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LLS: TICKS, AND DENIMS;

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hey will keep a fall line of-hs, Cassimeres, and Vestings. s, Ribbons, and Dress Goods.

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nplete assortment in the city, warranted in symetry of style and finish, the most early the cheaper Skirts in the market. for the "NRW FLEXIBLE" SKIRT, a Hoop Skirts made equal to Bradley's tie," and at much lower prices, together of town priced Eastern-made Skirts, from from 55 ceuts to \$1.50. Skirts made to and repaired, wholesale and retail.

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Lupin's Merinoss, all colors.
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LILA Warsutta, and other first class Shirtings.

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Unbleached Muslins made.

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Silks, in Wine Colors, Browns, Greens, s, Whites, &c and heavy Plain Silks, y Black Gorded Silks.
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s of various styles, Mojre Antiques.

ivening Dresses. 32-inch Pure Silk Velvets for Cloaks, real

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OR GENTLEMEN.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

And every description of

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

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SUSPENDERS.

d statements lately made in the public prints

our Thread, we beg to state that our standard

MINERAL, and WINE BOTTLES, of

RE, SHOW BOTTLES, SYRINGES, HOMOR. VIALS, and Draggists Glassware generally.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

CULTIVATED GRANBERBIES, &c.

AND CANNED MEATS.

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WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

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CHIMNEYS, APOTHECABLES, SHOP

B. H. SLEEPER,

JOHN W. CAMPION.

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GLOVES.

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HOOP SKIRTS

Of "OUR OWN MAKE."

Can always find a full stock of

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E. M. NEEDLES.

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MOVAL.



VOL. 8.—NO. 150.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX

CIBBS,

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MASONIC HALL,

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Have just received a lot of

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY. FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CORNER AND TENTH STREETS. 104. Sleeve Buildne, Armlets, Bracelets, Searf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchars,

Spoons, &c. Watches repaired and Warranted. Old Gold, inmonds, and Silver bought, mo20-5m HARRISON JARDEN.

COPARTNERSHIPS. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The subscribers, heretofore trading under the firm of BUNTING & JONES, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 51, 1864. COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSEIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under
threshyle and firm of JOMES, BARNES, & CO., and will
continue the business of the late firm of Burning &
Jones at the old stand, No. 28 S. WHARVES,
THOS. BARNES,
THOS. BARNES,
S. LEHMAN SMITH.
PHUADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1524.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY associated with himself WM. H. H. HUGHES, and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Rusiness, at No. 216 CHESTNUT Street, under the firm of DUS-CAN & CO.

W. T. H. DUNCAN.

Bry and All Language 2, 1856. an & CO. Philadelphia, January 2, 1865. PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 31sr, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 31st, 1864.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing in this city and New 7 ork between the undersigned, under the name of SOUTHWICK, SHEBLE, & GREENE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the Philadelphia house will be settled by Geo. H. Sheble, and the Asew York house by Edward A. Greens, who are authorized to sign in liquidation.

General Partners, {GEO. H. SHEBLE. {GEO. H. SHEBLE. {EDWARDA. GEEKNE, Special Partner, SETH B. STITT.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 31st, 1864.
The undersigned have this day formed a coparinership for the transaction of a General Wool Business, and the manufacture of Woolen Goods, under the name of SOUTHWICK, SHEBLE, & CO.

JAS. I. SOUTHWICK,
GEO. H. SHEBLE, NOS. 23 AND 25 DEY STREET, New York, Dec. 31, 1864.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartner ship for the transaction of a General Wool Business under the name of EDWARD A. GREENE & CO.

BUWARD A. GREENE.

WM. B. GREENE.

PHILADBLPHIA, DEC. 31st, 1864.

I have taken the Stores Mos. 24 South FRONT Street and 25 and 27 LETITIA Street, for the purchase and sale of Wool on Commission, 132-mth 6t SETH B. STITT. THE SUBSCHIBERS have this day entered into a LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, under the provisions of the act of Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pounsylvania, approved hasch 21, 1836, the terms of which partnership, as required to be published, are

Secondly. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the firm is that of Iron and Brass Founders, Machinists, and Metal-workers in general.

Founders, Machinists, and Meial-workers in general.
Thirdly. The names of the general partners and their
respective places of residence, are
JAMES W. LORAIME, Jr. residing, at No. 2118
Unistian street in the city of Philadelphia, and
ALNGUS N. MAUFHERSON, residing at No. 1222
South. Fifth street, in the said city.
Fourtbly. The amount of capital contributed by
HORAITIC C. WOOD, the special partner, is Ten Thousand Dollars. sand Dollars.

Fifthly. The partnership is to commence on the SE-VENTE DAY of the First Month, 1865, and it will ter-minate on the Seventh Day of the First Month, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—DAVIS OFARINERSHIP NOTICE.—DAVIS
PERRSON, and EMANUEL BAST, trading under
the firms of Davis Pearson & Co. at Philadelphia, and
Bast and Pearson, at Ashland, Sohuykili county, Pa.,
have this day associated with them SOBERT M. LINDSAY, of Philadelphia, and ROBERT TAYLOR, of New
York, in the business of mining and shipping of coal.
The style of the firms will remain as herotofore.

DAVIS PEARSON & CO.,
BAST & PEARSON.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1865.

ja20-8t emen's furnishing goods, LINFORD LUKENS,

M. W. cor. SIXTH and CHESTAUT. SHIRT MANUFACTORY. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THISDAY subscribers would invite autoniton to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHRITS, by makes specialty in their business. Also y receiving. Valuties for Gentlemen's Wear. associated with himself MYERS P STRAUS. and will continue the WHOLESALE HOSIERY, NOTIONS. AND VARIETY BUSINESS, at No. 39 North THIRD Street, under the firm of WELL & STRAUS.

PHILADRIPHIA, Jan. 1, 1885.

WM. S. WEIL.
ja20 10t* J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, NO 514 CHEETNUT SPREAT, FOUR SCOTE DELOW THE CONTINENTAL. NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The limited partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN, expires this day by its own limitation. TENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED TO AS-

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1854.

een changed during the past Thirty Years NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the several laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships.

