Shipwreck in Mid-Ocean—A Yankee Cap tain saves a British Crew. Boston, Jan. 14.—The bark Fredonia, Capt. Burke, arrived to day from Fayal, and reports, Jan. 1st, lat. 41° 30′, long. 53°, fell in with the British ship Gratitude, Capt. McSlother, from Liverpool, Nov. 19th, for New York, in a leaky condition, and it being heavy weather, and the ship laboring very hard in a high sea, Captain Burke was requested to lay by and take off the crew and passengers, to which he consented. The crew was composed of 33 men and she had 273 emigrant passengers—making a total of 306 persons. Owing to the rough weather the process of transferring so large a number of people from one ship to the other was not completed until the third day from the time of falling in with the wreck, but they was all finelly reserved. but they were all finally rescued and brought to this port. Captain Burke displayed great magnanimity on the occasion, and his conduct throughout was marked and his conduct throughout was marked by kindness. Having got all hands off safely, it was found impossible to stow away so many people on board his vessel, which was a small sized bark, but he courageously took the responsibility of throwing over-board sufficient cargo to make room for them, and nearly all the good between decks went overboard. All hands were then put on short allowance, as his own stores were on short allowance, as his own stores were getting low, and no provisions were saved from the ship to feed the crowd of hungry emigrants. Each person was allowed but half a pint of water and one biscuit per day, which is the only sustenance they have re-

ceived for the past eleven days. As soon as the above facts became known after the bark was signaled below this port steamer was despatched to tow her no and on her arrival the survivors were placed in Riddell's large carriage-hall and ad all their wants generously attended to

by the city authorities.

Capt.McSlother makes the following statement: Left Liverpool Nov. 19th, with 275 passengers. Had heavy weather most of the passage. On Dec. 21st experienced a hurricane, the ship laboring very heavy. At midnight sprung a leak, and found four feet eleven inches of water in the hold. Orders were then given to put on all the pumps, six in all. The passengers were ordered up, and some put to work on the pumps and others in discharging cargo.

About 300 tons of cargo were thrown over-

board.

As the ship was as far as long. 53.50 it was my intention to 'put into Hallfax, but the Fredonia heaving in sight on Jan. 1st, the sengers became dissatisfied and wished passengers became dissausated and wished to leave the ship, refusing to pump any longer. I offered to pay 150 of them daily wages if they would stay on board and pump, but on Jan. 3d the passengers and crew abandoned the ship, which had three that they implies of water in her. We feet and three inches of water in her. We had four deaths on the passage; and Wm. Cavanaugh, a sailor, fell from aloft and was instantly killed.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The steamship Colorado has arrived with the passengers from New York on December 21. She reports the death of Captain R.W. Scott, late commanding the United States steamer Saginaw, at Acapulco on January 5, after

sagmaw, at Acapute on January 5, after three weeks' sickness from fever.
Mining stocks are reported better. Gould & Curry, \$865; Yellow Jacket, \$460; Savage, \$710; Imperial, \$115; Chollar Potosi, \$1472. Advices from Portland, Oregon, dated January II, say, the steamer Sierra Nevada is still aground.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Steam communication with Honolulu was opened to-day. by the sailing of the steamship Ajax. mong the passengers was Madame Anna Bishop, the vocalist.

rivate letter from Valparaiso says the

raised.

A letter dated Acapulco, Jan. Sth, says an imperial force of 3,000 men, sent from the city of Mexico, was advancing towards that point irresistibly. They had passed the Rio Miscala, defeated Gen. Junius, and taken possession of Chilapa. Mining stocks are weaker. Savage, \$700; Chollar Potosi, \$150; Gould & Curry, \$870; Crown Point, \$585; Yellow Jacket, \$460;

Greenbacks, over the counter, are at 721.

General Sherman. New Orleans, January 13.—The Alexander (La.) Democrat publishes a letter from General W. T. Sherman to a friend in Rapids Parish, in which he contradicts the general impression that his appointment as Super-intendent of the Louisiana Military Academy, at Alexandria, before the war, was due to Bragg or Beauregard. He also controverts the impression that when he left Loui siana he was pledged not to enter into service against the South. He did say at Alexndria what would be the inevitable result of secession; and at New Orleans, on the eve of his departure for St. Louis, he might have said to Bragg that he was not going North to seek military service, which was true. He to seek military service, which was true. He refused to enter the volunteer force first called out by President Lincoln, because he considered the whole South would become involved in a war which could be handled only by vast armies of regulars.

