Instructed to examine:

First—Into the past and present relations existing between the Federal Government and the railroads lately in the rebellion.

Second—The amount of money expended by the United States authorities in constructing, repulsing and managing and roads.

the United States authorities in constructing, re-pairing, equipping and managing said roads.

Third—The amount of money each of said Railroad Companies is owing to the Government, and all other facts that may be deemed of im-portance in connection with these subjects, and to recommend what, in their opinion, would be the proper course to be taken by the Govern-ment in regard to such companies or railroads the proper course to be taken by the Govern-ment in regard to such companies or railroads. On the 12th of July, 1867, the Committee were also instructed to inquire into the expe-diency of reporting a bill declaring forfeited to the United States all lands granted by Con-gress in the year 1856 to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisians and Arkansas, to aid in the Florida, Louisians and Arkansas, to aid in the construction of railroads, which grants have now expired by limitation. Upon this latter resolution, as to forfeiture of lands in five of the Southern States, the Committee de not now report, as the information sought by them through the War Department has not been furnished, and this subject will require another and separate report. The magnitude of and the principles involved in this subject have rendered it extremely difficult to confine a report within the usual limits, but it will be made as concise as possible. The to confine a report within the usual limits, but it will be made as concise as possible. The various branches of the subject are taken up in the order in which they are presented in the

FIRST-THE PAST AND PRESENT RELATIONS. As fast as the Federal arms became victorious and extended over the States in rebellion, nearly all the railroads were seized, and occupied the re-

all the ralirosus were seized, and occupied the re-lation to the Government of captured property, and were used for military purposes.

That those in command of our armies had the right to do this seems not only to have been held by them, but by the President, Secretary of War, Quartermaster General and many other officers of the Government. It was of vital importance to the nation, struggling for its own life, that this should be so, in order that the armies might not be delayed, and they were used as a matter of necessity for military purposes, and considered by those who seized them as captured property, to be destroyed or repaired as the occasion demanded. No one in authority seemed to doubt but that these seizures were a legitimate exercise of the rights of war. The testimony shows that forty-two rallroads were solzed and operated by the United States Government in the late rebel States, the names of which appear, with the ter-minal stations, their length, the dates at which minal stations, their length, the dates at which possession was taken, and when they were returned to the companies, making a total length of 2,538 miles, and that in the rebel States three were constructed by the United States Government, with a total length of 31½ miles. After the close of the war these railroads were restored to the original railroad companies, and were no longer regarded or at least treated by the Administration as property belonging to the United States Government. Being thus restored, their relations became changed, and they became parrelations became changed, and they became par ties to contracts, and purchased from the Government certain property known as "rolling-stock," which the latter had purchased from manufacturers or Northern companies. Not being, or presuming not to be, able to pay ready cash for said property, they became debtors to the Government, and gave bonds each for its amount of respective purchase. Such is the reamount of respective purchase. Such is the re-lation they now, with some few exceptions, oc-

These debtors, with a few honorable exceptions, kave failed to meet their obligations. Some have subsecondingly broken faith with the Government, have fallified their promises, and presumed to hims forward as offsets accounts jagainst Government for the use of the road, while the Government had possession of them. Callous to all feelings of gratitude for having their roads returned to them by the Government, they assert BAD FATTH. turned to them by the Government, they assert claims against the Government for using the roads os suppress the very robellion which they themselves and been the walling instruments in sustaining. They became particips criminis in such rebellion, yet chimed compensation for losses which occurred in consequence of this. MOKEY EXPENDED.

The next branch of the subject examined by the Committee is the amount of money expended by the Covernment in managing said roads, and they give as mear as possible the whole amount, but not for each separate road, as no record has been kept, which in the aggregate amounts to \$41,367,489 27. This does not include the amount of labor

which soldiers performed on the various roads. MOKET OWING BY EACH BAILLOAD. The report here contains a tabular statement.

from which it supposes that the value of property said to the roads in the fall of 1805 was \$7,444. 400 22 and which likewise shows the indebted mess of cach road on 20th June, 1866, amounting is the appreciate to \$4,570,074 to.

