TREDICK, STOKES, & CO. DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

REMOVAL

THE PRESS,

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

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THE DAILY PRESS.

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J. BES. CLAKTON,
Successor to W. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, 606 CHESTNUT Street BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

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URES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, Dest the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In February 1963. By Max Muller, Second Series, TRATIONS ON THE ENERGY OF CHRISTI-, and on the Religious Quastions of the Day. By ECT.

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LIFE AND TIMES OF PHILIP DODDRIDGE,

with Notices of some of his Cotemporaries and
ene of his Style. By D. A. Harsha, M.
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606 OHESTNUT Street, ODCLIFF.-BY MISS HARRIET B. McKREVER. A New Edition oddlift is a good story, fall of lively-interest and ling. It shows manly trust in God, the effect of mother's training on youth who had to baffle verty; alo, that a true woman honors worth lakes or nobility. "—Journal and Research are weditions of EDITH'S MINISTRY, I vol.,

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PITCHER'S, 808 CHESTNUT Street. BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!! ASHMEAD & RVANS.

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5. So. 724 CHESTRUT Street,

TUAL FRIEND. By Charles Dickens.

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itterson, late Major General of Volunteers.

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y A. B. Muzzey.

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PUSH & KURTZ, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN DRY GOODS. Have REMOVED their Store from 137 M. THIRD St.

49 NORTH THIRD STREET. where they will keep a full line of— Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings Silks, Ribbons, and Dress Goods. hiles, albooss, and Dross Goods.
Shawls and Baimorals.
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MANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS selle tr MERCHANT TAILORS. EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY, TAILORS,

619 CHESTNUT STREET, Are now selling from their WINTER STOCK

REDUCED PRICES. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF 4CARFS, GLOVES TRAVELLING SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS. MUFFLERS,

CENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. LINFORD LUKENS, M. W. cor. SIXTH and CHESTNUT.

PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED OUT OF SHRITS.
which they make a specialty in their business. Also,
constantly receiving
FOUNTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SOOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT SPREET, Four deors below the Continents

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING SUCCEEDED F. P. DUBOSQ & SON,

1028 Chestnut Street, Respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has for sale a large and varied stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND PLATED WARE.

Also, constantly on hand, a large and well-assorted took of PEARL JEWELRY. N. RULON, Late of the Firm of LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. WATCHES and JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED GOLD, SILVER, and DIAMONDS BOUGHT. feltf FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STREETS. ches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Sear Pins and Rings. Mes Seis. Ice Pitchers. Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Watches repaired and Warranted. Old Gold. iamonds, and Sliver bought. RABRISON JARDEN.

NOTICE.

OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED TO ASertions and statements lately made in the public prints with the design of detracting from the high repute on loyed by our Thread, we beg to state that our standard has never been changed during the past Thirty Years: or will be spared to maintain for this Spool Cotton its resent character. The attention of Buyers and Consumers is drawn to he fact that most of the new Threads offered to the public, from No. 30 upwards, are marked up, and that the

lifference in the coarseness of numbers, supposed to cerwenty (20) per cent.

REMOVAL.

ZIEGLER & SMITH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, ZINC, COLORS, PUTTY, &c. No. 187 North Third Street, Where we offer to the trade a choice sto, k of FESSE DRUGS AND OHEMICALS, a heavy stock of WINDOW GLASS, OILS, &c. Also, WHITE LEAD, ZIMO, COLDES, PUTTY, and WHEEL GREASE, from our own FAUTORY, 611 and 615 St. John street.

WATER-HEATING APPARATUS WARNING AND VENTILATING PUBLIC UILDINGS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

(JOLD'S PATENTIMPROVED STEAM

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING

COMPANY OF PERKSYLVANIA. JAMES P. WOOD & CO., isl-om-ip B. M. FELTWELL, Sup't.

AMERICAN STEEL. Spring, Toe Calking, Tire and Sleigh Shoe Steel, of all sizes and kinds, made of the best material, at the NORWAY IRON WORKS. BOSTON.

