Pennsylvania Legislature. HARISBURG, Feb. 12, 1866. The Senate will not be in asssion until 7½

P. M. on Tuesday. House.—The House convened at 7½ this evening. Numerous petitions and the fol-lowing bills were presented:

One by Mr. Adair, incorporating the Commonwealth Mining Company.

One by Mr. Thomas, providing for the grading of Dock street, east of Third, and grading of Dock street, east of Third, and another exempting the Children's Hospital from taxation, and another incorporating the Leeson and Wetmere Mining Company.

Mr. De Haven presented a bill prohibiting farmers and hucksters from selling goods

on any street in Philadelphia.

Mr. Freeborn presented a bill incorporating the National Union Club of Philadelphia phia, and another incorporating the Ruby Mining Company.

Mr. Kerns offered a bill authorizing the

Mayor to appoint the Inspector of Gas Meters in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ruddiman presented a bill for the Mr. Ruddiman presented a bill for the revision of tax assessments. (This is Philadelphia City Councils's bill.) Mr. Ruddiman offered another authorizing the appointment of a phonographic reporter for the District Courts, and another declaring life estates to be estates of purchase instead

Mr. Lee presented a bill authorizing the managers of the Frankford Lyceum to sell real estate. Mr. Crosland offered a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint two Inspectors of Mines in anthracite districts, and provide for the

safety of miners. Mr. Quay called up an act amending the revenue laws of the State. The first section requires every bank to pay a tax of one per cent, to the Commonwealth on each share of stock. The second section requires railroads, canals and transporation companies which are not liable to a tax on incomes, to pay a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. upon their gross receipts to the Common-wealth. The third section releases all real estate from taxation for State purposes. The fourth section authorizes the military loan of 1861 to be paid off with the proceeds of

the above. The bill was passed to a third reading, but did not have the requisite two-thirds in favor of suspending the rules, and was laid over. This is the bill sanctioned by the State Treasurer, William H. Kemble, and will undoubtedly add largely to the revenue of the State, by making the great moneyed corporations sustain their just share of taxation, thus relieving real estate from its heavy burdens: The bill will enable the State Treasurer to redeem a million of dol-lars annually of the State debt, and still leave a surplus in the Treasury. The bill would have passed finally and at once, but for a desire of some of the members to offer slight amendments. Adjourned.

Cuban Regulations Regarding Men of Color.

The attention of Mr. Tassara, Minister from Spain, has been arrested by the statements in the press and in Congressional details, that freedmen are captured and conveyed to Cuba, and there sold as slaves. Mr. Tassara gives the regulations of the Island of Cuba concerning colored persons, hereto annexed, and affirms that they have in all instances been carried into effect complaint has been made to the State Department of any sale or seduction of colored persons from the United States into slavery, and in the only instances brought to the knowledge of this Government, wherein such persons have been brought or introduced there by Americans, they have been promptly delivered up and sent back to

"Instructions regulating the formalities in respect to the arrival, movements and departures of people of color coming from abroad to this island, and published on the

1st of April, in the year 1849: Article 21. The individual of color, free or slave, who may arrive, coming from a foreign country, shall be immediately placed in safe keeping and with precautions that may be suitable until he is taken aboard again. If the house to whom he is consigned give security for the payment of \$1,000 in case of his leaving the yessel, he may live on board, but that security shall not be canceled until the re-exportation is verified by the report of the Captain of the Post.

A Raid on a Ferry Boat. A Brooklyn paper has the following: One of the most daring and high-handed proceedings ever recorded in the annals of any city where there are laws and police was perpetrated about 9 o'clock, on Satur-day night, on one of the Rosevelt and South Seventh street ferry boats we understand the Arizona. About the hour above men tioned, a number of thieves and rowdies said to be denizens of the sinks and slum which abound in the physically and po-litically fetid and abominable Fourth Ward of New York, came on board the ferry boat. As seon as the boat was at a distance out into the river sufficiently far for their purpose, they contrived to extinguish the lights in the cabin. The thieves, then, with the utmost rapidity, went among the passengers, rifling them of their pocket books, money and whatever other valuables they could get. So dextrously did the thieves ply their vocation that the passengers were not aware of what had occurred until they reached South Seventh street and had landed. The thieves, of course, were off, and disappeared the moment the boat touched the slip.