Prisoners Captured by General Sheridan
—The Order to Disarm the Negroes Rewoked.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 .- Gen. Sheridan in replying to a letter in the New York Daily News, publishes a letter in the Crescent, showing that he captured as prisoners. more men than Early reports was his entire

force.
The Adjutant General of Mississippi has revoked the order to disarm the negroes, the apprehended danger having passed over.

Fortress Monroe.
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 14.—The steamer Santiago has arrived from New York. Captain Mott, underwriters' agent, has left with a steamer to render assistance to the schooner Lynchburg and other unknown disabled vessels reported outside.

The ice-bound steamers Albemarie and Niagara have sailed for New York. The steamer Gibson, disabled, has sailed for New York in tow of the steamer S. C.

Methodist Missionary Anniversary. BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—The Methodist Missionary anniversary was observed here to day with appropriate services in all the Methodist churches. Bishops Ames, Janes, Kingsley, Simpson, and others made addresses. Secretary Harlan presided at the meeting iu Charles Street Church.

Florida-Election of Senators.
SAVANNAH, Jan. 6.—Ackford Call and
Ex-Provisional Governor Marvin, who
were recently elected United States Senators from Florida, over two ex-rebel generals, have arrived here on their way to
Washington.

SERVANTGALISM.—The following amusing protest against the stipulation, "no followers allowed," which is worthy of the "helps" of Yankeeland, has been received by a lady in Southport, who had engaged a domestic to enter on her duties early in January; "I am very sorry that I am obliged to give up the engagement I made—namely, that of becoming your servant—or account of two or three things less than the service of the control of the service of the serv on account of two or three things. 1st, That it is impossible for me to come on the third, because I don't know when I am heaving here; and when I do go, I must have a month or six weeks at home. 2d, That I don't like to go to church on a Sun day afternoon, and be deprived of the evening; for on an afternoon I can't get as much good as in the evening, because it is such a sleepy time. 3d, That my intended won't consent for me to come on those conditions—that he must not come to the house Hoping that these are sufficient reasons for me not becoming your servant, I remain,'

Puritan Childhood. FROM REV. DR. BRAINERD'S "LIFE OF JOHN

We can form a very ready conception of the early life of John Brainerd. The writer's grandfather was his contemporary, and deacon in the church of Haddam, only twelve years his junior, being born in 1732 and died in 1815, aged eighty-four. My own father was born in 1754, resided in Haddam fifty years, within three miles of John Brainerd's early home, and in possession of

all his faculties, died in Lewis county, N. Y., 1838, aged eighty-four.
We had enforced on us in early life—with too little effect, we fear—many of the principles which formed the characters of David and John Brainerd one hundred and fifty years ago.

A boy was early taught a profound re spect for his parents, teachers, guardians, and implicit, prompt obedience. If he undertook to rebel, "his will was broken" by persistent and adequate punishment. He was accustomed every morning and even-ing to bow at the family altar; and the Bible was his ordinary reading-book in school. Was never allowed to close his eyes in sleep without prayer on his pillow.

At a sufficient age, no caprice, slight Illness, nor any condition of roads or weather,

was allowed to detain him from church. In was allowed to detain him from church. In the sanctuary he was required to be grave, strictly attentive, and able on his return at least to give the text. From sundown Saturday evening until the Sabbath sunset his sports were all suspended, and all secular reading laid aside; while the Bible, New England Primer, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saints' Best, etc., were commended to his ready attention and chearfully noved over.

fully pored over. He was taught that his blessings were abundant and undeserved, his evils rela tively few and merited, and that he was no only bound to contentment, but gratitude He was taught time was a talent to be always improved; that industry was a car dinal virtue, and laziness the worst form o original sin. Hence he must rise early, and make himself useful before he went to school; must be diligent there in study, and he promptly home to do "chores" at even ing. His whole time out of school must be filled up by some service, such as bringing in fuel for the day, cutting potatoes for the sheep, feeding the swine, watering the borner problems the borner archange the His whole time out of school must be horses, picking the berries, gathering the vegetables, spooling the varn and running all errands. He was expected never to be reluctant, and not often tired.

