XXXXXXX CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

OLOSH OF YESTHEDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. SENATE.-Mr. Trumbull called for the regular order, which was the bill for the protection of all persons in their civil rights. The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Lane (Kansas) to the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, so as to make the first section read "that all persons born in the United States not subject to any foreign Power or tribal authority, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Mr. Dayis addressed the Senate at length

upon the bill, which he denominated a twin brother of the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Davis was discussing the proposition to declare persons of African descent citizens of the United States. He said they were not citizens under

the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull interrupted Mr. Davis to inquire if he held that before the adoption of the Constitution negroes were not citizens of any of the States.

Mr. Davis said he would come to that presently.
Mr. Trumbull said he had before him the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina that negroes were citizens.

Mr. Davis, replying to Mr. Trumbull, said he would get along very well without his interruptions: he had seen a great deal less conceit and a great deal more brains than were combined in the Senator from Illinois. Mr. Davis resumed the discovering the Mr. Davis resumed the discussion of the proposition before the Senate, denying the right to naturalize persons of African descent, and affirming that foreigners only

be naturalized. Mr. Lane (Kansas) asked to withdraw his amendment, and in lieu of it to offer an amendment so as to make the first section read, "That all persons born in the United States not subject to any foreign Power, and Indians holding land by allotment, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United

Mr. Lane's amendment was not adopted. Mr. Pomeroy then moved to amend the bill as proposed yesterday, by inserting the words "or tribal authority" after foreign

This was subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Trumbull then moved to amend his amendment, so as to make it read that all persons born in the United States not subject to any foreign Power, excepting Indians not taxed, are hereby declared citizens of

the United States.

Mr. Hendricks objected to making the payment of taxes a qualification for citizen-

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) was of opinion that the amendment under consideration was really unnecessary. He believed that every man born in the United States was a citizen, but it had been held differently by high authorities.

Mr. Clarke (N. H.) held that a black man

was a citizen of the United States under the Constitution. He was a citizen of the United States before the adoption of the Constitution. Black men helped to elect

delegates to the Constitutional Convention from New Hampshire.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) believed that the Supreme Court would have recognized persons of African descent as citizens in the Dred Scott decision, if negroes had come here as emigrants instead of as property. It was here that negroes could not be naturalized, because they were not foreigners; but it did not therefore follow that Congress had no power to make citizens of four millions of people born upon the soil. Pending the discussion, the Senate ad-

House.-Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, with an amendment so

as to read as follows:

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legisla-tures of the several States as an amendment which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz: Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation. Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) inquired wherein the

resolution just reported differed from that heretofore emanating from the Committee on Reconstruction? Mr. Stevens replied, the committee had merely omitted the words "direct taxes," leaving this for future amendment; they

did not wish to embarrass the subject.

Mr. Wright (N. J.) suggested whether there could be any impropriety in leaving the report of the committee on the table for the present, so that gentlemen may consider what it is before they are called upon to

Mr. Stevens said that gentlemen certainly knew what the report was after a week's debate. The committee had merely omitted the words "direct taxes," and there was no propriety in longer detaining the House. On his motion the demand for the previous question was seconded, 73 against 49. Mr. Stephens gave way to Mr. Schenck, who submitted the following as a substitute

for the report of the committee: Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number of male citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The Congress, at their first session after the ratification of this amendment by the required number of States, shall provide by law for the actual enumerashall provide by law for the actual enumera-tion of such voters, and such actual enu-meration shall be separately made in a general census of the population of all the States within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as the Congress may by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every one hundred and twenty-five thousand of actual population; but each State shall have at

st one representative. Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) said that the State of Missouri would be more affected by the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Ohio than any other State. The representatives have had no opportunity to express their views on the subject. As he understood the amendment the representation was based on the number of voters, to be determined by the laws of the respective States. It was known that Missouri had endeavored and had succeeded in placing that State in loyal hands, in other words, had disfranchised the rebels, and in doing so had disfranchised one-half of the voters of the State.

By the adoption of this amendment, therefore, the representatives from that State would be reduced from nine to not exceeding four members in this House. It was remove the restriction on the rebel element and admit a rebel delegation here, you shall have only that small number of members; and the same thing was said to every State and to Louisiana and to Louisiana—unless you admit the rebels to vote, you shall have but one member. He presented Missouri reconstruction as a model. Whenever any rebel State shall come here, after doing as Missouri has done, placing the government in loyal hands, he was ready to vote for her admission. He concluded by saying it would be impracticable to carry out that amendment in Missey.

at the other end of the Capitol, that it were better not to amend the Constitution, but to let it stand as it was. He held a very different view himself, and believed this Congress had entrusted to them a high duty, no less important and no less efficient for the future weal or wood the account to the future weal or woe of the country than the one entrusted to that august body who made the Declaration of Independence; and he believed that now, if they omit to exer-cise that high tise that high duty, or to abuse it, they would be held to account by this and future generations, and by all the world in favor of freedom, and that their names would go down to posterity with the same measure of applause or condemnation as they disposed of this subject, so necessary to be treated honestly and justly for the

benefit of every human being.
Our fathers made a Declaration of Independence, that was and what they intended hould be the foundation of our government. If the government had been placed on the principles of that Declaration, the Constitution would never have needed amendment at this time, for every human being would have been equal before the law, and could not have been interfered with except through usurpation. But it so happened that when our fathers came to reduce the principles to order in the shape reduce the principles to order in the snape of organie law, the institution of slavery, hot from hell, appeared among them, in creasing in volume since that time, and obstructing all their movements and aconstructing an ener movements and ac-tions, and preventing them from carrying out the principles of the Declaration of Independence in the organic law of the

But rather than have no harmony among themselves they compromised their principles for what they deemed a greater good, believing that in a short time the instru ment would be purified which they admitted to be clogged and darkened with the institution of slavery. At that time only ninety bales of cotton left the country every year, but now three millions. Then but few but now three millions. Then but few slaves, comparatively, existed, and there was a population of three millions in the entire country, of all classes; now, the blacks have exceeded that entire number, and we have among as four millions of them, either to be treated as our fathers declared they should be treated, or so op-pressed by infamous tyrants as to deserve the execration of the human race.

