HOUSE.—Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for the repair and improvement of the harbors of Cleveland, and

Fairport, on Lake Erie.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) presented a petition from soldiers of Paterson, N. J., for the passage of a law of Congress giving soldiers who enlisted or volunteered before July, 1863, bounties equal to those given to such as volunteered after that time.

The bill reported by Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867, was made

the special order for Monday.

The House passed a bill providing that persons in the naval service of the United States who have lost one foot and one hand in the line of their duty, shall be allowed the same pension as is allowed by law to per-sons in the military service who have suffered similar losses. And also that the provisions of section 5 of the pension law of July 4, 1864, shall apply to persons in the naval service. The word "military" in the former law was construed not to include persons in the naval service. The design of

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburne (Ill.) in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to en large the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau Mr. Marshall (Ill.) said it was difficult to conceive a more important measure than that now pending. Its professed object was to look after and take care of a race which has been recently released from bondage and this involved the expenditure of untold millions of dollars. He denied that the Federal government can become the common almoner of the people, and also denied that Congress could put their hands into the pockets of the poor and industrious laborers and take a part of their hard earnings to distribute the money among those who may need it; and he denied that the Federal government was established for any such purpose, and further that there was no authority or warrant in the Constitution for such an extraordinary measure. This House had become a revolutionary tribunal, as lawless as that of the Jacobins of France, which brought the unfortunate Louis XVI. to the block, and was animated by similar purposes. For the expression of generous sentiments, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond) was to be immolated and dragged down, and such epithets hurled at him as were never before heard in a deliberative assembly. A willing and abject majority were here to record the edicts of a dictatorship, which had been established over every department of the

government.

He stated at length his objections to the There was no right or authority for the War Department establishing a system of government apart from that which should be applicable to the entire people alike. By what warrant in the Constitution could the officers of the Bureau act as judges, sustained by the military power, and go the States, enter the markets, and buy up land for the purpose of settling thereon freedmen, and protecting and maintaining them? He supposed until they became a self-sustaining institution the bill should be called an act to destroy the Constitution and to subject the people to military power. and to subject the people to military power

and domination.

Mr. Hubbard (Ct.) said it was impossible for a bill to be framed which in the outset would be satisfactory to every one. It was to be expected that gentlemen on the other side would be opposed to all legislation on the subject, and that they would indulge in very sharp criticism; but he considered the bill as perfect as they could now get it. The act would always be under the control of Congress, and subject to amendment or Our object was to give employment to the emancipated, and to secure the advantages of labor to those men who were now wandering over the country homeless and friendless; and another was to give them the opportunity of learning to read and to protect themselves in a reasonable way in their civil rights. They ought not to be left to perish by the wayside when the country needs their labor. It was not their crime or fault that they are poor, for they have for centuries been robbed of their earnings. In reply to Mr. Marshall, he said there was authority in the Constitution for the passage of this bill, for Congress was given power to pass all proper laws to carry out the provisions of the Constitution which include the public welfare.

Mr. Moulton (Ill.) understood that the object of the bill was to protect four millions of men, whose rights have been denied in the Southern States, and who are dependent to some extent upon the aid of this govern-ment. His colleague (Mr. Marshall) had argued against this bill as a violation of the onstitution, but the House had continually heard such expressions for the last four years from that side. They were uttered whenever any measures were to be passe here for the benefit of the country and the defence of our rights. If gentlemen on the other side are simply desirous of keeping the negroes from the tree States, they ought to join the majorily in this House in the passage of this bill, for when the colored men are fully and completely protected in their rights, they will never visit the North, and every Northern State would be de-pleted of them. They should be protected from the damnable violence of the traitors

in the Southern States.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) said that a distinguished General of Alabama had called upon him and shown him a newspaper containing the and shown him a newspaper containing the proceedings of a court sentencing black men and women to death for larceny, or for imprisoment for ninety-nine years for the offence. The editor of the paper justified the verdict, saying that the plantation, not the city, was the proper place for negroes.