He was taught that it was a sin to find fault with his meals,* his apparel, his tasks, or his lot in life. Labor he was not allowed to regard as a burden, nor abstinence from any improper indulgence as a hardship. His clothes, woolen and linen, for sum mer and winter, were mostly spun, woven and made up by his mother and sisters a

home; and, as he saw the whole laboriou process of their fabrication, he was imbilant and grateful for two suits, with bright but tons, a year. Rents were carefully closed and holes patched in the "everyday" dress, and the Sabbath dress always kept new and

He was expected early to have the "stops and marks," the "abbreviations," the "multiplication table," the "ten commandments," the "Lord's Prayer," and the "Shorter Catechism," at his tongue's end. Courtesy was enjoined as a duty. He must be silent among his superiors. If ad dressed by older persons, he must respond with a bow. He was to bow as he entered and left the school, and bow to every man or weman, old or young, rich or poor, black or white, whom he met on the road. Special punishment was visited on him if he failed to show respect to the aged, the

and unpaid debts were represented as infamy. He was allowed to be sharp at a bargain, to shudder at dependence, but still to prefer poverty to deception or fraud. His industry was not urged by poverty, but duty. Those who imposed upon him early responsibility and restraint led the way by their example, and commended this example by the prosperity of their fortunes and the respectability of their position as the result of these virtues. He lelt that they governed and restrained him for his good, and not their own.

He learned to identify himself with the interest by we hat to request.

interests he was set to promote, He claimed every acre of his father's ample farm, and every horse and ox and cow and sheep be-came constructively his, and he had a name for each. The waving harvests, the garnered sheaves, the gathered fruits, were all his own. And besides these, he had his individual treasures. He knew every trouthole in the streams; he was great in buildng dams, snaringr abbits, trapping squirrels, and gathering chestnuts and walnuts for winter store. Days of election, training, thanksgiving, and school intermissions, thanksgiving, and school intermissions, were bright spots in his life. His long winter evenings, made cheerful by sparkling fires within, and cold, clear skies and ice-crusted plains and frozen streams for his sled and skates, were full of enjoyment. And then he was loved by those whom he could respect, and cheered by that future for which he was being prepared. Religion he was taught to regard as a necessity and he was taught to regard as a necessity and luxury, as well as a duty. He was daily brought into contemplation of the Infinite, and made to regard himself as ever on the brink of an endless being. With a deep sense of obligation, a keen, sensitive conscience, and a tender heart, the great truths of religion appeared in his eye as sublime, awful, practical realities, compared with which earth was nothing. Thus he was made brave before men for the right, while he lay in the dust before God.

Such was Haddam training one hundred years ago. Some may lift their hands in in horror at this picture; but it was a process which made moral heroes. It exhibited society in which wealth existed without idleness or profligacy; social elevation without arrogance; labor without degradation, and a piety which, by its energy and martyr endurance, could shake the

We are not to suppose that the boyhood of John Brainerd under these influences was gloomy or joyless; far from it. Its activity was bliss; its growth was a spring of life; its achievements were victories. Each day garnered some benefit; and rising life, marked by successive accumulation, left a smile on the conscience, and bright and reasonable hope for the fliture.

we might have desired that this Puritan training had left childhood a little larger indulgence,—had looked with interest at present enjoyment as well as at futuregood, had smiled a little more lovingly on the —nad smiled a little more lovingly on the innocent gambols, the ringing laughter, the irrepressible mirth of boyhood; and had frowned less severely on imperfections clinging to human nature itself. We might think that, by insisting too much on obligation and too little on privilege,—too much on the law and too little on the government of the law and too little on the government. much on the law and too little on the gospel. too much on the severity and too little on the goodness of the Deity,—the conscience may have been stimulated at the expense of the affections, and men fitted for another world at an unnecessary sacrifice of their amiability and happiness in the present

But in leaving this Puritan training, the world "has gone farther and fared worse."
To repress the iniquity of the age and land, to save our young men for themselves, their country, and their God. I believe we shall gain most, not by humoring childhood's caprices and speering at strict households, strict governments, and strict Sabbaths, out by going back to many of the modes which

*When the writer complained of any thing at table, his father would say: "You don't like your mother's provision. You may leave the table."

gave to the world such men as John Hamp-den, William Bradford, Jonathan Edwards, Timothy Dwight, and David and John

Brainerd. The Progression of Vegetable and Animal Life.