And for sale by the proprietors, NAYLOR & CO., 431 COMMERCE Street, Phila. 99 and 101 JOHN Street, New York. 80 STATE Street, Boston. J. HOLMES GROVER. ENAMELLED SLATE MANTEL WAREROOMS,

TABLE TOPS, &c., &c., No. 928 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FACTORY, TENTH AND SANSOM. SHOVELS AND SPADES. 1,200 dor streduced prices; at GEO. HADFMAN S SHOVEL FACTORY, northwest corner QUARRY and BERAD Streets, between Arch and Race and Second and Third streets. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE. A WORK BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 WALKUT Street, A BOOK FOR THE PROPLE, On the fellowing Diseases. EXE AND EAR DISEASES,

CLERGYMEN'S AND FLAK DISEASES,
CLERGYMEN'S AND FUBLIC SPEAKERS' SORE
THROAT
THROAT
DISEASES OF THE AIR. PASSAGES,
(Laryatitis Bronchits,)
(Laryatitis Bronchits,)
The book is to be had of W. S. & A. MARTIEN, No.
606 OHESTNUT Street, and at all Booksellers'. Price,
Ong-Dollar. neiDollar.
The author, Dr. YON MOSCHZISKER. can be con-tiled on all these maladies, and all NERVOUS AFFEG-IONS, which he treats with the aurest success.

OMCO. 1027 WALNUT Street.

1824-9m MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

WONDERFUL SCIERTIFIC DISCOVERY. DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S (Formerly Prof. C. H. Belles') ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

1220 WALNUT STREET. All Acute and Chronic diseases cured by special guatee, if desired, and in case of failure no charge i rantee, if desired, and in case of failure no charge is made.

Electrical investigation has proved that the haman body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, meus and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Revery action; whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digastion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and exerction are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which cances disease. There are attletty but two conditions of disease—out of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, logative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions of these conditions in the action of the positive and negative conditions in the action of the positive and negative conditions of the peaking and preserved and the section.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we are a second to the section of the positive in the section.

tions in the action of the positive and negative currents. all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we care all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert; and are prepared to pratifically demonstrate, that thus dreds of cases of almost every form of chronic disease, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitionars of the country-may been radically current because of the country-may been radically current because in the min an incredibly short time, by our Electrical heart its great appearance for the country-may been rested in the fact that, withten our of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five yets, over fourteen thousand patients have been treated as this office, suffering from almostic every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and it nearly all cases a benefit or partes three has been effected. Therefore, with these FAOTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to guarantee, say of the following diseases by special contract, it the patient dealers, with very many others not here enumerated:

1. Diseases of the Broats and Revous System.—Billeys, Ohores or St. Vitus Bance, Paralysis (Hemiple-gia and Paraplegia), Neuraligh, Hysteria, Neuvonades, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock isw, etc., etc. 7

2. Organs.agd. Tissues connected with the Dipersipe System.—Bora Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhos, Dyspenter, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrholds or Piles, Billous, Flatinent, and Episen.

3. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asihma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart, Broats and Muscular System.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Gurvature, Hip Disease, Cancers, Tumors.

tiam of the Chest, Cossumption in the early stages.

4. Fibrous and Muscular System.—Bheumatism, Gont, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Disease, Cancers, Tumors.

5. Orinary and Gential Organs.—Gravel, Disbetes and Kidney Compisints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness.

The latter complaints never fall to yield rapidly to this treatment.

ful, Sappressed, Scanty or Profuse Menstruction, Leucorrhea.

7. Skin Diseases.—Scrofulous Eraptions, Glandular Swellings, Liloers of every kind, Falons, Erysipelas, Herpes or Tetter: in fact, in every description of skin disease the Galvanic Bath has proved vastly more efficient than all other means combined. Also, diseases of the Eye and Ear.

TO LADIES can we recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. S. A. FULTON, a lady of great experience and ability, has suite charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used toward those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, ashe has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO TE AFFILICTED.—The treatment is mild and spatile, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afficted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose companies are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be year complaint, or how long you may have suffered or how much or what convent freed and freed may be recomplaint, or how long you may have suffered or how much or what convent freed and freed or freed and convent of treatment are

if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 Walnut street.

