XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from the public stores and warehouses, on which Mr. Sprague's motion for reconsideration was pending.

Mr. Sprague (R. I.) spoke against the bill, so calculated to injuriously affect home manufactures by enabling importers to sell goods cheaper than they could be manufactured. The country, Mr. Sprague said, had heard a great deal about the profits of manufacturers. The happiest day of his life, he said, would be when he saw the New England system of industry made the system of the country. He would like the western and middle State to enjoy the strength of the New England system.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Sherman, Morrill, Hendricks and Clark participated, further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson reported a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States. It fixes the peace establishment as follows:

Five regiments of artillery, twelve of cavalry, fifty of infantry, cadets, etc. The five regiments of artillery are now organized, but the organization of the first, second, third and fourth shall be like that of the fifth. The adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries hereafter to be extra first lieutenants.

To the six cavalry regiments existing, there shall be six more added. The first and second lieutenants and two-thirds of the higher officers to be selected from the officers and soldiers of the volunteer force, and the other third from the regular army. Four companies of each regiment may be drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President.

The fifty regiments of infantry are thus made up: ten regiments now organized of ten companies each, the remaining nine each, with three battalions of eight regiments, are made twenty-seven by adding two companies to each battalion; five additional regiments of ten companies, and eight regiments of colored troops, to be officered by officers of colored troops who have distinguished themselves in the field. It requires the distribution of officers among the States in proportion to the troops furnished during the war. Each regiment shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one regimental commissary, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one hospital steward, one commissary sergeant, two principal musicians; each company one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner and fifty privates. It provides an ordnance sergeant and hospital steward for each military post, and authorizes the President to appoint a superintendent of national cemeteries, established or to be established, with the rank and pay of ordnance sergeant, to be selected from noncommissioned officers. Enlistments shall be for five years. It provides for one lieutenant general, five major and ten brigadier generals. The adjutant general shall have the rank and pay of a brigadier; two assistants, colonels of cavalry; four assistants, lieutenant colonels, and thirteen assistants, majors; four inspectors and eight assistants, who shall have respectively the rank and pay of colonels and lieutenant colonels of cavalry; the judge advocate general to rank as brigadier, and the assistant to rank as colonel of cavalry.

The Quartermaster's Department shall have one general, four assistants, eight deputies and sixteen quartermasters, grading as above, and in addition forty-eight more quartermasters, rank as captains. The Commissary General shall have two assistants, ranking as colonels, two as lieutenant colonels, eight commissaries as majors, and sixteen as captains; surgeons, seventy-five majors; assistants, one hundred and fifty first lieutenants, for three years, and then rank as captains. The Paymaster General is given two assistants, two deputies, sixty paymasters. The Chief Engineer shall have six colonels, twelve lieutenant colonels, twenty-six majors, thirty captains, twenty-six first and ten second lieutenants. Other provisions of the former bill have been somewhat changed in this.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) called up the joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered an amendment to insert the following words at the close of the original proposition, "and they shall be exempt from taxation of all kinds," so as to make the amendment provide that those who are excluded from the right of suffrage on account of color or race shall be exempted from taxation.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) addressed the Senate at length in favor of the amendment offered by him recently prohibiting any State from withdrawing the elective franchise on account of color. Mr. Henderson commenced his remarks with an allusion to the President's speech to the Virginia delegation. In that speech the President has said that he regarded what is known as the radical party as the great danger of this country. He (Mr. Henderson) had honestly and earnestly supported the President in his accession to the Executive chair. He had given the Administration an earnest support, and his object and purpose was to restore, if possible, and, at the earliest practicable moment, the union of these States. He desired now to do so. On the 24th of February last he adverted to the admission of Louisiana and Arkansas. He believed that Mr. Lincoln had the authority to do what he did for the re-organization of these States. The war was then existing; and it was our design and purpose to restore the Union, as rapidly as possible, and it was thought that the rebellion ought in part to be suppressed by these new State organizations. The rebels did not participate in these State organizations.