That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is JOS, RIEGEL & H. S. FIETER. pared to maintain for this Spool Cotton it ition of Buyers and Consumers is drawn to t most of the new Threads offered to the pub-No. 30 upwards, are marked up, and that the No. 30 upwards, are marked up, and that the in the coarseness of numbers, supposed to corvict our numbers, often varies from ten (10) to whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are Josiah Hiegel, general partner, residing at the Baid Eagle Hotel, No. 416 North Third street; Henry S. Fister, general partner, residing at said Baid Bagie Hotel; Alfred Byerly, general partner, residing at said Baid Eagle Hotel; Alfred Byerly, general partner, residing at So. 1522 Arch street; William E. Albright, general partner, residing at No. 627 North Bixth street; and Peter Sieger, special partner, residing at No. 627 North Sixth street; and Peter Sieger, special partner, and first Thousand Dollars in cash have been contributed by the special partner, and first Thousand Dollars, of which One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash have been contributed by Fifty Thousand Dollars in Cash Hared Peter Sieger, special partner, and Fifty Thousand Dollars in Cash Hared Peter Sieger, spe TFACTURERS, AGENTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

smber, A. D. 1895.
JOSIAH RIEGEL,
HERRY S. FISTER,
ALFRED SYERLY,
WM. E. ALBRIGHT,
EAM'L G. SOOTT,
General Partners.
JAGOE RIEGEL,
PETER SIEGER,
Special Partners.
13.69 n store a full agrortment of the above goods, fier at the lowest market rates. Se agents for the SALEM GREEN GLASS se are prepared to make and work private

Philadelphia, January 2, 1865. HOLMES GROVER. ENAMELLED SLATE MANTEL WAREROOMS.

TABLE TOPS, do., do., No. 923 Chestnut Street, PHILADRIPHIA.

PACTORY, TENTH AND SANSOM. TOMATO CATSUP .- NEW TOMATO Also, barrels. For sale by EHODES & WILLIAMS, no.10 107 South WATER Street.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 23: 1865.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

Tragedy at the Chestnut.

Othello and Aggo is most picturesque and startling

snow, and whose bases are cleft with tropic flower

filled ravines, never afford contrasts more splendid

the degenerate drams the public has ceased to expect a performance in which all the delineator

t least familiar with the traditional points. Per

taps they have some hereditary talent as well as

that, amid all the chaff of meretricious applaus obtained through the favoritism of a blassed public and press, some few grains of the wheat of criticism

all events, the plays of Shakspeare possess a natural harmony which no injudicious casting of characters or remediless weakness of conception can

wholly destroy.
We have selected the play of "Othello" to dwell

upon, both because it is so fair a test of the capability of a stock company, and because it is one of the freshest in the recollection of the public. It was

roduced at the Chestnut-street Theatre on Satur-

lay evening to an audience which, considering the

remarkably small number of legs present, produced no inconsiderable amount of pedal applause. Mr. Junius Brutus Booth was the *lago*, Mr. Frank Mor-

daunt Othello, Mr. Lewis Baker Cassio, Mr. J. T. Ward Roderigo, Mr. W. S. Higgins Brabantio, Miss

Annie Ward Desdemona, and a Mrs. Baker, we beeve, (and not Miss Belle Vaughn, as stated in the

here, (and not mass both the principal character of the cast, we shall confine our remarks.

It has always been our conviction that no act

should enjoy a monopoly of praise or blame, be-cause he is so fortunate or unfortunate as to be a

star. If his talents are pre-eminent, or if they are

only eminent, he will naturally elicit a larger share

of attention. But it is unjust to the dramatic appetite of the public, it is detrimental to the ulti-

critic to permit the whole action of the play to rest

on him, by imputation, by confining criticism to him alone. The stock and the star actor should

fare alike, according to the measure of their merit, and judgment should be meted out to both without

fear or favor. In the case of Shakspeare, par-ticularly, the old Mosale law of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, must be reinstated. If they lay violent hands upon Shakspeare, violent

hands must be laid upon them. Were the eye and

the tooth law rigorously observed, however, it is to

be feared many a stock actor would be left in a most-deplorable condition, a living illustration of the line, "Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans eve-rything." In playing Shakspeare they ought at least to make their attempts with modesty, and

wenerate their reputation of the bard. Although many praise him in a blind way, merely because to

in almost every stock company are to be found thos ready to assume any character with the utmost nor

salance. They forget, when with rash hands they

mutilate him, that although they may shatter the vase of his poetry, the scent of their roses will hang

round it still.

It is not our intention minutely to criticise the acting of Mr. J. B. Booth in *lago*. Being neither very bad nor very good, his delineation is not worth it. When an actor shall arise who shall give a new

ture to the one or two retained in admiring memory

it will be time enough for that. The rendition of Mr. Booth is fair and gentlemanly. It is far better

than that of any stock actor in this city, and doubt

than that of any stock actor in this city, and doubtees superior to that of many a leading man who has cut the traces of respectable stock acting and is starring it disreputably in the provincial harness. It was a conceit of Coloridge that Kean was not a sufficiently thoroughbred gentleman to play Othello. Accepting the world's definition of a gentleman, it

whose portrayal gentlemanliness is most essential

He has the blandness, the snavity, the soft words

the smooth accents, the glib manner of the man o

Booth possesses. It is worse than useless to inform an actor who attempts a part that has been infinitely better performed in this city, that has been infinitely better performed in this city, that has wanting both in volume and expression, and that

o laborious a rôle. Mr. Booth cannot he accuse

His bearing throughout the great third act, and

his dumb action at the close, were well con-ceived, and fulfilled the promise which the more than ordinary intelligence of his face hed out. But the impression which the whole impersonation pro-duced was that it was that of a man who possessed

a natural love and talent for the stage, a laudable ambition to be a fine delineator of Shakspeare, oc-

casionally large ideas of the character attempted, but without the physical attributes necessary to a first class performer. Neither is Mr. Booth faithful

n his readings—an unpardonable error in an actor

ce careless in the study of the part, or whether

on Saturday evening he deemed the character of the udience justified an interlinear "cutting" o

cenes, we are left to conjecture only. No occasion

exists for Mr. Booth attempting Shakspearean parts. No one wishes to see him in them. There

are one or two actors whose rare genius bids highest for them, and who accordingly should be allowed a

monopoly. He is going to attempt Hamlet this even-ing, when he may feel sure that no one will desire

to witness him in it, after having seen the really fine conception of his brother Edwin. Let Mr. J. B

Booth hew out another path for himself in the his-trionic forest, and we dare say he will discover an

elegant sufficiency of bays and laurels.