A. J. Pleasanion. brigadier general, Philadelphia;
A. Pleasanion, major general, St. Louis; W. B. Smith, No. 1032 Hanover street, Frithadelphia; George Douglass, No. 25 South Fifth street; William H. Shriver. Estimes street, Germantown; L. C. Slockton, No. 2.6 Market atreet, Philadelphia; Charles H. Grigg, Nos. 219 and 221 Church alley; Emanuel Rey, No. 707 Sansom street, attorney at law: H. Craig, No. 1725 Arch street, No. 138 Broad street; Robert D. Work, No. 51 North Third street; A. G. Croll, N. E. corner Tenth and Market streets; George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street; H. T. Desilver, No. 1736 Chestnut street; Ed. McMallon, No. 127 Front street.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to DR S. W. BEGK WITH, 1226 WALRUT Street, ja25-wfm125

COPARANERSHIPS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS day associated with himself AlbERT G. BUZEY, and will continue the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, at Nos. 223 and 225 CHESTNUT Street, under the firm of THOMAS R. TUNIS & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1885. [61 10]\* DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THOMPSON REYNOLDS, CHARLES HOWELL, BENJAMIN REIFF. WILLIAM H. HOWELL, THOMAS T. BARE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1865. COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a conathership under the style and firms of EEIFF. HOWELL, & HARVEY, Philadelphia, and HOWELL, BARR, & CO., New York, and will continue the Wholessie Grocery business at the old stands. No. 130 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, and No. 97 WATER Street, New York.

BENJAMIN BEIFF, CHARLES HOWELL, WILLIAM H. HOWELL, THOMAS T. BARR, WILLIAM HARVEY 1865. fel-lm\* PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1865 OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE undersigned has this day associated with him his son, BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, and will continue the wholesale LUMBER COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the name of D. B. TAYLOR & SON, at the old place, first wharf above Coates street.

PAYLOR B. TAYLOR.

PEBRUARY 6, 1865. NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE
Limited Partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MATTHIAS M. MARPLE, expires this day by its own limitation. The business will
be settled by MATTHIAS M. MARPLE, at No. 52 North
THIRD Street.

M. MARPLE,
General Partner,
GEORGE GORDON,
PRILADRIPHIA, Dec. 31, 1884.

POTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The anberibers 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 M. M. MAEPLE.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the HOSIEBY AND FANCY DEY GOODS EUGINESS. That the general nature of the seneral and special partner, both of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are MATTELAS M. MAFLE, General Partner, residing at MATTELAS M. MAFLE, General Partner, residing at MATTELAS M. MAFLE, General Partner, residing at No. 527 Scott SIXTH Street.

That the amount of the capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is fifty thousand dollars in cash.

That the said Partnership is to commence on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1866, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, A. M. MARPLE,

General Partner.

General Partner.
JACOB BIEGEL,
Special Partner. NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTINES.
SHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that
they have entered into a limited partnership, agreeably
to the act of Assembly approved March 21, 1855
That the name under which said partnership is to be
conducted is JAMES MONULLAN.
The general nature of the business to be transacted is
the HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at
the S. W. Corner of CHRETNUT and SEVERNTH Streets.
The names of the general and special partners, both
of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are James
McMullan, general partner, residing at No. 1124 Chestnut street, and E. W. Lehman, Special partner, residing
at No. 1718 Arch street. at Fo. 1718 Arch street.

That the amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is fifteen thousand dollars.

That the said partnership is to commence on the first day of February. 1886, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1888.

LAMES MAMULIAN

JAMES MCMULLAN. General Partner. E. W. LEHMAN, Special Partner. PHE SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP EXs own limitation.

E M NERDLES,
THOS. J. MEGRAR, Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 31, 1865. E. M. NEEDLES will continue the business, as usual at No. 1024 CHESTNUT Street. ja31 82\* NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The limited partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIE, expires this day by its own limitation.

