XXXIXth Congress—First Session.

[CLOSE OF SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

HOUSE.—Mr. Loan (Mo.) addressed the House. He argued that the union of the States and the existence of the nation were two distinct things. The union of the States might be destroyed without affecting the existence of the nation. When the eleven Southern States entered into rebellion and inaugurated the cruel war, the union of the States was de facto dissolved, just as much as if the rebels had proved victorious, and had had their independence acknowledged. They had held no political position since their revolt except that of rebellious subjects. He contended that they should not be restored to their former condition in the Union until the political power in those States was confined exclusively in the hands of loyal citizens; till equal rights and privileges were extended to all their inhabitants; until their people gave evidence of hatred to rebellion and love to the republic; until rebel sentiments, rebel generals, rebel banners and rebel debts were repudiated, and until the love of justice, law and order was so firmly established in the minds of the people as to give unquestionable evidence of enduring peace; then, but not before, would he vote to readmit them into the Union.

Mr. Thornton (Ill.) next addressed the House. The great question to be settled was, in one view, a question of union or disunion; and, in another view, a question of a centralized despotism or national government with delegated powers. If the States that attempted to secede were out of the Union either in fact or in law, then the war had failed in its avowed object. If they were not out of the Union, then, the power of the general government being re-established, they were entitled to be represented in Congress.

If a State could be reduced to a territory as a punishment for rebellion, where was the limitation. As well might a refractory State be reduced to a territorial condition for a slighter offence if the power existed. Any act of legislation declaring States to be territories would violate the Constitution. Such act would make the government as odious and destructive of the liberties of the people as if secession had been successful. The States of the Union must stand together or the Union would perish and become "a schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour." If the ties which bound the States together were severed, the Union would become a ghastly corpse. "For soul is wanting there."

The proper habitation of the States was in the Union. The States and the Union coexisted. Congress could not drive them out nor close the doors against them unless it blotted out the brightest page in the history of man and darkened the light of hope now dawning on the country. They had a right through their representatives in Congress to say, in the language of Clay: "I am within the Union and am for staying within the Union, and I defy any portion of the confederacy to expel me or drive me out of the Union." If the rebellion had been successful the seceded States would not now form a part of the Union; but they did not succeed. They had been kept in the Union, and therefore they had not been out either in fact or in law.

Mr. Thornton cited the acts of the Executive and of Congress in support of his position that the rebel States were not out of the Union for any purpose whatever. A denial of representation to them was an attack upon the opinions of President Lincoln, stultified the action of the Republican party, and involved it in a labyrinth of inconsistency from which there is no escape but in base dishonor. He believed that the policy of the President would be sustained by the people of the country, who desired peace and Union with equality of rights to all the States, and with degradation to none.

Mr. Kuykendall (Ill.) took the floor and made a constitutional argument on the relations between the States and the general government, contending for the principle of State sovereignty over all its internal affairs, and that the reserved rights of the States cannot be infringed without a violation of the Constitution. He protested against Congress blotting out by legislation eleven stars from the nation's emblem—a thing which was tried for four years by hundreds of thousands of armed men in rebellion, and which they failed to accomplish.

He would treat the States with as much kindness as their conduct would show them entitled to. He would keep a sufficient military force in each of the southern States to secure a prompt and faithful execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States. He would guarantee such protection to the freedmen as would insure them against harm and violence, and give them full protection in all their rights. He would admit the loyal delegates from Tennessee, that State having been exempted by President Lincoln from his emancipation proclamation, as being a loyal State. In this, he supposed, he differed with the great leader of the radicals in this House (Mr. Stevens) and his followers, but he also differed with the copperhead persuasion in this House, which would repeal the test oath and admit any representatives who might be elected from the Southern States, whether loyal men or rebels. He was not in favor of repealing the test oath.

Mr. Marshall (Ind.) interrupting, said he would not question the good taste of his colleague in applying the stale epithet of "copperhead" to members of this House, but for himself he disavowed any intention of admitting as representatives from the South men who had taken prominent parts in the rebellion.

Mr. Kuykendall said that when he spoke of the copperhead persuasion he did not know that the phrase would strike any member from his State.

Mr. Marshall said it was well known to what gentlemen the disunion members on that side (the Republican side) applied the epithet. They applied it to men around whom were clustering all the hopes of the people who desired the immediate restoration of the Union.

Mr. Kuykendall inquired whether his colleague would vote to repeal the test oath?