If we had not been informed by the play bills

that Mr. Mordaunt essayed the part of Othello for the first time, we should certainly have supposed it the last, so heavy and burdensome was the style

in which it was given. This may have been due, however, to the fact of Mr. Mordaunt's being the

heavy man of the Chestnut street company, and to his cherishing a conviction that it was his duty to

lisplay the politician's virtue of consistency. Mr. Kordaunt's impersonation would have been very

ood, probably, if it had not been very bad. The only point he made throughout the whole play was

the point of speaking in a most heavy and iron-tongued voice, and as if each sentence weighed so

many pounds. He acted in a most ponderous and massive style, and in not one single in-

stance developed any of the delicacy and grace of Othello's character. In some scenes he did

ustice to its force. We have the idea—an erro-

neous one it may be-that Mr. Mordaunt would

make an effective actor in the Bill Sykes school. He has a massive and compact frame,

and a voice capable of much sledge-hammer execution. In such a character as Othello he is even

more out of place than Mr. Booth as *lago*: Before ne again performs it, it will be necessary for him

o study it, so as to be at least perfect in the words

of the part. On Saturday evening he transposed whole sentences in the most startling and original style, and evolved a number of new meanings. The good scene in Mr. Mordaunt's acting—for it is

not to be denied that he possesses some merit—was in the second scene of the second act, where Othello

rushes in from the guard house and confronts the drunken Cassio, exclaiming, "Hold, for your lives!"

In scenes of subdued passion and pathos his groans were of the most dismal nature; more sugges-

tive, it is to be remarked, of pangs of cramp than of

Mr. Lewis Baker was excellent as Cassio, giving us the only thoroughly sensible and consistent piece of acting in the performance. The character of Ro-

derigo was worse than wasted on Mr. J. T. Ward, who did not begin to entertain the slightest concep-

tion of what was required of him. He was like Har-lequin on his good behavior. Mr. W. S. Higgins, as

Brabantio, acted with more vigor and discretion than he has been in the habit of evincing. Miss Annie

Ward was the Desdemona. She knew her part and dressed handsomely, and was as much Desdemona as

vivified fashion-plate of a bride would be, simpe

ing and attitudinizing on the stage. Lastly, a Mrs. Baker was the *Emilia*. Commencing with Mr. Booth and going through with the characters as we have.

the merit of the several characterizations in the de-scending spiral may be said to grow small by degrees

and (all but the) beautifully less.

In a word, the New Chestnut can never hope to

succeed in producing tragedy until it engages tragic stars of the first class, and a company with at least

a tincture of tragic talent. The management has yet to learn that all leading men with muscle will

not do for Othello, and that a singing chambermaid is hardly the Desdemona the public have a right to expect, however charming she may be in her legiti-

mate sphere. It must learn, too, that the business of the stage must be conducted with promptione,

and that, in order to give efficiency to a tableau, all supernumeraries should be decently drilled, and

that the more of them there are of age the better.

THE STATE.

who must have played the part many, many times, Whether his lapses were occasioned by his impetuo-sity of stage action, or whether he was in the first

of not understanding the part. The intellectuality of the Booths is the character of his countenance.

to so has become an evidence of civili

ate interests of the dramatic profe

Mountains whose tops are capped with sun tint

TO THE PROPLE. NOW READY.

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Administration of etherealized medicines in Diseases of
the SYE, EAR, THROAT, AIR PASSAGES, OATABER,
ASTHMA; and LUNG DISEASES, with full explanations
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THE CAPTURE OF POCOTALIGO BRIDGE

ARBIVAL OF SECRETARY STANTON AT BEAUFORT. "Othelio" is an excellent tragedy by which to test the talent of the stock company supporting the conventional star. Whether the other assumes the impersonation of Othelio or Iago, he ought to find a sufficient counterpoise in the leading man who stands first in his support. The contrast between The Changes and Promotions Made-Saxton' Elevation a Blessing to the Freedmen.

Mr. O'Donnel's Despatch.

ondence of The Press. ? BEAUPORT. January 18. The vexed question of the possession of Pocotaligo and the Charleston Railroad, for which General Foster, with his little army, manouvred in vain, has and opposed. An actor of good sense, whatever be his genius, will never domur as to which character he shall assume, because of the quesbeen naturally decided by the advance of Howard's forces. The 17th Army Corps crossed the ferry from oned prominence of either. In these days of Port Royal to the main land during the past week, and, with scanty sairmishing till they reached the rebel position, near Pocotaligo, flanked the enemy out of strong works, capturing four guns, and some hall be symmetric in the proportions they bear to one another. But those who attempt to star it with prisoners. About twenty men were killed and wounded, among them an excellent officer in com-Shakspeare generally have some ability. They are mand of pickets, Lieutenant Chandler, of the 12th cided natural tact for the stage, and it is likely Kelly, of Michigan, is, perhaps, mortally wounded. The rebels were not in great force. Our troops occupy the railroad neighborhood from Pocotaliza Salt Ketchie. General Howard has his headquart nay have been vouchsafed them for nutrition. At

SECRETARY STARTON'S VISIT. The Secretary of War reached these headquaters on Saturday, accompanied by Adjutant Gen ters on Saturday, accompanied by Adjutant General Townsend, and conferred with General Saxton and General Howard, making inquiry as to the wants of the department and the army. The objects of his visit are manifold, but chiefly concern Gen Sherman and the provision for his army. Col dent with this is the rumor that Gen. Blair will be appointed military Governor of Georgia One excellent result of Mr. Stanton's journe South is the promotion of Gen. Saxton to a brevel major general, and the enlargement and defining of his powers, which have been heretofore un bly restricted by General Foster. General Saxto will lience have complete control of the affairs of freedmen in all of these islands, and thirty miles inland, and all the coast of Georgia and Florida; our possession. He is invested with sole authorit to recruit from among the freedmen, and thus great abuse will be happily at an end—the barbe rous conscription formerly carried on by soldier from the army command, who setzed the freeding anywhere, without warning, and drove him at bays net-point to the camp. In the exercise of this kind of outlawry, several negroes have been shot, and one at least murdered. The change in Saxton's command files a growth of benefits to the country and i the freedmen, who, under General Saxton's systa black some property-right to the land to which he

of education, rapidly become self supporting com-munities. It will also insure the gradual and sale olution of the question of free labor, and give the grateful, though unexpected, appreciation of one of the order to this effect, issued by General Sherman, who now takes a comprehensive command of additional command command of additional command of addition in his neighborhood, the islands to be newly settled of which Ediato is one, are to be colonized only by blacks and their necessary officers. This is proby, bly a temporary measure, to insure the settlement of the islands under a regular and just system, and to afford refuges for the increasing numbers of the

SOUTHERN NEWS. REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF

POCOTALIGO BRIDGE. One Corps of Sherman's Army gone to Wilmington—The Others Marching

on Charleston. TWO MONITORS SUNK IN CHARLESTON HARROR:

The Supersedure of Hood by Johnston Re commended by the Senate, and Lee given the Supreme Command of the Rebel Armies.