JACOB RIEGEL,

JACOB RIEGEL,

JOHN WIEST,

DAYID B ENVIE,

HEMRY R FISTER,

JOSIAH RIEGEL,

General Partners,

PETER SIEGER,

WM. S. BAIRD,

Special Partners, MOTIGE 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 provisions of the several invited partnerships.

That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is JOS, RIEGEL & H. S. FIE-TER.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and Jobbing of Dry That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods.

That the names of the general and special partners all of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are Josiah Rierel, general partner, residing at the Baid Ragio Hotal, No. 415 Worth Third street; Henry S. Fister, general partner, residing at said Baid Ragie Hotal, it all the Bayerly, general partner, residing at \$6. 1824 Arch street; William E. Albright, general partner, residing at \$6. 1824 Arch street; William E. Albright, general partner, residing at \$6. 1824 Arch partner, residing at \$6. 262 William E. Albright, general partner, residing at \$6. 262 William E. Albright, general partner, residing at \$6. 27 Horth Sixth street; and Peter Sieger, special partner, residing at \$6. 27 Horth Sixth street; and Peter Sieger, special partner, residing at \$6. 27 Horth Sixth street; and Peter Sieger, special partner, of which Ore Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, of which Ore Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash have been contributed by Jacob Riegel, special partner, and Fifty Thousand Dollars, of which Ore Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash have been contributed by Feter Sieger, special partner, and Fifty Thousand Dollars, of which Ore Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash have been contributed by Feter Sieger, special partner, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1985, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to terminate on the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1895, and is to termi

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. The People, North and South, in full view of the Recent Conference.

[From the Washington Chronicle.] It has been truly said that while the Northern people have been divided, owing to the controversies growing out of the warbetween the Democratic and Republican parties, resulting from the old differences between various organizations, the Southern people have been united on account of the general belief that slavery was a divine institution, and that all the people of the free States were intent upon its abolition However this may have been it is so no longer. We may now begin to contem plate a reverse condition of things. Since President Lincoln and Mr. Seward have returned to Washington, and the Confederate commissioners to Richmond, the Southern people will be called upon to consider certain facts which cannot fail to pro-duce not alone differences, but such disduce not alone differences, but such dissensions as must end in the dislocation of
their so called Confederacy. There is a
large, defiant, armed, self-sscrifting, disinterested, and unyielding Union sentiment in the South. It has conquered West,
Virginia, it holds Tennesself, it reains
Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri in the
emprace of the Union the har respired. Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri in the employee of the Union. It has rescued Arkansas from the rebellion, it has power at a power will party in Louisiana, and nothing preservents it from taking possession of Texas. Missispi, Alabama, North Carolina, Bouth Carolina, Florida, and Georgia, but the slaveholding despotism which restrains the slaveholding despotism which restrains the utterance of sincerely loyal sentiments, and compels men and women to be tyrants.

Note, while this is true of the South as as the work of prostration commenced. Victorus the work of prostration commenced. Victorus Now, while this is true of the South in so the work of prostration commenced. Vigorous far as this Union sentiment is concerned street soon brought the monarch of the the action of the President of the United forest to the ground, and the task of divithe action of the President of the United States has united the North. There is no been sparated into halves than the rebell in the longer a disunion party in the North. expressive phraseology of the camp, "went back" longer a disunion party in the North. There is no longer a peace party in the North. Fernando Wood, when he spoke on Saturday last, uttered not simply the opinion of the masses of the Northern people, but he spoke also for hundreds of thousands of the Southern people. When we reflect that if the Democratic party had placed itself upon a war platform in the last Presidential election it might possibly have succeeded in defeating Abraham Lincoln, and when we recall the regrets of many of the leaders that they did not constrain it to do so, we may readily appreciate the present condition of that heretofore conquering organization. Hence the action of the socalled Confederacy in refusing to treat upon any terms except those of recognition of the rebellion. It consolidates all the loyal States, and leaves no party in the free States that is not for the war for the maintenance of the Union. It unites the commercial, the manufacturing, the religious, the

political, the social, and every other organization in favor of the old flag, while, on the other hand, it creates dissension, distrust, despair in the South, and prepares the way for the complete ascendency of the Government of the United States. And it will also arouse an enthusiasm in favor of enlistments. One of the silliest and most feeble cries raised by those who doubted and distrusted the policy of the visit of President Lincoln and Secretary