From other tables the indebtedness of each road

repears amounting in the argregate to \$5,557,-361 Mi, on the liter January, 1867. From other tubles the indichtedness of each rana appears, emounting in the aggregate to

The Committee then proceed to the subject of Devis Crambol for Government Property, and the letter of Secretary Stanton, dated August 8th, 1866, stating the condition on which the Government would turn over to the old companies the roads and the "rolling stock," is annexed in fall, and also his letter bearing date of October 14th, 1865, to General Thomas, commanding Division of the Tennessee, giving detailed instructions to him in regard to the roads within his department, by order of the President. In this order it was not contemplated that captured order it was not contemplated that captured property, originally belonging to the roads, should be considered as Government property, and it was not included in the amounts for which bonds were required and given.

FARRY VALUED.

In relation to the articles turned over and sold to these roads, the testimony discloses the fact that this Government property sold to the roads was appraised by experienced railroad men, at a fair cash valuation.

fair cash valuation.

PRIELY RESTORED.

Thus this fact is arrived at, that two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight miles of railroad track, originally to forty-two different roads in the late rebel States, actually selzed, possessed and used, together with a very large amount of rolling stock, all captured property that had been used against the Government, have been restored, freely, without money and without price, to those enemies who had so used it against the Government, and that over \$7,000,000 worth to confine stock, almost \$7,500,000 worth, to confine tock. rolling stock, almost \$7,500,000 worth, to equip their roads, has been sold by the Government, for their promises to pay, to those who had so used their former means. "Treason is made odious" by a surrender, a restoration of this vast amount of wealth, of productive wealth, to the most influential participants in the rebellion.

WERE USED IN AID OF THE REBELLION VOLUN-WERE USED IN AID OF THE REBELLION VOLUN-TARILY.

It is an important fact, and should not be lost sight of, not only that this wast amount of pro-perty restored had been used in aid of the rebel-lion, but used voluntarily by and for those in sympathy with the rebellion, of which, apart from the familiar history of the war, there is abundant testimony. The report then quotes largely from the testimony of various persons, as printed in the report on Southern Railroads published some time ago, to sustain the above charge.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

It may be well for the House to know who is or are responsible, directly or indirectly, to be charged or to be credited in public estimation for these orders restoring such property. The first record of correspondence on the subject of the surrender of captured railroads and rolling stock to the original companies is a letter from Q. M. Gen. Melgs to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary

SOUTHERN RAILROADS
Report of the Select Committee of Congress.

Report of the Select Committee of Congress.

Bad Faith—Money Expended—Value of the Reads—Their Restoration—Compensation—Legislation Noeded.

Broad Faith—Money Expended—Value of the Reads—Their Restoration—Compensation—Legislation Noeded.

By collaboration—Legislation Noeded.

By Manington, Feb. 7.—In the House to-day Monthly report of the Select Committee on Sopthern Railroads. It is very voluminous, considered from such lesse railroads by the compensation—Compensation—Compensation—Compensation—Legislation Noeded.

By collaboration of the House of Representatives, passed December 4th, 1868, and continued by resolution dated 27th March, 1894.

Continued by resolution of the House of Representatives, passed December 4th, 1868, and continued by resolution dated 27th March, 1894.

Continued to the date 27th March, 1894.

Continued to the date 27th

"War Department, July 21, 1865."
The report then proceeds to compare quite fully the recommendations of the Quartermaster General, and the Executive order of 8th of August, showing it to be very essential. While the former did not contemplate that any credit or payment be given the roads for the time they were held by the Government, the latter provided for "a full statement of all transportation performed on government account, giving the numfor "a full statement of all transportation per-formed on government account, giving the num-ber of persons transported and amount of freight and the distance carried in each case." Thus it is apparent that it must have been contemplated by the President's order that at some future period a general settlement would be made with the roads for such service rendered by them while in pos-

session of the Government.

VALUE OF THE RESTORED PROPERTY.

It is interesting and not unimportant to know the value of the property thus restored, that the loyal people may know whether to say of those who have been intrusted with their interests, "Well done, good and faithful servants," or not. The Committee, therefore, present a statement of the value of such property as it appears from the report of the Military Railroad Department to have been returned, to wit:

1,538 miles of railroad, worth \$30,000 per mile. \$76 140 000

113 engines, at \$15,000 cach.

\$23,000

*Total.