Mr. Marshall replied that he was inclined to think it unconstitutional and ought to be repealed, but he did not know whether he would be in favor of repealing all test oaths of the kind at this time. He thought the time would soon come when it would be stricken from the statute book, so that if such men as Alexander H. Stephens, and others who had been complicated with the rebellion, but were now true to the Constitution, were elected, they might be admitted to seats.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) asked whether, if Alexander H. Stephens came here as a representative, he (Mr. Marshall) would vote for his admission?

Mr. Marshall replied that he would, if he were satisfied that Stephens was now true to the Union. He took occasion to refer now to the question of Democratic leadership. Many members on the disunion side of the House had been anxious, he did not know for what purpose, to denominate the gentleman from New Jersey (Rogers) as the Democratic leader in the House. If by that was meant that he had made more speeches, and longer speeches, and abler speeches than any other members, he was willing to accord all that. He recognized the gentleman's great ability and eloquence, but in many of his extreme views he (Mr. Marshall) did not coincide, and he was not willing to admit that he (Rogers) was the representative of the principles of the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Rogers said he knew his views were sometimes in advance of those of some members on his own side, but he had always stood upon principle, regardless of political consequences to himself. He was here to say to-day that he would cast his vote with as much pleasure as he had ever cast any vote for the repeal of that oath, because he believed it unconstitutional. President Johnson himself, in the last colloquy he had with a gentleman from New York, had expressly stated that he believed the test oath ought to be repealed.

Mr. Kuykendall declined to take the gentleman from New Jersey as authority for what President Johnson said, and wanted to know whether he (Rogers) spoke for his entire party.

Mr. Rogers—No, sir. I speak for myself, not for the Democratic party. I do not intend or profess to control anybody. There is nobody so foolish on this side of the House as to be in any manner controlled by me, and it is a serious and great insult to undertake to charge that. They are men of sense, of judgment, of discretion, of understanding, and can pursue their course according to their own judgment. They have the same obligations and rights as I have, and have quite as much, if not more sense.

Mr. Kuykendall—We all believe that. [Laughter.] Continuing his speech, and discussing the destiny of the freedmen, he said he was in favor of making a treaty with the republic of Mexico, and arranging to colonize the American citizens of African descent in the rich valleys of Mexico, with all the rights of Mexican citizens. He would enforce the Monroe doctrine drive Maximilian out of Mexico, so as to re-establish a republican form of government, secure lands to the negroes, and give them a fair start in the world.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) next addressed the House. He commenced his speech by denouncing the test oath, arguing that if Congress had the power to impose that oath, it had the power to change the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for Senators and Representatives, and could effectually set aside the organic law of the country, and defy the will of the people. The right to hold a State in the House depended not so much upon the determination of the House as it did on the qualified electors of the district, and on the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution. Test oaths were never favored in a free country. They were inconsistent with the true spirit of a free and independent people.

The act imposing this oath was one of those measures which grew out of the war, and it ought to pass away with the war. The power of the Union had triumphed, and its future security depended not upon test oaths or constitutional amendments, but on the great fact of the complete and utter defeat of the late rebellion. The war had settled more firmly than constitutional amendments and test-oaths piled mountain-high the principle that no State has a right, under the Constitution, to withdraw from the Union. That decision would not be, and could not be, reversed.

He wanted the people of the South to come back, not degraded, but in their full manhood—the equal of people in every other section of the country. They and their children had to live with us and our children for generations to come, and it was better that they should live together on terms of equality and friendship. They had acted on a mistaken notion in regard to the right of secession, which he had always regarded as a heresy; but in judging of them the House should recollect how that very heresy was strengthened by the enunciations of leading men at the North. In this connection he quoted a speech made by Senator Wade, in which he said that his party adopted the basis of the Declaration of Independence, which declared that any people have the right to recur to the fundamental law, and, if need be, to destroy the government under which they live, and erect on its ruins another more conducive to its welfare; that the people of the South have that right, and that he (Mr. Wade) would not blame them for exercising it whenever they thought the contingency had come. Mr. Finck also quoted articles from the New York *Tribune* of the same general tenor, and from speeches of a former Representative from Ohio (Mr. Stanton), made in the House.