Seward to meet the Confederate commissioners was that it would discourage enlistments. Now, however, that our young men perceive that the Executive has offered to the rebels in arms more than they themselves proposed at the beginning of the rebellion—far more practically, indeed, than the Crittenden compromise itselfand that they profor to stand upon the cala mitous idea of the separation of an empire which God has decided to be eternal—one and indivisible—now, when this appears to the young men of the loyal States, they will rush to the standard of the Republic. and presently we shall have an army such our Southern territory unoccupied by our

as the world has never seen—an army that will not simply conquer all that remains of veterans, but an army that will be enabled to extend along our whole frontier, whether that which looks upon Canada or that which looks upon Mexico; strong enough to hold the heritage of our fathers and, in the new complications between foreign Powers, strong enough to sweep every vestige of aristocratic government from the North

THE ADVENTURES OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER HIS COMMAND-HIS UNIFORM BRAVERY IN TIME OF that has been known of him is that he was killed and buried with insult in an unknown grave. Some and who has furnished an account of it to the Washington Chronicle. It appears that on the 2sth of February last Colonel Dahlgren sent for the scout, for the liberation of the Union prisoners in confine that 5,000 cavalry were to compose the entire party. but that he (Dahlgren) would only command 500 of that number for his special work, and that there was a vidette post on the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford, which tude and as little noise as possible, or the 500 would have to fight 10,000 of the enemy within their lines beyond that point. Hogan was assigned to the duty with forty men and succeeded thoroughly. The officers and men of the picket post were 'aroused and marched off to the river in time to be halted on its banks by Colonel Dahlgren, just

arrived, who advanced to the front of his command and challenged the party. Hogan reported his success to his superior, and with fifty additional men was again ordered to the advance. A few miles further on he fell in with a negro, "the property" of James A. Seddon, who, as was subse the raiding party, which were accepted, and which came near terminating the expedition prematurely and disastrously. The ruse was, that under pre-tence of leading the party to a ford, it was to be led into an ambuscade. Fortunately the plot was disand disastrously. The ruse was, that under pretence of leading the party to a ford, it was to be led
into an ambuseade. Fortunately the plot was discovered being the party to a ford, it was to be led
into an ambuseade. Fortunately the plot was discovered being the party to a ford, it was to be led
into an ambuseade. Fortunately the plot was discovered being in the same and the megra
It was the Colonel's intention to have taken the
Rinnester side of the river and enter Richmondplacing arms in their hands, to have captured the
city, or, falling in that, to have ought his way back
in safety to the Union lines. But the treachery of
gramme. Pressing forward, they soon encountered
a large number of the Richmond reserve force, who
grave the little party is shortly within sons
rebels could relead, the Colonel, at the head of his
command, dashed in upon them, riding through
a number, and capturing seventy-five prisoners.

Reinforcements of robes having appeared, the
command was ordered to fall back. They struck
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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY,

ERECTION OF A NEW FORT. Heavy Firing in Front of Petersbu

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY. ADVANCE TOWARD HATCHER'S RUN.

RUMORS OF AN INTENDED REBEL AT TACK ON OUR LINES. -J. C. Warner.-

An amusing instance of the cordial feeling which marrelsomeness which is unfortunately incident to

saloro began. No sooner, however, had the tree on his promise, and insisted upon having the butt. The Federal very naturally demurred to this change of base, and words began to fly pretty quickly be tween them. Soldlers usually come not of an argu. mentative class, and the words soon degenerated into blogs. Though John Bull's favorite "manly sport" is not a very common means of controversy between the North and South at present, yet these two men had a very pretty little game at listiculis before their controversy ended. Neither party was knocked out of time," but that the "erring brother had the worse of it is plain from the fact that he was obliged to relinquish his claims to the pet port he log, which was triumphantly carried into our

On the right of the 2d Corps is being erected a or other an attack upon this fort was expected or Thursday night, and the brigade stationed around it was kept under arms during the entire night, but day broke upon a quiet camp, and the precaution had proved unnecessary—for that night, at least.