They strongly opposed them, and the men who participated in the reorganization of Louisiana and Arkansas were Union men. Mr. Henderson next referred to the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, and denied the right of the President to grant amnesty to rebels, except upon the conditions prescribed by the act of July, 1862, which prescribed an oath that must be taken before amnesty can be granted. He adverted to the proclamation reorganizing the State of North Carolina, and denied the right of the President to prescribe the qualifications of voters, as he had done in that proclamation. He believed the State governments in the South must be reorganized before there could be a perfect union of the States; but if you turn back the State governments to the men who had been in rebellion, is it not reasonable to expect that they will rebel again? He would ask the Senate if Congress could not, to-day pass an act depriving the late rebels of their citizenship, notwithstanding the President's amnesty? If Congress has the power to do that, it ought to be done. The men who went into the rebellion ought to be disfranchised and prevented from taking part in the work of re-organization. Mr. Henderson read from the address of the Virginia delegation to the President. He said it was signed by a man named Baldwin among others.

Mr. Wilson inquired if that was not the Baldwin who was a member of the rebel Congress, and who nominated General Lee for Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Henderson said he so understood it.

Mr. Sumner inquired if that was the sort of men who gave advice to the President?

Mr. Henderson was speaking of Mr. Lincoln's plan for reorganizing on the basis of one-tenth of the people of a State, when Mr. Wade inquired how, under a republican form of government, one-tenth of a people could govern nine-tenths?

Mr. Henderson inquired if the government of South Carolina was not republican when she entered the Union?

Mr. Wade said it was not.

Mr. Henderson said our fathers must have lied about it then.

Mr. Wade said they were mistaken; that was all.

Mr. Henderson continued his remarks on the subject of reorganization, contending for the right of giving the control of State governments to loyal men. Yet men who did this were denounced as Jacobins and Roundheads.

Mr. Sumner—By whom?

Mr. Henderson—The President says so to the Virginia delegation. He refers to such men as the Senator from Massachussetts. He is the most dangerous man I know of. He is always making whitewashing speeches and doing other dangerous things. The President alludes to him when he talks about hammering at one end while the anvil was going at the other.

Mr. Sumner said that did not apply to him. It must be meant that the Democrats were hammering at this end.

Mr. Henderson was sure Mr. Sumner was the man whom the President meant.

Mr. Henderson was referring again to the interview between the Virginia delegation and the President. He was interrupted by Mr. Wilson, who said: "I want to ask the Senator if he has any anxiety whatever in regard to the opinions of this Mr. Baldwin, or any men of that class, or any men in the country who sympathize with them, that they will be able to influence affairs in any of the States that in 1864 voted for Mr. Lincoln for President? I ask if he does not believe that these States, by a most decisive majority, a majority larger than they gave in 1864, are to-day opposed to the admission of any of these States to representation in the Chamber until they give security for the future?

Mr. Henderson—I before stated I am a conservative. I am regarded as a conservative, not as a radical. I want these States back immediately.

Mr. Wilson—So do we.

Mr. Henderson—But I am not so anxious bout it as to take them back in their present condition. Mr. Henderson then discussed the right of Congress to disfranchise rebels. He believed that right existed and ought to be exercised.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle the Senate went into executive session, Mr. Henderson not having concluded his speech, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brooks inquired whether the Committee on Reconstruction had a right to report at any time and make a special order?

The Speaker replied they had not, but that unanimous consent was required for a special order.

Mr. Brooks said that what was to be done with the resolutions had better be done today.

Mr. Bingham, at the suggestion of Mr. Stevens, moved to recommit the resolution, and that it be printed.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) wanted to know the use of recommitting the resolution when the committee had made up their minds.

Mr. Bingham replied the gentleman knew the object of the motion was that the committee might report it back again.

Mr. Brooks said that the committee could thus put the resolution through the House at any time without their knowing what it was.

Mr. Bingham wanted the gentleman to understand that the object of the amendment was to extend universally the guarantee of constitutional protection.

Mr. Brooks wanted the country to understand that they did not know what the committee were doing, and that the amendment could be put through the House under the gag law.

Mr. Bingham replied that nothing of the kind was intended.