From New Mexico.

DENVER, Feb. 12.—Advices from Santa
Fe to the 3d instant have been received. The Legislature had just adjourned. It repealed the odious free negro law. The peon law was amended to make servitude under it entirely voluntary,

A Convention was ordered to frame a State

Constitution. The election for delegates will take place on the first Monday in March, and the Constitution be submitted to the people on the last Monday in April, so that the State may apply for admission before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

A United States Vessel Ashore.

Boston, Feb. 12.—The United States steam cutter Pawtuxet, Captain Pengar, went ashore on the back side of Cape Cod, this afternoon, in a thick fog. She was not considered to be in much danger, and was expected to come off at high water.

Robbery of a Railroad Safe.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The safe in the railroad ticket office at this place was robbed on Sunday morning of \$7,000. About \$50,000 were left behind. The loss falls on the American Express Company. Most of the money stolen was from Elmira.

Destructive Fire Opposite St. Louis.
St. Louis, Feb. 12.—The car house and repair shop of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, opposite this city, was burned this morning with sixteen cars. The loss, which amounted to forty thousand dollars, is insured.

Texas State Convention.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—Hon. Mr. Throckmorton was elected, on the 9th, President of the State Convention. He was a strenuous opponent of secession, and is highly respected in Texas for his character and talants. ter and talents.

Opening of Navigation.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12.—The harbor is open to-day. The weather has been mild since Saturday, and thousands crossed the harbor

The Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad was recently sold

Execution of a Murderer at Cleveland; Ohio-Futile Attempt to Poison him-self.

About half-past one o'clock on Friday Dr. John W. Hughes, the convicted murderer of Miss Tamzon Parsons, of Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, was hanged in the jail prison, Cleveland. The execution attracted a large crowd of persons about the prison, where they remained until after the sentence of the law had been fulfilled, when they peacefully retired. Dr. Hughes, the mur-derer, was a man of more than ordinary ability in his profession, and held a position for some time in the British army. With his wife and family he came to this country and settled in Cleveland. Through some means he became acquainted with Miss Parsons, proposed an elopement and marriage. and she, not knowing of his being already married consented. They came to Pittsburgh, and were married at the St. Clair hotel, where they lodged for a few days as man and wife. The friends of the injured young woman came to this city, informed her how she had been outraged, and persuaded her to institute suit against him for bigamy. Hughes was tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dellars and undergo one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. On the strength of petitions from Cleveland and Pittsburgh, he was pardoned and re-turned to Cleveland. He sent his wife to her friends on the Isle of Man, and on the 9th of August he visited his victim, Miss Parsons, and insisted upon her living with him. She refusing, he shot her in the head, killing her instantly. When arrested he confessed the deed, and said he did it for love. He was convicted of the murder at the December term, and all attempts to procure his

pardon were unavailing.
The prisoner Hughes was carefully watched lest he might attempt suicide. About eight o'clock Thursday morning men entered the jail to set up the gallows. The Doctor went down to the scene in the corridor, and, after it had been erected, mounted the scaffold, and stood on the secured trap, leaning jauntily againt one of the upright posts, smoking a cigar with as much composure as General Grant. Returning to his cell he grew heavy and sleepy in his chair, and at nine o'clock began vomiting violently. The guard instantly notified Sheriff Nicola, who summoned Drs. Maynard and Cushing. They caused his removal from the cell, and ordered him to be exercised, that is, walked to and fro, on the lower floor. He soon rallied, after the crisis had passed. He had taken an overdose of poison (morphine, as he confessed to the Sheriff), which had the effect to induce the fit of vomiting, which saved his life. How this was put in his possession is not known, although it was easy for some of his friends, who had access to him, to supply him with the drug. Nor is it known when he took it. whether at night, or in the morning when the guard had gone down to wash.