The time had, however, come when they

could make the Constitution such as our fathers intended it. The time had come when, through blood, every stain had been washed out, unless they choose to re-establish slavery, which God forbid. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond) and those above him had said the Constitu-tion needed no amendment. Mr. Stevens hoped never to live to see the day when he

would be disgrated by such a sentiment.

Now, the question was, when everything was in their power, when the rebels who had lifted their parricidal hands against the country had been vanquished, and had cut themselves off from every right by the law of nations, and repudiated the Constitution of the United States, should they so rebuild the sacred edifice as to place it on a broad foundation of human rights, or cut off a portion of those rights, tand crush beeath their feet four millions of immortal eings? This was the question presented to them, and yet they were told no amendment was necessary.

Mr. Raymond here remarked that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania understood im as saying that he would not disturb the Constitution, and that it was better without amendment than with it, he misunderstood him. He had explicitly conceded that on the very point of representation some

amendment was necessary.

Mr. Stevens, resuming, said he had reerred not only to the gentleman from New York, but to a gentleman to whom, per-haps, he had no right to refer, whose auhorized utterances they all respected, but

whose opinion he did not endorse.

He believed he was right in saying that the proclamation, the command of the President of the United States, made and put forth by his authority, at the very time this House was legislating on the question. as legislating on the question, was in direct violation of the privileges of this in direct violation of the privileges of this body. Made in that way a few centuries ago to parliament by a British king, it would have cost him his head. But we are tolerant of usurpation and abuse of power. He wanted Christian men to go among the freedmen and teach them their duty as different which they know much better recumen and teach them their duty as citizens, which they know much better already than their late masters, and the latter would take notice of what the former understood. He was understood to say he did not desire the freedmen to exercise suffrage until they became qualified, which he thought would be in 4 or 5 years, and until the Constitution was amended so as to comport with the Declaration of Independence. The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, he said, proposed to base representation on the basis of male citizens. By this they would make a crusade against women in the Constitution of the country. Were those who favor this amendment as afraid of the women as gentlemen on the other side were afraid of the negro? He further opposed the amendment and goil be opposed the amendment, and said he wanted a two-thirds affirmative vote on the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, and they would take great pleasure in sending it to the President,

though they need not submit it to him for approval. It therefore was the more kind in the President tosend advice to them without being asked for it.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) wished to hear read the paper to which the gentleman alluded, and which he had charged was in the way of

The article was read. It is the same as published on Monday, giving the substance of a conversation between the President and a distinguished Senator on the subject of constitutional amendments and the negro ques-tion. Much attention was paid to the read-

ing of the article.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) inquired by what authority it was read as coming from the President, and how it was known to express

the President's views.

Mr. Stevens replied by saying he could not reveal the secrets between himself and the President [laughter,] and that it was perfectly well known that the President had nothing to do with the country. nothing to do with this subject. Mr. Lin-coln signed the resolution providing for the abolition of slavery because he approved of the object, but at the same time he slightly rebuked Congress by saying that his signa-ture was not required. And they should not trouble themselves to send this resolu-tion to Andrew Johnson, because it was not

necessary.

Mr. Stevens then replied to a portion of the remarks of Mr. Raymond, delivered on Monday, saying he admired his amiability of temper and tenderness of heart in speak ing of those who were slain in the late con-flict. The courage which sentso many men to death was to be the common boast of the nation and the pride of the country that so many rebels were their murderers. We were to consider the dead of both sides as the dead of the nation—the common dead over whom he (Mr. Stevens) supposed they were to raise monuments beside those of Reynolds and others on the battle-field of Gettysburg; also to build high the monument of the rebel Barksdale who, while a member of this hell had drawn as the state of th member of this hall, had drawn a bowie

knife to murder the representatives of the Instead of leaving them to rot in the ditch "unwept, unhonored and unsung," they were to be raised to the foremost rank of the nation's dead, and peans were to be sung to their memory, and we were to be sing to their memory, and we were to weep over them as the dead of America. Was there ever before such blasphemy like that? If the loyal dead were to be associated with was ready to vote for her admission. He concluded by saying it would be impracticable to carry out that amendment in Missouri.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) said they had been informed by high authority, through a pundit the traitors who murdered them they would —if they could have heard the gentleman's remarks, break the cerements of the grave and strut forth in their winding sheets, and stare at him till they seared his eyeballs.