Mr. Rousseau asked the name of the dis

tinguished gentleman.
Mr. Kelley replied, General Spencer, who
as colonel, raised the first regiment of loyal

Alabamians. Mr. Rousseau said this was the first time Mr. Rousseau said this was alle hist table
ha had heard of General Spencer.
Mr. Kelley replied that was quite possible, and yet. General Spencer might be a
distinguished general, for all the intelligence of the world does not reach the cen-

tral part of Kentucky.
Mr. Rousseau said he was in northern Alabama and middle Tennesse for two years, and he would not say the general was not there; but denied that Spencer was a distinguished general or anything else. Mr. Kelley remarked he would take the word of Tecumseh Sherman as against that of the gentleman from Kentucky. He knew that Spencer served with General Sherman, and thought he was on his staff He repeated, they hung black men and women in Alabama, or imprisoned them ninety nine years for larceny, but no such punishment was meted to white rebels who

steal black men's horses. Mr. Moulton resumed hls remarks in favor of the bill. No republican govern-ment can or ought to exist while four millions of people are deprived of their

Mr. Ritter (Ky.) said the bill proposed to establish a government within a govern-ment. It was not for the benefit of all, but only for a part of the people. It was not for the whites, but for the blacks. The enormous amount of money required was to be paid by white people. Why continue this expensive establishment to force on a hard-worked, honest people, from twelve millions to perhaps a hundred or two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and all this for the research that this for the reason that slavery has been abolished? He asked why the unlimited power contained in this bill should be extended to every State, unless it was to increase

political power? This machine opened a vast field for the retention of military men in time of peace, and it was made absolutely necessary to retain a large army, if for no other purpose than simply to protect the agents and employes connected with the Bureau. According to a statement of Gen. Howard, 799 officers were connected with it. If this number was considered necessary when the operations of the Bureau were confined to the South, how much greater would it be when its machinery was extended to all the States. Whether it was the design of the bill or not, the effect would be, immense colonies of negroes who would ultimately drive out the white people from five of the States and fill their places with the black race. No more effectual measure could be introduced for that purpose. It could not be expected that the two races could thus live together contentedly, and the whites would be compelled to seek other

SCHOOL STEEL AND AND STEEL AND STEEL STEEL

Mr. Kelley, in explanation of what he had said at a previous stage of the proceedings, read an extract from the Tuscaloosa Observer, of December last, showing that a number of freedmen and freedwomen were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for various terms for larceny, while a man who stole a horse was sentenced to be hanged. The editor adding—"Unless the negroes reformed there would be necessity for a penitentiary in every county; that the negro-itentiary in every county; that the negro-ought to be kept from congregating in towns, the true place for him being the plantation. Separated from the plantation they cannot obtain a subsistence, and hence it became necessary for them to steal to satisfy the

wants of nature." wants of nature."

Mr.Roussean (Ky.) said he did not justify any wrongs, but rose to discuss the bill under consideration. He was opposed to it, not from personal spirit, but because if this oppressive measure should be passed it would lead to the injury of these which it would lead to the injury of those which it was claimed to protect. He was not a Re-publican, but had acted with the Union party, and he was sorry to say the Union and the Republican parties were not always the same. During the last four years he had voted with the Republican party to suppress the rebellion, and had given it a hearty and honest support. The object of the war was at the outset declared to be to suppress the rebellion, defend the Constitu-tion, and to restore all the States to the dignity and rights which they enjoyed before

the contest began.

He believed that the Republican party would save the Union because they expressed the will of the people. There were now no armed rebels should they, with such standing armies as they could always obtain, talk about war with unarmed men and women of the This was an absolute disgrace, not only in his judgment, but in that of those who would suffer by it. Such extraordi-nary powers had never before been conferred. Take care, he said, of the negro, and he would stand by those who would do so; but do not place such power in the hands of bad men who would be sent to the Southern States. The whole thing was without warrant, and wiped away the con-stitution and laws of Kentucky. He showed what difficulties would rise from the opera-tions of this bills, producing conflicts be-tween whites and blacks; and then remarked that there was a Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama, but it could not prevent the Alabama, but it could not prevent the hanging to which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) referred. So far as he understood the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, it, by its indiscretion, harassed loyal men. Let us do right ourselves first, before we demand it from others. There we reseau any party of the illegal and was no reason whatever for the illegal and unconstitutional legislation proposed, after all the sacrifices of Union men to put down

the war.

They had been told by Messrs. Stevens and Shellabarger, and ether extreme men, that the Southern States are out of the Union, and that the Constitution must be amended to keep the Republican party in power. With him, Northern and Southern secessionists are the same. He held the position from which he would not be driven, hat every citizen of the United States holds paramount allegiance to the general government, and that such allegiance, when given, entitled the parties to all the protec-tion which could be afforded. The war was, he repeated, for the Union, and this purpose was declared by Congress directly after the battle of Bull Run. But now they were gravely told that the Southern States were out of the Union. He referred to the refusal of the House to admit the members elect from Arkansas even to the privileges of the floor, and to the members from Tennessee being denied admission to their seats. These men were earnest and efficient in support of the Union cause, and some of them rendered efficient service in the field. Mr. Delano (Ohio) made an explanation. called forth by a remark of Mr. Rousseau and said he repudiated as utterly groundand said he repudated as utterly ground-less the assertion that the States are dead. They live, and, by the blessing of God they will live, as long as the United States shall live, as a part and parcel of our common country. He was ready to admit the mem-bers from Arkansas and Tennessee to the floor, and it was due to the country that this