At fifteen minutes to one o'clock, yesterday, Hughes, accompanied by Sheriff Nicola and his spiritual adviser, Prof. Thome, appeared on the scaffold. The culprit seemed completely unnerved. After surveying the crowd for a moment he requested prayer, when the Rev. Thome delivered an impressive and earnest appeal to the throne of grace in behalf of the doomed man. Huphes then prayed in an earnest manner for a few moments, during which the Sheriff and lookers on were which the Sheriff and moved to tears. Prayer having been concluded, the wretched man braced himself up, and addressed the spectators. He said that Moses of old was the greatest murderer, but it was not just to take his life as they did. He denounced capital punishment in the strongest terms, and claimed that the hanging of a man was ridiculous. He contended that the proper punishment would be imprisonment under such regulations as would work a reformation. He spoke at some length in this strain, and concluded by bidding the spectators fare-

Shortly after one o'clock Sheriff Nicola informed the condemned that his time had come, and the preparations for the final scene were quietly made. The feet of the wretched man were then bound, the rope adjusted, and the white cap drawn over his face. Everything being in readiness at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, the trap was sprung, and the next instant the body of James W. Hughes was hanging in the

Changes in the Climate of Europe. In Mallett's Northern Antiquities-a scarce old book-he shows that the degrees of cold at this time are much less severe than formerly. The rivers Loire and Rhone, in Gaul, were regularly frozen over every year, so that whole armies, with their carriages and baggage could march over them. Even the Tiber froze at Rome, and Juvenal says that it was requisite to break the ice in winter in order to come at the march. winter in order to come at the water of the river. Many passages in Horace suppose the streets of Rome to be full of ice and snow; and Ovid assures us that the Black sea was frozen annually. The latter writer relates several circumstances concerning that climate which at present agree only with Norway and Sweden. The forrest of Thrace and Pannonia were full of bears and wild boars, and the northern part of Spain was little inhabited for the same cause. Indeed all the ancients who mention the climate of Gaul, Germany, Pannonia and Thrace, speak of it as almost insupportable, and agree that the ground was covered with snow the greatest part of the year, being incapable of producing olives, grapes and most other fruits. Mr. Mallet conceives that, the forests being cleared away, the face of the country cultivated, and the marshy places drained, the moist exhalations which generate cold must be considerably lessened, and that the rays of the sun must have a freer access to warm the earth. In addition to the general causes which insensibly effect the destruction of forests, it was formerly common to set them on fire in order to procure fertile fields. One of the Kings of Sweden was surnamed the "Wood-Cutter," for having cleared vast provinces by felling the trees with which they were covered. Immense forests were also thus cleared away in Norway and Denmark.

LECTURES on Biblical and scientific sub jects are being delivered in Springfield, Hartford, and other New England towns, free to the masses. They have been well attended hitherto and are very popular The leading Professors of the various col leges are engaged in the movement. Simi-lar lectures were established in London and Shreveport Railroad was recently sold last December by such men as Lyell, Tynat auction for fifty thousand dollars, to Mr. dall and others, which have been very suc-

Swindling through the Post Office. The Washington correspondent of the Y. Evening Post says: The Post Office Department was compelled, one day last week to send back fourteen hundred letters to a swindler in New Jersey. The letters were estimated to contain not less than \$4,000, which had been drawn from foolish people in various parts of the country. Under a regulation of the Post Office Department, whenever money is fraudulenty obtained from people through the post office by rogues, who assume fictitious names, the letters are seized. The Mayors of New York and Brooklyn having complained to the department that a man in New Jersey was making use of the Post Office a detective was sent to the scene of operations, who seized these letters. They were forwarded here and a number of them opened, and nearly every one contained from three to five dollars, and some a still larger amount. Upon examining into the facts it was found that the person to whom the letters were addressed was a real character, that he had not assumed a fictitious name, and that no law or regulation of the department would justify the detention of the letters. There was not the slightest doubt as to the fraud, yet under the law it was considered impossible to convict. The guilty person, when charged with fraud, claimed that at some time in the future he expected to fill the orders sent to him and stated (which was true) that whoever answered his circulars with money took the risk, and that nobody could assert that he did not intend to forward the gifts promised. The department ntends to call upon Congress for additional legislation to met such cases of swindling.