TERRY EXPECTED EVERY DAY TO A TACK WILMINGTON. The Pamage to the Weldon Railroad Repaired Conflagration of Govern-

ment Cotton, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Richmond papers of the 19th contain the following telegrams: CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—A heavy force of the ene-my advanced from Beaufort, yesterday morning; against Pocotaligo, which place was evacuated last night by General McLaws.

Refugees from Savannah report one corps of Sher, man's army gone to Wilmington, and that the cotton in Savannah has been or will be confiscated. CHIRLESTON, Jan. 16 .- After abandoning Pool taligo our forces took a position behind the Comba hee liver. No further movement was made yester-

Two monitors were sunk last night in this harbor, roably by torpedoes. They lie about eight hundred yards from Fort Sumpler, towards Sullivan's Island; their smokestacks only are visible.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Deserters and prisoners report the force that advanced from Beaufort to consist of the 15th and 17th Corps, with little artil-

lery or baggage trains, and that Sherman was moving by the railroad with the remainder of his arm, artillery, trains, etc. They report also that Chaleston is their destination. The enemy advanced within two miles of the Conbahes yesterday, and then retired. CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Intelligent officers from CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—intelligent officers from Hod's army say his losses were much less than re-ported. Eight thousand will cover all the casualties during the campaign. He has plenty of artillery. ROHMOND, Jan. 13.—Foote is in Richmond, and will resume his seat in the House.

The rebel Senate has passed a resolution asking Jeff Davis to reinstate Johnston in command of Hod's army. Tabel deserters coming to the Army of the Jame saythat Wilmington was taken by Terry on Mon-

dy. When the rebels evacuated it they set the caton on fire; but our troops put out the fire, and seed about thirty million dollars worth. the Richmond Dispatch of Jan. 19 says: "Our met reliable information is that the enemy have itempted no advance toward Wilmington. Fort Oswell, which guards the southern mouth of Cape troops: but it is feared it will be rendered use pont between it and Wilmington." t is rumored in Richmond, in official circles, that Gneral Hood has been superseded by General Dick

he peace rumors that lately filled the air seem tonave taken to themselves wings and flown away.

The New Orleans Erajannounces the loss of the Ynkee gunboat Narcissus, William G. Jones comanding, in Mobile Bay, on the night of December 2d caused by an explosion, the origin of which is nt given. She filled in three minutes. Some of these on board were injured, but all were rescued by the steamer Cowslip.
The Danville Register of Tuesday says that the tains would pass over the Pledmont road to Greenspro on the next day, Wedlesday, the damage done tle track by the recent freshet having been repair

ed. The Roanoke river wasswollen du reshet to a higher extent than ever before known. The bridge across the river at Weldon had suffered extensive damage over seventy feet having been carried away.
\(\) it is reported that Sherman had visited Columbia disguise, and had stopped at the Nicker NEVS TO THE 20TH.

The National Rephican publishes the following extracts from Bichond papers of January 20th. The Whig has the flowing:

OHARLESTON, Jaily.—We have nothing direct from Gen. Wheeler. One of the line of couriers who left from below McBue's brigade yesterday morning reports the energy still below. Deserters who have come in on that ae report that two corps had rossed at Port Royal. The Courier says the were cavalry, artillery, and infantry coming from Osawatchie. The forces of the enemy are believed to be concentrated above CHARLESTON, Jan. 18-The enemy made a mov

in the direction of the Cubahee river yesterday. It is believed to be nothly but a feint. All is quiet there to day, and we hat no news from any other The Whig also reports destructive fire at Augus ta, Georgia, on Sund night, burning over four hundred bales of cotto On Monday evening another fire occurred at amburg, opposite Augusta, burning from fifteen hidred to two thousand bales of cotton belonging to a rebel Government.

The Richmond Examer of January 20th says
there have been somescent dispositions of rebel troops in the West and outh, the details of which it would be inadvisable publish.

The 'Charleston (S. () Mercury states that large numbers of reinforcemes had arrived in that city. The resolutions of the onfederate Senate, creating the office of comminder-in-chief of all the armies of the Confederal and recommending that General Joe Johnston b reinstated, have been passed in that branch other ebel Congress. This

Conviction of a Murberer.—Edward B. Rhodes was convicted of murder in the first degree last Saturday week, in Northumberland. He murdered a Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Lewis Chamberlain, of Shamokin township. The evidence in the case was all circumstantial. That which weighed most heavily against the accused, was the imprint of the heel of a boot on a leather trunk in the house, which had been broken open and robbed, and which was said to correspond with the boot of the accused in the rows and position of the nails shown by the imprint. This, in connection with previous threats that he would kill the deceased, was, no doubt, the evidence that induced his conviction.

Sportup Fryder.—A disease of an unusual cha-The railroad bridge of the Ocones river, in Georgia, is reported finited, and passenger trains would soon pass over it. evidence that induced his conviction.

SPOTTED FRVER.—A disease of an unusual character prevalls in Lykenstown and Wiconisce, Dauphin county. Thus far every case has baffled the physicians, and it seems they do not fully understand how to treat the patients, who, being seized with convulsions, generally die in less than twenty-four hours. A Mis. Kunselman was stricken by the disease, her husband being in the army, and four children at home, with no one but the motiver to care for them. Her last words were, "What will become of my poor children i" Spotted favor is the term used by the people in speaking of the disease, but this may not be the proper title. The Missoni Conjention. STRONG UNION SECTION IN THE BILL OF BIGHTS MISSOURI EVER TO BLA MESER OF A COMMON UNION.
ST. LOUIS. Jan. 21.—The Covention passed yes terday, in Committee of the hole, by a nearly manimous vote, the fourth, ath, seventh, and eighth sections of the bill of rits, reading as folows: Fourth, That all political pow is vested in and

will, if carried into effectmake Lee the command-er-in chief of all the rebermies.

derived from the people. All government of right originates from the people, and is founded upon their will only, and is instituted for the good of the

Sigth. That this State shall ever remain a mem ber of a common Union, and that all attempts, from whatever source, upon whatever pretext, to dissolve the said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State. Seventh. That every citizen of the State owes per-

manent allegiance to the Constitution and Govern-ment of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State in contravention thereof can have any inding force. An ordinance has been introduced confiscating the property of robots engaged in overt acts, and asking Congress to release the claims of the United States to confiscated robel property to the State of

PEACE.

the Object of Blair's Se Trip to Bichmond?

culations, Rumors, Opinions, and Facts, Jeff Davis on Peace and Reconstruction—An Important Document in view of the present Peace Excitement.