The motion to recommit was agreed to.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Milltary Affairs, providing that hereafter every brevet appointment or commission conferred on an officer of the army shall state for what particular act of gallantry or meritorious conduct the same was conferred, and the names on the army register shall be similarly designated.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Michigan contested election case, Baldwin against Trowbridge.

The report of the Committee of Elections says there is no question of fact and on y one of law involved in this contest. By the act of the Legislature a large number of votes were cast by soldiers outside the limits of the State. If these votes can be lawfully counted, Mr. Trowbridge has a majority of the whole, and is entitled to the seat. If not, Mr. Baldwin, having a majority of the home vote, is entitled to it. It will be observed the committee say that the elector is prohibited by the Constitution of the State, taking the interpretation of its Supreme Court as correct, from voting outside of the township or ward in which he resides, but by the act of Legislature is allowed, when absent in the military service of the country, to vote even outside of the State. Here is an unmistakable conflict of authority. The Constitution prohibits what the Legislature as plainly permits. The one authorizes the election to be held only in the township or ward, the other at military headquarters. The power to act at all in the premises, so far as concerns representatives in Congress, is derived from Article 1, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States. They conclude their argument by saying the power to prescribe the place, whether called a qualification, limitation or condition, is still vested in what the Constitution calls "the Legisiature," and there it must remain. It cannot be diverted by giving it another name, however apt it may be.

The committee therefore report the resolution that Rowland E. Trowbridge is entitled to a seat in this House as Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress from the fifth Congressional district of Michigan.

Mr. Marshall, of the minority of the committee, says in his statement that, having carefully considered the questions of law involved in this case, he has come to the conclusion that Mr. Baldwin was duly elected. It is admitted that of the votes cast for Representative Mr. Baldwin had a majority. It is also admitted that a large number of citizens of Michigan who were out of the State, and in the service of the United States, on the day of election, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Michigan, approved February 5, 1864, voted at the places where they happened to be on the day of election, and that if these votes can be lawfully counted. Mr. Trowbridge had a majority and was duly elected. If they cannot be lawfully counted, Mr. Baldwin was duly elected and is entitled to the seat.

The question is therefore purely a legal one, and involves some nice questionts of constitutional law. The Supreme Court of Michigan, in a case arising out of the identical election out of which this contest has arisen, have construed this provision of their constitution to mean that the elector shall be personally present in the township in which he resides on the day of election, and there in person present his ballot at the place of voting.

Mr. Marshall combats at some length the positions assumed by the majority, and concludes by a resolution that Augustus C. Baldwin is entitled to the seat.

Mr. Beaman addressed the House in behalf of Mr. Trowbridge, and was followed by Mr. Marshall on the other side.

Mr. Baldwin, the contestant, being too unwell to speak, obtained permission to print his argument.

The House, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, adjourned.

THE BILL providing for the permanent location of the capital of West Virginia, at Buckhannon, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday.

English Female Boarding Schools—Queer Stories.