Mr. Rsymond replied: He took it fer granted that gentlemen could distinguish between courage and the cause in which courage is shown. He was quite sure that there was no man on this floor who would not say that if the courage, persistence and determination of the rebels had been shown in a good cause they would have been shown in a good cause they would have been worthy of admiration and respect. In the speech he had made, he was speaking of courage as a quality of character, and not in favor of the cause; and that courage and days observed in the cause of t duty shown in a common cause to sustain the republic would do honor to the American name and would be treasured as priceless possession for all time to come.
As for building monuments and singing pean to the rebel dead, that was simply a figment of the prolific brain of the gentle-

man from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stevens made further remarks, including the arguments to which he has heretofore referred respecting the status of

the Southern States.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, then voted on and rejected the amendment of Mr. Schenck-

previous question, then voted on and rejected the amendment of Mr. Schenck—yeas 29, nays 130, as follows:
Yeas—Mesers, Anderson, Bromwell, Bundy, Clarke (Oh o), Clarke (Kansas), Darling, Davis, Befrees, Farnsworth, Harding (III), Hays, Hill, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbell, James Humphrey, Ingersoil, Kuykendall, Lawrence (Ohio) Marshall, McCullough, Miller, Orih, Pike, Ross, Schenck, Shellsbarger, Sloan, Thoraton, Van Horn (Mo.)

NAYS—Mesers, Allison, Alley, Ames, Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Fanks, Baffor, Estere, Beaman, Benjamin, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Bouwell, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Bouwell, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Bouwell, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Brawan, Ler, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Pawson, Delano, Demiug, Denison, Dixon, Donnelly, Bakley, Eggie ton, Eldridge, Ellot, Farquinar, Ferry, Finck, Carfield, Grider, Grinnell, Griswold, Hais, Harding (Ky.), Harris, Hart, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkis, Hubbard (Lowa), Hubbard (N. Y.), Hubbard (Conn.), Hubbell, Hulburd, James M. Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Julian, Rasson, Kelley, Kelso, Kerr, Ketcham, Laffin, Latham, Lawrence (Penna), Le Blond, Longyear, Lynch, Marston: Marvin, McClurg, McIrdoe, McKee, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Jeblam, Phelps, Plants, Pomeroy Price, Randall (Pa.), Randall (Ky.), Rice (Mass.), Rice (Masine), Rogers, Bollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shankiln, Smith, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Tsylor, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr. Trimble, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Voorhees, Ward, Warner, Washourne (III.), Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson (raw), Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson (Lowa), Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson (Lowa), Starr, Stevens Strouse, Anderson, The House then voted on the joint resolution, and it was adopted—Yeas 120, nays 46, as follows;

tion, and it was adopted—Yeas 129, nays 46, as follows;
YEAS—Messis. Alley. Allison, Ames. Anderson, Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Banks. Barker, Baxter. Beaman, Benfamin, Bidwell, Blingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell. Brandagee, Bromwell. Broomall. Buckland. Bundy, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb. Conking, Cook, Cullom. Darting, Davis. Dawes. Defress. Delano, Deming. Dizon, Donnelly. Eckley, Eggleston. Farnsworth. Farqubar, Ferry, Gartield, Grinnell. Farnsworth. Farqubar, Hart, Hayes, Hill, Heimes, Hooper. Hotchkies, Hubbard (Lowa), Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard (James Humphrey, Julian. Ingersoll, Kasson, Kelter, Kelso, Retchum. Kuykendall. Lafiln, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Long-ear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg McIndee, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moorbead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Nellt, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perbam, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price Rice (Mass.). Rice (Me.), Rollins. Sawyer, Schenck, Scefield, Shellashager, Stoan, Spaniding, Starr, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Upson, Van Aernsm, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Ward, Warner, Wastburne (Ilil.), Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), Windom, W.cdbridge.

bridge.

Nats-Messrs. Baldwin, Bergen. Boyer. Brooks.
Chanler, Dawson Dennison, Eldridge, Ellot. Finck,
Grioer, Hale, Harding (Ey.). Harris, Hogan, Hobbell,
James M. Humphreys, Jencker, Johnson, Kerr, Latham, Le Biond, Marshall, McCulleugh, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell Phelps, Randall (Pa). Randall (Ky.).
Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousean, Shankin,
Stigreaves, Smith, Strouse. Taber, Taylor, Thornton.
Primble, Voorhees, Whaley and Wright.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds
having voted in favor of the joint reads.

having voted in favor of the joint resoluion, it is passed. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the

Freedmen's Bureau.
Mr. J. L. Dawson (Pa.) addressed the House, stating that the close of the war finds us surrounded with a set of questions of the highest importance, and that the true theory of our government often announced, and often, alas, lost sight of, must be perse veringly reasserted and maintained. solution must be found for the problem o our national debt and finances, so that this country may be relieved of its burdens and again enjoy a currency of intrinsic value, as contemplated by the Constitution. Our domestic and fereign trade must be settled upon the basis of sound economical principles, and restored to those harmonizing and fructifying channels from which un

happy events have directed them.

The privileges and immunities of the American citizen must be so clearly defined that they may be secure from usurpation in war as well as in peace. The limits of mar-tial law must be settled with such distinctplant the civil, and that it may not be stretched by the hand of power to partisan purposes and individual oppression. The Union must be restored upon the constitu-tional basis of absolute and perfect equality of the States. The restoration should be immediate and the reunion cordial.

The dignity of the country as well as it safety must further be supported by the unqualified reassertion of the Mouroe doctrine that this government was made for the white race; that it is impossible that two distinct races should exist harmoniously in the same country on the same footing o in the same country on the same footing of equality by the law. The result must be a disgusting and deteriorating mixture of faces, such as is presented in the Spanish States of America by the crossing of the Castilian with the Aztec and the negro; that the proud spirit of our people will revolt at such certain degradation, while American women, the models of beauty and supe riority, will indignantly execrate the men who advise and dictate the policy.