\$78,992,000

Total \$78,202,000 In addition to this a very large amount of property once possessed was suffered to fall back into the hands of the original owners, of which the Committee can find no account in detail, such the Committee can find no account in detail, such as shops and contents at Knoxville. Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Savannah, Ga. The very extensive work-shops of Savannah, alone, were worth millions of dollars. But it is sufficient to add to \$78,202,000 just named, the amount of \$45,367,480 expended in labor and materials on said roads, to suppress the rebellers and the content of the

haterinis of said values, to suppress the took-lion aided by their officers, directors and stock-holders, to make \$123,569,480, which could have been rightfully demanded or obtained under the laws of war, by right of capture, but which was freely restored.

COMPENSATION. But as large as this amount is for an apparent reward to those who had struck down three hun-dred thousand defenders of the Government, and incredible as it is that Government high officials, who were in such position as to be compelled to witness the heavy draughts for men and money upon the Government, should approve and advise such reward to treason, it was left for President Johnson to take the initiative in his order of sh August for paying for the use of such pre-

erty. \$45,867,480 27 were expended in labor and ma-\$45,867,480 27 were expended in labor and materials in said roads, of which \$4,079 511 33 were expended upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. That road claims \$3,766,915 64 for the use of that road by the Federal Government. The other roads claiming in the same proportion would bring the Government, after the \$123,569,-480 surrendered and relinquished, in debt to this portion of her conquered enemy for use of this property alone \$41,889,265, that being \$34,445,-192 over and above the seven and more millions of dollars worth of rolling stock sold the roads on credit, repaired, equipped and restored. If the justice of such claims be recognized by allowing one, all the roads will press their claims, although some railroad officers testify they do not contem-

plate doing so.

If repairs should be charged to roads on a settlement with credit given for their use by the Government, then charges should be made for repairs in cases where no use has been made of a

LOYALTY. The subject of loyalty must necessarily enter into this report, because the President in Executive order dated 8th May, 1865, required that every company must elect a board of directors, whose loyalty was established; and further, because the principle should be recognized as far as it can be in legislation, that loyalty and the right of protection to life and property by the National Government are inseparable. Much testimony is here quoted by the committee to show that it was impossible for the roads to select a loyal board of directors when the stock was mostly n the hands of the most disloyal. Great decep-tion was however practiced by the roads, and they selected boards of directors who could take the oath, although always disloyal when a chance

was offered. The report then examines into several of the leading roads, and the open hostility which the directors evinced against, this Government, and they cite in particular the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, against which a more plausible or cases in which Northern men, who had been in the Union army, took control of certain portions of these roads, and used them in such manper as not to give offence to the rebels, and did

Lis merely to save their property.

Your committee do not think the country is Your committee do not think the country is prepared to justify the aiding of the rebellion to save property in such cases. Active loyalty alone is the genuine loyalty. Considerable space is given in the report to the extension of payments due the Government from the sale of rolling stock to these roads, and that in almost every instance the contracts made by the roads have been violated, but yet the extension asked for has been given by the Government.

**Expossible to satisfy the Enough has been presented to satisfy the

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Enough has been presented to satisfy the House that most unjust claims are being entertained against the government, and so far urged as to at least retard or prevent the collection of debts due the government, and that there should be at once some decided legislation on this subject, and that, even if Congress decide to pay for property captured from rebels and destroyed, for the use of such property restored, it should be made the duty of some committee or court, established for to be established, to investigate each case. each case.

ROADS WITH INCREASED INDESTEDNESS.

The following roads have suffered their indebtedness to increase by the accumulation of
interest: Wills Valley; Edgefield and Kentucky;
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville; Alabama
and Tennessee River; Mississippi, Gainsville and
Tuscaloosa; Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire;
McMinnville and Manchester. And the indebtedness of the following is very allebtly diminished. ness of the following is very slightly diminished, to wit: New Orleans and Ohio; Memphis and Little Rock; Knoxville and Kentucky.

to wit: New Orleans and Ohlo; Memphis and Little Rock; Knoxyille and Kentucky.

UNDER WHAT FOWER?

This brings the committee to inquire under what power were these millions of dollais worth of railroad and other property restored to their former owners, and what is the legal effect of the restoration. The committee find there is no authority in law for it. There being none, the right was assumed and exercised under the war power. It is in the opinion of the committee a mistake as to "the scope" of the powers, and their not confining their action within "the legitimate powers of the War Department," that render the solution of the questions in the premises now the more embarassing if not difficult. It was wrong for either the War Department or the Executive to assume to be delegated with rightful power to transfer these roads, for such power only belongs to the people. No such power can be found delegated under any law to any department, military commander, or civil officer. The question then arises, what right or title passed with restoration? The property when captured, of course, passed into the hands of the captor, and who is the captor? The government, of course—not the President, military commander, or officer of the War Department.