A DEAD MAN "TURNS UP."—Says the Reading (Pa.) Gazette: Another case of the dead coming to life has just been brought to light in the Register's Office of this county. A citizen of Reading, who enlisted in the early part of the war, and from whom no information was had for some time, was given up for dead. His supposed widow, in order to draw a certain legacy, which in the meantime became payable to the husband, took out Letters of Administration on his estate, drew the legacy and was again married immediately thereupon. A few weeks after the husband—not dead, but living—called at the Register's Office, where he was informed that Letters of Administration on his estate, had been granted to his supposed widow; whereupon he insti-tuted legal proceedings against the Administratrix and her sureties in order to recover back, not the wife, as he alleged, but the legacy. This is the second case of a similar nature that has occurred in the Register's Office of this county

within the last three months. ENGLISHMEN COMING TO AMERICA.-A London letter to the Boston Advertiser says: A visit to the United States is gradually be ing accepted as a part of the education of a gentleman who purposes to devote himself to political life. Peers' sons will soon be as plentiful at Boston as they are in the season at Baden or Rome. It is "the thing" to see America. The young bloods of our aristoc racy kindle at the thought of a trip to the United States with a glow which neither Electron for Mont Blaze, can produce In Florence nor Mont Blanc can produce. In weeks will arrive in the Southern States the heir to the dukedom of Argyll the young Marquis of Lorne, and will have the Hon. Arthur Strutt, the son of another peer, and two young commoners, Mr. H.
Yates Thompon and Mr. G. Rodie Thompson
The Duke of Argyll, father of the Marquis of
Lorne was, I need not tell you, the fast friend of the North throughout the civil war, and his influence in the British Cabi-net did much to conduce to such neutrality as Mr. Adams has acknowledged to have existed. The young traveler is little more than a lad. Very frequently have I seen him with his father, listening to debages in our House of Commons, or by himself in the House of Lords, hearing his father's carefully constructed addresses. Mr. Strutt, who is also very young, is the son of Lord Belper, a peer of recent creation, a manu facturer of immense wealth, and of much intelligence. When plain Mr. Strutt he was a Trinitarian dissenter, but the peerage works wonders in these matters,—only one or two peers, like the earl of Zetland, for example, having the courage to openly connect themselves with any other communion han the established church.

ROMANCEIN A SENATOR'S LIFE, -Frazer's Magazine tells the following story, but does not mention the name of its hero, who is said to be Senator Lane, of Kansas, A distinguished politician of Indiana, becoming nterested in the movement for making Kansas a free State, left his wife and re-paired to that territory, intending to return soon. Becoming, however, identified with the struggles of Kansas, the Senator stayed away very long. His wife at length de-manded his return. He wrote back that it was impossible to return. His wife waited a little, and then wrote declaring that unless he returned by a stated time, she would sue for a divorce. The Senator made no reply, but gave a glowing account of the patriotic movement in which he bore an important part.

The next letter he received was from the clerk of a court in Indiana, informing him that his wife had filed a bill, with another from a lawyer offering to defend him. The Senator wrote back to the lawyer as follows "Dear Sir: Yours to hand. My wife say she will not stand my long absence. If were she I would not stand it either. shall offer no opposition to her suit. Yours, &c., —..." Two years later, when the divorce had long been granted, the Senator returned to Washington as Senator of the free State of Kansas, visited his old home in Indiana, and found his wife still bloom ing and handsome, and surrounded by admirers. With the rest he visited her from time to time, became presently the accepted lover, and was re-married to her.

THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND .- In playing cards the nine of diamonds is commonly nicknamed the "Curse of Scotland," and several reasons have been assigned for this strange denomination. When the Duke of York, who was shortly afterward James II., took up his residence at Edinburgh, and enlarged the palace of Holyrood, he and his court introduced a new game there called Comet, in which the diamond was the most important card. The Scots, who had to learn the game, lost tremendous sums at it, and from that circumstance the nine of diamonds was called the Curse of Scotland. Another derivation is that the Scotland. Another derivation is that the nine of diamonds bore some resemblance to the arms of the Dairymples, and the Lord Stair, a member of that family, was the real Curse of Scotland. But a third derivation Curse of Scotland. But a third derivation is more modern, and much more striking, though we cannot take upon ourselves to decide that it is the most correct or right one. It is said that the night before the fatal battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland sent orders to General Campbell to the soldiers of the Pregive no quarters to the soldiers of the Pre-tender—that this order being dispatched in great haste, happened to be written upon a card, and that card the nine of diamonds, rom which time and circumstance it has gone by the appellation of the Curse of

CHARLES S. BRADLER, a leading Democratic lawyer, was yesterday elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the Rhode Island General Assembly.

