Communication from Secretary McCulloch.

The following is the communication from the Secretary, addressed to Speaker Colfax, which the latter laid before the House yesterday:

Sir: By a resolution adopted in the House of Representatives, February 23, 1865, I am directed to communicate at the present session facts and information concerning the decrease of the mercantile marine, and to suggest such remedial legislation as I may deem expedient. Appended to the resolution is a communication from Mr. Easton, United States Consul at Cork, presenting an outline of a plan to encourage and stimulate the building of ships, in which he assumes the loss of our commercial marine in the past five years to be four millions of tons, the total American tonnage being stated in round numbers of five millions before the late war.

It is, however, ascertained by diligent inquiry, that shipping to the amount of but 910,466 tons has actually disappeared from our lists from all causes; 800,304 tons transferred to foreign owners, and 110,163 tons destroyed by pirates, being less than one-fifth, instead of four-fifths. In addition to the resolution above mentioned, I have likewise received a copy of another, instructing the Committee of Commerce, of the House, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the registry laws of the United States as to admit of the registry of any vessel actually owned by a citizen of the United States, without reference to the place of construction.

I have the honor, therefore, to submit an expression of my views on the subject. The existing laws exclude from the privileges of the American flag all foreign built vessels, and the vessels of domestic build, which, after having been once documented under the laws, are transferred to foreign ownership. This policy of exclusion has been uniformly adhered to since the first establishment of our commercial system, and no general law has at any time prevailed at variance with it, except the act of December 23, 1852, which permits, under certain conditions, the registry of foreign built vessels wrecked in the waters of the United States.

The prohibition, as far as it relates to vessels of foreign build, rests upon the second section of the Navigation act of December 31, 1792, and is calculated to cherish and encourage domestic ship building, which has been regarded as vital to our commercial prosperity; and whatever opinion may be entertained as to the propriety of an eventful relaxation in the stringency of the laws, I do not regard the present as an auspicious moment in which to make the experiment, involving, as it would, so radical a change in the established policy of the Government.

The act of June 27, 1797, forbidding the registry of vessels built and registered in the United States, but subsequently transferred to a foreigner, rests upon a different, but quite as cogent reason, viz:—the facility that a privilege of unrestrained transfer would afford for the perpetration of frauds and the evasion of the navigation laws. During the late war, the transfer, in many cases it is believed fictitious or fraudulent of American bottoms to a foreign flag, has been a favorite expedient by which to escape the payment of war rates of insurance and to avoid the risks of capture.

Upwards of eight hundred thousands tons of shipping have thus disappeared from our records, for a large portion of which the owners are now claiming readmission, when the risks of war are no longer imminent, and the privileges of an American registry are again appreciated. They transferred their vessels with a full knowledge of the sacrifice they incurred, regarding, it must be supposed, this temporary security from losses as an equivalent for it; and I should be unwilling to advise, in their favor, any relaxation of the rigor of the law.

Neither do I, on the other hand, recommend any additional encouragement of ship building by allowance of drawback, or otherwise, enjoying, as they do, an absolute protection from foreign competition. I cannot conceive that our domestic ship yards require any further stimulus or more extended privileges.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Message of Governor Worth, of N. C.

RALEIGH, Jan. 19.—Governor Worth's message was read before the Assembly today. It recommends the early appointment of magistrates, and that acts of provisional clerks and sheriffs, performed since the Provisional Governor was relieved, to be confirmed by the Legislature. He recommends that the Attorney General have a fixed salary, to reside at the capital, and be required to ride the circuits.

He also recommends that all laws passed during the war unsuited to the present condition of the State, or in conflict with allegiance to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, be repealed. He hopes the time is not far distant when the people of the United States will perceive we are ready to perform all our obligations to the National Government, and advises the adoption of an intelligible and judicious militia code, and the reorganization of the militia of the State.

He reviews the condition of the banks, and advises amendments to the charters of banks and railroads, to allow them to take stock in the National Banks.

The State debt, exclusive of the war debt, is nearly $14,000,000. He advises the issue and sale of State bonds to pay the interest on the State debt, as the taxes to meet the liabilities would be more than double the former taxes, and more than the people, in their impoverished condition could pay.

The Governor would not be understood as being despondent relative to State affairs, and says we must rely chiefly upon our virtue and persevering industry, and that we must protect the laborer and punish vagrants. He says, when the Legislature shall have appointed justices of the peace, and the courts are restored, the machinery of civil government will be almost complete, and recommends a stay law for the benefit of debtors, if a constitutional mode can be devised.

