NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Hearth and Home, No. 5.—Editors, Harriet B. Stowe and Donald G. Mitchell.

Mrs. R. Harding Davis gives point and character to the fifth number of *Hearth and Home* by the beginning of one of her pungent and generous stories; the title is "The Tembroke Legacy," and so long as it lasts it will be a cynosure. Harry Stephens illustrates it. Mrs. Stowe, in her motherly and familiar style, points out to young writers the literary rocks that lie most directly in the way of their improvement. Col. T. W. Higginson begins his "Letters to Country Boys." Those interested in laying out or beautifying country-seats will find in this issue a plan of the place of one of the Rothschild family, which will give them many valuable suggestions. There are enough practical agricultural papers to define the speciality of the paper, which continues to be at once bucolic and academic—rural and classical. This is a periodical which praises itself better than we can praise it; a single inspection of its open and handsome face attracts one irresistibly to the subscription office. Pettengill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

ART ITEMS.

Arranged for Putnam's Magazine by Bayard Taylor.

In Weimar, on the 13th of November, died Buonaventura Genelli—an Italian in name, a German in nationality, an ancient Greek in genius. His grandfather was a Roman painter who came to Berlin during the reign of Frederick the Great. He was born about the year 1800, went to Rome as a young man, and spent ten years there; settled finally in Munich, where, during the best part of his life, he saw inferior men patronized and helped to fame while he was neglected; and finally, summoned to Weimar a few years ago, a brief period of success and cheerful activity crowned his life. In all the history of art there is no such instance of a powerful and original genius remaining so unappreciated. Reitzsch and Doré are known all over the world, while Genelli, greater than either, has scarcely been heard of outside of Germany. His outline illustrations of Homer and Dante show a power of imagination, a force of expression, a purely epic treatment, which have rarely, if ever, been matched. His "Anger of Achilles," "Death of Sarpedon," and "Jupiter holding the young Hercules to the breast of the sleeping Juno," are so grandly conceived, so perfect as compositions, so pervaded with the genuine Greek fire, that one cannot stop to notice the occasional signs of hasty and inaccurate drawing. Genelli was also an admirable colorist, but he was so completely neglected during the greater part of his life that his frescoes and easel-pictures are few. One of his most striking series of outlines is entitled "The Life of a Witch."

Humboldt, it has lately been ascertained, devoted considerable time, between the years 1789 and 1795, to the study of art. None of his drawings are now to be found, but two etchings still exist—one a head from Raphael's "School of Athens," and the other a head from Rembrandt, both of no artistic value. He also tried his hand at portrait-painting, and with better success. Among his other attempts is his own portrait in crayons, made in the year 1814, which is said to be an admirable likeness.

Edward Hildebrandt, the famous German aquarellist, died on the 25th of October last, in Berlin. He was the son of a house-painter, in Dantzic, where he was born in 1818. As a youth, he had two equal passions—painting and sailor life—and he was enabled to gratify both. He was first a marine-painter, studied under Isabey in Paris, was encouraged by Humboldt, and at the age of twenty-five was enabled to commence his travels. He first visited the United States and Brazil, then the Canary Islands, Barbary, Egypt, Nubia, Syria, Greece, Norway and Lapland, India, China, Australia, Japan and California. He brought home hundreds, if not thousands, of water-color drawings, from these journeys. The most of them were purchased by the King of Prussia. His chief merit was his wonderful rendering of air and light. While his drawing is often careless, he rarely fails to give the characteristic atmosphere of the lands he illustrates. The well-known picture of "Humboldt in his Library" was painted by Hildebrandt, in 1856.

A new landscape by Andreas Achenbach, in the Berlin exhibition, is much praised. It is called "After the Rain," and represents the sun breaking through flying clouds upon an October landscape. The nearly leafless trees are still dripping, a mill-pond is ruffled by the wind, but the houses of a little village brighten cheerfully against the retreating storm.

From Paris we have the reported discovery of a new picture by Raphael. It is a St. John in the Desert, a naked, youthful form, sitting upon a mossy log, beside some rocks from under which a fountain gushes forth. It came originally from Florence, and was called a Raphael up to the year 1752. Having been injured by attempted restorations, and allowed to become very dirty, it finally came into the catalogue of "works by unknown masters." Afterwards, so little value was placed upon it, that on the petition of the Duke de Maille, it was presented to a small church. Here, as it was still further injured, the Duke took it away and kept it himself. After his death it was purchased by the art-dealer, Cousin, for fifty-nine francs. A careful cleansing has revealed its genuine value, and the Museum of the Louvre has instituted a suit for its recovery.

[This picture was cleaned and exposed in the Long Gallery of the Louvre last Spring. It shows two patches of bare canvas at the background, of the shapes of coats-of-arms, the heraldry, whatever it was, having been erased. It is credited to Raphael by the artists of Paris, who have taken to copy it with such enthusiasm that it is often difficult to approach the picture on account of the easels surrounding it. It is one of the loveliest examples of the Raphael type of beauty, forming a rival to the Saint Margaret in the branch gallery near by. It is a poet's dream of adolescence—the curves and voluptuousness of the youthful Bacchus. The color seems almost too limpid and agreeable for Raphael.—Ed. Bulletin.]

Hermann Lingg, the German poet, recently published an epic, *Die Völkerwanderung* (the Migration of the Races), which has been received with great favor by the critics. The poet's brother, a wealthy merchant, owns a villa near Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, and he has employed the painter, Julius Naue, to decorate the principal chambers with frescoes illustrative of the poem. The large hall contains eight cartoons, seven feet in height, representing "Rome," "Germany," "Alaric at Rome," "Odoacer surrendering Ravenna to Theodoric," the Frank, Chlodwig, the Lombard, Alboin, and other chief personages and events of that picturesque era. The other chambers are to be similarly decorated. How long will it be before the wealthy merchants and bankers of the United States reach the same point of taste and culture?

Kaulbach's last picture, "Charitas," is much praised, although his conception of the subject is the conventional one of a mother giving the breast to a group of young children. The picture has been purchased for twenty thousand florins ($8,000), by an American gentleman—a resident of Cincinnati, we believe.

Gérome's last picture is entitled: "General Bonaparte, as Commander of the Expedition to Egypt." It represents the chief, riding alone in the Desert, his head in shadow against an atmosphere of light and heat.

[From the description of this picture by a person who has just seen it, we learn that the figure of Napoleon is not absolutely "alone," his servant being represented as waiting in the middle distance. The far pyramids make pale wedges against the sky. The face, of course, is of the young Napoleon, at the epoch so much affected by artists—livid, meagre, and intensely intellectual.—Ed. Bulletin.]

Alma-Tadema's last are also Egyptian—"The Mummy," and "An Old Egyptian Game."

Something of a sensation has been produced in the art-circles of Munich by a new picture by Marckart, a pupil of Piloty. It is entitled "The Plague in Florence"—the subject being taken from Boccaccio's introduction to the Decameróne. The picture is divided into three parts, the first representing a company of reckless revellers taking possession of the outer hall of a palace, the second a riotous and licentious banquet inside, and the third the victims dying in the chambers beyond. There is but one judgment as to the power of the new artist, and his splendor of coloring; but the critics are divided upon the moral question. The most of them denounce the banquet scene, as approaching too nearly to that class of illustrations for which Giulio Romano is famous.