It is curious to consider the progress of vegetable and animal liie, and if not too fanciful, to trace the analogy of the laws which regulate the migration of trees and plants as well as the human family. The discovery of this country is comparatively too recent to furnish such marked illustrations of the progress of vegetable or animal distribution as the old world. But look, for example, to England, where, two thousand example, to England, where, two indusant years ago, its north plains did not yield the elm, the linden, the sycamore, the poplar, the acacia, the cultivated fruit trees and plants of every kind which now loads its fields with plenty; and where the rich pines and the which now heartify the landscape. and firs, which now beautify the landscape. were poorly substituted by such evergreens as the box, theyew and the holly. So with Greece, the hardy plants of its ancient Flora have receded from the plains to the mountains, or almost entirely disappeared, and the linden and the yew, the beach and hornbean, have given place to another class of plants thick leaved, hard leaved, thorny and prickly, for the most part evergreens, carob trees, cleasters, arbutus, pistachios, cleanders, myrtle and stately pines. From the plains of Italy the beach forests

have retreated to the gorges of the Apen-nines, and have given place to the luxuriant chestrut, which now clothes with thick forests the lower slopes of the mountain The chestnut seems to have been an especia favorite with the climate, as its fruit has been with the people of Italy. Introduced there about two centuries before the Christian era, it has become the characteristic tree of the lower mountain regions of Italy. So the orange, the lemon and the citron now domesticated throughout Italy, were comparatively unknown to the ancients. The citron was known to the Italians as the "Median Apple," and was not introduced until the third century after Christ, while lemons were brought by the Saracene and oranges by the Portuguese from their tropical possessions in the East. Maize and rice were unknown to the ancient Italians, while cotton is of recent introduction, and is now cultivated in large fields at the southern foot of Vesuvius. And so the white or silkworm mulberry,

brought about the sixth century from the East, is now the commonest of all trees in the richer parts of Italy, furnishing the crude material out of which the rich velvets of Genoa are made, and giving to every peasant woman the luxury which a Roman empress would have envied—silk stockings. Wherever the hardy vegetation of the North meets the product of the tropical sun, under conditions of climate endurable by both, the greater vitality of the latter gives it the astery in the great battle for existence. The progress of vegetables is especially shown in the cereal productions, the law of their development having always been from the central and temperate towards the colder regions of the earth. The Indian corn and the potato of America have spread from the tropics to the frozen seas of Europe, and the cabbage, belonging originally to the Mediterranean region, is now the principal

food of the Russian peasant.

The procession of the human race, like that of the vegetable kingdom, has been from the centre towards the colder regions. Not to speak of the first great emigration of Japheth, who carried with him the "promise of enlargement," whose immediate descen dants founded Joppa, or Jail'a, on the Medi terranean shore, the oldest city in the work after Jerusalem, as they passed from Asia to the subjugation of Europe, let us con sider the relative power of those of his de scendants, who, having passed to the colder regions of the North, returned with the refluent wave of conquest upon their brethren whom they had left behind in the first migration. With hardier frames and more commanding aspects they return to the conquest of the so-relied teabler races of the conquest of the so-called feebler races o the South, but in the midst of their con quests they perish and are extinguished The children of the South gradually pene trate northward; their more proliti multiplication, and tougher, more essentially vigorous nature finally resentially vigorous nature finally predominates; they efface the type of the Northern race, and ultimately it disappears. Look at the hordewhich descended and spread over the regions adjacent to the Mediterranean up in the foll of the Rayman purpose. the fall of the Roman empire. They have vanished, or are scarcely to be recognized by vanished, or are scarcely to be recognized by antiquarians among the descendants of their former subjects. The tall figures, golden hair, powerful frame and blue eye of the historic Gaul, may possibly be found in the marshes of Flanders, but the uncivilized, brown skinned, black haired, resultes active being who inhabits his an restless, active being who inhabits his ancient possessions, the province of France, has supplanted and rooted out the former proprietors. Where are the purer Northern breed of Germany? Driven back to the shores of the Baltic they have yielded to the general European type—the olive skin and dark hair. But the original Greek transplanted into Provence, the Moor into Spain, for in purpler originally, have impressed few in number originally, have impressed their characteristics upon the general population. So with the Norman and the saxon—the former has never relinquished the conquest which he achi over the latter in Great Britain. law seems to be universal for vegetable animal and intellectual life. From the centre to the circumference the pressure is always outward, and whenever the refluent way returns from too great accumulation of its sorbed in the original mass, perhaps again with tts restored qualities of nitrous fire and reproductive energy, to return, once more to spread over inhospitable The analogies of ocean currents furnish the completest as well as the happiest illustra-tion of the all-pervading law. Piled up under the tropical sun the great ocean wave turns first towards the Gulf, and flowing