Mr. Taylor (N. Y.) opposed the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bu-reau, inasmuch as freedmen are to be cared for exclusive of all other persons. It was class legislation which he condemned. The House took a recess till 71 o'clock, for the

purpose of general debate. Evening Session.—Mr. Charles Denison (Pa.) spoke against the manner in which amendments to the Constitution are hurried through without debate and deliberation. Such legislation would be impracticable and worthless when the effort was to make a sectional abolition Constitution.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) addressed the house in favor of protection to American industry, concluded by saying—Such is my plan for enforcing the Monroe doctrine, acquiring Canada, paying the national debt, and by relieving the South of its embarrassmen and cementing the shattered Union. The poor whites must be weaned from the rifle, net and line by the inducements of well rewarded labor. Their idle wives and chil-dren may thus be brought to habits of order, method and industry, and in a few years we shall cease to remember that in this nineteenth century, and under our repub-lican government, there were for several decades williams of result to all the several decades millions of people tending rapidly to barbarism.

The same inducements will disclose ever to the eye of prejudice the manhood of the freedman, and that kindly relation between the employer and the employe which exists throughout the busy North and East, will spring up in the South. Oppressed and de graded as he has been, the colored man will and that there are fields open to his enter-prise, and a useful and honorable career possible to him; and will prove that, like possible to him; and will prove that, like other men, he loves property and has the energy to acquire it, the ability to retain and the thrift to make it advantageous to himself, his neighbor and his country.

Let us, then, measure our resources by experiment, and open them to the enterprise of the world, and the question whether we owe three hundred or three thousand millions, will, ten years hence be one of millions, will, ten years hence be one of trifling importance, and as Andrew Yarrington showed the people of England how "to outdo the Dutch without fighting," we will find that peace hath her victories for us also. Canada will come to us like ripe fruit falling into the hands of farmers; and if Maximilian remains in Mexico, it will be Henry A. Rower, the citizen of a republic, and an adherent as the citizen of a republic, and an adherent of the Monroe doctrine.
Other gentlemen made speeches on the questions of the day, and the House ad-

BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL, MONTHLY COMMITTEE

JAMES C. HAND,

JAMES C. HAND.

Basported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
ST. THOMAS—Brig Thos Walter, Vesterdyke—134
bags salt il bibs old metals 4 pieces do 1 bag rags 37
cozen skins 9 bales cotton a lot of chains and anchors
Jauretche & Lavergne.
IV 1GTUT—Brig Rebecca Sheppard, Beaston—480
tons kryolite Peana Salt Manufacturing Co.
CANNING, Ns.—Brig British Queen, Farnsworth—
5500 bushels potates B 3 Dyer. Arrival and Saiting of Ocean Steamers TO ARRIVE.

ARIPS FROM FOR Eugland Liverpool New York City of Manchester Liverpool New York City of Manchester Liverpol New York Liverpool New York Ens. Liverpool New York New York Southampton New York Virginia Liverpool New York Virginia Liverpool New York City of Cork Liverpool New York Hecla Liverpool New York Hecla Liverpool New York Hecla Liverpool New York Hevetia Liverpool New York Hevetia Southampton New York Hevetia Southampton New York Revaria Southampton New York Peruvian Liverpool Portland England City of Manche Bavaria Southampton New Yor Peruvian Liverpool Portland
TO DEPART.
Washington New York Havre Germania New York Havre Hambur City of Boston New York Liverpool Pennsylvania New York Liverpool Hibernia New York Glasgow St. Andrew New York Glasgow Fah Kee New York St Jago St. Andrew New York. Glasgow
Fah Kee New York. St Jago.
Evening Star. New York. New Orlea
Neshannock. New York. New Orlea
City Manchester... N York. Liverpool.
Jays. New York. Liverpool.
Mors Castle. New York. Havana
New York. New York. Bremen.
Atlantic. New York. Bremen.
Atlantic. New York. Liverpool.
Virginia. New York. Liverpool.
Africa. Boston. Liverpool.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-FEBRUARY 1. OUR KISES, 6,59 | SUN SETS, 5 1 | HIGH WATER, 2, 28 ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Brig British Queen (Br), Farnsworth, 30 days from Canning, NS. with potatoes to C C Van Horn.
Brig Rebecca Sheppard, Beaston, from Ivigint, via Fayal Dec 2, with aryolite to Penna Salt Co.
schr American Eagle, Shaw, from New York, with wheat to cantain. wheat to captain.
Schr C McCarthy. Godfrey, from New York, with mose to Fitzpatrick & Heraty.
Schr Rrus Eye, Townsend, from Providence, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co. Schrift Boston, Parker, 8 days from Boston, with mode to Mershon & Cloud.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Kennebee, Edmunds, New York, PR Clark. Steamer Washington, Chichester, New York, Wm P Clyde & Co Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, Charleston, E A Souder & Co

MEMORANDA. aroo (Br), Manning, cleared at New Steamer Kangar Steamer Kangaroo (Br), Manning, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.
Steamer The Queen (Br), McGrogan, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.
Steamer Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana 27th ult. Steamer Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana 27th olt.

Steamer Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana 27th olt.

A. N. York yesterday.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, was up at Mobile 23d ut.

for Liverpool—wanted 1850 bales.

Ship White Swallow, Knowles, from New York 14th

Sept. at San Francisco 25th ult.

Ship Syren. Morse, at Baker's Island 8th Oct from

San Francisco via Honolulu, and sailed 25th for Liver
peol, with 11ct tons guano.

Bark Samuel Tarbox, Tarbox, cleared at New York

yesterday for New Orleans.