be done speedily. [Applause.]
Mr. Rousseau concluded his remarks, denying that the Southern States are out of the Union. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) reminded him of a doctor he had heard of. He meant no offence to the gentleman by saying the doctor was a quack doctor by comparing him with the gentleman. The doctor visited a man who had the pleurisy, and left with him a pre-scription of tea and toast. But after the dector left, the sick man became so hungry that he importuned his wife for roast shoat. hat he importuned his wife for roast sh When the doctor paid his next visit he inquired into the condition of his patient.
"He is about well," was the answer, "hav-"having recovered on roast shoat." So the doctor took out his book and wrote in—"Roast shoat good for pleurisy." [Laughter.] The doctor having been called on to prescribe for another man sick with pleurisy, pre-scribed roast shoat. The doctor went away and the man unfortunately died. When the loctor paid his next visit he inquired how his patient was. The wife said, "He would not cease troubling me for roast shoat, and it killed him." [Laughter.] The doctor then wrote in his book, "Roast shoat good for pleurisy sometimes." [Renewed laughter.] Secession was bad at the beginning of the war but we ware now told it was a of the war, but we were now told it was a good thing. The very ground that Jeff. Davis occupied, that the States could secode. was now occupied by gentlemen on this floor. But, said Mr. Rousseau, we will appeal to the people to come back to the old platform of the Union, Constitution, and enforcement of the laws. [Applause.] The House took a recess till half-past

Evening Session.—Mr. Shanklin (Ky.) op-posed the bill, and in reply to those who had defended it, said there was, as a general thing, no hostility on the part of the former master toward those who had been emancipated. On the contrary, there was a feelng of kindness unknown to the people of the North. The hostility, if any, was toward the fanatical abolitionists, who came into the Southern country, and by promises. persuasions, and misrepresentations, de-moralized the negro by bringing the negro into the contest. The arm of the rebel government was strengthened, and that of our own weakened, and it was the means of prolonging the war, besides the expenditure of thousands of lives and millions of money, and the desolation of a large portion of the been of shorter continuance. While he had always detested the acts of secession as a political heresy, he was compelled also to denounce as a political heresy the dectrine of abolition. One was as damnable as the

Mr. Phelps (Md.) said he was one of those who believe that in the consideration of

questions of this character they were not to be bound and trammeled by the routine of party manipulation, or coerced by the ma-chinery of a party caucus. He was the representative in part of a State which gave freedom to 80,000 slaves without compensa-tion. He believed that the freedman ought o be encouraged to labor, and protected in all his rights, and from the danger, no mat-ter how remote or circuitous, of falling into the condition from which he has been res-

He stated his objections to the bill. It contained agrarian principles, which may be referred to as a justification hereafter for establishing a bureau for the support of paupers. He was opposed to so much money being placed in the hands of agents to be used if other measures should be introduced. giving the freedmen the right of suffrage, for corruption in the buying of votes. There was, however, a redeeming feature in the bill, which almost tempted him to give to it his support, that he must recognize these people as in a state of pupilage.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) said that such a programme, under the plea and subterfuge

of philanthropy, called upon him not only to speak on behalf of the North, but of the whole country, and to condemn the spirit with which this bill was brought forward, and the zeal with which it was pressed. The teaching which came from the lips of those who advocate this measure is devilish sophistry, and belongs rather to the Pharisees, who unloosed their garments to scourge the Saviour. The bill made the President the distributor of cast-off clothing which belonged to sheddy-contractors, was for the benefit of their radical friends in New England who deal in merchandise. The design seemed to be to continue the system of trading which was commenced in time of war. He gave, at length, his reason for opposing the bill, and argued that it would eriously interfere with emigration to the

At 91 o'clock the House adjourned.

Hon. Thaddens Stevens. The correspondent of the Richmond (Va.)

Republic, in describing the scene in the House of Representatives at Washington on he 31st. says: Thad. Stevens arose in his place and re-

ported back from the Committee on Reconstruction the constitutional amendment and without change, except that it makes no mention of direct taxes, and with this change only, it reads exactly as I sent it yesterday. Stevens demanded the previous question. Stevens demanded the previous question. A dozen members sprang to their feet, proposing this, that and the other, but Stevens was inexorable, and the demand for the previous question, on a count of the whole House, was seconded by a vote of 73 to 49. At this stage, having the House entirely in his grasp, Stevens yielded the floor to Schenck, of Ohio, to again offer his amendment proposing to base representation on suffrage, and making a five minutes' speech in its behalf, left it to its fate. Next, Stevens gave way five minutes to Benjamin, of Missouri, who took his seat again in less than that time, after having utterly demolished

the Schenck proposition.