the centre to the circumference, and from circumference to centre, the harmonious procession of activity is maintained. A British Opinion.
[From the London Herald, Dec. 29]
The "Concise Statement" of the American Postmaster General is one of the many documents whose contents contradict their titles It reminds one of a renowned exordium to a special sermon by a popular preacher, who, after keeping his audience in rapt attention for a couple of hours, struck them with sudden panie by saying that "after these few preliminary observations we shall proceed to place before you a complete view of the subject suggested by our text." Whether any intrepid hearer remained for the fulfillment of the promise we know not, but speaking with reference to the matter under notice, we can but aver that a perusa of the "Conclse Statement" leaves us desi ring nothing so little as an opportunity to wade through the lengthy report from which it has been abstracted. Like all American state papers, Presidents' messages, official despatches, ambassadorial letters, guberna torial addresses, senatorial and congressiona luenbrations, the statement runs to a por tentous length and a painful particularity. It may be, however, that these characteristics are unavoidable, and certainly they are to some degree appropriate in a Nation which boasts of so many big things—ocean lakes, sea-like rivers, and boundless praises, to say nothing of the biggest army the world has known in modern days, and the biggest national debt ever contracted in four years, in any days. And it is only fair to admit that the postal arrangements are on

northward, its warm current is disperse

upon the shores of Newfoundland, and

passing around by Iceland, thence across to the northwest coast of Europe, it comes

skirting the North Sea, and so down, until it is lost again in the great yolume of the

Atlantic. Thus all nature shows that from

a corresponding scale. Population considered, an American postoffice, with a revenue of nearly \$15,000,000, is an establishment more wonderful and more successful than is to be found in any country of the Old World except our own; and a total of 468,-000,000 letters conveyed by the department shows that the Yankees are at least as fond of letter-writing as the Britishers them-

selves. Words in Use.-The peasants of England have not more than 300 words in their vocabulary. The ancient sages of Egypt, so far as we know from their hieroglyphic inscriptions, used but 685 words. A well ducated person in England or America seldom uses more than about 3,000 or 4,000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait till they find the word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock; and elo-quent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shakspeare, who displayed a great variety of expressions than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton's works are composed of 8,000; and the Old restament says all that it has to say with 5.642 words.

ABSCONDED.—The business community was shocked yesterday by the report that Mr. Charles H. Carr, who had been engaged in brokerage transactions for many years past at No. 30 Broad street, had absended to Thomas Applications. sconded to Europe, having previously drawn from the bank a sum of seventeen which he was a member. The firm of which he was a member. The firm suspended payment yesterday morning; but it is stated that the interruption of business will only be temporary, the loss sustained affecting none but Carr's partners. Ru-mors found credence that Mr. Carr had fled more found credence that Mr. Carr had hed to Europe and forsaken his wife and family for the purpose of joining a young actress, who left the country a few days previous; but as yet these stories rest on no positive foundation.—N. Y. Herald.

A PLUCKY COLONEL.—We hear that a few nights since the residence of Col. McKendry, late of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, in Milton, was the object of burglarious at tempt on the part of three thieves, whose noise awakened the Colonel from repose. Taking a brace of revolvers in his hands and not waiting to dress, he went out of the house, discovered the three rogues in a heap, brought his tubes to bear upon them and ordered them under penalty of death to enter a shed and make no attempt to escape They sullenly obeyed. He then held them at Bay until his family brought his clothing, having assumed which, he bound the would-be robbers and marched them to the lockup.-Boston Herald.