A DAY WITH THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

A day at Dunrobin Castle was spent much in this fashion. Between eight and nine o'clock the guests began assembling in a charming little boudoir adjoining the grand drawing-room, where the breakfast was always served. Here the Duchess, always fresh and radiant, and with something appropriate and kind to say to each one, waited for a few moments before leading the way to a room where the servants of the house were assembled for family worship. On the entrance of the Duchess and her guests all rose respectfully, and remained standing until they were seated; after which the Duchess read morning prayers, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which all joined audibly. Breakfast, which immediately followed, was on the whole the most charming meal of the day,—the table being spread in the brightest and airiest room in the house, whose windows overlooked the tree-tops of the forest and the blue waters of the German Ocean. It was a meal of unconventional freedom and ease; every one's letters were laid beside his plate, and the opening and reading of these, and the passing backwards and forwards of cheerful bits of information gathered from them, formed a very pleasant feature of the hour. After breakfast there was a little season of chatting and lounging in the parlors, while the Duchess arranged with some of her friends a thoughtful programme for the day, which included provision for the comfort and amusement of every guest; and these arrangements being understood, the Duchess could command her time until luncheon at two o'clock.

The gentlemen of the family, as a general thing, were supposed to spend the day in the open air, as this was the shooting season.

After lunch at two o'clock, the guests generally drove out, and spent the afternoon in excursions to different points of interest in the surrounding beautiful country, returning in season for an hour of rest and refreshment before the dressing-bell rang for dinner.

Dinner at eight o'clock was the grand reunion of the day; all, however divided in pursuits, were expected to meet then, and spend the evening thenceforward in each other's society. Music and conversation diversified the evening, and at twelve o'clock the Duchess dismissed each of her guests, handing her a night-lamp with some appropriate kind word.

The disappearance of the beautifully dressed ladies up and down the long corridors of the castle, with these silver night-lamps in their hands, and their passing behind the draperied portals of the different doors, was like a scene in the opera.

The Duchess was never insensible to the poetry of the life she was living. The romantic castle by the sea had its charms for her, and she enriched its architecture and arranged its apartments with many graceful suggestions.

The boudoir, where we assembled in the morning, was lined with sea-green satin, and the cornices of the curtains were of white enamelled shells and coral. The tables and furniture of the room were adorned with shells and coral; even the small mouldings were wrought in the form of sea-shells.

Nothing could be thought of more quaintly beautiful than the terraced walks, the magnificent staircases, the lovely gardens with their fountains and their flowers, that surrounded this castle.

With the warm inspiration of the Duchess's lovely and life-giving presence, Dunrobin seems to us like a beautiful dream. And though the rose of England is now faded, though leaf by leaf dropped from it in that long and weary trial of debility and sickness, which must end the most prosperous life, yet it is comforting to think that the noblest and sweetest part of what gave the charm there is immortal.

Patient continuance in well doing was the great effort and end of her own life and her husband's. And of all that they possessed, this *patient continuance* is the only thing that retains permanent value in the eyes of God or man.—*Atlantic Monthly for February.*

L'OPERA-BOUFFE.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, in a stinging article contributed to *Putnam's*, has these strictures on the modern stage:

The most salient and apparent change in women, in the last few years (I do not say the deepest), is not advance in intelligence, marked as that may be; it is the growth in impurity. It is simply a transient effect of this roused and ungratified brain-power. The ordinary London or New York woman is too far advanced in the "progress of the age" to find employment for her awakened imagination or reason in housekeeping or in gossip; too little to turn to art or science, or even downright hard business. In self-defence, then, she listens to lascivious music, or looks at the living pictures of the ballet, where her passions at least are daintily played upon. She reads, or writes, as the case may be, novels in which few of the men are honest, and none of the women virtuous, or, advancing a step farther, she finds that but a mean and ignoble life for a woman which is sacrificed to the children whom God has given her; and, on æsthetic principles, quietly does her share in building up the temples to murder that openly face us in our most crowded streets.

I begin with an extreme case? Perhaps so. Yet hunger is not choice in its food, and there is reason to doubt whether the ordinary aliment of all women in literature or art, now, is a whit more pure and wholesome than that of men, coarse as we declare their appetites to be.

There is a class of subjects, the name of which would bring the red to the old lady's cheek yonder, but with which it is the fashion of the day to make young girls thoroughly conversant. There is no need to send Nelly out of the room now, no matter what topic the matrons may discuss. The *terrai incognita* of our grandmothers is well-trodden ground to her at sixteen.

How can it be otherwise?

She finds not only men, but women, whose names are tainted, among leaders of fashionable society; she sits beside her mother, and sees her smile at the bald indecency of the opera-bouffe without a blush; she hears the "social evil" coolly discussed as a social necessity. It is no wonder, then, that, night after night, Nelly herself may be seen, with back and bosom half-bared, whirling and perspiring in Dick French's arms, while her mother looks placidly on. If I hint my disgust, I am told severely, that to the pure all things are pure, and that the obscene play and the waltz that sets Dick French's blood on fire, if looked on æsthetically, are, to women, refined and innocent pleasures.

I doubt if any man believes this. If, for lack of pure occupation for their brains and senses, women of society bring this offal to pollute their daily lives, they need not suppose that any affected ignorance or æsthetic sunlight will hide the real nature of the substance from the men about them. Dick French, worn *roué* that he is, has joined the school of the critic of the *Saturday Review*. He asserts that all women are represented by these. He hints that he understands the lures that these *décolleté* belles put forth.

"It's cursed hard on a fellow," he says. "The extravagance of these women won't allow a man to marry; yet they tempt him to do it with all the arts of the worst of the demi-monde." Then he and his compeers adjust their eye-glasses, and lean against doorways, criticising the paces of the delicate young girls who are whirled past, as a trader might the slaves in the market.

The Girard Will Case—Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the case of Madeleine Henrietta Girard and others vs. The City of Philadelphia, Justice Grier delivered the following opinion in the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday:

The case of Vidal vs. The Executors of Girard, 2 Howard, 17, has put an end to any further controversy as to the validity of the trusts and the power of the city to execute them.

Nor do the heirs who are complainants in this bill pretend to call in question the matters finally and conclusively settled by that case. The facts which are supposed to rehabilitate their claim have occurred since its decision. Admitting that the will of Stephen Girard entirely excluded them from any claim of right to the property in question, they now contend that the Consolidation act has made it impossible for any to execute the trusts for municipal purposes, and, as a consequence, the heirs entitled to that portion of the estate appropriated by the testator for such uses.

If it shall appear that the effect of the Consolidation act is not that which the bill alleges, it may be unnecessary to discuss the question whether, if it were, the consequences assumed from it be legitimate. The will of Stephen Girard after sundry bequests to his relatives and friends, and to certain specified charities, announces (§XX) his great and favorite charity to be the establishment of a college for the education of poor orphans. It then proceeds: "Now I give, devise and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate," &c., unto "The Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in trust, for the several uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared."

The attempt to restrain the alienation of the realty, being inoperative, cannot affect the validity of this devise. After many and very special directions as to the college, its construction and government, it further directs that two millions of the personal estate be appropriated to the building; and if this sum should not be sufficient, the remainder should be taken "from the final residuary fund hereinafter expressly referred to," and which is found in the 24th section, as follows:

"And as it regards the remainder of said residue of *my personal estate*, to invest the same in good securities, and in like manner to invest the interest and income thereof, from time to time, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund, and apply the income of the said fund—

"*First*—To the further improvement and maintenance of the aforesaid college, as directed in the last paragraph of the twenty-first clause of this my will.

"*Second*—To enable the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do for the security of the inhabitants of the said city, by a competent police, including a sufficient number of watchmen, really suited to the purpose: and to this end I recommend a division of the city into watch districts, or four parts, each under a proper head.

"*Third*—To enable the said corporation to improve the city property, and the general appearance of the city itself, and in effect to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive, especially on those who are least able to bear it.

"To all which objects, the prosperity of the city, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly, and every year forever, after providing for the college as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object."