In the cases under consideration the right to return this property rested in the Government, and could only be divested by the Government. In the cases under consideration the right to return this property rested in the Government, and could only be divested by the Government through its laws. There being no law for it the transfer was invalid, null, and imparted no right. The restoration, therefore, amounted merely to possession without title, with the legal right still in the Government to resume possession at pleasure. The fact that certain States (Tennessee,

that these roads should be restored. It was not the desire of peace, for that had been obtained through the clash of arms. It might be considered charity, if so, charity was blinded to justice. While it was desirable to promote and encourage trade, commerce and industry, the committee do not come to the conclusion that this desirable object would be reached or advanced by placing powerful and efficient instruments of war in the hands of those unrepentant rebels who had then but recently destroyed our trade and commerce. The committee adopt the words of, one, as ex-The committee adopt the words of one, as expressing their sentiments and indicating the true policy, who cannot be objected to by those pressing their sentiments and indicating the true policy, who cannot be objected to by those who favor the policy that has been pursued; words memorable as burning with the heat of loyalty and patriotism, and which electrified the loyal heart of the nation. As early as the ninth day of June, 1864, this "individual" said: "Before these repenting rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repentance! Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished! Their great plantations must be selzed and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men!"

sold to honest, industrious men!"
The committee then proceed to make a large number of quotations from the testimony of officers of the Government who advocated the selling of these roads to those who would purchase them, and placing the proceeds in the public treasury. This plan they maintain is the one which the Government should have adopted.

This then brings the committee to the consideration of the deration of "what in their opinion would be the proper course to be taken by the Government."

That opinion is embodied in the following resolutions, the passage of which is earnestly re-

commended: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are hereby instructed to report to this House, without delay, a joint resolution declaring in substance that no claim shall be entertertained by any officer or department of the Government in favor of any railroad or railroad company in any of the late rebel States, or in favor of any such State, for the use of any such really really received or reliar reliars to the results of any such or for the transportation of troops, government property, or for the transportation of troops, government property, or passengers or mails for any portion of time during the late rebellion, or prior to the date of the restoration or return of any road to the

original owners after the cessation of hostilities.

Resolved, That the Committee of the Judiciary are hereby instructed to report to the House withare hereby instructed to report to the House with-out delay a joint resolution requiring a strict ac-countability from all railroads in the late rebel States, that they "be compelled to liquidate their indebtedness upon the terms now granted, with-out consideration or recognition in the least degree of any claims for damages by, or use by occupa-tion of, the United States;" to the end that payments shall be enforced according to existing bonds, or in default thereof, that the Government disposal.

JOSEPH W. McCLURG,
ULYSSES MERCUR,
H. D. WASHBURNE,
PHILETUS SAWYER.

CITY BULLETIN.

LA PIERRE HOUSE HOP .- "There was a sound of revelry by night"—last night it was, and at La Pierre House. The guests of that establishment, after extensive and lengthy preparation, succeeded in giving one of the most brilliant and successful entertainments of the kind ever offered in this city. The assemblage was very large, and fairly represented the wealth and fashion of Philadelphia. The large dining-room was devoted to dancing, and, with the aid of a most excellent orchestra, the lovers of the saltatory art indulged their tastes until a very late succeeded in giving one of the tory art indulged their tastes until a very late hour, while those who preferred the pleasures of converse, found ample opportunity to humor their inclinations in the superb parlors of the hotel. Everything that lavish expenditure could provide, or good taste suggest, had been furnished by the masters of ceremonies, and the guests enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The whole affair was a success, creditable in every way to those who had it in charge.