In regard to holding Southern men to a responsibility for having helped to sustain the Confederate government, he held that allegiance and protection were reciprocal obligations, and that no government had the right, after having allowed its power to be usurped, to turn round and punish the unfortunate people whom they had failed to protect against that usurped power. To do so would be monstrous, and against the simplest dictates of common sense and common honor. That principle had been recognized and applied in this country, and has existed in Great Britain for generations. The people of the South have now returned to their allegiance, and it seemed to him the highest duty of statesmen to unite in the solemn and sacred purpose of restoring hearty and fraternal relations between the sections. It was the part of true wisdom to treat them with that kindness and clemency which would win their affection. This was not the hour for revenge and hate, but for clemency and forgiveness. These people had done wrong, but we should show them that we can be magnanimous in council as well as brave in war; and we should say to them, "We welcome you back. Let us forget the past. Prove by your fidelity to the Constitution that you know how to be faithful to it, as you know how to be brave and heroic in a mistaken and misguided cause." The true principles of Christian charity would be a safer tie than the principles of hate and revenge.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The overland mail from New York February 7th, has arrived.

The French brig St. Louis brings Yokahama, Japan, advices of January 31st. The Japanese steamer Fusiyama, built in New York, had arrived at Yokahama. The supply of silk in Japan was inferior in quantity and quality.

A great fire occurred in the suburbs of the city of Yeddo on the 28th of January, and thirty persons were burned to death. The Damios Government is taking measures to overthrow the Cochin rebellion. The second installment of the Simmosaki indemnity has been paid to the foreign government.

There is no news of importance from China.

Sailed hence, ship White Swallow, of New York, for Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The United States steamer Lancaster has returned to this port for repairs. She started a few days since for Valparaiso.

Mining stocks are steady. Savage, $950; Gould & Curry, $950; Yellow Jacket, $430; Chollar Potosi, $355; Ophir, $435; Hale & Norcross, $1,200; Crown Point, $1,100; Alpha, $280, Imperial, $128; Legal Tenders, 73¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The Registry law has passed both Houses of the California Legislature. A resolution has also passed both Houses sustaining the action of the majority of Congress on President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The dwelling and school of L. M. Fernandez, at Santa Clara, were burned recently. One of his sons perished, and Mrs. Fernandez is injured beyond recovery. Three children were also much injured.

There is no material change in mining stocks.

A GREAT SWINDLE.—An ingenious swindle, which cost Hughes, Denver & Peck, of Washington city, General Davis of New York, and others, $20,000, has been made public. Two young men, George Allen and L. R. Metcalfe, of Paris, Ill., concocted the villainy, and the main victim was Judge J. C. Walker, of Washington, who acted for Hughes, Denver & Peck. The affair was a cotton transaction, and the perpetrators escaped.

Coin Restored to Richmond Banks.

At the time of the evacuation of Richmond the banking establishments of that city continued to send away the amount of coin belonging to the different institutions to a point further South, for the purpose of securing it. The amount originally reached the sum of $250,000, of which $150,000 were lost by plunder, and the remainder placed on deposit at Washington, Ga., in charge of a special agent of the Richmond banks, who, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, was unable to get back to Richmond, and was, therefore, compelled to remain there some time. While this coin was at Washington, Ga., claim was made to it by General Weld, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on the ground that it was captured property, and an investigation of the case by General Winslow resulted in giving the right of possession to the agent of the banks. Afterwards, about the 20th of April last, an order from the President, through the Secretary of War, was received by General Steedman, then commanding the department, to hand over the captured coin on deposit to a Treasury agent. This was done, and the coin sent to this city, where it was placed on special deposit with the Treasurer of the United States.

Claim is now made on behalf of the Richmond banks for the restoration of this money, and it is alleged that the order of the President was made without full information of the facts of the case.

After a full and careful examination by the Treasury Department, the matter has been referred to the President, who has ordered that the coin be restored, provided the identity between the amount now on deposit in the Treasury and that claimed by the banks can be established, and a compliance made with certain formal conditions required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
GEO. L. BUZBY,

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

PORT AU PRINCE—Schr Hattie Ross, Polard—361,360 lbs logwood Thos Wattson & Sons.