The realty had before been devised, subject to the trusts of the will, and considering that portion of the fund as already invested in the best manner (as appears from his forbidding alienation), the income of the whole is then devoted to these three objects, the college being the "primary object." So long as any portion of this fund shall be found necessary for "its improvement and maintenance," on the plan and to the extent declared in the will, the second and third objects can claim nothing. The bill admits this to be a valid charity, and claims only the residue after that is satisfied. Now, it is admitted (for it has been so decided), that till February, 1854, the corporation was vested with a complete title to the whole residue of the estate of Stephen Girard, subject to these charitable trusts, and consequently, at that date, his heirs at law had no right, title or interest whatsoever in the same; but the bill alleges that the act of the Legislature of that date (commonly called the "Consolidation act") which purports to be a supplement to the original act incorporating the city, has either dissolved or destroyed the identity of the original corporation, and it is consequently unable any longer to administer the trust. Now, if this were true, the only consequence would be, not that the charities or trust should fail, but that the Chancellor should substitute another trustee.

It is not insisted that the mere change and abbreviation of the name has destroyed the identity of the corporation. The bill even admits a small addition to its territory and jurisdiction might not have that effect; but that the annexation of twenty-nine boroughs and townships has smothered it to death, or rendered it utterly incapable of administering trusts or charities committed to it when its boundaries were Vine and South streets, and the two rivers.

There is nothing to be found in the letter or spirit of this act which shows any intention in the Legislature to destroy the original corporation, either by changing its name, or enlarging its territory, or increasing the number of its corporators. On the contrary, "all its powers, rights, privileges and immunities, etc., are continued in full vigor and effect." It provides, also, that "all the estates, etc.," held by any of the corporations united by this act, shall be held "upon and for the same uses, trusts, limitations, charities and conditions as the same were then held."

By the act of 4th of April, 1832, the corporation was "authorized to exercise all such jurisdiction, to enact all such ordinances, and to do and execute all such acts and things whatsoever, as may be necessary for the full and entire acceptance, execution and prosecution of any and all the devises, bequests, trusts and provisions contained in said will." It may also "provide, by ordinance or otherwise, for the election and appointment of such officers and agents as they may deem essential to the due execution of the duties and trusts enjoined and created by the will of the late Stephen Girard."

Now, it cannot be pretended that the Legislature had not the power to appoint another trustee if the act had dissolved the corporation, or to continue the rights, duties, trusts, &c., in the enlarged corporation. It has done so, and has given the widest powers to the trustee to administer the trusts and charities according to the intent of the testator, as declared in his will.

The Legislature may alter, modify, or even annul the franchises of a public or municipal corporation, although it may not impose burdens on it, without its consent. In this case the corporation has assented to accept the changes, assume the burdens, and perform the duties imposed upon it, and it is difficult to conceive how they can have forfeited their right to the charities which the law makes it their duty to administer. The objects of the testator's charity remain the same; while the city, large or small, exists, the trust is an existing and valid one; the trustee is vested by law with the estate, and the fullest power and authority to execute the trust.

Whatever the fears or fancy of the complainants may be, as to the moral ability of this overgrown corporation, there is no necessary or natural inability which prohibits it from administering this charity as faithfully as it could before its increase. In fact, it is a matter in which the complainants have no concern whatever, or any right to intervene. If the trust be not rightly administered, the *cestui que* trust or the sovereign may require the courts to compel a proper execution.

In the case of Vidal (2 How. 19), the Supreme Court say that "if the trusts were in themselves valid in point of law, it is plain that neither the heirs of the testator, or any other private person, would have any right to inquire into or contest the right of the corporation to take the property or execute the trust; this would exclusively belong to the State, in its sovereign capacity, and as *parens patriæ*, and its sole discretion."

This is not an assertion that the Legislature, as *parens patriæ*, may interfere by retrospective acts to exercise the *cy pres* power, which has become so odious, from its application in England to what were called superstitious uses. Baxter's case (Vernon), and other similar ones, cannot be precedents, where there is no established church which treats all dissent as superstitious. But it cannot admit of a doubt that, where there is a valid devise to a corporation, in trust for charitable purposes, unaffected by any question as to its validity because of superstition, the sovereign may interfere to enforce the execution of the trusts, either by changing the administrator, if the corporation be dissolved, or, if not, by modifying or enlarging its franchises, provided the trust be not perverted, and no wrong done to the beneficiaries. Where the trustee is a corporation, no modification of its franchises, or change in its name, while its identity remains, can affect its rights to hold property devised to it for any purpose. Nor can a valid vested estate, in trust, lapse or become forfeited by any misconduct in the trustee, or inability in the corporation to execute it, if such existed. Charity never fails; and it is the right as well as duty of the sovereign, by its courts and public officers, as also by legislation (if needed), to have the charities properly administered. Now there is no complaint that the charity, so far as regards the primary and great object of the testator, is not properly administered; and it does not appear there *now is*, or ever will be, any residue to apply to the secondary objects. If that time should ever arrive, the question whether the charity shall be so applied as to have the "effect to diminish the burden of taxation" on all the corporation, or only those within the former boundaries of the city, will have to be decided.

The case of Soohan vs. the City (9 Casey) does not decide it. Nor is this court bound to decide it. The answer shows how it may be done, and the corporation has ample power conferred on it to execute the trust according to either hypothesis; and if further power were necessary, the Legislature, executing the sovereign power, can certainly grant them. In the meantime the heirs at law of the testator have no concern in the matter, or any right to interfere by a bill *qui timet*. Their anticipations of the future perversion of the charity by the corruption or folly of the enlarged corporation, and the moral impossibility of its just administration, are not sufficient reasons for the interference of this court to seize upon the fund, or any part of it, and to deliver it up to the complainants, who never had, and by the will of Stephen Girard were not intended to have, any right, title or claim whatever to the property.

In fine, the decree must be affirmed, because—

1. The residue of the estate of Stephen Girard, at the time of his death, was by his will vested in the corporation on valid legal trusts, which it was fully competent to execute.

2. By the supplement to the act incorporating the city (commonly called the "Consolidation act"), the identity of the corporation is not destroyed; nor can the change in its name, the enlargement of its area, or increase in the number of its corporators, affect its title to property held at the time of such change.

3. The corporation, under its amended charter has every capacity to hold, and every power and authority necessary to execute the trusts of the will.

4. That the difficulties anticipated by the bill, as to the execution of the secondary trusts, are imaginary. They have not arisen and most probably never will.

5. And if they should, it is a matter, whether probable or improbable, with which the complainants have no concern, and cannot have on any possible contingency.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

French Gossip.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

On Christmas-day was sold at the Hôtel Drouot, by legal authority, a painting by Ary Scheffer, representing an episode of the Battle of Moscow. This picture belonged to the inheritance of the Prince of Moscow; it was an object of litigation between two claimants. While awaiting a protracted decision, it was laid by in an apartment in the Rue de Rennes. The proprietor being behind-hand in his rent, the picture was seized, and ultimately reached the auction-hall. The set-up price had been fixed at 10,000 francs, but it was necessary to come down to 1,200 francs to find a bidder; the bids slowly mounted to 4,700 francs, at which price the painting was knocked down.

Retort-courteous from the Opera Ball:
—A flower from your nosegay, fair mask!
—Take care; the flowers are poisoned.
—Fichtre! can you be a *fille de Joye*? (daughter of pleasure: daughter of Joye, the Marseilles herb-dealer.)

—Why is there not a feminine form for the title Sire? was asked lately in a salon.
—Oh, said one of the company, have we not the word Siren?
The cork heels of the fair interlocutor were observed to redden.

Emile Blavet recalls, in *Figaro*, a word or two of Baudelaire's. [To know something about Baudelaire, the translator of Poe, go to the *Atlantic Monthly* for February.]

Baudelaire being present at a dinner with Poulet-Malassis, the conversation turned on confession.
—I have confessed, within a few days, said Baudelaire.
—*You*, of all men!
—Dear friend, you should not excite yourself about such an ordinary occurrence. However, I must tell you that I refused to finish my confession
—And for what reason?
—That priest spoke such detestable French!
Again:
In a salon where Baudelaire encountered the old Marquis of X—the latter observed:
—I am happy that my religious convictions, as well as my name and my fortune, authorize me, at my last hour, to have at my pillow a prince of the church.
—M. le Marquis, said Baudeliere with his tight smile, you then suffer from remorse of an elegant distinction!