THE EX-RAILWAY KING .- I met the other day in Pall-Mall, says the correspondent of the Belfast News Letter, in circum stances of apparent indigence, a person who once filled a large space in our cotemporary history. He was attired in a shabby frockcoat and old greasy hat, and had neither gloves nor greatcoat, although the weather was very cold. He carried in his hand a small paper parcel, which looked as if it contained something recently purchased at a neighboring cook shop. This seedy-looking individual was no less a personagthan Mr. Hudson, the ex M. P. and ex-Railway King.

WATCHES AND JEWELBY. ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

Campbell & Davidheiser,

No. 1317 Chestnut Street. Present for sale, a fine stock of EXTRA FINE PLATED WARES, consisting of TEA SET3, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS (with Fine Flint Cut Bottles,) WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, CAKE and FRUIT BASKETS, &c., &c., with Extra Fine quality of TEA, TABLE AND DESSERT SPOONS, FORKS

of their own workmanship and warranted full weigh of their own workmanship and warrance and of Silver and to give satisfaction, they being practical workmen. Sold wholesale and retail at manufacturing der-ti

LEWIS LADOMUS DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has always on hand a beautiful assortment of DIA MONDS, FINGER RINGS, EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, STUDS and DIAMOND SETS, all of which will be sold at less than usual prices, Diamond mounted to order in the latest styles and most sut stantial manner. WATCHES.

> JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,

IN GREAT VARIETY. PLAIN RINGS-A large assortment always or and. Engagement and Wedding Rings made to

SILVER WARE-For Brids Presents-all styles. WATCHES Repaired in the best manner and guar P. S.—Diamonds and all precions Stones; also old Gold and Silver bought for cash or taken in exchange

RIGGS & BROTHER, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK,

WATCHMAKERS,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of CLOCKS, &c., for Railroads, Banks and Counting Houses, which they offer at reas EN. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks.

FURS Furs! Furs!! Furs!!! HENRY RASKE & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers, 517 ARCH STREET, $_{_{\mathbf{OP}}}$ ARCH STREET,

FANCY FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. We have now open for inspection to our customers and the public in general, a most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Fors of all descriptions which, for variety of quality and superiority of finish cannot be excelled in the United States.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before

purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER HENRY RASKE & CO.,

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

undersigned, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS, have removed from their old stands

North THIRD Street, to

116 South Front Street.

Below Chestnut, west side,

Where they hope to see their former patrons,

REIFF, HOWELL & HARVEY,

FINANCIAL. WORK, M'COUCH & CO. STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commissi SINTEREST allowed on Deposits.

We This Day Establish a Branch Banking House

NO. 3 NASSAU STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1st. 1866. PANDO. No. 16 SOUTH THIRD ST., BANKERS & BROKERS.

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BOUGHT AND SOLD.

REMOVAL

NEW OFFICE. On MONDAY, 8th instant, we shall remove from

our temporary office, 305 CHESTNUT Street, to our old location,

114 South Third Street,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Government and Other Securities.

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. From this date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS

TON and GEORGE C. THOMAS, are partners with JAY COOKE, WM. G. MOORHEAD.

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PHILADELPHIA. January 1, 1866.

7 3-10's

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Compound Interest Notes of 1864. Wanted.

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218 I-2 WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commis-ilon. Trust Funds invested in City, State or Govern nent Loans.

WM, H. BACON, [no30-3ml] GEO. A. WARDER

THE FINE ARTS JUST RECEIVED,

NEW ENGRAVINGS, AFTER LANDSEER, MERLE, YVON, PORTAELS CARAUD, HAMMAN, &c.

Also, fine assortment of French Photographs from Also, the original paintings of Gerome, Toulmouche, Meissonier, Girard, Lefebvre & Co.

Photographs from the celebrated painting by Gerome, of Emperor NAPOLEON III. receiving the Si-

amese Embassy. Orders received for same.
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
LOOKING GLASS and PICTURE FRAMES, at A. S. ROBINSON.

HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GIFTS,

New House Furnishing Store, No. 49 NORTH NINTH STREET. NEAR ARCH,

Embracing Silver Plated, Japanned, Planished, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Table Cutlery, Baskets, etc. ALSO, FOR CHILDREN, Spring and Rocking Horses, Sleighs,

Velocipedes, Toy Gigs, Tables &c., J. S. YOST.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. 232 CARTER STREET,

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly at-inded to. BARLEY.-7,000 bushels Canada Barley, in store and for leale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock Street Wharf.