Denial of the Reported Interview Mr. Blair with the Washington Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- The Intelligencer of Satur ay, referring to the departure of Mr. Blair on Friday, says:

"The portinacity with which the Intelligencer has determined to adhere to a grave view of the Blair mission—based on its confidence in the veracity of persons in high position, as well as on the signs of the times—is strengthened by what appeared to be very reliable rumors of the action of the rebel Compress in regard to Peace Commissioners. Conjointly with this apparently accurate intelligence from Richmond eccurs the generally conceded fact that Mr. Blair is again on his way from Washington to the rebel capital. It is for the public, as well as ourselves, to draw interences from these coincidences, which tally so remarkably with all the speculations made in this column in regard to this mission." day, says:

In another paragraph it says: "We have good resson—not to say authority—for stating that Mr. Bleir, Sr., goes to Richmond upon no hollow or heartless mission, but upon one of substance, giving hope to patriotic men that an opportunity for the highest reason will be afforded to

freely confer with the members of the rebel Congress. This statement is corroborated by a pri-vate letter which has been received in this city from He says, that Francis P. Blair, Sr., returns to Richmond with full authority from President Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington for peace commissioners from Jefferson Davis. On the day Blair left (Friday) the Cabinet was several hours in ses-sion, and it was understood that the conference related to his movements. But beyond the fact that a conference was held, nothing is known, although the second visit has some significance following so closely as it does on the first.

DAVIS ON PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION.
On the 17th of last November the Senators from Georgia, in the rebel Congress, inquired of Jeff Davis what were his opinions concerning separate State action in the direction of peace. In reply, he ndemned separate State action because "The immediate/and inevitable tendency of such action is to create discord and to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissolution of the Confederacy, and o encourage them by the spectacle of our divi-ions, to more determined action against us." After thus condemning this policy he speaks of united, as opposed to separate action of the States, and says: If all the States of the two hostile federations are to meet in convention, it is plain that such meet-ing can only take place after an agreement as to

If all the States of the two hostile federations are to meet in convention, it is plain that such meeting can only take place after an agreement as to time, place, and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not triffing, difficulties of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a convention without a previous agreement as to the terms on which they were to meet. The proposed convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will, be bound by the decision of the convention, or that it shall be so bound. But it is plainly an agreement on the basis that no State shall be bound, without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion—would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy—would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the rightfulness of our cause that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement. It advance of the meeting of a convention the order of the convention; and such agreement is but another form of submission to Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one on the very threshold of the scheme proposed. Therefore we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project apparent?

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States of both federations should be held by common consent, without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions; should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one. It is not supposed that this can really be the meaning attached to the proposal by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare the function of such a convention from the supposed that the convention is only to be held with

If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace, it will treat for peace directly. If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to a convention of States.

The author of these resolutions, and those who cencur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacles to obtaining the peace which we all desire consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in nothing but suggesting that, if the enemy will treat, the best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas, the whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all, or entertain any other proposition than that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their merey for pardon. I will add that history was replete with instances of the interminable difficulties and deleays which attend the attempt to negotiate are numerous. If this has been the case where the parties possessed full power to conclude a treaty, what can we hope from an assembly of negotiators from thirty or forty States, who, in the midst of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without power to conclude anything? In the history of our country we find that in a time of profound peace, when the most cordial brotherhood sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention and bring its deliberations to an end, and another year to procure the ratification of their labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant changes, according to the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant changes, according to the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant changes, according to the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant changes, according to the views of the large ass

subject, the following despatch:

reported, that Francis P. Blair, Sr., was in consultation with the President and his Cabinet previous to his recent departure for the South. Mr. Everett's Last Letter.

The Washington Republican has been permitted to publish portions of a letter written on the 13th inst., by Mr. Everett, to his daughter, Mrs. Henry A. Wise, in Washington, who is the wife of Capt. Wise, chief of ordnance of the Navy Department. The extracts are as follows:

Boston, 13th Jan., 1865.

I have yours of the Sth. I am just recovering from a very severe attack of Illness, which has kept me in bed most of the time since Monday.

On Monday morning I was at the court room 3½ hours testifying. I then went to Fancull Hall, which was cold, and till my turn came I sat in a draft of air. When I had got through, though I spoke but one-half an hour, my hands and feet were ice and my langs on fire. In this agreeable condition, I had to go and pass three hours in the court room. This finished me. I came home, sent for Hayward, and went regularly to work. I hardly left my bed next day.

I have barely weathered an attack of pneumonia, which is an old-fashioned lung fever. Hayward, soon as I get a little appetite, and shake off my barking cough, and get the kidneya to resume their action, and subdue the numbness of any limbs, and get the better of a sharp neuralge pain in the left pasking cough, and get the hidneys to resume their action, and subdue the numbers of my limbs, and get the better of a sharp neuralgic pain in the left shoulder, I hope to do nively. Exercit behaves very well in the somewhat abnormal condition of the household. His new sled, the Kearsarge, behaves as well as its namesake. The Arago has got back to New York, so that I think we shall get news from Sid, to-night. Best, love to hasband and bables. bables.

Your affectionate paps.

Captain Wise received this letter on Sunday morning, and was reading to his wife the words which we have taken the liberty to italicise, when a despatch was placed in his hands announcing Mr. Everett's was passed and the close of the letter, if Everett; aligned to at the close of the letter, is Edward Everett Wise, son of Captain Wise, ten years of age, who was visiting his grandfather at the time of his death.

"Sid," also aligned to, is Mr. Everett's oldest son, about thirty years of age, a major in the volunteer gerytee, and now at Beaufort, S. C., serving upon the staff of General Saxton. The first sad intelligence of his father's death will reach him in a despatch forwarded yesterday by Acting Scoretary of War Dana, granting him an immediate leave of absence.

A SKATING CARNIVAL.—To-night a grand skating carnival is to be celebrated in Brooklyn. All kinds of masquerading costumes are allowed among them, the ugliest masks that can be imagined or made.