Then the great Radical arose in his place deus Stevens is one who has lived out the alloted years of man, and yet he bears no signs of age upon him. His head, it is true. is covered with a light brown wig, and so far, he is deceptive, but his face is unfurrowed; his carriage erect; his step firm and elastic; his voice strong and unbroken, and all these are realities. His walk, it is true, is halting, but this is caused by the malformation of one of his feet, and is in nowise the result of age. Aside from this one defect, he is a thoroughly well-formed, physical man, and his face, chiseled as it were on the grandest of antique models, stamps him a ones the intellectual giant that he is,

Thaddeus Stevens is not a graceful speaker, but there is none more forcible than he. Lacking in logic, but in solid strength of argument there is no man living who excels him in the power of ridicule and invective. With these, his chesen weapons. he is terrible. With a dozens words, eram-med to the throat with sarcastic bitterness he demolishes the most carefully and defile prepared of arguments; and with a well timed sneer, he overthrows the most trucu lent of his opponents. His power of sneering invective is most fearful and most wonderful, and he used it liberally to-day. In fact, he regards no man, no station, no time, no place; whoever falls under his wrath feels surely the keen edge of his

weapon. When he began this morning the House gathered around him as though an oracle were about to declare an irreversible edict. The Democrats came from their distant side and stood patiently while he scourged, lashed, lacerated, tore them piece-meal The Republicans, who had seats near him kept them tenaciously, and those who were far off shared the standing room of the aisles with the Democrats. During all the time he spoke a perfect stillness pervaded the entire House—floor and galleries. The Speaker's post was, for the time, a sinecure, and genial Colfax leaned eagerly forward in his chair anxious as the rest to hear. Radial as he is, vindictive as he is, remorseless as he is, he is an intellectual prodigy, and

as he is, he is an intellectual prodigy, and the House, "without distinction of race or color," paid him this homage. Stevens began by a bitter tirade against the President for sending to the country the views he entertains upon the question of constitutional amendment, which he did the other day in the report of the Associated Press. Stevens characterized it as an atempt to usurp legislative functions, which done in the most lawless days of English history would have cost the British King, attempting it, his head-"but," said Ste vens, "we are tolerant of usurpation." Again and again, during his speech, did he reier to this matter, each time denouncing be President in the most bitter terms. The speaker spoke strongly in favor of the amendment, said he had given up his own chosen methods of amendment for the sake of expediency, and called on the members to do the san leclared that Congress never did have, and never would have, the power to regulate the suffrage in the States, and it was idle to talk about it. He said this amendment could be carried through the requisite num-ber of States, and he did not believe any other could. He declared roundly his purpose, if he could, to keep the Southern States out of participation in the government for four or five years, and meantime to educate the freedmen and make them fit for voters, which he admitted they were not now. He avowed his object to be to so out down the representation of the Southern States that if they sent secessionists to represent them, they would be powerless for evil even in conjunction with the Copper-heads who represent the Five Points and other dark places, and, in this connection referred bitingly to the days when pistole and knives were drawn upon him in the House while delivering just such a speech as he made to day. He scourged Raymond in his most terrible style for the closing senthe his most terrible sayle for the closing sentences of his speech on Monday, and having shown herein more of unrelenting, unforgiving malice against the late rebels than it was possible to conceive that any one human breast could contain. Stevens resumed his seat. Then the voting began, and it was soon apparent that the greatest triumph of the great Radical was on the eve of accomplishment. The Schenck amendment was soon buried by a vote of thirty-nine for, to one hundred and thirty against, and then the yeas and navs were called on the amendment from the Reconstruction Committee and the result was yeas, one hundred and twenty; nays, forty-six. Thus, one hundred and sixty-six members voted, and it having two-thirds of those who voted, the Speaker

A. TRISTHAM, one of the Adams Express robbers, has plead guilty at New Haven, Connecticut.

declared it passed.

From New Orleans. NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 3,—Cotton dull; sales of 1,900 bales at 48@49c. Gold, 140. New York checks, 1. The steamer George Washington has ar-

rived from New York.

The towboat Baltic, lying at the foot of Custom House street, when just starting out to day, blew up and immediately sunk. There were only five persons on board at the time. The captain and engineer were killed, and two or three laborers on the levee were killed by flying splinters. Several boats lying alongside were much ojured. The captain and clerk of the injured. Champion are reported to be hurt.