And 141 DOCK STREET.

LINEN GOODS. Comprising the various qualities and widths of SHIRTING and FRONTING LINENS. SHEETING and PILLOW CASE LINENS.
TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS

RETAIL DRY GOODS

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

1008 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS, A

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Richardson's and Other Celebrated

Makes of

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LINEN GOODS. 1866

BIRDS EYE LINEN. HEAVY SOFT DIAPER, &c., &c. jal-mwfr 12t.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

APPROVED STYLES OF

Lace and Linen Collars, SETS.

UNDERSLEEVES, &c. Embroideries and White Goods, Handkerchiefs, Veils,

Neck-Ties, &c. 1024 OHESTNUT STREET

> & LAND Fourth and Arch

GOOD MUSLINS. GOOD FLANNELS, GOOD TABLE LINEN,

GOOD TOWELINGS. GOOD BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.

LaDies' CLOAK CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSI-MERES.—Just received, a large and choice assort-ment of Goods, adapted for Ladies' wear, consisting

ment of Goods, adapted for Ladies' wear, consisting in part of Colored Chinchilla Beavers,

• Veivet Beavers, all colors and prices, Frosted and Esquimanx Beavers. Kew styles of Velours, very cheap, FANCY CASSIMERES.

Check and Striped Cassimeres, new design, French Sancy Cassimeres, new design, French Sancy Cassimeres, legant styles, New styles of Light Fancy Cassimeres, Cassimeres for Business Suita, New styles of Light Fancy Cassimeres, Fix Mixtures, of every grade.

For sale, very low, by the piece or retail, by JAMES & LEE, No.11 North Second street, Sign of the Golden Lam

29 CENT CALICOES.
25 cent best American Prints.
Merrimacks, bright new colorings.
New Lancaster Ginghams. New Lancastèr Ginghams.
New Dark Delaines, 31 to 55 cents.
Wide Printed Cashmeres, cheap, at 40 cents.
31 cent plain colors Twilled Cashmeres,
\$4 50 Black and White Skating Skirts
Musilns, wholesale prices by the place.
By the yard, one and two cents higher,
Lineny, under present market prices.
Table Damasks, under price.

COOPER & CONARD, 8. E. corner Ninth and Market

S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

Diwlin Hall & CO., 28 South Second street, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILKS, and recommend them purchasing now, as we have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced price for them next month and the coming spring.

Colored Motre Antiques,
Black Moire Antiques,
Colored Corded Silks,
Colored Cond de Silks,
Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros Graines,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines. Black Gros de Rhines.
N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Sfiks on hand.

C-A PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk
thinish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.

4.4 White Alpacas.
White Irish Poplins,
White Wool Poplins,
Pearl Color Irish Poplins,
White Opera Cloths,
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths. Scarlet Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second st.

EYRE & LANDELL open to-day new style
MERRIMAC CALICOES,
SPLENDID DELAINES,
Very suitable presents for helps of the house.

EYRE & LANDELL have opened for Christmas,
Cambric Hdkis, for \$16 to 12% cents. Real Point
Lace Collars, &c. DYRE & LANDELL are offering for Christmas Pro-L sents, Lyons Velvets, Splendid Silks, Gay Plaids, Fine Poplins. &c. M ELODEON COVERS, PIANO COVERS and Table Covers, splendidly embroidered, just opened for Christmas. Christmas. EYRE & LANDELL.

EYRE & LANDELL Fourth and Arch, have the Finest and Largest Blankets for town Trade.

EYRE & LANDELL keep the Finest Red Borders
Linen Towels, Napkins. & c. EYRE & LANDELL are effering their Expensive Long Shawls low, for Christmas Presents.

EYRE & LANDELL keep the best Black Silko known in the Dry Goods Trade. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly at brief notice,

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods. Of late styles in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO. Jesm,w,fti 706 CHESTNUT.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN

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Four doors below the "Continental," PHILADELPHIA. STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS. New Styles, Exquisite Workmanship.

Prompt Delivery. All articles of Wedding Stationery of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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