The *Queen*, a London "lady's newspaper," has lately contained a number of letters from various correspondents, relative to corporal punishment in schools, the contents of which have completely disgusted the community at large, and made parents particularly anxious respecting their children at school. It appears from these letters that in most of the fashionable ladies' boarding schools the system of corporal punishment is in vogue, and that marriageable young ladies are stripped, laid across a "horse," and then receive a castigation which is usually awarded to only the naughtiest children. Besides the stripes of a birch, there are several other formalities to be gone through, very humbling to the pupil, and which one correspondent describes as follows: "For the first offence the delinquent is prepared for punishment, but generally pardoned; for the second she is whipped privately; for all subsequent delinquencies the punishment takes place in the schoolroom, on the "horse," and in addition to the pain it inflicts it costs in money about 1s. in fees. This is the system: First, she proceeds to the house keeper to procure the rod—she pays 2d. for the use of it; secondly, she has to be partly undressed by the maid, and this costs 2d.; thirdly, she has then to walk barefooted to another part of the house, to be robed for punishment—a peculiar dressing to add to the disgrace. It is a long linen blouse, short cotton socks and slippers. The young lady, thus dressed, now proceeds to the drawing-room to be exhibited to the lady superintendent. Having been approved, she is then conducted to the second room, when she has to pay 6d. to the governess who inflicts the punishment. A wooden horse, covered with soft leather is the medium of castigation. The delinquent then thanks the governess, kisses the rod, and retires to her own room, to appear no more until the next morning." One of the writers, an Irishman, says he has under his care a niece, 18 years old. Last summer, the young lady having finished her education, they went to live in a "pleasant village near the Thames." In the "village" was a very large ladies' school, and the young lady in question being particularly fond of study, made arrangements to attend twice a week, in order to add to her store of knowledge, if possible. One afternoon it appears she contradicted, or rather corrected a teacher who had mis-quoted a line of poetry. To her surprise, when about to leave after her lessons, she was ordered into the school-room. To her amazement and indignation, she was told that she was to be birched "for impudence to a teacher." She protested and implored but in vain. Her resistance was useless against force; she was held across a desk, the clothing was completely removed from the lower part of her person, and the lady principal gave her twelve sharp cuts with a birch. The young lady went home, distracted in mind, and related the circumstances to her uncle. He was, of course, highly indignant, but he concluded to say nothing about it until the young lady had completed the term of her tuition. That time having arrived, he sent an invitation to the lady principal, asking her to lunch at his home and receive the amount of money due her. This the principal accepted, and on her arrival she was rather surprised at the warmth of the reception, which was as follows: Three lady acquaintances had been invited to act as a committee of reception, with a "birch," "horse," &c., along with them. On the appearance of the principal the gentleman lectured her as to her conduct to his niece, and told her to avoid exposure by legal proceedings he had concluded, with the ladies present, to punish her as she had done his niece. There being no other alternative she consented, and was accordingly stripped by the ladies, drawn across the "horse," and the gentleman himself laid on the birch. He gave her twenty strokes, the everity of which the principal's flushed countenance attested to. She then departed. There are a number of other letters, all of which contain accounts similar to the above.

The Texas State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—The Texas State Convention organized on Saturday. It was agreed by a vote of 66 to 11 that all the members should swear to support the constitution of the United States. A resolution, previously adopted, that all who had not hitherto done so should take the amnesty oath, was reconsidered.

The constitutional oath was administered to the Convention *en masse* by Judge Everett, the members standing.

Governor Hamilton was notified of the organization, and sent a message, recommending, among other things, the repudiation of the rebel State debt.

The Convention appointed a Committee on the Condition of the State Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments, of which Judge Roberts F. Smith, President of the Secession Convention, is Chairman; a Committee on the General Provisions of the Constitution, of which Judge Hancook is Chairman; and Committees on Elections, Printing, Education, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, &c.

Resolutions declaring no person coming within the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation entitled to a seat, and a substitute to refer all credentials to a Committee on Elections, were referred.

Resolutions to adjust debts contracted on the basis of confederate money, to inquire after the record of the library and furniture of the Supreme Court, to extend relief to parties owing debts prior to the war, and to establish separate Criminal Courts, were all referred to appropriate Committees.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12.—The steamer Amanda Winants, with the brig Rhinebeck in tow, started from here on Saturday for New York, but returned in the course of the night, having been unable to proceed any further than Hog Island, the sea running in very heavy from the eastward, and breaking in seven fathoms of water. The large fleet of vessels that left here on Saturday, bound north, were having a rough time of it outside. The wind had been blowing from the northward steadily outside for four days, and created such a heavy sea that the brig which the Winants had in tow was completely hidden at times as she lay rolling in the trough of the sea.

Unusual activity is being manifested in the work of renovating the Gosport Navy Navy Yard, destroyed by the rebels at the beginning of the war. Saw mills and stables are being erected, and the Yard under the untiring exertions of the officers, is gradually assuming the appearance of cleanliness and order. All the dead or decayed trees are ordered to be removed, and workmen are engaged in removing the debris from the burned district, and tearing down and removing the old temporary sheds.

Yesterday the weather cleared off, but a rain storm set in last night and has prevailed all day, with a heavy fog.

Three soldiers of the 3d Infantry, were drummed out of the garrison yesterday, for desertion and other crimes.

The Mount Hope Insane Asylum Case.