A member of a Wisconsin regiment, in this corns was very seriously injured yesterday through his own carelessness. He had brought one of the shells which tent, and after knocking off one end, laid it down out of the piece he had knocked off. By some means the shell, which was still loaded, was jostled into the fire and immediately exploded, tearing the flesh in a terrible manner off the poor fellow's leg. At my latest information he was yet alive, but was

suffering terribly, and was considered to be in a very precarious condition.

The firing in front of Petersburg was very brisk yesterday. Fort Easkill this time received the attention which is usually bestowed upon Forts Steadtan and Maurice. The shells dropped rapidly and wickedly, and some civilians who happened to be wickedly, and some civilians who happened to be satiating their curiosity near by, ducked their heads in a very lively style. Our batteries replied, and dropped some shells in uncomfortable proximity to the rebel camp. We suffered no damage, but the rebels probably did not escape scatheless.

The recent orders to the troops to be ready to march have eventuated in greater results than were anticipated in any but high official circles. Last night the 5th Corps and part of the 2d received orders to move at day their camps, was a great stir was speedily noticed in their camps. Railroad trains, heavily laden, made the night hideous with continuous shricking. At four o'clock in the morning the men of the 5th Jorps were under arms; and commenced marching. This corps poured forth from its camps in one con inuous stream for hours. Ten o'clock saw the last man, except a few lame and halt, necessarily left behind, completing the rear of the advancing

fore, and threw out skirmishers as they marched forward, driving in the rebel cavalrymen as they went on. Some brisk fighting took place, but the rebels, who were not met at first in great force, did not long contest our advance at this point. At six o'clock in the morning the d and 3d Divi-sions of the 2d Corps fell into line, and commenced a march in the direction of the well known Hatcher's Run, the scene of the severe fight of last November. The advance of this corps fell in with the rebel skir-mishers a short distance this side of the run, and drove them behind some hastliy-constructed breastworks. These were slight, and evidently the result of that morning's work, but were advantageously posted on the edge of a wood commanding a large extent of open country, over which our troops had to march to assault them. A charge being ordered, however, our men advanced gallantly at a rapid ace, and, after a few volleys, drove the rebels from was not as heavy as was expected, and, without ountered another line of breastworks, assisted in their work of defence by a formidable fort, Nothing, however, could resist the impetuous charge speedily fell into our possession. At 4 o'clock this afternoon this corps had reached a point three miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and was engaged in a lively

fight with the enemy's advance. General Meade and staff left army headquarters at 9 o'clock this morning, on a full gallop for the front. They reached Hatcher's Run in about an hour afterwards. As the sun began to set upon our bristling lines in front of Petersburg, he saw the 3d, and part of the 1st and 2d Divisions of the 9th Corps, in battle array, and his last beams beheld the van marching cheerfully to the assistance of its predecessors in the grand movement.

Shortly after, at about eight P. M., the 1st and 2d Brigades of the 3d Division of the 6th Corps took up the line of march, and went forward to renew the prestige which they so valiantly established in the valley of the Shenandoah. A large ambulance rain accompanied the movement, and most of the wounded have already been brought back. The nights are so cold that to leave-men to lie bloody and shelterless upon the field would be almost to condemn them to death.

There can be but little doubt that a great battle.

is on hand, and any moment may witness most start.

ling results. As usual, this movement of ours was apparently known to the rebels before the time for its execution, for last night the whistles of their its execution for last night the whistles of their locomotives, as they rushed to and fro upon the Southside road, were so incessantly heard at a distance, that they seemed like one continuous wheezing of the iron horse.

Different parties of deserters who came in last night reported that the rebels were making preparations to attack our lines near this point.

vented the execution of his purpose. On last night and the night previous, the General dirounvented the Johnnies, and taking due precaution to prevent

or to which other parties had strong claims. Ben

amin's chronic complaint is 'severe' cramp' in his

fingers when brought into contact with "green backs," for which no adequate remedy has yet been

applied. General Draper, about whose headqua

ers he has had recently a remarkably convulsive

attack of his unfortunate disease, caused him to

bundle up his traps, and, with a card labeled "thief" upon his back, to the tune of the Rogue's

March, to be dishonorably escorted beyond his bri

produce a successful cure.