The Governor has not yet signed his bills ordering an election on the second Monday

the State, and for municipal officers in this rive or six of the guerillas concerned in the steamboat capture on the Tombigbee River, have arrived in Mobile.

in March, for parochial officers throughout

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—At eight o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Oswego, in the upper atory of the dry goods store of Morris Place, on the east side of First street, and before the flames could be checked the entire building was destroyed, together with the adjoining property, occupied as follows: Thomas Moore, dry goods; Allen & Burchard, leather and findings; J. H. Goldey, which are officer music bell leather and findings; J. H. Goldey, exchange office; music hall, lawyer's offices &c. The loss on the buildings is not less

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residences, &c.
STOCKS, LOANS, &c.
On TUESDAY, FEB. 6.
At 12 O'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
For secount of whom is may concern—
1133 shares Youghlot eny Iron and Coal Co. of Faytite county. Pa

For secount of whom 19 may concern—
1133 shares Youghlot eny Iron and Goal Co. of Fayette county. Pa.
406 chares Union Canal preferred.
406 chares Union Canal preferred.
506 chares Penn'a Central Coal and Oil Co.
506 chares Shorthern Railroad, New York.
506 chares Penn'a Central Coal and Oil Co.
506 chares Shineral Oil Co.
506 chares Shineral Oil Co.
507 chares Forrest County Oil Co.
508 chares Shineral Oil Co.
508 chares Shineral Diluminating Oil Co.
509 chares American Illuminating Oil Co.
500 chares American Illuminating Oil Co.
500 chares American Illuminating Oil Co.
500 chares Relaince Muiual Insurance Co.
500 chares Relaince Muiual Insurance Co.
500 chares Oil Muiual Insurance Co.
500 chares Union Muiual Insurance Co.
500 chares Union Muiual Insurance Co.
500 chares Union Muiual Insurance Co.
500 chares Prenching Oil Co.
518 chares Phenix Insurance Co.
518 chares Phenix Insurance Co.
519 chares Frankiis Fire Insurance Co.
510 chares Frankiis Fire Insurance Co.
5118 chares Phenix Insurance Co.
5118 chares Frankiis Fire Insurance Co.
512 chares Frankiis Fire Insurance Co.
52 chares Frankiis Fire Insurance Co.
53 chares Frankiis Fire Insurance Co.
54 chares Frankiis Fire Insurance Co.
55 chares Fire Home Insurance Co.
56 chares Hyer Oil Co., Venange county.
57 contacts Warden Farmoil Ol. O., Venange county.
58 contacts Warden Farmoil Ol. O., Venange county.
58 contacts Warden Farmoil Ol. O., Venange county.
59 combares Philadelphia and Sugar Creek Oil Co., do.
50 chares Philadelphia and Sugar Creek Oil Co., do.
50 chares Warden Farmoil Ol. O., Venange county.
50 combares Warden Farmoil Ol. O., Venange county.
50 combares Philadelphia and Sugar Creek Oil Co., do.

REAL ESTATE SALE, PEB. 6.

REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 6.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Thomas McMudia.
dec'd—THREE STOBY BRICK STORE and DWELL
LENG, No. 1017 South 81.
Same Estate—VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—
Three story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 35 South
FOURTH 8t, between Chestnut and Market 818.
Master's Peremptory Sale—VALUABLE BUSINESS
STAND—2 FOUR STORY BRICK STORES, Nos. 12
and 13 south Second at. STANS-2 FOUR STORY BRICK STORES, Nos. ME and its south Second at.

Bame Estate-4. TWO STORY BRICK DWBLI.

HINGS, wet side of Leitita is, in the rear of above.

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

Same Lestate-5 NEAT MODERY DWELLINGS, Same Lestate-5 NEAT MODERY DWELLINGS, SELEVENTH ST.—Five neat modern Residences, Nos. 123, 124, 126 128 and 140 south Eleventh St., north of WALNUT. They will be sold separately. They are in a very desirable and convenient location.

Bale gbsoute.

in a very desirable and convenient location.

Sale absolute.

Call absolute.

Valuable Business Stand, Front Strest

To Capitalists and others—Extensive Brick
Building, Steam Engine and Machinery, &c., Nos.,

19, 195 and 151 north Front st, fextending through to
Waterst. Lott? feet Sinches on Front st, 75 feet 11

inches on Water st.

TWO VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTIES,
Feremptory Sale—Estate late of John Maguire, dec.

FOUR STORY BRICK STORE, S. E. corner of
Fourth and Callewill sts, with a Three-story Brick
Dwelling adjoining on Callowhill st.
Peremptory Sale—Same Estate—FOUR STORY
BRICK STORE, N. E. corner of Fourth and Callowbill sts, and a Two story Brick Machine Shop and a
Two-story Frame Building on Callownill st.
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 425
north Fourth st, above Callowhill st.
2 THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No.

