double time lever watches; silver quartier English, Swiss and French watches; fine English movements, and numerous other watches.

Very fine English twist double barrel fowilts. and numerous other watches.

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

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 value of the goods will be advanced in anticipation of sale. OONSIGNMENTS of goods of every description solicited for our public sales.

Very fine sewing machines; several superior. Hammocks; fine gold chains; jewelry of every description; diamonds, and numerous other articles. MONEY TO LOAN,

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING.
STEAM PACKING, HOSE, &c.
Engineers and dealers will find a FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c., at the Manufacturer's Head-quarters.

306 Chestnut street, South side.

South side.

South side.

South side.

N. E. We save a NEW and CHEAP ARTIOLA

of GARNEN and PAVEMENT HOSE, ver

cheap, to which the attention of the public is
called.

AUCTION SALES. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 120 and 141 South Fourth street
FURNITURE SALES AT THE AUCTION
STORE. EVERY THURSDAY
Farticular attention given to sales at private
residences, &c. residences, &c.
SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE
at the Exchange, every TUESDAY, at 12 o' clock noon.

***Pandbills of each property issued separately, and on the Saturday previous to each sale less catalogues, in pamphlet form, giving full descrip-

tions.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 29 Orphans' Court Peremptory Sale—Es are of George Esher, dec'd.—Over 28 AURES on the RIDGE ROAD, (opposite the estate sold 27th October last), to be divided and sold in 5 loss | See Lithographic plan. Lithogriphic plan. Frick slay on part of the lots.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Anthony Ruffner, dec'd.—3 LARGE and VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND 21stand 23d Wards, GERMANTOWN ROAD and NICETOWN LANE. Puleskey st, Luz-rne-stand Earr st—about 17 AORES.

For Brick Clay on several of the lots, both estates. Eqecutors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Lydin Hart, dec'd—Valuable Business, Stands.—TWO STORES, north side MARKET street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, with large stables in the rear on Filbert street, Lot.33 by ?06 feet.

Same Estate—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOOASTION—2 desirable properties, 722 and 724 Arch street, with extensive STABLE, Zame street.

Same Litate—VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos 987 and 960 North Front street, 2

street, with extensive STABLE, Zane street.
Same Estate—VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, Nos 967 and 969 North Front street, 2
BRICK DWELLINGS, &c. Lot 101 feet front
and 453 feet deep—Railroad track the entire depth.
HAN DSOME MODERN FOUR-STORY
BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1111 Mount Vernon
street, west of Eleventh street, has all the modera
conveniences—26 feet front.
PHREMPTORY SALE—45, 111 ACRES LAND.
Also, without reserve in lots to suit purchasers
—129 TRACTS OF LAND in the STATE OF
PENNSYLVANIA viz:
23, 742 acres in Lycoming county.
6 100 acres in Linvense county.
4,619 acres in Tioga county.
FSALE ABSOLUTE of the whole 45, 111 acres.
Full particulars in pamphlets, which may be
had now at the auction rooms.
THBEE-SIORY BRICK DWELLING, No.
816 Maple street
GENTFEL THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 407 South Fifth street.
SQUARE OF GROUND, Adams street, Coral
street, Emerald street and Taylor street, 19th
Ward, 374 feet by 150 feet—Four Franks.
Orphans' (ourt Sale.—Estate of William Burris, dec'd.—NEAT DWELLING, Twentieth
street, between Cherry and Race sts.
TWO NEAT THREE-STORY DWELLINGS,
Nos. 914 and 216 Jacoby street.
EANLSOME MOLERN RESIDENCE, No. Nos. 214 and 216 Jacoby street.

HANDSOME MOLERN RESIDENCE, No. 1865 Pine st, west of Eigh eenth st, VEBY VALUABLE LOT, 10% acres. Wheat She fitane, 25th Ward THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2045 Calbarine st, west of Twentisth st. VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, Fifteenth Et. above Oxford et, 116 feet by 1555 feet 20th Ward.
VALUABLE LOT, 4% ACRES, river Schuylkill, Pcint Breeze, adjoining Lafferty's Hotel,
let Ward.
VALUABLE SMALL FARM, 36 acres, river
Delaware, % mile from Holmesburg and Tocony,
23d Ward. 23d Ward.
THREE-STORY BRICK TAVERN AND
DWELLING; S. E. corner of Front and Chris-

ian sts.