FOUR CENTS The Colored People and the Cars.
At a meeting of the "Committee to wait on Rail. oad Officers," held on Saturday last, the chairman

was directed to hand to the daily papers, for publication, the following letter. It is from a wellthe question now pending in respect to the admi cars. It is right to state here that the directors reets Railways have, unsolicited, and in obedien to what they deem the public sentiment, as well as from a sense of the simple justice of the act, recently removed all class restrictions as to the use of the cars. Fourteen other companies; however, still retain them, and from some inquiries lately made, we incline to the opinion that Philadelphia, in this repect, stands nearly, if not quite, alone among

Northern cities.

New York, Jan. 19, 1865.

Dear Sir: Colored people ride in all the city cars in New York, and have cide in all the city cars in New York, and have cide in all the city months. Last spring a colored woman was ejected from one of the city cars by the conductor, aided by a policeman, whom he called on. The woman proved to be the wife of a sergent in one of the city cars by the conductor, aided by a policeman, whom he called on. The woman proved to be the wife of a sergent in one of the colored regiments in New York. The matter was taken in hand by the "Committee on Recrutting" of the Union League Club, nuder the superintendence of Mr. Colyen, the late Mr. Wir. Coates Noyes volunteering as counsel, and was brought to legal adjudication. It was found that there was no law, State or municipal, making any distinction of color in public conveyances, and the action of the conductor and policeman was entirely condemned. The policeman was examined by the Police Commissioners, and confessed he had no instructions which authorized the action he had taken. He was severely censured; and threatened with expulsion in case of a repetition of the offence. The directors of all the city railroad companies then at once gave notice that colored persons could in future ride in their cars, and they have done so from that time forward. No feeling exists in New York against riding with colored people, and the re-opening of the question here would not be for a moment tolerated by public sentiment.

Very respectfully yours,

Very respectfully yours,
Geo. Cabor Ward.
Bens. P. Hunt, Esq., Philadelphia. Going Beyond Our Depth.

Out of a great many amusing extracts, showing the mistakes which we all make when we attempt we select three which follows:
Thedelebrated speech of Sir Boyle Roche: "Mr.
Speaker, I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air;
but mark me, I shall yet nip him in the bud," was
evidently the model upon. which a writer in Kansas
framed, the other day, some remarks upon the recent election. The Leavenworth Conservative says
that, by the result of that election, "the fall of corruption has been dispelled, and the wheels of the
State Government will no longer be trammeled by
sharks that have beset the public prosperity like
locusts."

—A rich scene occurred in the debate in the New Jersey Assembly on Friday morning last, 19th inst. The Trenton Monitor, describing it, says:

"Mr. Culver, the stalwart Copper son of Hudson, drawing his inspiration from the mischlevous Dan Holsman, who sat right behind him, in opposing the reschding of the rule first adopted, gave himself full swing, and spoke exactly as follows:

'Mr. Clerk, honor is the foundation of virtue. Did my party not possess honor, it would bott it like a shot from a shovel. Rescind this rule, and you will have revolution in New Jersey! Yes, sir! You will have bushwabackers, guerillas, Mexico, disorder, wranglings, and every sort of bloody, topsy-tur-vy arrangement. Yes, sir-v-!! The gentleman extinguished himself by proposing an amendment to a motion to lay on the table. This was so palpably incorrect that his own party indued him to sit down, which he did; amid peaks of laughter. The climax was capped when the merry Pangoorn, of the Jersey City Times, gravely tendered him his congratulations on his stunning effort, which were received in good part by the Hudson specimen of Jack Downing. Such a rich time has not been known in our Legislature for years."

— Patterson, N. J., is going to be favored with an fersey Assembly on Friday morning last, 19th inst,

Patterson, N. J., is going to be favored with an opera and the journals of that gity do not seem to know how to talk about it. One speaks in glowing terms of the "seemic song," and inquires: "Who has not heard of and how few have seen this most popular of operas?" The other remarks, apparently with surprise, that the singers "are well posted in all their parts," and that the "performances are chaste and of the first order, no valgarities or low talk being tolerated on the stage." Of the second performance it states that "officers will be in at-tendance to preserve order."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The stock market has not yet recovered from the shock which the fall of gold on Thursday and Friday so sensibly produced upon prices. On Saiurday we noticed a continuance of that feverish excitement which is sensory produced upon prices. An americal we noticed a continuance of that feverish excitement which is often the forerunner of a general panic. Government loans only manifested anything like steadiness, while railroads and other securities; were considerably unsettled. The continued successes of the army and navy have begun to cause a feeling of caution in regard to extensive operations of any kind, for the same elements which have brought about the sudden decline in the bigh requirement. high premiums on gold, may, it is feared, produc similar result in other cases of inflation. This, that spection on the part of many lenders, who have and-denly become rather more particular about names, securities, and margins, than they were in the earlier part of last week. U. S. 1881 loan sold on Saturday at part of last week. U. S. 1881 loan sold on Saturday at 110%; the 10-40s at 101%, no change; and the 6-20s at 101%; the advance of 2; State securities were rather firm, the fives advancing %, and the war loan sixes sold steady at 104; city sixes were dull, the municipals declining %; the new, however, were strong at 95, with little doing. The sales of company bonds were very limited. Camden and Amboy 68, of '83, sold at 100; Lehigh Valley 68 at 100; Reading 68, of '83, at 29, and Morris Ganal bonds at 100. The share list continued depressed. Reading opened at 54%, but sold down to 52% at the close. Philadelphia and Brie fell off %—selling at 26%. Minehill, Catawissa, and Pennsylvania Railroads ruled at about Friday's prices. There was considerable doing in oil stocks at steady

sylvania Rallroads ruled at about Friday's prices. There was considerable doing in oil stocks at steady prices. Canal securities were very dull. Bank stocks are quiet, the only sale being of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 52. In efty-passenger rallroad shares there was we y little doing. Arch-street sold at 17; Second and Third at 67; 44 was bid for Tenth and Euvenith; 31 for Thirdeenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Green and Coates; 33 for Girerd College; 50 for Fifth and Sixth, and 34 for Spruce and Pine. for Spruce and Pine.
The following were the quotations for gold at the onrs named: Ours named: 200% | 2 P. M. 2003 | 3.0 P. M. 2001 | 1.4. M. 2005 | 3.0 P. M. 2001 | 1.5. M. 2005 | 3.0 P. M. 2001 | 1.5. M. 2005 | 3.0 P. M. 2001 | 1.5. M. 2005 | 4.0 | 1.5. M. 2