20 and 31 Haerard at, east of Emerald.
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2 THREE STORY BRICK DWRLLINGS, Nos. 200 and 31? Haerard at east of Emerald. THREE STORY BRICK DWRLLING, Fo 2542 (coral st, scuth of Harrard.

2 THREE STORY BRICK and FRAME DWHLLINGS, Nos 623 and 940 south Fourth st, between Marriott and Carpenter.

3 THREE STORY BRICK DWELLINGS AND STORE, Nos 122 and 1423 Parrish st, with aix Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear.

7 HREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1814 Summer at. Summer st.
TWO STORY BRICK DWRLLING, School st. near
the Main st. GERMANTOWN.

THREE STORY BRICK DWKLLINGS, Nos.
1134, 1635 and 1633 American st, south of Columbia

avenue. SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY APTERNOONS,
February 6th and 7th,
At the auction store a valuable private library, including works on Theology, History, Travels, Classics,
&c., &c.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUGTIONERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1110 CHRSTNUT Street,
(Rear entrance 1107 Sansom street,)
Household Furniture of every description received ce
Consignment,
SALES EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
Sales of Furniture at dwellings attended to on the mosReasonable Terms.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, co., AT THE
EXCHANGE.
Thomas Birch & Son respectfully inform these

Thomas Birch & Son respectfully inform their riends and the public that they are prepared to attend to the sale of Real Estate by suction and at private sale SALE OF STOCKS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR. ON THURSDAY, FER 8. As 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, 17 shares Lylens Valley Rairoad Co. 22 shares Lykens Valley Coal Co.

BEAL ESTATE
ON THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at the Exchange—
By order of the Orphars' Court—Estate of Simeon
Strickland—House and Lot. of Ground, on westwardly
side of Bidge road, 112 feet north of Wallace st, 12 feet
front on Edge road, and extending to Wallace st,
DWELLING, WEBSTEB ST—Eight three-story
brick awellings, Nos. 1902 to 1916 Webster st; lot 121 feet
by 30 feet. brick awellings, Nos. 1902 to 1916 Websier st; lot 121 feet by 30 feet.

DWELLING. WALLACE ST-Neat new three-story brik awelling, north side of Wallace st. 30 feet s 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. 334 feet on Seventh st.

STORE AND DWELLING NORTH TENTH ST—STORE AND DWELLING NORTH TENTH ST—TORE AND DWELLING NORTH TENTH ST—TORE AND STORE ront by 50 feet deep.

LOT OF GROUND—Adjoining the above, same ize.
DWELLINGS. ALDER ST—Four three-story brick wellings, east side of Alder st, % feet south of Thomp-

dwellings, east side of Aider st, 36 feet south of Thompson st.

TRACT OF LAND, CLINTON COUNTY.

Also, a Tract of Land, containing 3313; 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 Railroad is about ten miles distant, and the survey of the Great Western Railroad is being made on or near the tract The tract adjoins the property of the Washington Iron Works, owned by the English capitalists.

Works, owned by the English capitalists.

DY JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUOTIONEERS

Nos. 222 and 224 Market street.corner of Sank

FIRST LARGE PEREMPTORY SPRING SALE OF

BOOTIS, SHORS, BROGANS, TRAVELING BAGS,

FINE FELT HATS, &c

ON TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 6,

Will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, ON FOUR

MONTHS' CREDIT, about 1220 packages boots, shoes,

balmorals, &c., of city and E-stern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the

morning of sale. balmorals, &c., of city and E-stern manufactura. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, &c.

NOTICE—Included in our large sale of boots, shoes, &c., on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 5, will be found in part the following fresh and desirable assortment, viz:

Men's, boys' and youths' calf, double sole, half welt anno pump sole dress boots; men's, boys' and youths kip and buff leather boots; men's allowing fresh and the shoots; men's and boys' calf, buff leather Congress boots and halmorals; men's, boys' and youths super kip, buff and polished grain half welt and pump sole brogans; ladies' fine kid, gost, morocco, and enameled patent sewed balmorals and Congress galters; women's, misses' and children's calf and buff leather balmorals and lace boots; children's dine kid, sewed, city made lace boots; fancy sewed balmorals and anale ties; ladies' fine black and colored lasting Congress and side lacegaiters; womens', misses and children's gost and morocco copper-nalled lace boots; ladies' fine kid slippers; travelling bags; metallic overshoes &c.

overshoes &c.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH FRENCH,
GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods, by catalogue, on FOUR MONTHS'
CREDIT and part for cash.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 8

At 10 o'clock, embracing about 700 Packages and Lots
of Staple and Fancy articles, in Woolens, Worsteds.