BALTIMORE, February 13th.—The court had previously decided to admit the declarations of a former Sister Superior as evidence in the case, its value to be subsequently determined by the court. Miss Mary Fleming of New York, whose testimony the prosecution has endeavored to obtain each day of the trial, was recalled to the witness stand, and testified, in substance to her having been brought to the institution by her sister and Cooper in December, 1858, from New York that she was greatly distressed at being confined there and that the superior sister, Alisia, told her she was not insane; that she told the superior how she came to be taken there, and that the superior said she was not insane, and that her family should not leave her there more than two months. The witness also testified that Dr. Stokes said the same, but still she was kept there for nearly two years.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13.—The Republican State Convention which meets tomorrow, promises to be one of the largest and ablest held in the State for years. The attendance at the caucas to-night was quite large, and much good feeling prevails. The convention will indorse President Johnson, affirm confidence in the patriotism of Congress, and reaffirm the doctrine and principles under which the party has fought for the past five years.

There is a strong desire to renominate Governor Buckingham, but as he positively declines, a new choice will be made. The prominent candidates for Governor are General J. R. Hawley, Lieutenant-Governor Averill, and the Hon. E. C. Scranton.

EXCITING SCENE IN A HOSPITAL.—Through the carelessness of an intoxicated nurse four wards of the Cumberland Hospital at Nashville, Tenn., were burned on the 1st inst. About one hundred patients were in the wards, many of whom were suffering from limbs lately amputated, but all were removed in safety. The nurse, a discharged soldier, perished in the flames. Men who were suffering were heard to exclaim: "Don't take any trouble about us, we can be removed at any time," while others who were only slightly unwell, were clamorous in the entreaties to be carried away.

THE Maryland Legislature adjourned on Thursday night, after refusing to entertain the proposition to amend or repeal the registration law. The Susquehanna boom bill was also defeated.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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

FINE DIAMOND WORK.

WATCHES

OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKERS.

Silver Ware,

FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old GOLD, SILVER and PRECIOUS STONES bought for CASH. ja11tf

RIGGS & BROTHER,
CHRONOMETER, CLOCK,
AND
WATCHMAKERS,
No. 24 South FRONT Street,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment o CLOCKS, &c., for Railroads, Banks and Counting Houses, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing o fine Watches and Clocks. ja11-3m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chestnut Street.
Four doors below the "Continental,"
PHILADELPHIA. ja8m,w,f-tf

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly at brief notice.

GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods,
Of late styles in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.
706 CHESTNUT.
je8m,w,f-tf

FANCY GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS,

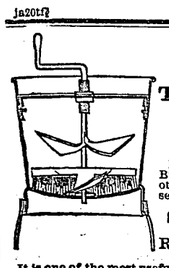
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, &c., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHY,
922 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja20tf Below Tenth street.



SPENCER'S
PATENT
TIN SIFTER
AND
STRAINER.

For Sifting Flour, Meal, Buckwheat, Sauce and all other articles requiring a sieve.

State and County
RIGHTS FOR SALE.

It is one of the most useful inventions for domestic use ever offered to the public. The flour is sifted in one-quarter the time (and much better than by any other process) by putting the flour in the top of the Sifter, then, by turning the crank, the flour passes through the sieve with great rapidity. Clean, very fine and light. This Sifter has no India rubber rollers to grind up the dirt, such as bugs, worms, flies, &c., but sifts all articles and leaves the dirt remaining in the sieve; the Sifter is made of tin, is very neat and easy to keep clean. It is the only Sifter now in use that gives SATISFACTION. Every Sifter is warranted. Be sure and ask for Spencer's Patent Tin Sifter.

Wholesale trade supplied on reasonable terms. Samples sent to any address on receipt of $1 00.
Factory, 846 North SECOND Street.
no15-3m M. E. SPENCER.

FINANCIAL

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
110 South Third Street,
BUY COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
OF 1864 AND 1865,
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES. fe13tf

BACON & WARDER,
STOCK & NOTE
BROKERS,
218 1-2 WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission. Trust Funds invested in City, State or Government Loans.

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

P. S. PETERSON & CO.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
39 South Third Street.
Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers.