The following were the closing quotations for the oil stocks: Aflas ... 13/ 1.56
Allegheny River ... 13/
Allegheny River ... 13/
Allegheny River ... 13/
Allegheny River ... 13/
Big Tank ... 23/
Branden Island ... 24/
Branden Island ... 14/
Breacon Oil ... 14/
Brunter Oil ... 13/
Brill Creek ... 2 ... 24/
Brilgge Oil ... 43/
Bunning Spyg Pet ... 44/
Bunning Spyg Pet ... 44/
Continental Oil ... 2 ... 24/
Con Con Pelanter ... 63/
Con Con Celebra ... 64/
Con Con Celebra ... 20/

oad Company have declared a semi-annual dividen of five per cent. clear of all taxes, out of the profits of the lest six months, payable on and after 31st instant. Our readers may have noticed in the telegraphic re-ports of the Congressional debate on the Loan Bill, that upon motion of Mr. Stevens the following paragraph was crased from the bill. upen motion of Mr. Stevens the following paragraph was erased from the bill:

"And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue bonds of the description issued under the authority of the act of June 22, 1860, in pursuance of the notice for proposal for a loan dated December 5, 1960, to subscribers to that loan for the one per centum deposited under said in tice and not repaid; provided that the bonds so issued shall bear not more than five per centum interest, and provided further, that the fractional amount may be repaid in lawful money of the United States." It did not occur to one in a hundred readers, probably, that there was any substantial reason why this clause

should have been stricken from the bill, but there was a cause, and a good one, nevertheless. In September of 1860 General Dix, then Secretary of the Treasury, issued proposals for a loan of five millions of deliars, those subscribing to it being required, as usual, to deposit one per centum of their bids as a, guarantee of their ability and willingness to meet the terms of their contrasts. The loan was taken: but between the time of tracts. The loan was taken; but between the time of tracts. The loan was taken; but between the time of the deposit of one per centum and the nayment of the full amount, the first troubles took place in Charleston harbor in regard to Fort Monifarie. Some of the subscribers took alarm, and refused to make good their offers. Of course the ease per centum advanced was fortgited; but the consequence of the defection was, that the credit of the Government was seriously injured, and the rising patriotism of the nation depressed. At the end of four years these gentlemen who then shrank from the hazard of lending their capitel to their sountry, came forward with a themen who then shrank from the hazard of lending their capital to their country, came forward with a claim for their forfaited pledge, money, and by some means or other succeeded in prasanting their claim so insidiously as almost to have escaped detection. Thanks, however, to Mr. Stevens, these capitalists, who are willing to lend to the Government only when they can serve their own pockets, have been completely thwarted. If any of the subscribers to the loan of 1860 are entitled to indemnification, they are those pairlotte ditizons who fulfilled their contracts, although the loan bed sunt tap nor control in consequence of the political had sunk ten per centum in consequence of the political troubles at the South. They helped to sustain the Go-vernment, but the others only embarrassed and hin-dered it; those acted in faith, but these with a most

dered it; those acted in faith, but these, with a most damaging pusilsalming.

The N. N. Post of Saturday says:

The new lean bill gives great satisfaction in conservative financial circles. The ensembles passed last evening, with the amendment prohibitive of further issues of currency. The policy of refusing to authorize any further infastion is now taily adopted by Congress. Gold opened at 306, and after selling down to 2034. Closed at 2034. The loan market is acquiet as must on Saturdays. At exit o seven per cent, explicitles are flad to piace their funds on call, with choice collaterals. The stock market is less excited, but the quotations of the more active securities are irregular, and still floe-After the board the market was active. Reading closed at 136; Pittsburg, 84%; Ohio and Mississippi, 2814. The New Orleans Times of January 14, reports as follow

Maxican dollars.

Cotton—The movement was resumed to day but at easier prices, and while holders generally saked about our quotations of last evening they could not effect sales unless by making further concessions. The only sales reported positively were 65 bates, classification and

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by .15 00 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same.

atra copy of the paper will be sive 25,609 2,123 18 311—20,434

Formasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

As To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. As

SALES AT THA STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 21.
BAFORE BOARD.

100 Re. Ming Railroad.

1000 Reading 56 '43' ... 59

SECOND BOAED'
5000 US 5-20coup.RSO.1065' 100 Big Tenk...
1000 do reg... 109
300 City 5s new ... 109
300 City 5s new ... 93
500 do municipal ... 93
500 do municipal ... 93
500 Lebigh Valley 6s.10
100 N Central ... 52x
75 Phile & Rrie E ... 25x
200 Del Division ... 33x
200 Union Petroleum ... 12;
50 Curtin ... 52
200 Union Petroleum ... 550 Curtin ...

Philadelphia Markets JANUARY 21-Byening The Produce markets, as we have noticed for several Flour there is very little doing, and prices are lower. Wheat is also lower. There is little or nothing doing in sales. Seeds are no less active, and prices rather lowers

private terms.

BARK.—Quercitron is dull, and we hear of no sales:
1st No 1is offered at \$42 % ton.

COTTON.—The market continues very dull and the sales are limited.

Small lots of middlings are reported. Sales are limited. Small lots of middlings are reported at 81@102 % it.

GRUCKRIKS.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffee, and the market continues very dull.

FETROLEUM.—There is very little doing, and prices are unsettled owing to the decline in gold. We quote crade at 50@162; refined, in bond, at 72@74c, and free

SREUS.—Flaxsed has declined: small sales are making at from \$3.9 (30.95 \(\) bu. Timothy is quoted at \$5.20(6.50 \(\) bu. Uloverseed is less active, and quoted at \$1.00(6.50 \(\) bu. Uloverseed is less active, and quoted at \$1.00(6.50 \(\) bu. Uloverseed is less active, and quoted at \$1.00(6.50 \(\) bu. Uloverseed is less as time as last quoted, but the market is ediline and the sales in a small way only. Heat port is quoted at \$4.00(6.00 the market is quoted at \$4.00(6.00 the market is quoted at \$4.00 the less as a mall way at \$20.00(6.00 the less and is ediling in a small way at \$20.00(6.00 the less and is ediline in the less and is ediline in the less and it was a small way at \$20.00(6.00 the less and \$2.00 the less and \$2.00 the less at \$2.00 the le

Sew York Markets, Jan. 21.