He thinks there is no necessity for continuing the Freedmen's Bureau after the jurisdiction of the courts is restored, as the blacks can get justice from the courts. He refers the Legislature to the Commissioners appointed by the Convention to review the code touching the blacks and makes no specific recommendations, but leaves the matter with the Assembly.

He regrets that our Senators and Representatives have not been admitted to Congress and closes:—"I pray God a returning sense of patriotism and justice will ere long correct the prejudices of the time and carry out the wise system so successfully begun, and perfectly carried out, so far as depended on Executive authority for the restoration of the States, of a constitutional and harmonious Union, and that he will inspire all of us with the wisdom and disposition to do right."

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 19.—The trial of Gen. Mercer, late of the Confederate army, charged with murder in shooting seven Union soldiers who had joined his rebel army, for desertion, was finished to-day. The testimony being favorable for Mercer, is it thought he will be acquited.

The bodies of the Captain, Pilot and lady passengers of the brig Neva, lately wrecked off St. Johns, Fla., have been recovered. The bodies of the Captain and Pilot were found to be much mutilated, and the Mate has been arrested on the charge of murdering them.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Brigadier-General King commandant of the fort at Augusta, while near Washington, on Friday afternoon, accompanied by his wife and another lady and a gentleman, was stopped by highwaymen and robbed of three horses.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—Mr. Hendrick's (Ind.) spoke at length in opposition to the Freedman's Bureau bill, alleging that the condition of the country rendered such legislation unnecessary, and reading from the President's message to sustain the assertion that the psople of the Southern States showed a willingness to acquiesce in the results of the war. He called attention to the report of General Grant, and his idea of the best means of continuing the Freedmen's Bureau, which, he said, differed essentially from the provisions of the bill before the Senate. He objected to the bill as extending jurisdiction over the Northern as well as the Southern States, and as an item of expense which the people ought not to be called upon to bear. It would cost, according to estimate, twelve million dollars for the ensuing year, an expense within two millions of dollars of the cost of maintaintaining the whole Government under the administration of John Quincy Adams.

The only section of the bill he could indorse was that proposing to set apart three millions of acres of public land for homes for the freedmen. This he was willing to indorse, because he believed something ought to be done for the freedmen. He denied the validity of the titles to the land given by General Sherman to the negroes, under order issued at Savannah last winter, holding that a commanding general could not transfer one man's property to the possession of another, except for the time during which he occupied the soil as a conqueror. The possession, he said, ceases with the departure of the army, and he denied the right of Congress to purchase homes for freedmen.

If freedmen were to be dependents, they should be provided for by the States, and not by the General Government: but even if the Constitution gave authority for this, it would not be wise or expedient to enact such a provision in a bill in these times, when deficiency bills run up to millions of dollars. The seventh and eighth sections of the bill, which extends military jurisdiction over all persons to whom civil rights were denied by law, practically abolished all State lines, and consolidates the powers of the Government in a manner never intended by its founders.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) replied to the objections urged against the bill by Mr. Hendricks. The Freedmen's Bureau was esblished for the protection and care of a large class of persons who, as the result of the war, had been thrown upon the hands of the Government, and must have perished but for its care and protection. If the Senator from Indiana denied the power of the Government to protect people under such circumstances, he should remember that Congress recently appropriated half a million of dollars to make provision for destitute Indians, many of whom had rebelled against the Government, and yet the Senator from Indiana had not raised his voice against that measure. The Government has always taken care of such helpless persons as were thrown upon its care. The Freedmen's Bureau was not intended as a permanent institution; it was only designed to keep it in force until the persons made free by the war and the Constitutional Amendment were able to take care of themselves.

Mr. Trumbull denied that the war power of the Government ceased with the surrender of the rebel armies. The President and General Grant still regarded the South as in a state of insurrection. He read General Grant's late order releasing from liability to civil tribunals of the South persons in the military service of the Government.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) inquired of Mr. Trumbull if he believed General Grant had any constitutional authority to issue such an order.

Mr. Trumbull replied that he certainly did so believe. The Southern States had not been restored to their constitutional authorities, and their civil governments were only tolerated by the military authorities. The Senator from Indiana had referred to the bill as applicable to the State of Indiana. He denied that it could have any application to Indiana unless that State became in a state of revolt. The eighth section of the bill, he said, was explicit on this point. While speaking on the subject of slavery,

Mr. Trumbull was interrapted by Mr. Saulsbury, who said that he was proud to say that the State of Delaware was among the first to enter under the Constitution, and the last to disobey that Constitution. He was glad to say that she was the last slaveholding State, and he was the last slaveholder in it. [Laugher in the galleries.]