RFAL ESTATE SALE, APRIL 5

MODERN FOUR STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 411 south Fifteenth st. Has the modern conveniences end in good repair.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 951 north Night & 251 north Night st
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No.
131 Race st, between Front and Second.
VERY VALUABLE LOT, 10 ACRES, 24th
Ward about 2% miles from Market street bridge.
Clear of all incumbrance. Terms half cash.
Sale by order of Heire—THREE-STORY
BRICK STORE, No. 250 south Sixth st, below Spruce st. FOUR STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, Deaware avenue, below Almond st.
BUILDING LOT, Mineral st, north of Mt.

ASSETS OF THE BANK OF PENNSYL-VANIA.
OnTUESDAY MORNING, April 5th. at the Exchange, by order of Assignees, under authority of the Court of Common Pleas, all the remaining Assets, Personal and Real Estate of the Bank of Pennsylvania. Catalogues preparing.

Executor's Sale No. SS North Sixth street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD
PIANO FORTE, MIRROR, TAPESTRY
OARPETS, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, At 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 535 north Sixth street, by order of Executors of William Patterson, deceased, the entire house ure, rosewood piano, pier mirror, feather beds, tapestry carpets, &c. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of

May be examined all of close on the manning the sale at Nos. 139 and 141 Sourth Fourth street.

Superior Furniture, Plano Fortes, Canton China, Fine Carpets, &c.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, ON THURSDAY MORNING,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, superior
furniture, breech-loading rifle, Canton chins, fine
Brussels and other carpets.
THREAD, SCISSORS, COMBS, NEEDLE
CASES, &c
ON THURSDAY, March 24,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at the anction store, 360 dozen seissors, 326 dozen needle cases, 225 dozen combs, 100 lbs. linen thread, assorted; 335 dozen brass chains, thimbles, shaving boxes, clothe; beaters, &c.

May be examined the day previous to sale.

Sale in West Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE CURTAINS,
FRENCH PLACE MIRROR, TAPESTRY
CARPETS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 21. At 10 o'clock, in Lexington or Forty-third st., sixth house above the Haverford road, about two squares above the West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad Depot, the entire furnitare, &c. ing of sale.

The House to Let—Apply to J. B. Colahan, 143 south Eighth street.

Sale No. 1452 North Eleventh street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD
PIANO, TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1452 north Eleventh street,
below Jefferson street, the superior furniture, fine
toned rosewood piano forte, seven octaves; fine tapestry carpets, &c.
May be examined, with catalogues, at 80 clock on the morning of the sale.

Sale No. 2009 Walnut street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRROR,
PIANO, FINE VELVET CARPETS, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING.
April 1st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2009 Walnut street,
by catalogue, the entire furniture, including suit
of handsome walnut and green plush drawingroom furniture, handsome mantel mirror, \$4x50,
piano fine velvet carpets, superior furniture, &c.
Also, the kitchen utensils.

BY May be examined on the morning of the sale
at 8 o'clock.

Peremptory Sale—On the Premises
ELFGANT RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE,
GERNANTOWN.
ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4,
At 11 o' clock, will be sold, at public sale, withont reserve, on the premises, East Walnut Lane,
Germantown, Germantown,
ELEGANT MODERN MANSION, STABLE
AND COACH HOUSE,
And large lot, 575 feet front by 250 feet to Herman

Full descriptions ready in handbills.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Immediately after the sale of the house, will be sold, by entalogue, commencing-precisely at 11 of clock, the household furniture.

Sale absolute—the owner removing from the

Sate absolute—the owner removing nonstate.

BY THOMAS BIROH&SON,
Anctioneers and Commission Merchants.
No. 914 OHESTNUT street, above Ninth.
SALE OF FINE MARBLE VASES, OF
AGATE, BARDIGLIO AND A MARMO
STONE, FANOY GOODS, &c.
ON TUESDAY and THUESDAY MORNINGS, March 29th 2nd 31st.
At 10 o' clock, at 639 Arch street, will be sold the
surplus stock of elegant Ivalian marble vises,
large bronze figures and fracy goods, of Messrs.
Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & Sons) who intend relinquishing the retail bray ich of their business and
removing to their office 'in front street.

The collection will be', arranged for examination
with catalogues on Mynday, 28th inst.

le'y, an invoice of fine from the from the first the residences. Themes Birch & Son will give their personal attention to the sale of farniture at the residences attention to the sale of farniture overy for those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, hold sales of furniture every moving. Also, hold sales of furniture every FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at their spacious Warerooms, No. 914 Chestnut street.