A VALUABLE HANDBOOK.—Messrs. King & Baird, Printers, No. 607 Sansom street, have just issued "The Useful Almanac," a handbook that is simply invaluable to every citizen of Philadelphia. simply invaluable to every citizen of Philadelphia.
It contains building satistics, number of churches, public edifices and dwelling houses, weather statistics, commercial statistics, sketches of our prominent institutions, directories of public offices, with full accounts of the departments and city officials, with a detailed description of the municipal government, and with the outlines of many of the ordinances which are of every day. many of the ordinances which are of every day value to citizens. It gives the legal rates of cabhire, lists of the places of amusement, of the rallroads, and of the foreign consuls resident in this city, together with a vast mass of other valuable information. "The Useful Almanac" should find its way into every dwelling and every counting-

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY .- Joseph Ryan and Thomas Sweeny were arrested yesterday upon the charge of having been concerned in the robthe charge of having been concerned in the rob-bery of a boarding-house, at Ninth and South streets, about eight or ten days ago. Sweeny and a man named Anderson were arrested about the time of the robbery. Anderson was committed, but Sweeny succeeded in escaping. He and Ryan were arrested in the neighborhood of Fourth and Monroe streets by the Second District Police. They will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF WEATHER.—During yesterday afternoon there was a sudden change in the weather. In the morning the atmosphere was sultry, and the snow commenced to disappear very rapidly. About four o'clock in the afternoon the wind shifted to the westward and began to blow something in the style of a gale. All night the air was keen and cutting, and this morning there is not much change. The streets, which were filled with slush and mud, are again frozen hard, and the condition of the sidewalks is greatly improved.

SLEIGHING.—The sleighing in and about the city still continues excellent. The mild infinence of the weather yesterday morning bid fair to bring to a sudden end the fun of the sleighers, bring to a sudden end the fun of the sleighers, but the cold weather of last night has again put the roads in good order, and on Twelith and Broad streets the merry jingling of the bells is continually heard to-day. This afternoon all the country roads in this vicinity will, no doubt, be exceedingly lively with aleighs of all descriptions.

BOLD THEFT.—Last evening a man walked into Wainwright's grocery store, at Second and Arch streets, shouldered a box of tea, and left. The porter observed the theft, and captured the fellow after he had gone a short distance. The prisoner gave his name as James M. Zane. This morning he was held in \$800 ball to answer, by Alderman Godbon.

BREAD, TO THE POOR .- The Mechanics' Benevolent Relief Association of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards will distribute six hundred loaves of bread to the destitute of said Wards, from their office, No. 946 North Twelfth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 8th instant, between the hours of three and five

INTERFERING .- A man named Wm. McKinley was arrested last night at Sixtoenth and Coates streets, upon the charge of interfering with and striking a policeman who was attempting to step a quartel between two drunken men. McKialey was taken before Ald. Pancoast, and was held in \$800 bail, for trial.

STRALING BUITER. - A negro named Geo. Wilson was arrested this morning at his residence in Lisbon street, upon the charge of having stolen ninety points of butter from the Eastern mar-ket. The butter was recovered. Wilson was committed by Ald. Morrow.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, - We see authorized to state that the use of James L. Clayhorn's name as a candidate for President was made without his knowledge and consent, and that he respectfully declines said nomination:

UNFRAMED ROMAN PHOTOGRAPHS, &c. - A valnable collection of unframed Roman photographs, Italian landscapes, together with a number of modern paintings, will be sold this (Friday) even-ing, without reserve, at Scott's Art Gallery, 1020 Chestnut street.

PAIN PAINT ACTS IN ONE MINUTE.
Pain Paint makes so delay.
Pain Paint makes so delay.
Pain Paint proved without cost.
Pain Paint is best for the poor.
Pain Paint is best for the rich.
Pain Paint is best for the rich.
Pain Paint in every city.
Pain Paint in Roston.
Pain Paint in Boston.
Pain Paint in Boston.
Pain Paint in Philadelphis.
Pain Paint in the west.
Pain Paint stops all pain rich.
Pain Paint in Poston.
Pain Paint in Poston.
Pain Paint in Philadelphis.
Pain Paint spans the occan.
Pain Paint all over.
Come and test Pain Paint free of cost, at 622 Arch street, Philadelphis, in the Drug Store.
The crowd is big; come early.

big; come early.

CITY NOTICES.

KERR'S CHINA HALL. KERR'S CHINA HALL.

BELLING OFF. BELLING OFF.

The entire stock of China and Glass must be reduced before removing to new Store, 1218 Chestaut street. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered for bargains in China, Glass and Stoneware. A large assort ment of goods laid out and marked down at less than old gold prices.

WHITE PERROD GHEAR.

white parked ones.

white parked ones.

white parked ones.

Dinner Plates, 9% inches, per dozen, \$2.

Meat Dishes, oval shape, 22 inches, each \$3 00.

Meat Dishes, oval shape, 28 inches, each 2 75.