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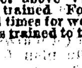
PLAISTED & McCOLLIN, No. 3033 CHESTNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Sole Retail Agents for Coxe Brothers & Co.'s celebrated Cross Creek Lehigh Coal, from the Buck Mountain Vein. This Coal is particularly adapted for making Steam for Sugar and Malt Houses, Breweries, &c. It is also unsurpassed as a Family Coal. Orders left at the office of the Miners, No. 341 WALNUT Street (1st floor), will receive our prompt attention. Liberal arrangements made with manufacturers using a regular quantity. jy16tf

J. MASON BINES. JOHN F. SHEAFF.
THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION TO their stock of Spring Mountain, Lehigh and Locust Mountain Coal, which, with the preparation given by us, we think cannot be excelled by any other Coal. Office, Franklin Institute Building, No. 15 S. Seventh street. BINES & SHEAFF, Arch street wharf, Schuylkill. ja10tf

DRY GOODS.

THE BEST MAKES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. Fancy Silks. Fashionable Dress Goods, Lyons Silk Velvets, Best Velvet Cloths, Fine Astrachan Cloths, Desirable Cloakings, Broche and Blanket Shawls, Silk Plushes and Velveteens, Fine Blankets, &c. Fancy Dress Goods closing out cheap. EDWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street.

INSTRUCTION.


HORSEMANSHIP SCIENTIFICALLY taught at the Philadelphia Riding School, Fourth street above Vine. The horses are quiet and thoroughly trained. For hire, saddle horses. Also carriages at all times for weddings, parties, opera, funerals, &c. Horses trained to the saddle. THOMAS CRAIGE & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAR SPRING, SARATOGA, NEW YORK.
The analysis proves that the waters of the SARATOGA STAR SPRINGS have a much larger amount of solid substance, richer in medicinal ingredients than any other spring in Saratoga, and shows what the taste indicates—namely, that it is the Strongest Water.
It also demonstrates that the STAR WATER contains about 100 Cubic Inches More of Gas in a gallon than any other spring. It is this extra amount of gas that imparts to this water its peculiarly sparkling appearance, and renders it so very agreeable to the taste. It also tends to preserve the delicious flavor of the water when bottled, and causes it to uncork with an effervescence almost equal to Champagne.
Sold by the leading Druggists and Hotels throughout the country.
JOHN WYETH & BRO., 1412 Walnut Street, Philada. Wholesale Agents. de1-tu th s 1yrp§

TRADE MARK
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30th, 1868.
To the Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Company:
I have thoroughly examined the Letters Patent granted to William D. Cutler, of Philadelphia, September 8th, 1868, for an improved method of preparing, desiccating and preserving fish, with the following result:
The claims in Cutler's patent cover—*first*, the boned and desiccated fish as a new manufacture or commercial article; and, *second*, the process described in the specification by which that new article is prepared. In my opinion, these are valid and sufficient claims.
The first claim secures to the inventor boned and desiccated fish as a new article of manufacture or commerce, *by whatever process it may be produced*. Other processes than that claimed by Cutler may be devised, and may, perhaps, be new and patentable; but the discoverer of such new process *cannot put the article into the market and sell it*. If he did so he would infringe the first claim in Cutler's patent, and be liable to damages to the extent of such infringement; and to produce this new article by an *old process* applied to other things would be equally an infringement of Cutler's patent.
I have no doubt the article and the process claimed in Cutler's patent are new and patentable, and the patent sufficient for their protection.
EDMUND BURKE, Former Commissioner of Patents.
I concur in the above opinion of Edmund Burke, Esq. GEO. HARDING. PHILADELPHIA, December 29th, 1868.
I concur in above opinions of Edmund Burke and Geo. Harding, Esqs. CLARENCE A. SEWARD. NEW YORK, December 30th, 1868.
I have examined the letters patent referred to in the foregoing opinion of Mr. Burke, and fully agree with Mr. Burke in that opinion. Any person using the process to prepare the fish infringes the patent, and any person either using or selling the "BONED AND DESICCATED CODFISH," *whether prepared by that process or* ANY OTHER PROCESS, infringes the patent. GEO. GIFFORD. NEW YORK, December 30th, 1868.
I concur in the foregoing opinions of Messrs. Burke, Harding, Seward and Gifford. CHAS. M. KELLER. NEW YORK, January 6th, 1869.
We concur in the foregoing opinions. STEWART, KITCH & WOODFORD. 271 BROADWAY, N. Y., January 9th, 1869.
ja13 6t§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Watches of the Finest Makers. Diamond and Other Jewelry, Of the latest styles. Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Etc., Etc.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES. A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. ja1 tf

WM. B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets, And late of No. 35 South Third street. je2 ly

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE American Sunday-School Union's PERIODICALS, Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Editor.
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD, A monthly paper, sixteen pages, quarto, for Sunday-school Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young. Each number contains a SERMON for CHILDREN, and an OUTLINE LESSON for Sunday-schools, by the Editor. It is published at the low rate of FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.
THE CHILD'S WORLD. A beautifully illustrated paper, for Children and Youth, monthly or semi-monthly. Terms twelve cents per year for the monthly and twenty-four cents for the semi-monthly, for ten copies or over sent to one address, postage payable at the office where received. Catalogues of the Society's Publications, and Sample Copies of its Periodicals furnished gratuitously, on application at the depository, 1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. de22 tu w m tf

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, AS delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and old age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for. Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing J. J. Dyer, 35 School street, Boston. fe18 1y§

EDUCATION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. The Second Term will open on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3d, 1869. The special schools of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Analytical Chemistry are in full operation for advanced Students seeking a professional course. Practical instruction in the Machine Shop and Rolling Mill, and in Railway Engineering on the road, is combined with theoretical exercises in the class room. Apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President. ja8 1mrp§

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, Mathematical and Scientific Institute, 1908 MOUNT VERNON street. Instruction thorough. Preparation for business or college. Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. de5-tu th s 26t§

WEST PENN SQUARE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Young Men and Boys, Southwest corner of Market and Merrick streets. Pupils admitted at any time. GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., Principal. ja11 1mo*

JOHN M. FOX, M. D., 511 South Fifteenth street, will give instructions in French and German, at any place desired, to gentlemen wishing a knowledge of these languages, with a view to the medical profession. This is a desirable opportunity. no24 tf§

CURRANT JELLY.—GENUINE CURRANT JELLY in 5 and 10 lb. cans, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The London *Times* lauds highly the new treaty between Great Britain and China.

Greece is expected to accede to the terms of settlement proposed by the Conference.

Sharp earthquake shocks have been experienced in India.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act to establish a State Orphan Asylum.

An earthquake shock occurred at St. John, N. B., on Saturday morning.

The Democrats of the New York Legislature have nominated Henry C. Murphy for the United States Senate.

There is a determined opposition to the election of Lieutenant-Governor Cumback to the United States Senate in the Indiana Legislature.

A fire in Louville, Lewis county, N. Y., on Saturday night, destroyed $40,000 worth of property.

The Florida Senate yesterday refused to concur in a resolution of the House to go into an election for U. S. Senator.

Two workmen were buried in an excavation at New York, yesterday, and one was fatally injured.

An express train was thrown from the track of the New Jersey Central Railroad, near Round Brook, yesterday, by a misplaced switch. No injuries are reported.

A number of cases of typhus fever and small pox have occurred in tenements in certain localities in New York, and several deaths are reported.

The body of Wash Hendly, who eloped with Susan Jones, as reported on Saturday, was found near Bartlett Station, Tenn., yesterday, perforated with pistol balls.

The Sublime Porte has instructed its ambassador at Paris to sign the protocol agreed upon by the great Powers.