Linens, Silks and Cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for ex
hibition early on morning of gale.

POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETS, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING, FEE, 9.
At 11 o'clock, will be sold by caralegue, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, about 200 pieces superfine and nine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, hempcottage and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS,
(Late with M. Thomas & Sona.)
Store No. 333 Chestnut street.
FURNITURE SALES at the Store every Tuesday.
SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular sitentics.

attention.

Sale No. 333 Chestmut street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE OARPETS, &c.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE OARPETS, &c.

At 10 o'clock, at the another store, an assortment of superior Secondand Furniture, 2 superior Book.

Caste, Chandeller, filme Beds, New Sheets, Blankets, Housekeeping Articles, &c.

COTTING

Also, at 11 o'clock, the stock of a tailor, comprising Inovercoats, pants, Vesis and walking coats, well made and good quality. J. Auction House, No. 27 CHESTNUT street, adjacent to the Continental, Girard, St. Lawrence, Markoe House and other popular Hotels.

AUCTION SALES.

Managhar Ber

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONERE, No. 481
WALNUT Street,
REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 7, 1982, 1983, 1711 Sale, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, will

by 69% feet. All the modern conveniences. As See See plan.

10 HOUSES, NINETEENTH WARD—Ten houses, fronting on Mascl er and Waterloo sts, above Huntingdon, each 14 feet 5 inches by 42% feet. As Sols separately, if desired.

No. 338 LOMBARD ST—A genteel three-story brick dwelling, with back buildings, 18 by 77 feet. All the conveniences and in good order. Immediate possession. \$204 GRUUND RENT—A ground rent, payable in \$104 GRUUND RENT—A ground rent, p feet. Well secured; the NOTH BUPPED CHARGE.

No. 27 N. SECOND ST.—A valuable store property, above Vine, 16 by 90 feet. Has three-story back buildings. Executors' Sate—Estats of Jonak Hallowell, deceased.

NOB'IH PENN VILLAGE—A lot, 28th st, bstween Emmet, and Dauphin sta, 18th by 112 feet. Percuptory Sate—Estate of Engene Crossin, dec'd.

28 Full particulars in handbills,

VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT PRIVATE SALE,
TO REAL ESTATE OPERATORS.
ELIGANT WALLUIT STREET MANSION—One
of the most elegant residences on Walnut street, 50
feet front large ground, stable, 40.
Also, EROWN STONE MANSION, Walnut near

i Also, BROWN STONE MANSION, Walnut near Broad st.

Will be sold at very low rates, to a party who will take them all in one lot, five dealrable dwellings in the heart of the city. Immediate occupancy can be had if dealred. This is a very favorable opportunity to parties who seek good real estate invesiments to bay at old prices properly which will pay well and increase in value. For particulars apply at the anction store.

MARKETST, STORES—As private sale, the valuable four-story bick stores. A corner of Market and Bank sts. In first-rate condition. Terms accommodating.

Hank sig. In Interface Condition. Terms accommodating.

ALSO—The substantial property at the S. E. corner of Market and Strawberry sig. In excellent order. These properties will be sold so as to pay a good interest on the investment. Strable—A very desirable property in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Locust sig.

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. 402 south Front st, 11 by 109 feet, do do do 1128 and 1140 Lombard st 50 acres, Germantown

Aropery No. 32 Strain Front St., 1 of Market Strain 140 Lombard st. 50 acres, Germantown 57 do Faher's lane Valuable Lots, Market street, above Mineteenth do do Raker do do de S Building Lots, south Twenty-second st. Property northeast corner Foarth and Spruce sts. Dwelling, with side yard, Darby road. Brown-stene Slore, Second st. near Chestnut Besidence and large lot, Burlington do No. 201 South Tenth st. do do 418 South Eleventh st. Dwelling, with side yard between the South Eleventh st. Dwelling, 430 Pine at do 15 Sacres of Land, Federal st. Twenty-sixth Ward VALUABLE STORE, CHESTNUT ST-A very valuable business property on Chestnut st, having two Tronts-in good order, &c. Occupancy with the deed.

MACSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COM-

MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COM-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; fine gold hunting case and open face detached lever sad lepine watches; ladies fine gold watches; the gold American lever watches; duplex and other watches. Fine allver hunting case and open face a merican, English, [Swiss and other lever watches; fine sliver lepine watches: English, Swiss and French watches, in hunting cases, double cases and open face; fine gold vest, neck, chatelaine, fob and guard chains; fine gold jewelry of every description; fowling pieces; revolvers, do.