Meat Dishes, oval shape, 18 inches, each 1 75.

Meat Dishes, oval shape, 16 inches, each 1 00.

Meat Dishes, oval shape, 16 inches, each 75.

The public are invited to examine these goods for themselves, and compare them with any in the city, for double the prices. A large variety of White French China Cups and Saucers, marked down less than common earthenware.

White French China.

Tea Sets, 46 pieces (cups with handles) per set, \$8 13.

Cut Glass:

Goblets......per dozen, \$2 50.

per dozen, \$2 50.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO., China Hall. 529 Chestnut street. THERE are only twenty-four hours in a day, and some portion of that must be wasted in sleeping, eating, ac. Every one who chews "Century," or smokes the "Eugeka," would like to have a polar day, six months long, in which to enjoy them.

PASTRY FLOUR! PASTRY FLOUR!! Of choicest white Wheat;
Each barrel warranted.
Mitchell & Fletcher,

1204 Chestnut street. AN IMMORTAL PERFUME.-Like embalming AN IMMORTAL FREGUES.—Into Survived for three thousand years, Phalon & Son's new Extract for the bandkerchief, distilled from the "Night Blooming Cerens," seems to be proof against time. Exposure to the air does not extinguish its fragrance.

DR. BOURGUIGNON'S LIQUID FRENCH ITCH RE-LEDY Will cure the most inveterate cases of itch in half in hour. Sold at Bower's Drug Store, Sixth and

Superfine St. Louis Four, Mitchell & Fletcher, 1204 Chestnut street.

"Bower's Gum Arabic Secrets."—Try them for your Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness or Bronchial Affections. Bower's Depot is Sixth and Vine. Sold by druggists. 25 cents. by druggists, 85 cents. "DAVIS" DIAMOND HAMS!

"DAVIS" DIAMOND HAMS!

Mitchell & Fletcher,

1204 Chestnut street. BEAUTIFUL SNOW .-

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow, Filling the sky and earth below, Over the housetops, over the street, Over the heads of the people you meet,

Dancing, Flirting, Skimming along, Over the heads of the people you meet. Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go,
Whirling about in their maddening fun!
It plays its glee with every one,
Driving the folks
To Stokes & Co.'s,
For Winter Clothes.
Under the "Continental," on Chestuut street.

Under the "Continue"

MARYLAND HAMS!

Maryland Hams,

Mitchell & Fletcher,

1204 Chestnut street.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE. Florence Sewing Machice. Florence Sewing Machine.
Office, 1123 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

IF You Wish A HANDSOME
And durable set of Fine Furs,
At very low prices, go to
Qakfords', Continental Hotel. GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chestnut treet.—Selling off the entire stock at less than importing cost.

The assortment consists of Bohemian, French and American Cut Glassware, Whita French and Decorated China, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery Weiter's, Stone China, &c.
And the most complete stock of Fancy Goods, including Parian Marble and Bronze Statuary, Glit Mounted Ornaments and Lava Ware ever imported to this city.

his city. White French China Cups and Saucers, per set,

White French China Cups and Saucers, per set,
12 pieces.

White French China Dining Plates, 3½ im., per dz.
2 00
Do. do. do Breakfast do., 5½ " 1 90
Do. do. do Tea do., 7¼ " 1 80
Cut-Glass Goblets, per dozen. 2 25
Do. do. Champagnes, per dozen. 1 25
Do. do. Wines, per dozen. 1 25
Do. do. Tumblers, per dozen. 1 25
And all other goods at equally low prices.

Ir You Wish A HANDSOME
And durable set of Fine Furs,
At very low prices, go to
Oakfords', Continental Hotel. GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing dschines, 730 Chestnut street.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and druggists' sundries, SNOWDEN & BRUTHER, 28 South Eighth street. Tr You Wish A HANDSOME
And durable set of Fine Fars,
At very low prices, go to
Oakfords', Continental Hotel.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND UATARRH.—
J. Isascs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliablescurces in the city can be seen at his office, No. 805 Arch street. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Arthficial eyes inserted. No charge made for examination.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING PARKS.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK,
THIRTY FIRST, AND WALNUT STREETS.
AT GREAT EXPENSE THE SHOW REMOVED.
THE ICE VERY KINE.
Delegation from the New York Cipb.
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY SKATING EVER
SEEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"IN HONOR OF NEW YORK DELEGATION,"
THE GRAND FANOY DRESS CARNIVAL
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS.
Made expressly for the occasion by Prof. Jackson.
No expense spared to make it a success.
1,000 FANOY DRESSES ON THE PARK.
SUUH A SIGHT RARELY BEEN.
Dresses to hire at the Park. Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