A citizen from French Bayou, Arkansas, some ten miles above Marion, reports that a body of mounted militia shot three men near his house yesterday. The officer in command told him they had been tried by court-martial on the charge of being members of the Ku-klux, and ordered to be shot to death with musketry.

Great excitement has been created at Hays City, Kansas, by the arrest and locking up of 61 persons by the military, on Thursday night, for attending a ball. This was under an order from Col. Nelson to arrest all persons found up after 9 o'clock P. M. The matter is to be laid before the Legislature.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.—Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill in relation to the public debt and currency, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That any contract hereinafter made specifically payable in coin, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding, provided that this section shall not apply to contracts for the borrowing of currency, or to the renewal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

Sec. 2. That there is hereby appropriated, out of the duties derived from imported goods, the sum of $240,000,000 annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt; and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund provided by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25th, 1862.

Sec. 3. That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty dollars, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount as herein provided, under such regulations or rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue to such holder of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years, and bearing an annual interest of five per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority, and the same and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue gold notes of the United States, not bearing interest, payable to the bearers on demand in coin at the Treasury of the United States, in such form and of such denominations (not less than ten dollars) as he may prescribe, and such gold notes shall be receivable for all taxes, duties or debts payable to the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, at his discretion, to apply an amount of such coin notes, not exceeding the amount of United States notes surrendered for conversion into bonds under the preceding section of this act to the purchase in open market, in the city of New York, of any securities of the United States bearing six per cent. interest; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel an amount of said United States notes equal to the securities so purchased; and said coin notes shall also be paid out for coin liabilities of the United States, at the option of the creditor; provided, however, that the aggregate of coin notes, issued under this act, and the outstanding gold certificates of deposit, shall not exceed the coin and bullion in the Treasury of the United States; and such coin notes shall be paid according to their terms, and may be reissued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service shall require.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking associations now organized, or that may be hereafter organized under the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, is hereby authorized, without respect to the limitation of the hundred millions of dollars of circulating notes prescribed by the 22d section of said act, to issue and circulate its notes as money; not bearing interest, and payable on demand, in coin, and such coin notes shall be obtained in the mode provided by said act as to other circulating notes, and shall be paid, on demand, in coin, instead of United States notes, and shall only be issued to the amount of 65 per centum of the bonds of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the redemption of said coin notes. No bank shall receive less than fifty thousand dollars of such coin notes, and such banks and the said coin notes shall be subject in all other respects to the limitations, restrictions and provisions of said act.

Amendment proposed to be offered by Senator Williams to the foregoing bill:

To amend section 3, by adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, that not to exceed two millions of lawful money shall be converted into bonds, as herein provided, in any one month." Strike out in Section 4 the words "at his discretion," and insert thereof the words "and required;" and also strike out in the same section the words "not exceeding," and insert instead thereof the words "equal to."

Amendment proposed to be offered by Mr. Cattell:

Add at the end of third section the following: "And any holder of any of the bonds provided for in this act may present the same to the Treasurer of the United States and demand lawful money of the United States for the principal and accruing interest thereon, and the Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money of the United States, unless the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be equal to $350,000,000, and such bonds shall not be so redeemable after the United States have resumed the payment of coin for their notes."

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) introduced a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sherman reported back from the Finance Committee the specie payment bill, introduced by Senator Morton, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, because so much of it as they approved had been embodied in the general bill reported.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the memorial of the New York and London Telegraph Company, with a bill to authorize them to land their cables on the shores of the United States, and recommended the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the Senate took up the bill to regulate the duty on copper, &c., which was read in full as reported from the committee.

Mr. Anthony moved to amend by adding the following:

"On copper in rolled plates, called "Brazier's copper," sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, cyclets, and all manufactures of copper, of which copper shall be a component of chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, forty-five per centum ad valorem." Adopted.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) moved to amend by inserting after the word "ores," in the ninth line, the words "containing sulphur;" and in line ten, after the word "therein," the words "and on all copper imported in the form of ores, not containing sulphur, two cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein."

Mr. Ferry advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Morrill's amendment, which was lost—yeas 20, nays 27.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to punish the collection of taxes on passengers. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any officer of a railroad corporation to pay to any State government or its agent any tax or sum of money for the transportation of passengers through its territory, and that any person violating, this law shall pay a fine of not more than $5,000 nor less than $1,000. The second section makes it unlawful for any State government or its agent to collect such taxes, and imposes a penalty of $1,000 for a violation. The third section gives the United States Courts jurisdiction in the matter referred to. Adjourned.

House.—Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Barnes, to prevent the loaning of money on United States legal tender notes as collateral security. To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, to prohibit banks of issue from paying interest on deposits, except on some specified time, not less than thirty days. Same reference.

By Mr. Brooks, to exempt the manufacturers of printed newspapers from tax the same as the manufacturers of other prints. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Boyden, to amend the internal tax law. Same reference.

By Mr. Tift, to amend the bankruptcy act. To the Committee on Revision of Laws.

By Mr. Kellogg, relative to the sale of gold and bonds. To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Bingham, to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress. To the Committee on Reconstruction. It provides for the admission of Mississippi whenever its Legislature shall have ratified the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and declares null and void the disability imposed by the third section of article 7 of the Constitution of Mississippi.

By Mr. Garfield, providing that no commission as Brigadier-General shall be issued until the number of Brigadier-Generals is reduced below eight, and fixing eight as the number of Brigadier-Generals after that time. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Arnell, to facilitate the payment of bounties to colored soldiers. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Kerr and others, for the removal of legal and political disabilities. To the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Wilson (Iowa), to amend the judiciary system of the United States. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Arnell, to provide for the representation of the District of Columbia in Congress. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Barnes, to compel national banks to make statements six times a year to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Coburn, for Mr. Farnsworth, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into and report all the facts and circumstances concerning the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. for carrying the United States mails between the termini of the Pacific Railroad, the character of the contract, its terms, the probable cost of the service, and the manner in which the service has been and is being performed.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Holman offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the national finances, no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money, to railroad or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises, but the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to the pressing necessities of the public service, in such manner as will relieve the burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That grants of the public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued, and the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever.

He moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions. The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Windom moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Negatived, there being only 34 affirmative votes.

Mr. Schofield demanded a separate vote on the resolutions.

The vote was then taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted, yeas 90, nays 67.

The question recurred on the second resolution.

Mr. Julian desired to offer a substitute, that no public lands shall be given to aid in the construction of railroads, except on condition of actual settlement, in quantities not greater than 160 acres to one purchaser, and for a fixed maximum price.

Mr. Holman declined to let the substitute be offered.

Mr. Washburn, (Ind.), moved to lay the resolution on the table, because it would interfere with the soldiers' bounty bill, and the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 110, nays 54.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said if he had been in the hall when his name was called he would have voted "no" emphatically.

On motion of Mr. Butler (Mass.), and after considerable discussion, the Comptroller of the Currency was directed to furnish information as to national banks substituting for the five-twenty bonds deposited to secure circulation, &c., the currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company.

The amendments reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to the naval appropriation bill were then taken up for action.

Mr. Randall expressed the hope that the amendment reducing the appropriation for the Philadelphia Navy Yard from $50,000 to $25,000 would not be agreed to; the larger appropriation was necessary.

Mr. Kelley remarked that the reduction was approved by all the leading journals and best citizens of Philadelphia.

Mr. Randall suggested that the approval was all on one party side.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House whether any, and what national banks had been allowed to exchange gold-bearing interest bonds for the currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, and directing that such exchange shall cease till the further action of the House. Also, directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House what banks had relinquished their charters and were doing business under State charters, still retaining their national bank circulation, with the amount of such circulation outstanding. Also, whether any bank had been instructed that the twenty-ninth section of the banking act limiting the amount of liability of any person in the association to one-tenth of its capital, does not apply to the endorsements on collateral liabilities or to checks certified as good.