Liberal Premium paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Interest allowed on Deposits. fe9-tf

Gold and Compound Interest Notes Wanted by
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
THIRD AND CHESTNUT. fe9-12t

C. A. ROBINSON. L. DICKSON, Jr.
ROBINSON & DICKSON.
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 319 Walnut Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, &c., &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers. fe10-1m

W. W. KURTZ. JOHN G. HOWARD
KURTZ & HOWARD,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
NO. 23 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(ROOM NO. 5,)
PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the Regular Board of Brokers. [fe5-1m]
ALSO, COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.

5-20 7 3-10.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
40 South Third Street,

U. S. SECURITIES
A
SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 South Third st., Philadelphia. | 3 Nassau street, New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. ja17

$16,000. AND OTHER SUMS, TO LOAN ON Mortgage of first-class City Properties. And also, for sale, Dwelling House 1423 Walnut street. WM. McLEAN, Conveyancer.
fe12-3t* 1435½ South Fourth street.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES.
721 CHESTNUT STREET.

Nearly Twenty-five years experience in the manufacture and sale of Safes in New York City, enables us to present to the public an article unrivaled in the market. Our Safes are
Fire from dampness, and do not corrode the iron.
Thoroughly fire-proof, and do not lose that quality.
Furnished with the best Powder-Proof Lock.
DWELLING HOUSE SAFES of ornamental styles for Silver Plate, Jewelry, &c.
Safes of other makers taken in exchange.
Send for descriptive Circular.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall,) Philadelphia, and
ja19-1m 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING, HOSE, &c.
Engineers and dealers will find a FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE
Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'
308 Chestnut st. South side.
N. B.—We have a NEW and CHEAP ARTICLE of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE, very cheap, which the attention of the public is called

RETAIL DRY GOODS

LARGE LINEN SALE.
AT MILLIKEN'S,
828 Arch Street.
Just opened, direct from Europe, the following
BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yd.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1 12½@1 25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables.
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce,
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¾ yards up to 7 yards long,
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Border Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 7½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½, $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfe stitching is passed into our stock, our consumers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.
Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns.
A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Undercloothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 Arch street.
ja22-m,w,f,2m

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

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
APPROVED STYLES OF
Lace and Linen Collars,
SETS,
UNDERSLEEVES, &c.
Embroideries and White Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Veils,
Neck-Ties, &c.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.—JAMES & LEE invite the attention of their friends and others to their large stock of seasonable goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.
Superior Black French Cloths.
Superior Colored French Cloths.
Overcoat Cloths, all qualities.
Black French Doeskins.
Black French Cassimeres.
Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, of every description.
Scotch and Shepherd's Plaid Cassimeres.
Cords, Beaverteens and Satinetts.
Plain and Neat Figured Silk Vestings.
Black Satins and Fancy Vestings.
With a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, Boys' wear, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

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

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS.
$3, 75 and $ superior Alpacas.
$1 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines.
$1 50 for finest $2 wide Black Cashmeres.
$1 12 for new Spring Shades Wide Wool Delaines.
New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c.
Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods,
Fine Towels; 40-cent Towels—a bargain,
$3 and $5 Napkins are much under value.
Richardson's Heavy Shirting and fine Fronting Linens.
Table Damasks under market price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets,

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second street, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILKS, and recommend them purchasing now, as we have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced price for them next month and the coming spring.
Colored Moire Antiques,
Black Moire Antiques,
Colored Corded Silks,
Colored Pout de Soies,
Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros Graines,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines,
N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS AND CALICOES.
Good Unbleached Muslin, at 28 cents.
Excellent Unbleached Muslin, at 35.
Bleached Muslins, yard-wide, at 34.
Bleached Muslin, very fine, at 37½.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, and all the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, at the lowest market prices, at JOHN H. STOKES,
702 Arch street.

8-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.
4-4 White Alpacas.
White Irish Poplins.
White Wool Poplins,
Pearl Color Irish Poplins,
White Opera Cloths
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second st.

THE FINE ARTS

A. S. ROBINSON,
910 CHESTNUT STREET.
LOOKING GLASSES.
PAINTINGS,
Engravings and Photographs.
Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames.
Carved Walnut and Ebony Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

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