Bark Johann & Emilie (Brem), Lurbert, cleared at

New York yesterday for Batavia.

Bark Die Ernie (Prus), 59 days from Rio Janeiro, at

New York yesterday.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, cleared at Havana

Schi ult, for Sagua.

Brig Arna Wellington, Jahnson, from Rio Janeiro

lith Dec, for this port, has a cargo of 1000 bags coffee.

Brig Fannie, Chapman, 14 days from Darlen, da, pt

New York yesterday.

Schi Geo Fales, Thatcher, at Matanzas 22d att. from Schr Geo Fales, Thatcher, at Matanzas 22d all. from Havana to lead for this port.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the
January, 1866, as compared with the same

1863:

For. Coast. Total. For. Coast. Total. teamships 10 9 111 9) Brigs 23 23

MARINE MISCELLANY. MARINE MISCELLANY.

The number of American sea-going craft announced this menth as totally lost and missing (says the New York Commercial Advertiser), is an increase over the melancholy list of the two separate previous months. The domestic vessels embrace 7 steamers. 11 ships, 5 barks. 8 brigs, and 22 schooners—total 62 beddes 18 foreigners bound to or from United States ports—making altogetter 81 vessels in which our citizens were interested. Of this number, 51 were wrecked, 6 burnt, 17 abandoned, 2 foundered, and 5 are missing. The total value of the above domestic craft (exclusive of cargoes) is estimated at \$1,200,000 in specie. Partial losses are not included in the list.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTECTION OF THE PROTECTION OF IRON, a new discovery in medicine which STRIKED AT THE RUOT OF DISKASE, By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIVE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing medy in curing

Dyspepsia Liver Complaint. Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Boils, Mervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitu-tional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female

Complaints, and all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD
or accompanied by DEBILITY OF A LOW STATE OF THE Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding resction, but are permanent, infusing streenest, vieon and New LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON COASTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

A CASE OF STATES

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

A CASE OF 3T YKARS' STANDING CURED. From INSLKY JEWETT, No. 15 Avou Place, Boston. "I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for rycars, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Pyrup, and found immediate cenefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted beaith ever since,"

One of the most distinguished Jur'sts in New England writes to a friend as follows:

"I have tried the PiRU VIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infised into my system new vigor and energy: I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, butstropger heartier and with larger capacity for labor mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

A pamphlet of \$2\$ pages, will be sent FREE to any address,

N3_See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP down in the glass. J P. DINSMORE, Proprietor. 36 Dey Street. New York, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PUBE SOLUTION of it.

BOLUTION Of it.

Dr H. Anders' lodine Water

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLContaining a full orain to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND

RE TORATIVE.

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its
manifold forms.

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,
de., de.

A superior article for cleaning the Teeth, destroying animalcules which infest them, giving tone to the gums, and leaving a feeling of fragrance and perfect cleanliness in the mouth. It may be used saily, and will be found to strengthen weak and bleeding gums while the aroma and detersiveness will recommend it to every one. Being composed with the assistance of the Dentist, Physician and Microscopist, it is confidently General as RELIABLE substitute for the uncertain Asshes formerly in vogue. certain #sahes formerly in vogue.

F. Eminent Dentists, acquainted with the constituen of the DENTALLINA, advocate its uses; it contain nothing to prevent its unrestrained employmen Made only by

Made only by

JAMES T. SHINN. Apothecary.

Broad and Spruce streets.

For sale by Druggists generally, and
Fred Brown.

Hassard & Ce.,

G. E. Keeny.
Isaac H. Kay.

C. H. Needles.

T. J. Hinsband.

Ambrose Smith.

Thomas Weaver.

William B. Weab.

James L. Bispham.

Henry A. Bower.

West C. Devis.

G. J. Scattergood.

J. C. Turneenny & Go.

Charles H. Eberls.

James N. Marks.

E. Bringhurst & Co.

Dyott & Co.,

H. C. Blair.

Wyeth & Bro.

LISTLACK'S DIPHTHERIA LOZENGES.—Thes.

Henry A. Sower, Wyear G. Br.

INSTLACK'S DIPHTHERIA LOZENGES,—Thes
L lozenges are a safe and speedy cure for Diphtheris
Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Bronchis
affections generally, Try them. THOS. ESTLACK
In., Druggist, S. W. ner of Eighteenth and Marke
streets, Philadelphia. no8-3m2

AUCTION SALES. M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERIS, No.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERIS, No.

SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE

and alisonth FOURTH street.

St the Exchange, every TULEDAY, at 13 o'dlook noon

He Handolls of each properly issued separately,
and on the Saturday previous to each sale 2000 cats
logues in pamphlet form, giving full descriptions,
Printed estalogues, comprising several hundred
thousand dollars, including every description of city
and country property, from the smallest dwellings t
the most elegant mansions; elegant country seats,
farms, basiness properties of the country seats, the most elegant mansions; elegant country seats, farms, basiness properties, &c.

AS JURNITURE SALES AT THE AUCTION STORE EVERY THURSDAY.

AS Particular attention given to sales at private resignaces, &c.

resignces, &c.. STOCKS, &c. On TUESDAY. FEB. 6.
At 12 O'clock noon, at the Philacelphia Exchange—100 shares Penn's. Mining Co. of Michigan.
100 shares Freedom Iron and Seel Co.; par \$50.
100 shares Phoenix Insurance Co.
5 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
5 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
21323 Schuylkili Navigation Loan, redeemable 1876.
31 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co.
200 shares Shenango Oil Co.
200 shares Shenango Oil Co.