LIVERPOOL—Steamer Bosphorus, Alexander—1145 bxs tin plates N Trotter & Co; 129 cks 50 bbls soda ash 60 drums caustic soda Yarnall & Trimble; 51 pkgs mdse Stuart & Bro; 29 do do A Wray & Co; 20 do do J H & W Creighton; 19 do do Powers & Weightman; 13 do do C L Sharpless; 12 do do Lewis & Co; 10 do do Grant & Son; 10 do do Robt Taylor & Co; 5 do do Field, Langstroth & Co; 3 do do Newlin, Fernley & Co; 3 do do Siter, Price & Co; 3 do do D Jayne & Son; 4 do do W F Read; 2 do do Rosengarten & Son; 1 do do D S Brown & Co; 1 do do C W Churchman & Son; 1 do do Wood, Marsh & Hayward; 1 do do Jas R Campbell & Co; 1 do do Bates & Coates; 5 do do J M Haffleigh; 36 do do Shapleigh, Rue & Co; 28 do do A M F Watson; 28 do do J Caldwell & Co; 32 do do J Coleman; 13 do do Vance & Landis; 9 do do Lafourcade, Bros & Irwin; 9 do do Thompson & Co; 8 do do Johns, Henry & Co; 6 do do George Milliken; 1 do do Queen & Co; 2 do do Thos W Evans & Co; 2 do do J Dee; 6 do do R & W C Biddle & Co; 2 do do Espen & Bro; 3 do do Lippincott & Parry; 2 do do E R Taggart; 2 do do D Steinmetz; 4 do do X Bazin; 2 do do J H Orne & Co; 5 do do E Hall & Co; 1 do J S Earle & Sons; 1 do do H A Dreer; 3 do do Turner & Wayne; 1 do machinery W Sellers & Co; 3 do do J Yewdall; 5 do mdse Johns & Lippincott; 5 do do Cooper & Fry; 5 do do W P Wilstach & Co; 3 do do G B de Keim; 4 do do J H Armbruster, 2 do do R Buist; 1 do do R Pollock & Co; 4 do do James, Kent, Santee & Co; 3 do do Laing & Maginnis; 6 do do R H Hay; 2 do do Esberick, Black & Co; 1 do W H & G W Allen; 1 do do John Campbell; 1 do do G H Roberts; 1 do do J P English; 1 do do Truitt & Co; 1 do do Pennington & Son; 1 do do R Eastbrook & Co; 2 do do W S Hansell & Son; 405 bdls hoop iron Leggett & Co; 120 pkgs mdse 3 casks wine 10 kegs chlorate of potash 64 cs machinery order.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DAYS
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 15
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 17
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2[illegible]
City of New York	Liverp'l	New York	Feb. 21
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 2[illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Feb. 23
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 28
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Feb. 28

TO DEPART.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DAYS
City Manchester	N York	Liverpool	March 7
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	March 7
Atalanta	New York	London	March 8
Fab Kee	New York	St Jago	March 10
H Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	March 10
Hermann	New York	Bremen	March 10
Edinburg	New York	Liverpool	March 10
North American	Portland	Liverpool	March 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	March 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	March 14
Baltic	New York	Bremen	March 15
Arago	New York	Havre	March 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	March 21

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 5.

SUN RISES, 6 24 | SUN SETS, 5 36 | HIGH WATER, 5 [illegible]

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Bosphorus (Br), Alexander, from Liverpool via Boston, with mdse to A R McHenry & Co.

Steamer Virginia, Snyder, 38 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Edmunds, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to P R Clark.

Schr Hattie Ross, Poland, 17 days from Port au Prince, with logwood to Thos Wattson & Sons.

ARRIVED ON SATURDAY.

Schr Flight Kelly, from Providence, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Havilah, Anderson, from Washington, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr M A Loughery, Loughery, from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.

Schr W F Garrison, Corson, from New Bedford, in ballast to Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr J C McShain, Robinson, from Richmond, Va. in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr Mary B Reeves, Gheen, from Maurice River, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Steamer A C Stimers, Knox, Washington, Wm P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Washington, Chichester, New York, Wm P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H Winsor & Co.
Steamer Eastern City, Munday, New York, P R Clark.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Richmond, W P Clyde & Co.
Steamer H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Brig A G Cattell, Wattson, Sagua, D S Stetson & Co.
Brig D O Castner, Schwarz, Trinidad de Cuba, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr John Byers (Br), Halifax, C C Van Horn.
Schr Morning Light, Bowen, Washington, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W F Garrison, Corson, Boston, do
Schr C A Heckscher, Mayhew, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Edgewater, Fisher, Boston, do
Schr Allen Downing, Taylor, Lynn, Quintard, Sawyer & Ward.
Schr J C Runyon, Mathis, Elizabeth City, captain.
Schr M B Reeves, Gheen, Rockport, L Audenried & Co.
Schr J C McShain, Robinson, Washington, Tyler & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, DEL., March 2—2 P.M.

All the fleet before reported remains at the Breakwater this afternoon, in company with the following, which have since arrived, viz:—Bark Ann Elizabeth, from Messina for Philadelphia; schrs Northern Light, A Cordery, C S Carstairs, all from Philadelphia for New York, and steamtug America. Wind NE.