PIPTEENTH and WALLACE Streets. JEE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
BEAUTIFUL SKATING ALL DAY.
MUSIC AND ILLUMINATION. Single Tickets, three for \$1. Children 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION. A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, SOUTH-east corner of Tenth and, Walnut,—SECOND HALF OF WINTER QUARTER BEGINS FEBRUARY 18th, Purdla received every day this and next week, for Sing-ING, PIANO, OABINET ORGAN, MELODEON, VIO-LIN, FLUTE, CORNET, HARMONY, ELOCUTION, and ITALIAN, FRENUH and GERMAN Languages, Ninth Matinee, Feb. 8th, at 8% P. M., fel-willity PERSONAL

SABELLA MARIAMO, M. D., 227 NORTH TWELFTH street. Hours, 9 to 9. Advice free, 1235-1235

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

SPRING GARDEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Sixth and Wood Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1868.

The following statement of the assets of the Company is published in compliance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, April, 1842.

\$10.375 00
Ground Rents, improved.

The Company has no suspensive debts or unpaid fi The MORTGAGES held by the Company are all or

Inc MONTGAGEN need by the Company are all on first-class new property. In the improved parts of the city of Philadelphia, being first incumbrances, clear of ground rent or any other claims whatever, examined by and the valuation made by a committee of the Board of Directors,

valuation made by a committee of the boam, the proper-at cash prices, provious to making the loam, the proper-ties being worth separately FORTY PER CENT. over the mortgages, and the interest promptly paid.

This Company, in thirty-five years, has paid losses by fire amounting to upwards of \$1,500,000. So liberal has been the settlement of all claims that not a single case has occurred, since its organization, that the Company has permitted the insured to resort to a Court to seek pay

INSURANCE

CAN BE EFFECTED AT THIS OFFICE AT AS LOW RATES as are consistent with security, and on as accommodating terms as with any other FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of this city.

Application made through the post-office will always meet with immediate attention from the office.

Incorporated in 1835.

DIRECTORS.

Capital and Assets, - \$570,814 14

JOHN H. DOHNERT, DAVID WOELPPER, JESSE LEE.

GEORGE LANDELL, HENRY M. PHILLIPS, CHARLES FIELD, AULEY M. PARK, MORTON MOMICHAEL T. WISTAR BROWN, N. L. HATFIELD, M. D., GEORGE W. HALL CURWEN STODDART. WM. S. FREDERICK. ROBERT LOONEY, JOHN R. CARVER, OWEN B. EVANS.

> JOHN H. DOHNERT. President.

THEODORE M. REGER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

JAYCOOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities. CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. This road receives all the Government bounties. The Bonds are issued under the special contract laws of Cali fornia and Nevads, and the sgreement to pay Gold hind-

We offer them for sale at Par, and accrued interest from Jan. 1st, 1868, in currency. Governments taken in Exchange at the market rates

BOWEN & FOX, 13 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE LOAN IN PHILADEL

POPULAR LOAN.

Special Agents

UNION PACIFIC RAILBOAD CO.

Office of DE HAVEN & BRO... No. 40 South Third St.

WE OFFER FOR SALE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

COMPANY,

At Par, and Back Interest.

The above Bonds pay Six Per Cent. Interest in Gold, and are a First Mortgage on a road costing about three times their amount, with very large and constantly increasing net revenue.

DE HAVEN & BRO

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITYES, GOLD, &c.

No. 40 S. Third St.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA; DUE JULY fet; 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA.

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

1, 1868,

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July

CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868. FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State.

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treas.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Aud. Gen.

Kelestam wit and the color of

WE HAVE FOR SALE NORTH MISSOURI R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Bearing 7 per cent. interest. At a rate which will give the purchaser Over 10 per cent. on his investment. BOWEN & FOX, 18 Merchants' Exchange.

7-30'8 Converted into 5-20'8 GOLD

And Compound Interest Hotes Wanted. DREXEL & CO.

BANKERS. 24 South Third Street.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation COMPANY'S GOLD

6 per cent. Bonds. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South Third Street.