200 shares Shenango Oil Oo.
1000 shares American Illuminating Oil Co.
For account of whom it may concern—
1133 shares Youghlol eny Iron and Coal Co. of Faytte counts Pa ette county, Pa.

400 shares Ution Canal preferred.

250 shares Northern Railroad, New York.

500 shares Penn'a, Central Coal and Oil Co.

600 shares Mineral Oil Co.

300 shares Organic Oil Co.

REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 6. REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 6.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Thomas McMollin, dec d.—THREE STORY BRICK STORE and DWELFLING, No. 1017 South st.

Estate—VALUA BLE BUSINESS STAND—Three story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 38 South FOURTH st, between Chestmat and Market sis.

Misser's Perempicty Sale—VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—FOUR STORY BRICK STORES, Nos. H and 13 south Second st.

Eame Estate—4 TWO STORY BRICK DWBLLINGS, west side of Lettias st, in the rear of above.

Bar The above are very valuable business stands, and the three together would be well adapted for any extensive business.

Eame Estate—5 NEAT MODERN DWELLINGS, ELLEVENTH ST—Five neat modern Residences, Nos. 112, 134, 182 128 and 140 south Eleventh st, north of WALNUT. They will be sold separately. They are in a very desirable and convenient location.

WALNUT. They will be sold separately. They are in a very desirable and convenient location. Sale absolute.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, FRONT STREET TO Capitalists and others—EXTENSIVE BRICK BUILDING, Steem Engine and Machinery, &c., Nos. IST, ISS and Ici north Front st, fextending through to Waterst. Lot.77 feet 5 inches on Front st. 75 feet 11 inches on Water 3t.

TWO VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTIES. Peremptory Sale—Estate late of John Magaire, dec.—FOUR STOKY BRICK STORE B. E. corner of Fourth and Callowbill sts, with a Three-story Brick Dwelling adjoining on Callowbill st.

Peremptory Sale—Estate—FOUR STORY BRICK STORE, N. E corner of Fourth and Callow-bill sts, and a Two story Brick Machine Shop and a Two-story Frame Building on Callowbill st.

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 42s north Fourth st, above Callowbill st.

2 THREE STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Ncs. 32s and 317 Hazzard st east of Emerald THREE STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Ncs. 32s and 317 Hazzard st east of Emerald THREE STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, No. 2442 Coral st. South of Hazzard.

2 THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2442 Coral st. South of Hazzard.

2 THREE STORY BRICK and FRAME DWELLINGS, Nos. 638 an. 940 South Fourth st, between Marriott and Carpener. LINGS, NOS ESS AD SES SOULD FOURTH SI, DETWEEN MARTICIT AND CAPPENER.

2 THREE STORY BRICK DWELLINGS AND STORF, NOS 1421 and 1421 PARTISHSI, WILL SIX Three story Brick Dwellings in the rear.

7 HREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, NO. 1516 THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, School st, near the Main st, GERMANTOWN.

3 THREE STORY BRICK DWELLINGS. Nos 163: 1636 and 1633 American st, south of Columbia

AT PFIVATE SALE
Two Large and Valuable LOTS, east and west side of
Sixth st, below Girard avenue JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONERS, No. 42 WALNUT street. REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 7, 1855. This sale, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, will include.

STOCKS, &c.

STOCKS, &c.

For account of whom it may concernshares improvement Petroleum Co.

do do do do

17.65. Shares Improvement Petroleum Co.
12:65: do do do do
1 share Philadelphia Library.
No. 415 YOBK AYENUE-A genteel three-story
brick dwelling, between Callowhill and Willow, 25 feet
front by about 50 feet deep. EEF Immediate possession
See Sole peremption. front by about 50 feet deep. BF Immediate posterion ES Sale peremptory.

HIGHTH AND PARRISH STS-A desirable store property at the S. W. corner, 21 by 70 feet and 31 feet wide on the rear, on which is a dwelling.

No. 838 N. EIGHTH ST-The dwelling adjoining, 19 by 50½ feet. All the modern conveniences. plan.

10 HOUSES, NINETEENTH WARD—Ten houses, fronting on Mascr er and Waterloo sis, above Hun tingdon, such 14 feet 5 inches by 42½, feet. Est Sold aparately if desired, 5 inches by 42½, feet. Est Sold aparately if desired, 5.0. XS LOMBARD ST—A genteel three-story brick dwelling, with back buildings, 18 by 7; feet. All the dwelling, with back buildings, 18 by 77 feet. All the conveniences and in good order. Immediate possession \$24 GROUND RENT—A ground rent, payable it silver, out of a lot Eighth, below Jefferson, 85 by 1035, feet. Well secured; the North Ropket Church built thereon.

No. 327 N. SECOND ST-A valuable store property above Vine, 16 by 30 feet. Has three-story bace build ings. Erecutors' Sale-Estate of Jonah Hallowell NORTH PENN VILLAGE—A lot, 25th st, bstween

VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT PRIVATE SALE
TO REAL ESTATE OPERATORS
FLEGANT WALNUT STREET MANSION—One
of the most elegant readences on Walnut street, 50
feet front; large ground, stable, &c.
Also, BROWN STONE MANSION, Walnut near
Broad st.
Will be said at from lear Also, BRUWA SIVAE MAISION, Wallius meas Broadst.