Mr. Delano remarked that the best margin for the security of bank circulation was on the Pacific Railroad bonds. He believed this an unjust attack on the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Butler said he had made no such attack. It would occur to every gentleman that bonds, payable interest and principal in currency, and which were not used for that purpose, should be used to antagonize United States bonds. In his judgment the Treasurer and Comptroller were both paid and pliant servants of the banks, and were doing the business of the banks.

Mr. Paine read from the law to prove that it authorized the Comptroller to receive Pacific Railroads for five-twenties.

Mr. Schenck argued that the resolution was ambiguous, in its language, and that the House had no right by a simple resolution to change or suspend the operation of law. He suggested that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Butler said to send it there is to send it to a sleep that knows no waking. That committee had so little to do that another committee was occupying its room. It was an every-day practice of the House to direct subordinates not to exercise their discretion in a certain way. If the Comptroller was compelled by law to do this, then be admitted that it would require another law to prevent its being done; but he was only authorized to do it if in his judgment he saw fit, and this resolution was to instruct his judgment—that was all. He was willing, however, to strike out that part of the resolution directing the cessation of the practice.

Mr. Hooper mentioned the case of the Farmers, and Mechanics' Bank, of Albany, which, having been a State bank, organized under the national banking law with a capital of $350,000, deposited $350,000 in bonds and took out the circulation to which it was entitled, then reconverted itself into a State bank with that circulation still out, and now claimed that it was no longer subject to the national banking law.

Mr. Price wanted the country to know that when a bank abandoned its national bank charter, and went into business as a State bank or as a private bank, it returned to the United States every dollar of circulation that it had received. He had no objection to the resolution calling for information; it was only to that part of it that was now withdrawn that he had objected to.

The resolution, omitting the part directing the cessation of the exchange, was adopted.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate joint resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas. The joint resolution provides that the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of July, 1862, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom, and makes it the duty of district commanders to fill the vacancies thus created by the appointment of persons who can take the test oath.

The committee recommended an amendment that the provisions of the act shall not apply to persons who by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the 14th amendment to the Constitution, shall have qualified for any office, and that the act shall not take effect until thirty days from its passage. The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the select committee on the New York election frauds was authorized to report at any time.

Mr. Boutwell gave notice that he would next Saturday call up the proposed Constitutional amendment, and the bill in relation to suffrage, and try to bring them to a vote on the following Tuesday.

The House at 3 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, Mr. Schenck in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Wood as to the powers of Congress on the many subjects now being comprehended within its legislation.

After a personal explanation by Mr. Washburne, caused by insinuations against him by a Western newspaper, in reference to the Wells, Fargo & Co. matter, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

From our Late Editions of Yesterday

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Jan. 18.—The gratifying intelligence of the safe landing of the captain and crew of the British ship Southern Empire was received to-day. The first report of disaster to the vessel, published on January 6th, stated that she had foundered while on her voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, and that all hands were lost.

Florence, Jan. 18.—It is reported to-day that Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, has renounced the Italian succession in favor of the Princess Clotilde.

Personal Explanations.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Senate, for hours after assembling, did nothing but hear personal explanations from Senators Harlan, Pomeroy, Conness and Grimes, concerning statements in the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* affecting the Senators named.

Nominations by the President.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

Washington, Jan. 18.—The President sent to the Senate this afternoon the following nominations: John L. Gadsden, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; W. W. Dixon, Associate Justice for Montana; James M. Wilkinson, Receiver of Public Moneys for Michigan; R. H. Hunt, Assessor for the Sixth District of Missouri; A. J. Booth, Assessor of the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

The Virginia Constitution.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Washington, Jan. 18.—The delegation of Virginia Democrats who are here laboring to have their views engrafted upon the Constitution to be submitted for ratification in that State, called upon General Grant at eleven o'clock this morning, and presented their views at length.

They claim that both Gen. Grant and Secretary Schofield favor their plan. They are preparing a memorial for presentation to the Reconstruction and Judiciary Committees, asking that the constitution to be submitted be amended by striking out the disfranchising clauses and making several other changes. They expect to get these amendments into the House bill providing for an election in May, which shortly comes up in the Senate.

A Family Affair.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

Washington, Jan. 18.—The new Commissioner of Pensions, C. C. Cox, evidently believes in taking care of his own friends. He has recently appointed three of his own relatives to most lucrative positions in the Pension Bureau. Of seventeen appointments made since he came into office, fourteen are from his own State, Maryland. He also recently appointed a son of Surgeon Garrett, of the rebel army, to a prominent position in his office. All this creates unpleasant talk.

From Washington—Greenbacks Not Taxable.

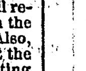
Washington, Jan. 18.—The Supreme Court to-day made decisions in the New York Bank cases. The opinions were delivered by Chief Justice Chase, to the effect that certificates of indebtedness and United States notes, or greenbacks, are exempt from taxation.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The President nominated to the Senate, to-day, John A. Gadsden, to be Secretary of Legation in Mexico, vice Plumb. W. W. Dixon as Associate Justice of Montana, and A. Brooke to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

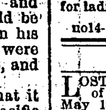
Fire at Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 18.—Schenck's blind and sash factory, at Fishkill Landing, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $16,000, insured for $8,000. It is stated that the building was set on fire in four different places.

HEATERS AND STOVES.


THOMAS S. DIXON & SONS, Late Andrews & Dixon, No. 1324 CHESTNUT Street, Philada., Opposite United States Mint. Manufacturers of LOW DOWN, PARLOR, CHAMBER, OFFICE, And other GRATES, For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fire; ALSO, WARM-AIR FURNACES, For Warming Public and Private Buildings, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, AND CHIMNEY CAPS, COOKING-RANGES, BATH-BOILERS. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.


GENT'S PATENT SPRING AND BUTtoned Over Gaiters, Cloth, Leather, white and brown Linen; Children's Cloth and Velvet Leggings; also made to order. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, of every description, very low, 903 Chestnut street, corner of Ninth. The best Kid Gloves for ladies and gents, at RICHELDERFER'S BAZAAR. OPEN IN THE EVENING. no14-tf§

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT of Corn Exchange National Bank, No. 516; dated May 18, 1867, for Thirty-two Hundred and forty-two 32-100 ($3,242 32) dollars, to the order of Jos. R. Paul and W. W. Juvenal jointly. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. de29-tu,th,st*

HARDWARE.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, PEARL and STAG HANDLES, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S, and the CELEBRATED LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS IN CASES of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery, Ground and Polished. EAR INSTRUMENTS of the most approved construction to assist the hearing, at P. MADEIRA'S, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker, 115 Tenth street, below Chestnut. myl-tf

INSURANCE.

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA; Office, Southeast Cor. Fifth and Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - - $1,000,000
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE H. STUART, Philadelphia.
GEORGE W. CHILDS,
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
F. A. DREXEL,
WM. V. McKEAN,
THOMAS W. EVANS,
S. H. HORSTMANN,
A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
WM. C. HOUSTON,
S. J. SOLMS.
New York—JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.
JOSEPH STUART, of J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
Boston—Hon. E. S. TOBEY (late President Board of Trade.)
Cincinnati—A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
Chicago—L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
Louisville, Ky.—WM. GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
St. Louis—JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
Baltimore—WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line New York to Washington.
S. B. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co. Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.
Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator from N. H.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, M. D., Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOSEPH F. KOERPER, M. D., Medical Examiners.
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, Counsel.
This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound and reliable, at rates as LOW and UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE as those of any Company of equal stability.
All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more premiums. no5 th s tu 3m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Nos. 435 and 437 Chestnut Street.
Assets on January 1, 1868, $2,603,740 09.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	1,108,893 39
Premiums	1,184,846 20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693 23. INCOME FOR 1868, $350,000.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Over $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS:
Chas. N. Bancker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
Geo. W. Richards, Wm. S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Alfred G. Baker,
Geo. Fales, Thomas S. Ellis.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEO. FALES, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies west of Pittsburgh. fe12

UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company takes risks at the lowest rates consistent with safety, and confines its business exclusively to FIRE INSURANCE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE—No. 723 Arch street, Fourth National Bank Building.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas J. Martin, Charles R. Smith,
John Hirst, Albertus King,
Wm. A. Rolin, Henry Bumm,
James Mongan, James Wood,
William Glenn, John Shallcross,
James Jenner, J. Henry Askin,
Alexander T. Dickson, Hugh Mulligan,
Albert C. Roberts, Philip Fitzpatrick,
CONRAD B. ANDRESS, President.
Wm. A. Rolin, Treas. Wm. H. Fagen, Sec'y.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from losses or damage by FIRE on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit or premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than sixty years, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thos. H. Powers,
Wm. S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmond Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Louis C. Norris,
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Samuel Wilcox, Secretary.