Ashes continue dull and nominal
Beeadstiffer — The market for State and Western
four is dull, and drooping; sales 4,500 bbls at 29,506
@10 for choice do; and \$9,509 56 for superfixe State; \$9,00
@10 for choice do; and \$9,509 56 for superfixe Yestern; \$9 f(@10 5 for common to medium extra Western;
\$10.80211 for common to good shipping brands extraround-hoep Ohlo, and \$11.05611 90 for trade brands.
Southern Flour is dull and beavy; sales 600 bbls at
\$10.40211.76 for common, and \$12.50042.76 for fancy
and extra.
Canadian Flour is dull and drooping; sales of 30 bbls
at \$9.80010 for common, and \$10.00011.75 for good to
choiceextra. Rye Flour is quiet. torum Meal is dull.
Wheat is dull and nominally 3050 lower; sales of
\$2,000 hos at \$2.10 for Rectine Spring, \$2.15 for No.2 Milwaukes Chib, and \$2.20 for
choice No. 1 do.

Bye is dull at \$1.55 for Western. Barley is quiet.
Cats are dull and declining at \$1.0301.05. The Corm
market is dull and heavy at \$1.800.90 for mixed Western.
PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is somewhat irreser. New York Markets, Jan. 21. market is dull and heavy at \$1.85@1.90 for mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is somewhat irregular, and prices are lower; sales \$5.000 bbls at \$3.7639for new mess; \$57@37.00 for 1853-4 mess, cash and regular way, closing at the inside price; \$32@32 25 for prime, and \$35.26@35.00 for prime mess; also, 502 bbls aew mess for February and March, so o. and h. o., at \$52.75@40.50, and 1,600 bbls 1863-4 mess for January, b. o., at \$37.50.

The Beer market is dull and unchanged; sales 275 bbls at about previous prices. Beef Hams are heavy, with rales of 125 bbls at \$35.50. Cut Meats are quist and a thade lower; sales 150 bkgs at 17@153-for Shoulders, and 18@22%c for Hams.

The Lard market is very heavy; sales 1.250 bbls at

Beston Markets, January 21.

FLOUR—The receipts [since yesterday have been 1.019-bbls. The market is steady, with a moderate demand. Sales of Western superfine at \$10.601.50; common extra, \$10.50; &21.26; medium do, \$11.50.6012; good and choise do, \$12.256.14.25 pbbl.

GRAIN—The receipts since yesterday have been 1.345 bushels Corn, 3.000 do Oats, 920 do Shorts. Corn is firm, but the demand is moderate; sales of Western mixed at \$2.0762.08; new Southern yellow, \$2.00 p bushel Oats are firm and in good demand; sales of Northern and Carada, \$11 pbushel. Kye is steady at \$1.901.92 mashel. Shorts are selling at \$52; Fine Feed, \$55.600; Middlings, \$50.6019 pton.

Provisions—Fork is steady, with a fair demand; sales of prime at \$56.803.00; mess, \$43.641; clear, \$45.92. bbl. rash. Bed is in good demand; sales of Bastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$20.202% pto 1.2 ash. Lard is scarce and firm; sales in bile at 256.25% c F B, cash.

Cincinnati Provision Market, Jan 20. Beston Markets, January 21.

Total for the week TO ARRIVE.

BHIPS PROW FOR
United Kingdom Glasgow Bow York
Washington Havye Show York
C of Baltimore Liverpool Sew York
Damascus Liverpool Forland
City of Limerick Liverpool Forland
Canada Liverpool Boston
America Southampton Sew York TO ARRIVE. TO DEPART.

... New York.... Liverpool.
... New York.... New Orles
... New York.... New Orles
... New York.... Kingstoz
... New York.... Aspinwali
... New York.... Liverpool.
... New York.... Liverpool. Morning Star Montezuma Ocean Queen China

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADRIPHY PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE JAS. R. CAMPBELL, SAML. W. DE COURSEY, COMMITTER OR THE MONTH. JAS. C. HAND,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Port of Philabelphia, Jan. 21, 1865. UN RIBES 7 (9 | SUN SETS ... 4 51 | HIGH WATER .. 10 51

US tesamer Massachusetts, (7) A.V Lieut Com W H. West, arrived from the South Atlantic squadron with two hundred discharged men and invalids. Left. Charlesion, S.C. hast Wednesday evening, and Williamington, N.C. Thursday evening. All Admiral Porter's ficet are in Wilmington river. On Wednesday night five blockade runners ran in Old inlet, N.C. and were captured by the fleet. Did not learn their names. Steamer Millyille, Renear, from Naw York, with pages to captain. to captain.

CLEARED.

Steamship Norman, Eaker Hoston.

Steamship R C Knight, Gallagher, New York.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, Thompson, Key West.

Schr Pathway, Compton, Sagna la Grande.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beaufort.

Schz Mary Clark, Disney, Beaufort.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Siam, Graves, from Calcutta, Ista Sept, at New York 20th inst.

Ship Sir John Franklin, Despeaux, from Ballimore), via Bio Janeiro, for San Francisco, went subore on Pigeon Point night of 17th last: the captain and eleven sallors ware drawned. sallors were drowned. Bark Speedwell, Dixon, hence at Liverpool previous to 4th inst Bark Houston, Ross, hence at Port Royal 10th inst Brig B Barrett, Somers, hence at Port Royal 10th Brig M C Mariner, Mariner, honce at Port Royal 12th Both M C Mainer, Market, School as Fort Mysi IXA, Isat.
Schr A & LCordery, Grace; J.M. Vance, Burdge, and W C Davol. Matthis, hence at Fort Royal 7th inst.
Schr J Wainwright, Magnie, hence at Fort Royal 9th inst.
Schr J Wainwright, Magnie, hence at Fort Royal 9th inst.
Schr G W Hynson, Slaw, and J A Parsons, Shaw.

9th inst.
Schra G W Hynson, Sigw, and J A Paradas, Shaw, hence at Port Royal lith inst.
Schra W H De Witt. Cory, and M. Tilton, Fitzinger, hence at Port Royal With inst.
Schra G S Carstairs. Raylor, and T T Deringer, Blackman, hence at Port Royal 18th inst.
Schra H Hanchester, Nickerson, hence at Port Royal 18th inst. Spray, Adams, cleared at Port Royal, 9th inst. Schr-Spray, Adams, cleared as Fore noyae, or this port.
Schra-Schrey, Fisher; C S Edwards, Garwood; and I Simmons, Smith, cleared at Port Royal 13th inst. for this port.

Schr R M Demil, Hendrickson, sleared at Port Roral.

14th inst for this port.