Mr. Trumbull had no doubt that as Delaware obeyed the Constitution, she would obey the amendment to it abolishing slavery. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Trumbull proceeded with his reply to Mr. Hendricks's objections, asserting the right of Congress to pass the bill before the Senate.

The question was then taken on the amendment confirming the titles to lands under General Sherman's order issued at Savannah, for three years, instead of forever, as in the original bill. The amendment was adopted. Pending the consideration of this subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the increase of our mercantile marine, and suggesting immediate legislation in response to the resolution of the House of February 23d, 1865, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Grinnell introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office, regulating compensation to Postmasters, by providing that the Postmaster General shall readjust salaries once a quarter, when there is a discrepancy of ten per cent. between the basis of commissions and salaries allowed.

On motion of Mr. Stilwell, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to report, by bill or otherwise, who constitute the tribe of Miami Indians, in the State of Indiana, the names of persons having, it is claimed, been added to the list without the consent of the tribe, to receive annuities.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Bank and Banking, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what apportionment of the circulating notes, authorized by the national currency act, has been made in the different States, the District of Columbia and the Territories, and as required by the amendment to that act, approved March 3, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Cullom, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing that portion of the internal revenue law in relation to stamp duties on written instruments, and referred to in Schedule B of said law.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Blaine (Me.) in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1867.

The item making an appropriation of $105,000 for the purchase of Geavy Island, Portsmouth Navy Yard, gave rise to a debate.

After some debate, the House struck out the clause by a vote of 67 against 40.

The bill was then laid aside, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the President's Annual Message, when

Messrs. Deming and Smith discussed the President's Reconstruction policy.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CATTLE DISEASE.—In view of the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, forbidding the landing of imported hides, the Department has received a number of applications from parties owning cargoes of hides, asking that they be allowed to land their property when evidence is produced, showing that the hides have not been taken from cattle which have died from the cattle plague. The request has been granted.

Leah, the Forsaken.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

There appears to be some trouble as to the authorship of "Leah," now playing at Niblo's Theatre. When brought out some years ago, for Miss Bateman, the American adaptation was by Mr. Augustine J. Daly. In London, Mr. Oxenford, the critic of the London *Times*, altered the phraseology somewhat, and the name of Mr. Daly, as adaptor, is now left off the programme, Oxenford's version does not present any perceptible improvement over Daly's, and in the curse scene, which we append, the Daly version is far more vigorous:

BY DALY.	BY OXENFORD.
LEAH—Blasphemer! and you dare call on Heaven! What commandment hast thou not broken? Thou shalt not swear falsely. You broke faith with me! Thou shalt not steal. You stole my heart! Thou shalt not kill. What of life have you left me?	LEAH—And you can dare to call on Heaven! What commandment have you not violated? You are forbidden to falsify your oath. Have you not broken faith with me? You are forbidden to steal. Have you not stolen my heart? You are forbidden to kill. What life have you left in me?
RUD—Hold—hold—no more!	RUD—Hold! For Mercy's sake! no more.
LEAH (*repelling him*)—The old man who died because I loved you—the woman who hungered because I followed you—the infant who died of thirst because of you, may they follow you in dreams, and be a drag on you forever! May you wander, as I wander. Suffer shame, as I now suffer! Cursed be the land you till! May it keep faith with you as you have kept faith with me! Cursed be the unborn fruit of your marriage! May it wither as my young heart has withered! and should it ever see the light, may its brow be blackened by the mark of Cain and may it pant for nourishment on its dying mother's breast! Cursed, thrice cursed, may you be for evermore! and as my people on Mount Ebal spoke, so speak I thrice: Amen! Amen! Amen!	LEAH—The old man who died because I loved you—the woman with her babe who hungered because I followed you—may they visit you in dreams, etc., etc., (*as in the original.*)

In his version Mr. Daly gives an exact translation of the original Mosenthal.

A Discovery or a "Sell."