Will be sold, at very low rates, to a party who will take them all in one lot, five desirable dwellings in the heart of the city. Immediate occupancy can be had it desired. This is a very flavorable opportunity to parties who seek good real estate investments to bay at old prices property which will pay well and increase in value, for particulars apply at the auction store, MARKET ST. STORES At private saie, the valuable four-story btick store 8. E. corner of Market and Bank ats. In first rate condition. Terms accommodating.

able four-story btick store 8. E. corner of Market and Bank sts. In first rate condition. Terms accommodating.

ALSO—The substant all property at the 8. E. corner of Market and Strawberry sts. In excellent order These properties will be sold so as to pay a good interest on the investment.

STABLE—A very desirable property in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Locust sts.

TAVERN STAND and 9 acres of land, on Ridge road, 9 miles from the State House known as the "Sorrel Horse." Plans, surveys, dc., at the store. Property No. 472 south Front st. 41 by 100 feet.

do do 118 sand 1145 Lombard st.

Stocker, Germantown

St do Fisher's lane
Valuable Lot, Market street, above Nineteenth do do Barker do do de S Building Lots, south Twenty-second st. Property northeast corner Fourth and Sprace sts. Dwelling. with side yard. Darby road Brown-stene Store, Second st. near Chestnut Residence and large lot, Burlington do No. 201-south Tenth st. do No. 201-south Tenth st. do do 418 south Eleventh st. Dwelling, 430 Pine st. 5 acres of Land. Federal st. Twenty-sixth Ward VALLYABLE STORE, CHESTNUT ST—A very valuable business property on Chestnut st, having two Tours—in good order, &c. Occupancy with the desertions.

valuable business property on Chestnut st, having two fronts-in good order, &c. Occupancy with the doed. MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COM.
MISSION MERCHANT,
Southeast corner Sixth and Race streets.
The sale will continue until every article is dis-

The sale will continue until every article is disposed of AT PRIVATE SALE. FOR HALF THE USUAL SELLING PRICES.

Fine gold hunting case open face, English patent lever watches, of the most approved and best makers after gold hunting case and open face detached lever and lepine watches; ladies' fine gold watches; the gold watches fine gold American lever watches; dupler and other watches. Fine silver hunting cases and open face American English, (Swiss and other lever watches; fine silver lepine watches; English, Swiss and French watches, in hunting cases, double cases and open face; fine gold jewelry of every description; fowling pleces; revolvers, &c.

BILLIARD TARLE.

volvers, &c.

BILIARD TARLE.

First class billiard table, complete.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Several building lots, in Camden, N. J., Pith and Chestnut streets.

Chestnut streets, FIREPROOP CHEST.

Large size firepro f chest, 6 feet high by 3% feet wide made by Silas C. Herring.

Also, a small Salamander fireproof chest.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts, on goods of ever description.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS,
(Lete with M. Thomas & Sons.)
Store No. 333 Chestant street.
FURNITURE SALES at the Store every Tuesday,
SALES AT RESIDENCIES will receive particula

attention,
Sale No. 863 North Eighth street.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CARPETS, &c.
On MONDAY MORNING,
At 100 clock, at No. 863 north Eighth street below
Poplar, the household furniture, including cottage
suits, extension table, china and glassware, carpets,
stoves, &c. stoves, &c
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the

PHILIP FORD & CO.

No. 506 MARKET street.

No. 506 MARKET street.

SECOND SPRING SALE OF 1866 OF 1400 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 5.

Commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Boots, Shoes. Brogans, Balmorals, &c., from city and Eastern manufacturers, comprising a fresh and desirable assortment of goods. BY EARBITT & CO... AUUTIONEERS.—
No. 230 MARKET street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced or consistence to the control of the control of

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NEW J. Auction House, No. 927 CHESTNUT street, adjacent to the Continental, Girard, St. Lawrence, Markog House and other popular Hotels. T. L. ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 586 MARKET street, above Fifth.

B. SCOTT, JE., AUCTIONEER.
1929 CHESTNUT street.
FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT
and No. 613 JAVAR street.

AUCTION SALES. THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUDTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESTNUT street, (Rear entrance life senior street,) Household Furniture of every description received on SALES EVERY RESIDENT MORNING, Sales of Furniture at dwellings attended to on the most Season of Furniture at dwellings attended to on the most Season of Furniture at dwellings attended to on the most Season of Furniture at dwellings attended to on the most Season of Furniture at Season of Season

Sales of Furniture at dwellings attended to on the most
Reasonable Terms.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., AT THE
EXCHANGE.
Thomas Birch & Son respectfully inform their
riends and the public that they are preparer, to attend
to the sale of Real Estate by auction and at private sale! SALE OF STOCKS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 8,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
179 shares Lykens Valley Railroad Co.
82 shares Lykens Valley Coal Co.

BEAL ESTATE
ON THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at the Exchange—
By order of the Orphans' Court—Estate or Simeon
Etrickland—House and Lot of Ground on westwardly
side of Bidge road. 112 feet north of Wallace at, 18 feet
front on Eddge road and extending to Wallace at,
DWELLING, WEBSTER ST—Eight three-story
brick awellings, Nos. 1902 to 1916 Webster at; lot 121 feet
by 30 feet. brick gwellings, Nos. 1902 to 1916 Webster st; lot 121 feet by 30 feet.

DWELLING. WALLACE ST-Neat new three-story bri.k dwelling, north side of Wallace st, 30 feet 2 inches eastlof Twenty-third st; 15 feet 4 inches front by 54 feet 8 inches deep.

LOT OF GROUND, FRANKLIN STREET AND SUSQUEHANNA AVENUE—150 feet on the avenue, 163 feet on Franklin st, 234 feet on Seventh st.