Yours, &c. J. HILLYARD BURTON.

MEMORANDA

Steamer Norman, Baker, cleared at Boston 3d inst. for this port.

Steamer City of Baltimore, Mirehouse, cleared at New York 3d inst. for Liverpool.

Steamer Neshannock, Winchester, cleared at New York 3d inst. for New Orleans.

Steamer Evening Star, Quick, cleared at New York 3d inst. for Havana and New Orleans.

Steamer Washington, Surmont, at Havre 15th ult. from New York.

Ship Tamerlane, Jackson, for this port; entered out at Liverpool 15th ult.

Ship Crimea, Baker, entered out at London 16th ult. for this port.

Ship Magnet, King, from Penang 25th Nov. for Boston, was spoken 9th ult. lat 34 S. lon 13 E.

Bark Charles Brewer, Dermott, hence at New Orleans 22d ult.

Bark Reunion, Tracey, cleared at New Orleans 23d ult. for Havre.

Bark Stella de Italia (Ital), Porzio, cleared at Boston 2d inst. for Cork via this port.

Brig Fanny Lincoln, Collins, sailed from Cienfuegos 16th ult. for New York.

Brig Nathl Stevens, Saunders, cleared at Boston 2d inst for this port.

Schr Wm L Hilles, Thompson, hence at New Orleans 21st ult.

Schr L Sharp, Mayhew, at New Orleans 22d ult. from Washington City.

Schr A H Cain, Simpson, at Bristol 1st inst. from Delaware City.

BAKER'S
ORNAMENTAL HAIR
MANUFACTORY.
The largest and best assortment of
Wigs, Toupees, Long Hair Braids and Curls, Water-falls, Victorines, Frizettes, Illusive Seams for Ladies,
At Prices LOWER than elsewhere. mh8
909 CHESTNUT STREET.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
232 CARTER STREET.
And 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. [illegible]

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 37½c.
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 imperfect 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' Under clothing, 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.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES
Has Just opened,
1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c. to $1 50.
500 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!!
1 bale heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 25c.
1 bale fine yard-wide do. do. 25c.
Bleached Muslins, at 25, 28, 31, 33 and 35c.
Williamsville Muslin, 45c.
Pillow Case Muslin, 37½c. Wide Sheetings.
3,000 yards Russia Crash, 16, 18, 20 and 22c.
Honey-Comb Quilts, $4.
Richardson Sons & Owden's and Dunbar & Dickson's Shirting Linens, at 50, 62½, 68, 70, 75, 87½, $1 to $1 25.
Unbleached Table Linen, 62½c. Bird-eye Linen 50c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35 to $1 25! Linen Hdkfs.
Ginghams, 28 and 31c! French Percales!
WHITE GOODS!
Plaid Muslin 31, 37½, 44, 50 and 62½c.
Handsome striped Muslins, 37½, 45, 50, 55 and 62½c.
Very Fine Large Plaid Muslins!
Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, from 25 to 75c.
Swiss Mulls, Nainsooks and Brilliants!
FARIES & WARNER,
mh3,5t 219 North Ninth street, above Race.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTH 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.

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

50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS.
63, 75 and 8[illegible] 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.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

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.

SPLENDID TABLE CLOTHS.—Just received, a few sets of the very finest
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
with Napkins and Doylies to match.
Also, a few pieces of WIDE IRISH AND FRENCH SHEETINGS, the finest imported.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers of Linens and House Furnishing Dry
mh3 3t Goods, No. 1008 Chestnut street.

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

FINANCIAL

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. 1-1

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. fe5-tf

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

$7000.—FOR SALE—Two first-class Mortgages of $7,000 each, well secured on City Property, desirably located. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FURNITURE & CARPETINGS

GEO. J. HENKELS,
Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A Large Assortment of
ROSEWOOD DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
WALNUT LIBRARY FURNITURE,
WALNUT HALL FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE,
WALNUT ANTIQUE FURNITURE.
Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of
GEO. J. HENKELS,
mh2-1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT St.

CARD.
The Cheapest Carpet and Furniture Warehouse in the City.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
and a general assortment of Household Furniture.
H. R. LEWIS,
1434 MARKET STREET,
fe19-3m First Furniture Store below 15th, lower side

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enameled and engraved and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a handsome LADY'S WATCH will do well to call at once and make a selection.
PRICES MODERATE.
ALL WATCHES WARRANTED.
Also a large assortment of
Gentlemen's and Boys' Watches,
In Gold and Silver cases. ja11tf

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.