The following reminds one of Edgar A. Poe's "Gold Bug":

A correspondent of the Waynesburg (Pa.) *Republican* gives the following account of a strange discovery which was made near Waynesburg a short time since, and vouches for the truth of the same: "Some time since as Surveyor J. L. McConnell was passing down Smith Creek, about one mile from town, his attention was arrested by some characters on a stone at the road side. Upon a close examination he found that the inscription on the stone was as follows: "Due East, 2-4-6." Studying a while over the matter, he came to the conclusion that due east a certain distance to be represented by the figures 2 4 6, there was something curious. So fixing his compass on the spot, he measured the exact distance of 2 rods 4 feet and 6 inches. Striking his compass staff in the ground he ascertained that underneath was a metallic substance of some kind. Removing the earth for a few feet around, what was his surprise at finding an iron box—and what was more surprising he found on opening it that it was filled with silver coin of all denominations from a five cent piece to one dollar. Proceeding back to the stone which had first arrested his attention—on turning it over he found inscribed on the other side as follows: "Due west 2-4-6." Supposing something equally curious at a distance represented by the figures 2 4 6 in a due west direction—he proceeded to measure the distance two rods, four fee, six inches due west. Upon sinking the compass staff at that point he ascertained that underneath was some metallic substance. Removing some earth from about the spot imagine his surprise at finding an iron box exactly like the other, upon opening which he found to contain gold coin of all denominations from a dollar to an eagle. Hastily selecting some specimens of the contents of both boxes he filled the excavations and returned to town. Specimens of the contents of both boxes can now be seen by any one doubting the truthfulness of this discovery, by calling on R. W. Downey at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, in whose possession the specimens were placed for exhibition to the public."

PENSIONS TO THE WIDOWS OF GENERALS'—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions, on Friday, through Mr. Perham, of Maine, reported adversely on the petition of the widow of Major-General E. V. Sumner, praying for an increase of pension from thirty to fifty dollars per month. The Committee could not consent to an increase of pension to those who are already receiving thirty dollars per month, while so many poor widows of common soldiers are only receiving eight dollars. This is supposed to settle a large class of cases of the same kind now before the Committee.

The same committee also made an adverse report on the petition of Mary McSain. The petition sets forth that Captain McSain, while he was commissioned only as captain, was, at the time of his death, acting in the capacity of lieutenant-colonel, and prays that the widow may receive a pension corresponding to the command in which he was acting at the time of his death.

The report states that during the war many officers were killed or wounded while exercising a higher command than that for which they were commissioned and mustered, and that the committee is opposed to granting pensions for a higher rank than that in which the officer was actually commissioned. As there was no opposion to the report in the House, it is supposed that all similar cases before the committee will be disposed of in the same way.

CEMETERY AT BALL'S BLUFF.—The remains of our soldiers who fell in the unfortunate battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21st, 1861, were hastily buried after the engagement, in shallow trenches or graves. The thin covering of earth gradually washed away from over the graves, leaving the honored remains, in many instances, exposed to view. Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, quartermaster, has recently selected a site and located a national burial ground on the spot where the gallant Gen. Baker fell. The cemetery is on a bluff, eighty feet above the Potomac, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and is about one and three-quarters of a mile from Leesburg. It is circular in shape, and inclosed by a neat paling fence. In the centre is a mound, intended to receive a flag-staff, and on the inner circumference of the circle are the graves of the fallen brave, whose remains have been carefully collected and interred; each marked with a tablet similar to those in the cemeteries near Washington.

A HEAVY SELL.—A most amusing affair occurred in Callao just prior to the commencement of hostilities between Chili and Spain. An ex-attache of our Legation in Peru, who loves the bottle not wisely but too well, became slightly elevated by a successful effort to drink fifty cocktails in fifty minutes, and wishing to celebrate the event, arranged himself in a jaded uniform of a post-captain of our navy, and hired a boat for the purpose of paying a few nautical visits. The first vessel visited was the flagship of the Peruvian Squadron in those waters, where he gravely announced himself as Chargé d'Affaires for the United States to Chili. The courteous admiral, too easily deceived, gave him a thundering salute of thirteen guns, the number appropriate to the supposed rank of his distinguished guest. Elated at the high honors, this bibulous amateur diplomatist essayed in turn the French, English and Spanish men-of-war lying in that harbor, and from each received the honors of booming cannon and flaunting flags—much to the delight, no doubt, of the mock "Chargé," who, for his brief hour of splendid triumph, was willing to relapse into a lifetime of obscurity. We can imagine the subsequent wrath of the grave Spaniard and choleric Englishman, when they discovered the true character of their guest.—*Cor. Wilkes's Spirit.*

RETAIL DRY GOODS

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch
FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
GOOD MUSLINS,
GOOD FLANNELS,
GOOD TABLE LINEN,
GOOD TOWELINGS,
GOOD BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.