South Carolina—The Plantations—Business in Charleston.

The Charleston Courier says: "A gentleman who is traveling in an official capacity through the Southern States, for the pur-pose of making a report on the agricultura condition of the country, called at our office a few days since, and gave us some interesting information concerning affairs in the interior. So far as he was able to discover, interior. So far as he was able to discover, the plantations were being worked profitably, and the planters appeared cheerful and hopeful. It is thought the yield of cotton this year will be fully one-half of that of ordinary times. Should it prove to be such the producers will be satisfied, as the advance in price will off-set the decrease in quantity. The freedmen generally have entered into contracts and are behaving remarkably well. Pilfering and robbing has nearly ceased. The prompt measures taken

nearly ceased. The prompt measures taken by the military authorities to punish some few offenders has had a salutary effect on the freedmen as a class. The country is gradually assuming an aspect of prosperity and plenty.
"Business of all kinds in Charleston is

more lively than it was a month ago, and the merchants are in better spirits. This change has taken place, too, before the heavy spring trade has really commenced. Buyers from the country are coming in gradually, and although they do not make large purchases, they order sufficient quantities of goods to give an air of life to the interior of stores and warehouses. The im-pression prevails in business circles that we will have a very fine spring trade. During the summer months it may possibly dethe summer months it may possibly de-cline, but it will take a rebound in the fall and give our merchants all they can conveniently attend to. Of course all depends on the quantity of cotton that is brought to this market, and no time should be lost in arranging for facilities to transport that staple hither from all points and quarters which formerly looked to Charleston as the principal mart, We wish there was as much truth as poetry in the report that one thousand laborers had been employed to

Riot at Sulphur Springs, Illinois. (Special Depatch to the Missouri Democrat.)
CAIRO, Jan. 29.—The Cairo Times has been furnished the particulars of a riot which occurred at Sulphur Springs, Wilwhich occurred at Sulphur Springs, which in its effects has few parallels in the Listory of the States. On the day named, a man named McMahon, living on the border of Johnson county, was at Sulphur Springs and during a political discussion with a Mr. Dollinson, of that place, became greatly excited, boasting that he could whip any political opponent in the county. The lonpolitical opponent in the county. The folio talking attracted a crowd and finally some twelve or fifteen men commenced fighting, and a number of them were severely beaten with bludgeons. The fight raged furiously for a few minutes, the parameter of the severely beaten with bludgeons. ticipants exhibiting the ferocity of tigers rather than the character of men, kicking and stamping those who were knocked down, and inflicting many serious injuries. While the riot was at its height, D. B. Ward, said to be one of the most respectable farmers of the county, drew a revolver and sion and with fatal effect. One ball struck a young man named McMahon, cousin to the one who caused the difficulty, causing his death in a short time, and another ball killed William Burton. The first McMahon was shot in the mouth and badly beaten Dollinson was also shot and beaten. Thos Waid, son of D. B. Ward, was severely wounded in the forehead and side. Besides these, three or four others, whose names we could not learn, were wounded more or less severely. The McMahon who was killed had not participated in the riot, but was endeavoring to quiet the parties when he was shot. No arrests were made, McMahon being too badly wounded, but sent word to the authorities that he would be in Marion today, and ask for a trial.