LIQUORS.

RICHARD PENISTAN'S
Ale, Wine and Liquor Vaults,
439 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established for the Sale of Unadulterated Liquors Only.
Special Notice to Families!
Richard Penistan's
Celebrated Ale, Porter, and Brown Stout,
Now so much recommended by the Medical Faculty for Invalids.
$1 25 PER DOZEN,
(These Bottles hold one Pint.)
The above being of the very best quality, it must be admitted the price is exceedingly LOW.
It is delivered to all parts of the city without extra charge.
Brandies, Wines, Gins, Whiskies, &c., &c.
Warranted pure, at the lowest possible rates, by the Bottle, Gallon, or Cask.
CHAMPAGNES of the best brands offered lower than by any other house.
On Draught and in Bottles.
PURE GRAPE JUICE.
This is an excellent article for Invalids. It is a sure cure for Dyspepsia.
HAVANA CIGARS.
OLIVE OIL, PICKLES, SAUCES,
BAY RUM, SARDINES, &c
London and Dublin Porter and Brown Stout—English and Scotch Ales. de12tf

PERKINS STERN & CO.,
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 180 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Would respectfully inform the public that our goods may be found in Philadelphia at the following houses
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
ROBERT BLACK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
JAMES R. WEBB,
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
HASSARD & CO.,
THOMPSON BLACK & SON. fe14w,f,m3m

CONSTANTINE KAISER,
No. 143 South Front Street,
Importer and Dealer in
RHENISH AND SPARKLING
WINES,
oc9-m,w,f,6m

CLARETS, &c

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE,
J. F. DUNTON,
151 SOUTH FRONT ST., SOLE AGENT.

WINES.—The attention of the trade is solicited to the following very choice Wines, &c., for sale by JOSEPH F. DUNTON, No. 151 South Front street, above Walnut:
MADEIRAS—Old Island, 8 years old.
SHERRIES—Campbell & Co., single, double and triple Grape, E. Crusoe & Sons, Rudolph, Topas, Rieg, Spanish, Crown and F. Vallette.
PORTS—Vallette, Vinho Velho Real, Danton and Rebello Valente & Co., Vintages 1836 to 1856.
CLARETS—Cruse Fils Freres and St. Estephe Chateau Luminy.
VERMOUTH—G. Jourdan, Brive & Co.
MUSCAT—de Frontignan.
CHAMPAGNES— Ernest Irrony, "Golden Star," de Venoge, Her Majesty and Royal Cabinet and other favorite brands.

FINE WHISKY.—Choice lots of old Wheat, Rye and Bourbon Whisky, for sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, 5 North FRONT Street. 1y15

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

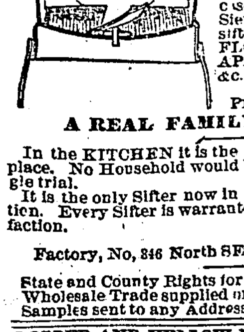
OPENING.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
WILL OPEN,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1st,
A NEW LINE OF
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
No. 814 Chestnut Street.

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.
je5m,w,f-tf

GLASSWARE.

PHILADELPHIA
Window GLASS Warehouse.
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
AGENT FOR THE
FRENCH PLATE GLASS
COMPANIES.
IMPORTER OF
English, French and German
Window and Picture Glass
And Looking Glass Plates.
MANUFACTURER OF
American Window, Picture and Car Glass,
Ornamental and Colored Glass.
205 and 207 North Fourth Street,
fe26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

A Great Chance to make Money on a Small Capital.



SPENCER'S
PATENT
TIN SIFTER
AND
STRAINER.
Invaluable for use in all cases where a Strainer or Sieve is required. It will sift
FLOUR, MEAL, SQUASH, APPLE, BUCKWHEAT, &c., and will Strain
PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.
A REAL FAMILY COMFORT.
In the KITCHEN it is the right thing in the right place. No Household would be without it after a single trial.
It is the only Sifter now in use that gives satisfaction. Every Sifter is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
E. SPENCER,
Factory, No. 846 North SECOND Street, Philada.
State and County Rights for Sale on easy terms.
Wholesale Trade supplied on reasonable terms.
Samples sent to any Address on receipt of $1 00. fe22-

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING Brazier's Copper, Nails, Bolts and Ingot Copper, constantly on hand and for sale by HENRY WINSOR & Co., 332 South Wharves.

CANARY SEED.—Twenty-five barrels Prime Canary Seed in store and for sale by WORKMAN & CO., No. 122 Walnut street.