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.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have just replenished their assortment of STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, And are now fully prepared to offer families with GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE.
GOOD SHIRTING LINENS.
GOOD TABLE LINENS.
GOOD BED TICKINGS.
GOOD WHITE FLANNELS.
GOOD PINK BLANKETS.
GOOD DAMASK NAPKINS.
BUFF BARCELONA SILKS.
PINK MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO.
IRISH BIRD-EYE AND SCOTCH TOWELINGS.
NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MADEILLAS, &c.
SPRING STYLE CHINAZES, PERCALES, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 North Eighth Street, is now offering his entire stock of Dry Goods at a reduction of 3 per cent. from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.
French Merinoes, all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 56c.
Bright Magenta Poplins, only $1.
Dotted Poplins, marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins, reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plaid Poplins, a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplins, cheap.
Silver grays 1¼ yards wide English Merino, only 70c.
SHIRTS, SKIRTS SHIRTS.
Wool Top, full Ladies' size, only $1 25, worth $5.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS, FLANNELS, FLANNELS.
Heavy Plush Canton Flannels, only 33c.
The good Old Pembertons, only 33c.
Hamilton and other makes, low.
CALL AND GET BARGAINS. oc24-tuths2m

LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSIMERES.—Just received, a large and choice assortment of Goods, adapted for Ladies' wear, consisting in part of
Colored Chinchilla Beavers.
Velvet Beavers, all colors and prices.
Frosted and Equimaux Beavers.
New styles of Velours, very cheap.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
Check and Striped Cassimeres, new design.
French Fancy Cassimeres, elegant styles.
New styles of Light Fancy Cassimeres.
Cassimeres for Business Suits.
New styles Mixed Cassimeres.
Silk 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

23 CENT CALICOES.
25 cent best American Prints.
Merrimacks, bright new colorings.
New Lancaster Ginghams.
New Dark Delaines, 31 to 35 cents.
Wide Printed Cashmeres, cheap, at 40 cents.
31 cent plain colors Twilled Cashmeres.
$4 50 Black and White Skating Skirts
Muslins, wholesale prices by the piece.
By the yard, one and two cents higher.
Linens, under present market prices.
Table Damasks, under price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 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 Moire Antiques.
Black Moire Antiques.
Colored Corded Silks.
Colored Poult de Soies.
Black Corded Silks.
Black Gros Grains.
Black Taffetas.
Black Gros de Rhines.
N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand.

CLOSING OUT CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.
Dark Striped Doeskin, $1 75.
Grey and Brown Mixed Doeskin, $1 75.
Black and White Cassimere, $2.
Plaid Cassimeres, for Boys, $1 15.
Plaid Cassimeres, $1 31 and $1 87½.
Olive Brown Cloths, for Friends.
Olive Green Cloths, for Friends.
Citron Beavers, for Overcoats.
6-4 Heavy Melton Cloths, at $4 50.
These goods are low. Examine for yourselves, at
J. H. STOKES'S, 702 Arch street.

8-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, 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.
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 Hdkfs., for $16 to 12½ cents. Real Point Lace Collars, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL are offering for Christmas Presents, Lyons Velvets, Splendid Silks, Gay Plaids, Fine Poplins, &c.

MELODEON COVERS, PIANO COVERS and Table Covers, splendidly embroidered, just opened for Christmas. EYRE & LANDELL.

EYRE & LANDELL keep the best Black Silks known in the Dry Goods Trade.

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 offering their Expensive Long Shawls low, for Christmas Presents.

ENGLISH PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES, &c.—Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, Durham Mustard, Olives, &c., landing by ship Yorktown and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO. 103 South Delaware avenue.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

RIGGS & BROTHER,
CHRONOMETER, CLOCK,
AND
WATCHMAKERS,
No. 244 South FRONT Street,
Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of CLOCKS, &c, for Railroads, Banks and Counting Houses, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. ja11-3m

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.
Campbell & Davidheiser,
No. 1317 Chestnut Street,
Present for sale, a fine stock of EXTRA FINE PLATED WARES, consisting of TEA SETS, 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 AND KNIVES,
of their own workmanship and warranted full weight of Silver and to give satisfaction, they being practical workmen. Sold wholesale and retail at manufacturing prices. def-tf