A VERY REMARKABLE Dog.-Our readers have doubtless heard of the gigantic dog taken to England some years ago by Francis Eutler and Henry Gardiner, of this city. They exhibited the animal in don and at Windsor Castle, and finally sold him to the Queen, who made a present of him to her consort, the late Prince Albert. Since then we had not seen a dog nt to compare with the one in question until the other day, when Gardiner exhibited one to us at his place in William street, which will probably equal in size the one sold to the Queen, and already surpasses one sold to the Queen, and already surpasses him in symmetry. It is a dog of twelve months old, called Russ. He is a white, smooth-haired dog, with a black muzzle and black roof of mouth. He was bred in Philadelphia, and already stands thirty-five inches high at the shoulder, is seven feet nine inches long, and fourteen and a hal: nches across the chest. His weight, as he runs about, thin in flesh, is 160 lbs. It. nsty order he would weigh 200 lbs. Russ is of the variety improperly called the Russian or Siberian bloodhound. It is not a true bloodhound, but is, in fact, the old dog of the Danube, famous in history for his encounters with wolves, wild boars and bears, with whom he could deal singlehanded. Russ is a remarkably fine speci-men for points as well as size. Though so young, his bone and muscle are enormous His legs are very strong and true, and he is light and active in his movements. His head is superb, jaws strong, garnished with formidable, even teeth, and langs like ivory stillettoes. He ts broad between the eyes, with plenty of room for a great vo-lume of brain; and his eye is lively and fine. Altogether his aspect is noble, and his countenance majestic. We recommend our readers to see him, for he is a very fine specimen of the old colossal breed, such a one as Landseer would have been delighted

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40, 42, 45, 50 and 54 inch FILLQ LINEN.
104 and 124 IRISH SHEETING (finest imported)
58 and 3; SNOW DROP and DAMASK NAPKINS.
Col'd Bord'd DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins to match.
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BIRD EYE DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, &c.

French Shirting, Pillow and Sheeting

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Importers of Linen Goods.

No. 1008 Chestnut Street CALICOES

Calicoes, Fast Colors, 23 Cents. Merrimac Prints, 25 Cents. Pacific Prints, 25 Cents. Bleached Muslins. Unbleached Muslins. 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, 10-4 Pepperell, 8-4 and 10-4 Waltham, 10-4 Bates

Sheetings. ll at less than wholesale prices.

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POPLINS and OTHER DRESS GOODS. that we do not wish to keep until next season, and we have determined to close them out, at very low prices, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

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Good Silks at Low Prices.

We still maintain our reputation for SELLING SILES CHEAP. SELLING SILES CHEAP.

We have now open a fine stock of
BLACK SILES. EVERY VARIETY.

COLORED FILES, EVERY VARIETY,
At less that the present cost of importation! Now is
the time to tuy Silks, as there is no doubt at all but
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VERY DECIDED BARGAINS

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Superior Black French Cloths.

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Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.

Fancy Cassimeres, of every description.

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With a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

Boys' wear, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by

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GOOD MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE,
GOOD SHIRTING LINENS.
GOOD TABLE LINENS.
GOOD BED TICKINGS.
GOOD WHITE FLANNELS.
GOOD FINE BLANKETS.
GOOD PINE BLANKETS.
GOOD DAMASK NAPKINS.
BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS.
PINE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
PINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO'
IRISH BIRD-EYE AND SCOTEH TOWELLINGS.
NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, &c.
SPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c.

50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS, PERCALES, &C.

50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS, 82, 75 and \$ superior Alpacas, \$1 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines, \$1 50 for finest \$2 wide Black Cashmeres, \$1 12 for new Spring Sbades Wide Wool Delaines. New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c. Heavy Nursery Dinjers, some extra wide goods, Fine Towes; 40-cent Towels- a bargain, \$1 and \$5 Napkins are much under value. Richardson's Heavy Entring and fine Fronting Licens. Inens.
Table Damasks unde<sup>r</sup> rket price.
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Silks, and recommend them purchasing now, as we
have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced
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Colored Moire Antiques,
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Black Gros Graines,
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Good Urbleached Muslin, at 25 cents.
Excellent Urbleached Muslin, at 35,
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2-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.

4-4 White Alpacas,
White Irish Poplins,
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White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths,
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Engineers and dealers will find a FU ASSORT
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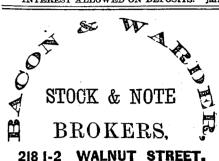
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