THE COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE, No. 110 South Fourth street, below Chestnut. "The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia," Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1839, for indemnity against loss or damage by fire, exclusively.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
This old and reliable institution, with ample capital and contingent fund carefully invested, continues to insure buildings, furniture, merchandise, &c., either permanently or for a limited time, against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates consistent with the absolute safety of its customers.
Losses adjusted and paid with all possible despatch.
DIRECTORS:
Chas. J. Sutter, Andrew H. Miller,
Henry Budd, James N. Stone,
John Horn, Edwin L. Reakirt,
Joseph Moore, Robert V. Massey, Jr.,
George Mecke, Mark Devine.
CHARLES J. SUTTER, President.
HENRY BUDD, Vice President.
BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1810.—Charter perpetual. No. 310 WALNUT street, above Third, Philada.
Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus invested in sound and available Securities, continue to insure on dwellings, stores, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, and other personal property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas R. Maris, Edmund G. Dutilh,
John Welsh, Charles W. Poultney,
Patrick Brady, Israel Morris,
John T. Lewis, John P. Wetherill,
William W. Paul,
THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
Albert C. Crawford, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Fire Insurance Company—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 Walnut street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire, on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in a most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS:
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
William G. Crowell, Secretary.

JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF Philadelphia.—Office, No. 24 North Fifth street, near Market street.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Charter perpetual. Capital and Assets, $166,000. Make insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Public or Private Buildings, Furniture, Stocks, Goods and Merchandise, on favorable terms.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. McDaniel, Edward P. Moyer,
Israel Peterson, Frederick Ladner,
John F. Belsterling, Adam J. Glass,
Henry Troemner, Henry Delany,
Jacob Schandein, John Elliott,
Frederick Doll, Christian D. Frick,
Samuel Miller, George E. Fort,
William D. Gardner.
WILLIAM McDANIEL, President.
ISRAEL PETERSON, Vice President.
Philip E. Coleman, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.
The Report of this Company for 1868 shows:
Premiums - $5,479,278
Losses - - - 3,344,728
and after paying a dividend of 30 per cent., the Total Assets are, in Gold,
$17,005,026.
ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

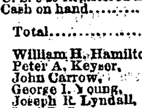
$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	138,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. RR. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market Value, $1,130,325 25. Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Corporations, $3,156 00. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in Bank $116,150 08; Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS:
Thomas C. Hand, Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones, George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair, William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington, Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke, Spencer M'Ilvaine,
James B. M'Farland, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh,
Edward Lafourcade, D. T. Morgan, do.
Joshua P. Eyre, A. B. Berger, do.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. de21-tf

THE RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated in 1841. Charter Perpetual. Office, No. 308 Walnut street. CAPITAL $300,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses, Stores and other Buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise in town or country.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Assets	$437,598 32
Invested in the following Securities, viz.:	
First Mortgages on City Property, well secured	$168,600 00
United States Government Loans	117,000 00
Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loans	75,000 00
Pennsylvania $3,000,000 6 per cent. Loan	30,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, first Mortgage	5,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's 6 per Cent. Loan	6,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	500 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top 7 per Cent. Mortgage Bonds	4,560 00
County Fire Insurance Company's Stock	1,050 00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	4,000 00
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania Stock	10,000 00
Union Mutual Insurance Company's Stock	380 00
Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia Stock	3,250 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	12,258 32
Worth at Par	$437,598 32
Worth this date at market prices	$454,381 32

DIRECTORS:
Clem. Tingley, Thomas H. Moore,
Wm. Musser, Samuel Castner,
Samuel Bispham, James T. Young,
H. L. Carson, Isaac F. Baker,
Wm. Stevenson, Christian J. Hoffman,
Benj. W. Tingley, Samuel B. Thomas,
Edward Siter.
CLEM. TINGLEY, President.
Thomas C. Hill, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 1, 1868. ja1-tu th s tf


FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, Incorporated March 27, 1820. Office, No. 34 North Fifth street. Insure Buildings, Household Furniture and Merchandise generally, from Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only.)
Statement of the Assets of the Association January 1st, 1868, published in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages on Property in the City of Philadelphia only	$1,076,166 17
Ground Rents	18,814 98
Real Estate	51,744 57
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	4,490 03
U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds	45,000 00
Cash on hand	31,873 11
Total	$1,228,088 86

TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton, Samuel Sparhawk,
Peter A. Keyser, Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young, Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall, Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats, M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice President.
WM. T. BUTLER, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT street, above Third, Phila.
Will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, either perpetually or for a limited time, Household Furniture and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Esher, Lewis Audenried,
D. Luther, John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston, J. E. Baum,
Wm. F. Dean, John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger, Samuel H. Rothermel.
WM. ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice President.
Wm. M. Smith, Secretary. ja22-tu,th,s,tf

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 406 CHESTNUT street. PHILADELPHIA. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS.
Chas. Richardson, Geo. A. West,
Wm. H. Rhawn, Nathan Hilles,
Francis N. Buck, John W. Everman,
Henry Lewis, Edward B. Orne,
John Kessler, Jr., Chas. Stokes,
Robert Pearce, Mordecai Buzby.
CHAS. RICHARDSON, President.
WM. H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
Williams I. Blanchard, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE LONG ESTABLISHED DEPOT for the purchase and sale of second hand doors, windows, store fixtures, &c., from Seventh street to Sixth street, above Oxford, where such articles are for sale in great variety. Also new doors, sashes, shutters, &c. NATHAN W. ELLIS. ja18 8t§

IMPERIAL FRENCH PRUNES.—50 CASES IN TIN canisters and fancy boxes, imported and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

NEW TURKEY PRUNES LANDING AND FOR SALE by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street. SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE. Public sales at the Philadelphia Exchange EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock. Furniture Sales at the Auction Store EVERY THURSDAY. Sales at Residences receive especial attention.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIREPROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING.
Jan. 21, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Handsome Walnut Parlor, Library and Dining Room Furniture, covered with plush, reps and hair cloth; fine Walnut Chamber Suits, Cottage Chamber Suits, French Plate Mirrors, elegant Walnut Sideboards, handsome Wardrobes, Bookcases, Extension Centre and Bouquet Tables, China, Glass and Plated Ware, Beds and Bedding, fine Hair Matresses, large assortment of superior Office Furniture, large and superior Fireproof Safe, made by Farrel & Herring; Iron Chests, Gas-consuming and Cooking Stoves, handsome Velvet, Brussels and other Carpets, &c.
Also, Turkish Damascus Sabre, Navy Revolver, Steel Breast Plates, Silver Plate, &c.
PIANO FORTES.
Also, 2 elegant Rosewood 7 octave Piano Fortes, made by Fisher and E. P. Graham; superior Mahogany Piano Forte.
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, &c.
Also, several Italian Marble Statues and Busts, Bronze Clocks, Cut Glassware, &c., being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—STOCKS. ON TUESDAY.
Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by order of Administrator of Dr. David Gilbert, deceased—
23 shares Greenwich Improvement and Railroad Co.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PANTINGS, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, February 1 and 2.
We will sell by catalogue, for account of Mr. M. KNOEDLER, successor to GOUPIL & CO., New York, the finest collection of Oil Paintings ever offered in this city. Among the eminent artists represented in this Collection will be found the following, viz.:

Willems,	Plathner	Escosura,
Landelle,	Pinchart,	Fauvelet,
Hamon,	Noterman,	Dupuis,
Compte Calix,	Mertz,	Diffenbach,
Brillouin,	Kuwasseg, pere,	Freiderickson,
Merle,	Kuwasseg, fils,	Delattre,
Herzog,	Moormans,	Deshayes,
Chaplin,	Lambinet,	Caille,
Desaoffe,	Lobrichon,	Devaux,
Beranger	Brest,	Gaume,
Couder,	Bles,	Casado,
Schlosser,	Coutourier,	De Bense,
Le jeune,	Lassalle,	Devisne,
Brion,	Kollitz,	Bakalowitz,
Dilotte,	Jacobsen,	Antigna,
Caraud,	Latschauer,	Schoenfeld,
Plassan,	Herbstoffer,	Ramsey,
Bakkerkorff,	Hilgers,	Holmick,
Hamman,	Leikert,	Dansaert,
Madou,	Jacomin,	Claude,
Lemmens,	Lot,	Blum,
Zuber Buehler,	Lambrics,	Bacon,
Verbockhoeven,	Huo,	Aufray,
Vollon,	Haanen,	Viardot,
Von Willie,	Hilverdink,	Von Seben,
Ten Kate,	Carl Hubner,	Lichtenfels,
Castan,	Guillemer,	Sell,
Dargelas,	Fichel,	Wauters,
Seignac,	Hoppenpreuwers,	Reynaud,
Bridgeman,	Girardet,	Soyer.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons,) No. 529 CHESTNUT street, rear entrance from Minor.
Sale at the Auction Rooms.
HANDSOME WALNUT DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, ELEGANT CARPETS, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 529 Chestnut st., by catalogue, an assortment of Handsome Furniture, including suit of handsome Walnut and Crimson Plush Drawing Room Furniture, fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Suit Green Reps Library Furniture, Walnut Chamber Suit, Matresses, Beds and Gilt Gas Chandeliers, Coal Oil Chandeliers, two Sets fine Single Harness, Stoves, Copper Whisky Still, Extension Tables, Dining Room Chairs, Paintings and Engravings, Double Barrel Guns, handsome Brussels, Imperial and other Carpets, &c.
Also, very fine toned Cabinet Organ, elegant Walnut Case.

Peremptory Sale.
FIXTURES OF A GRAIN DISTILLERY, STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, &c. No. 1803 Cuba street, First Ward. ON THURSDAY MORNING.
January 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1803 Cuba street, between Third and Fourth streets, below Moore st., without reserve, the entire Fixtures of a Grain Distillery, including five-horse power Steam Engine, five and twelve-horse Boilers Mash and Fermenting Tubs, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, Platform Scales, McCutcheon thirty-inch Grain Mill, &c.

Peremptory Sale at the S. E. corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets.
CART, 3 HEAVY TRUCKS, WHEELS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c. ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
January 22, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, S. E. corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets, a quantity of goods suitable for Wheelwrights and others.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER, No. 422 WALNUT street.
Peremptory Sale on Account of whom it may Concern. 70,000 BRICKS. ON THURSDAY MORNING.
At 11 o'clock, will be sold at St. David street wharf (Schuylkill), above Race st., by order of James M. Tyler, carrier, to satisfy the lien of freight, and on account of whom it may concern, over 70,000 Bricks, including Red Salmon and Bard Bricks.
Terms Cash and Sale Peremptory.
Administratrix's Sale Hancock and Norris streets. HORSES, DRAYS, HARNESS, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING.
At 11 o'clock, will be sold, by order of the Administratrix of James Graham, deceased, at No. 171 Norris street, corner of Hancock, the entire Stock of Horses, Drays, Trucks, Harness, &c.
Sale Peremptory and Terms Cash.
A VALUABLE TRACT OF 20 ACRES OF LAND, With Mansion House, Rising Sun Lane, intersected by Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, Ontario and Tioga streets, within 200 feet of the Old York Road. *Valuable deposit of Brick Clay.* Terms easy.
A valuable business property No. 819 Arch street.
BURLINGTON.—A Handsome Mansion, on Main st. lot 56 by 700 feet.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESTNUT street. Rear Entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.
Sales of Furniture at Dwellings attended to on the most reasonable terms.
SALE OF ELEGANT SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, PEARL AND IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, &c.; ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, STATUETTES, TAZZAS, &c. ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
At 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chestnut st., will be sold, a large and full assortment of Fine Sheffield Plated Ware, comprising—Meat Dishes, Oyster and Soup Tureens, Entree Dishes, Epergnes, Gold Lined Tea Sets, with Urns to match; Cake Baskets, Salvers, Wine Sets, Dinner and Breakfast Castors, Pickle Sets, Spoon Holders, &c.
CUTLERY.
A large assortment of Ivory Balance Handle Table and Tea Knives, with Beef and Game Carvers to match.
Also, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Spoons and Forks, in Plain, Beaded and King's patterns.
MARBLE VASES.
Also, an assortment of Italian Marble Vases, Statuettes, Groups, Tazzas, &c.

T. L. ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET street, above Fifth.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, a large assortment of first-class city made Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.
Also, a line of Eastern make Boots and Shoes, to which the attention of city and country buyers is called.
Open early on the morning of sale for examination.
GUM SHOES.
Cases Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Gum Shoes.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner Bank st. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
50 cases INFANTRY OVERCOATS, perfect.
50 bales GRAY MIXT ARMY SHIRTS.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, 1219 CHESTNUT street.
CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS. Rear Entrance on Clover street.
Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received on consignment. Sales of Furniture at dwellings attended to on reasonable terms.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS, Late with M. Thomas & Sons. Store Nos. 48 and 50 North SIXTH street.

THE PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHMENT—S. E. corner of SIXTH and RACE streets.
Money advanced on Merchandise generally—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Plate, and on all articles of value, for any length of time agreed on.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PRIVATE SALE.
Fine Gold Hunting Case, Double Bottom and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever Watches; Fine Gold Hunting Case and Open Face Lepine Watches; Fine Gold Duplex and other Watches; Fine Silver Hunting Case and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever and Lepine Watches; Double Case English Quartier and other Watches; Ladies' Fancy Watches; Diamond Breastpins; Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Studs, &c.; Fine Gold Chains; Medallions; Bracelets; Scarf Pins; Breastpins; Finger Rings; Pencil Cases and Jewelry generally.
FOR SALE.—A large and valuable Fireproof Chest, suitable for a Jeweler; cost $650.
Also, several Lots in South Camden, Fifth and Chestnut streets.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET street, corner of BANK street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

B. SCOTT, Jr., AUCTIONEER, SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET street.

NAVAL STORES.

ROSIN AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—556 BARRELS Rosin, 179 barrels Spirits Turpentine. Now landing from steamer Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C., and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 22 North Front street.

OSNABURGS.—15 BALES COTTON OSNABURGS, "Montour," in store and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 22 North Front street.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—50 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE now landing and for sale by EDW. H. ROWLEY, 16 South Wharves. au27-tf

SPIRITS TURPENTINE AND ROSIN—110 BARRELS Spirits Turpentine; 143 bbls. Pale Soap Rosin; 1155 bbls. No. 2 Shipping Rosin, landing from steamer Pioneer, or sale by EDW. H. ROWLEY, 16 S. Wharves.