FIRE PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES.
721 CHESTNUT STREET.
Nearly Twenty-five years experience in the manufacture and sale of Safes in New York City, enables us to present to the public an article unrivaled in the market. Our safes are
Free from dampness, and do not corrode the iron.
Thoroughly fire-proof, and do not lose that quality.
Furnished with the best Powder-Proof Lock.
DWELLING HOUSE SAFES of ornamental styles for Silver Plate, Jewelry, &c.
Safes of other makers taken in exchange.
Send for descriptive Circular.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall,) Philadelphia, and
265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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HAIR RESTORATIVES.
EUREKA.
THE
INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE!!
This is no Hair Dye.
REASONS WHY THE EUREKA SHOULD BE USED.
It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote the growth of the hair.
If the hair is dry, stiff and lifeless, it will give it a softness and lively youthful appearance.
If the hair is becoming thin, weak and falling off, it will restore its strength and beauty.
If the hair is gray, or becoming so, it will restore it to its original color without staining scalp or head.
It is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs.
It is no hair dye, but an infallible restorative, and will do all that is promised, when used by the directions.
SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
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No. 25 North Fifth, between Chestnut and Pine, St. Louis.
Agent for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., 232 North Second street, Philada. jy18 th,s tu3m]

MEDICINES.
HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS
Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Cents.
1,	Cures FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammation	25
2,	" WORMS, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	" CRYING-COLIC, or Teething of infants	25
4,	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
5,	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, Vomiting	25
7,	" COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Facesche	25
9,	" HEADACHE, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	" SUPPRESSED, or painful Periods	25
12,	" WHITES, too profuse Periods	25
13,	" CROUP, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	" SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17,	" PILES, blind or bleeding	50
18,	" OPHTHALMY, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs	50
21,	" ASTHMA, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23,	" SCROFULA enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26,	" SEA-SICKNESS, sickness from riding	50
27,	" KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28,	" NERVOUS DEBILITY, Involuntary Discharges	$1 00
29,	" SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30,	" URINARY Incontinence, wetting bed	50
31,	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	50
32,	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	$1 00
33,	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34,	" DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 vials, morocco case, and books	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R CALLENDER and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. (y27-th,s,tu1yrp

SKATES! SKATES!
SMITH & RICHARDSON
Have, as usual, the largest, cheapest and best stock of
SKATES
In the city.
The assortment comprises the newest styles.
We flatter ourselves that every one can be suited at the Sign of the SKATE BOY,
611 MARKET STREET,
no18tf PHILADELPHIA.

BAKER'S
ORNAMENTAL HAIR
MANUFACTORY.
The largest and best assortment of
Wigs, Toupees, Long Hair Braids and Curls, Water-falls, Victorines, Frizettes, Illusive Seams for Ladies,
At Prices LOWER than elsewhere,
909 CHESTNUT STREET.

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 Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
308 Chestnut street, South side.
N. B.—We have a NEW and CHEAP ARTICLE of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE, very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called.

FOR SALE—A copper STILL, for Alcohol; in complete order. Apply to
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
718 Market street.

COTTON AND LINEN SAIL DUCK of every width from one to six feet wide, all numbers. Tent and Awning Duck, Papermakers felting Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 102 Jones's Alley.

BACON.—20 boxes Side Bacon, for sale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street Wharf.

FINANCIAL.

BACON & WARDER,
STOCK & NOTE
BROKERS,
218 1-2 WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission. Trust Funds invested in City, State or Government Loans.
WM. H. BACON. [no20-3m] GEO. A. WARDER.

WORK, M'COUCH & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. de28-1m

U. S. SECURITIES
A
SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 South Third st., Philadelphia. | 3 Nassau street, New York.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. ja17

We This Day Establish a
Branch Banking House
AT
NO. 3 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1866. ja17

REMOVAL
TO
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 FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON and GEORGE C. THOMAS, are partners with us in the firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. ja6tf

5-20'S,
7 3-10'S
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
Compound Interest Notes of 1864, Wanted.

FURS
Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!
HENRY RASKE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
517 ARCH STREET, 517 ARCH STREET,
OF
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 Furs 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.,
oc21-3m No. 517 ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
The undersigned, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS, have removed from their old stand, 130 North THIRD Street, to
116 South Front Street.
Below Chestnut, west side,
Where they hope to see their former patrons,
REIFF, HOWELL & HARVEY,
January 5th, 1866. ja5-1m

CARPETINGS.
CARPETINGS.
A large assortment of
DOMESTIC CARPETINGS
Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
GEORGE W. HILL,
de21-3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.