STORE AND DWELLING NORTH TENTH ST—A three-story brick store and welling, west side of Tenth st, 114 feet south of Thompson st; 18 feet 6 inches front by 50 feet deep. front by 50 feet deep.

LOT OF GROUND-Adjoining the above, same DWELLINGS. ALDER ST-Four three-story brick wellings, east side of Alder st, 96 feet south of Thompdwellings, east side of Alder st, 96 feet south of Thompson st.

TRACT OF LAND, CLINTON COUNTY.

Also, a Tract of Land, containing 331% acres, situate on Cherry Run, in Logan township, Clinton county, Pa, about 12 miles southwest of Lock Haven. It is timbered with white and yellow pine, oak and hemlock, and a portion of the soil is susceptible of cultivation. The Lock Haven and Tioga Raliroad is about ten miles distant, and the survey of the Great Western Raliroad is being made.on or near the tract The tract adjoins the property of the Washington Iron Works, owned by the English capitalists.

Rale at No. 1110 Chestnut street.

NEW AND SECONDHAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, dc., dc.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chestnus street, will be sold—
A large assortment of superior furniture, from families removing, comprising every variety of parlor, chamber and dining room turniture.

ELEGANT BILLIARD TABLE.
ON FRIDAY MORNING,
At 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chestnus street, will be sold—
An elegant rossewood billiard table, marble bed, balls, racks, &c., complete, made by A. Trabaut, Paris, M.L.ODEON
Also, a superior rosswood melodeon. Also, a superior resewood melodeon, CIGARS, ON FRIDAY,

ON FRIDAY,
At 12 o'clock, at the anction store, will be sold, by
order of the U.S. Collector of the Fourth Distract of
Pennsylvania, 11,100 Cigara.
TOBACCO. Also, a lot of leaf Toba

Sale at No. 23 south Tenth street.

LEASE, GOODWILL, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF
ON SATURDAY MORNING,
At 11 o'clock at No. 23 south Tenth st, will be sold
the lease for twenty months, goodwill, fixtures and
stock of a hotel. Can be examined on Friday.

Fale at No. 1:9 South Thirteenth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRROAS, &t.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
At 10 o'clock, at No. 12; south Thirteenth street, will
be so'd the furniture of a family removing from the
city, comprising ageneral assortment of parior, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture.
Can be examined at 8 o'clock on day of sale. DY JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS NOS 222 and 224 Market stree. Corner of Bank FIRST LARGE SPRING SALE OF BRITHER FIRNCE, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

GOODS AND DUBLESTIC DRY
GOODS, by catalogue, on FOUR MONTHS
CREDIT and part for cash
On THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS,
Februory 1 and 2,
Commencing each day as 10 o'clock, embracing about
10.0 Packages and Lois of Staple and Fancy articles, in
Woolens, Worstedt Linens, Silks and Cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale.

N. B.—Catalogues reedy and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIG DRY GOODS.

NOTICE—Included in our sale of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb 1 and 2. will be found the following, viz.

DOMESTICS.

— bales brown and bleached abeetings.

do de do shirtings.

do do do drills.

do white, col'd, domel and Canton flannels.

do army and bed blankets, in variety.

— cases bleached and colored corset jeans.

do lancy check all wpol flannels.

do indigo blue checks, ticks. fancy prints.

do Manchester and Scotch ginghams and plaids.

lins.

15,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

15,000 Cozen Kiglish and German estion hosiery and gloves. In every variety of men's, women's, boys', misses and children's wear, entirely fresh goods, of the most desirable makes.

P. RIS KID GLOVES.

500 dozen gent's and ladies' black and colored Paris kid gloves.

kid glores.
Also, traveling and under shirts and drawers, Madras and linen hdkfs, suspenders, sewing silk, silk ties, notions, &c. FIRST LARGE PEREMPTORY SPRING SALE OF BOO'18, FHOFE, BROGANS, TRAVELING BAGS, FINE FELT HATS, &c NTUESDAY MORNING, FEB 6, WILL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF THE ST

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

The undersigned, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS, have removed from their old stand, 130 North THIRD Street, to

116 South Front Street.

Where they hope to see their former patrons,

Below Chestnut, west side,

REIFF, HOWELL & HARVEY. January 5th, 1866. DUDD & COMLY have removed to No. 204 North
DELAWARE AVENUE, and No. 205 North
WATER Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1866, ja30-tu,th,sim? ja30-tu,th,slm}

STATIONERY. -LIPMAN MANUFACTURING CO.-

H. L. LIPMAN, Agt. MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING STATIONER, 51 South Fourth Street, 2d Story, LIPHAN'S IMPROVED EVELET HACHINE, Lipman's Tri-Patent Eyelet Machine, LIPMAN'S PAT. PENCIL & ERASER. LIPMAN'S ERASING PENCILS,

JACKSON'S LEAD PENCILS, MEARS' EVERPOINT LEADS, MEARS' PROPELLING LEADS, LIPMAN'S ANTI-BLOTTING RULER. Lipman Manufacturing Co.'s SUPERIOR LEAD PENCILS. STATIONERY IMPORTED TO ORDER. -LIPHAN MANUPACTURING CO.

WANTS.

\$10.000. A business man with \$10,000 cash liouse as a partner. Any kind of business except the Retail.

All communications confidential. Address T. S. H. Box 2409 P. O. jesi.31* BOX 2409 P. O. Jest. 14*

WANTED FOR RENT-A COMMODIOUS
dwelling, with modern conveniences, in Germantown. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate
Brokers, 433 Walnut street.