BILLIARD TABLE.

70lvers, dc.

BILLIARD TABLE,
First class billiard table, complete,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

Several brilding lots, in Camden. N. J., Fifth and Chestnus streets.

FIREPROF CHEST.

Large size fireprof chest, 6 feet high by 8% feet wide made by Silas C. Herring.

Also, a small Salamander fireproof chest.

MONEY TO LOAN,

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

description.

B. SCOTT, Jr., AUCTIONEER.

1.223 CHENTRUIT street.

COMBINATION SALE OF 175 FINE OIL.

PAINTINGS.

ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,

February sth and sth.

Atty o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street, will be sold without reserve, about 175 FINE OIL PAINTINGS, embracing Mountain, River and Late Scenery, Figures. Interiors, &a., from the most eminent artists of the country.

Open for examination with entalogues on Tuesday.

PHILIP FORD & CO.,

No. See MARKET street.

BALH OF 1500 CARES BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, FEB 8,

commencing at 10 c'clock, we will sell by casalogus for cash, 1500 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmoral & C. comprising a fresh and desirable assortment of goods, for spring sales.

BY BABBITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 230 MARKET street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. T. L. ASHERIDGE & CO.
No. 565 MARKET street, above Fifth.

CITY OBDINANCES.

A N ORDINANCE to make an Appropriation to pay certain claims. A Certain claims.

Section 1. The select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight thousand five hundred and twenty-ene dollars and twenty-six cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Clerks of Councils to pay the following, viz.

1. Printing Journals and other documents for 1865, six thousand two hundred and sixty-nime dollars and sixty-nime dollars and sixty-nime dollars. ix thousand two numers and sixty-nine domais and ixty-eight cents.

2. Binding Journals and other documents for 1865, six sundred and thirty dollars.

2. Advertising Ordinances, Resolutions and Notices or 1865, eight hundred and five dollars and fifty-eight ents.

4. Carriage Hire for 1865, three hundred and thirty-six ellars. 5. Incidentals for 1365, four hundred and eighty And the warrants shall be drawn by the Clerks of WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Cierk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second dayof February, Anno Dominion thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia A N ORDINANCE for the Protection of Fire Pluga over Vaulis.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils off the city of Philadelphia do ordain. That where vaults are excavated under the sidewalks, it shall be obligatory upon the owners thereof to enclose all Fire Pluga iccated on the premises in such a manner as to give them a sufficient support and protect them from freezing SECT 2. That in case of any injury to the Fire Plug, from the neglect of the proper precautions, the owners of the premises shall be held responsible for all damages.

WILLIAM S. ST KLEY.

WILLIAM S. ST )KLEY, President of Common Council WILLIAM S. ST PALLES,
President of Common Gouncel.

ATTEST-BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council,
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council,
Approved this second day of February, Anno
Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six
(A, D. 1866).
MORTON MCMICHAEL.

Mayor of Philadelphia

Mayor of Philadelphia.

A N ORBINANCE to authorize a new lease of the A City Law Enildings.

EXCITON 1.—They Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to lease for the use of the city, the premises now occupied by the Law and Survey Departments, known as the City Law Buildings, No. 212 South Fifth street, for the term of five years, from the fourteenth day of April next, at the annual rent of four thousand dollars, payable quarterly.

WM. S. STOKLEY WM. S. STOKLEY resident of Common Connoti,

President of Common ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council: Approved the second day of February Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (A. D. 1866).

MORTON March President of Select Connection MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia

INSURANCE STATEMENTS. FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, OF-FICE No. 34 North FIFTH Street.

Incorporated March 27, 1820.

Insure from Loss by Fire is the City of Philadelphia, Bulldings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally. Statement of Assets, January 1, 1856; published in conformity with the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842. \$836,466 17

1842.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the City of Philadelphia.

Ground Rents.
Real Estate (office No. 34 North Fifth street)
U. S. Government 5-20 Bonds.
do. Treasury Notes.
City Warrants.
Cash on hand. 616 00 27,423 49 Total 8951.419 10

TOTAL

GEORGE W. TRYUN. President.

WM. H. HAMILTON, JOSEPH R. LYNDALL,
IOHN SOUDER,
OHN PHLEIN,
OHN PHLEIN,
OHN CARROW,
SEORGE I. YOUNG,
W. T. BUTLER,
WM. T. BUTLER; ja26-f,m,w,6t

ENGLISH PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES, &c., Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, Catsups, Sances, Durham Mustard, Olives, &c., landing by ship Yorktown and for sale by JOS, B. BUSSLER & CO. US South Delaware avenue. FURNESS, IBRINLEY & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT and No. 612 JAYNE street.