About 8 o'clock last evening the rebel vessels-

war, as is their oustom; came down the river, and

were fired upon by the plokets of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 25th Corps. The crafts beat a hasty

gade limits, a remedy which, it is to be hoped, may

a surprise, or repel an attack, he seized the straw and brought it off in safety; from within hearing o the camp chat of the enemy. The success of the oraging party gave to many of us warmer and ofter couches than we have heretofore enjoyed.
One Benjamin of the contraband "sussion," like A PICKET FIGHT-SERIOUS ACCIDENT. his namesake of Biblical chronology, had the mis-fortune yesterday to be arrested for having property in his possession which did not belong to him.

CAPTURE OF REBEL FORTIFICATIONS. Left of Petersburg.

> retreat up stream, shelling our pickets as they steamed toward Richmond. Trespondence of The Press.]
> HEADQUARTERS 6TH ARMY CORPS,
> February 4, 1865. Nothing could possibly be more quiet than the condition of the two armies now confronting each BEFORE RICHMOND, Feb. 8, 1865. THE PRACE PERLING IN RICHMOND, My facilities for becoming acquainted with the state of public feeling in Richmond on the peace question are numerous, and for some time I have been observing the state of affairs as exhibited be hind the curtain, abstracts of which I have occur nind the curtain, abstracts of which I have consistent as to the honest conviction of the people of Richmond and the Confederacy in reference to peace. They are not only their of the war, but are willing to return to the Union. The rebel papers, as a part o the plan, may endeavor to keep up appearances and some show of spirit, with the view only of inducing better terms for themselves. They think, by manifesting a disposition to continue the struggle, that our Government will yield them more satisfactory conditions in a peaceable adjustment. This cor tinued harping of the ability of the rebellion to at

tain its ends has also for its object the inspiration of the rebels in the field. THE PEELING IN THE REBEL ARMY. If the army of Lee, dispirited to some extent, as the numerous desertions daily testify, were as muci demoralized and as hopeless as the citizens of Rich mond, whose opportunities for knowing the extent of the resources of the rebellion are unlimited, the poor conscripted specimens of shivering humanity would at once retire from the field. But it is gone rally the pangs of a craving appetite that are proving powerful incentives towards quickening these desertions. Many of these vipers, impelled by suffering and destitution, surrender themselves cold and shivering, to our pickets to avail them-selves of the favor of General Grant's order and the bounty of the Government, with the purpose of clothed, against constituted authority. DEPIANCE OF SOME OF THE DESERTERS. Two of this class came into our lines a day or two

go, and, after declaring that they were obliged to desert on account of general destitution, they remarked, with some confidence, that the rebel army was unwavering in its determination to remain in NEEDY LEADERS MADE PRISONERS. Yesterday two rebel soldiers, driven by necessity, name up to our picket line in front of the 25th (cofored) Corps to exchange to bacco for such estables and elething as our colored sentinels were willing to trade. In the midst of their negotiations a cor-

poral, more mindful of orders than the pickets, presented arms to the Johnnies and invited them inte our lines. They protested; but on being in-formed that it was against orders for our pickets to hold any communication with the enemy, and for the present must bid farewell to "Dixle," they en-deavored to resign themselves to their fate. The cornfield on the Boulware plantation still at tracts the hungry Confederates to gather what they can to appears their appetites. It is the easiest thing possible to capture these foraging parties, but as coming there for subsistence furnishes splendid opportunities to desert, the Johnnies are permitted to use their discretion. Many of them come into

our lines, while others return to their camps. Day before yesterday, while the division officer of the day, Major Wm. H. Hart, was visiting his picket line, he saw three rebs in the cornfield, which is between the lines of both armies. He rode up to them, and extended a pressing invitation for them to advance to our picket line. This they at first declined, alleging that they feared the colored sentinels would shoot them—an opinion very gene ere, among the rebel soldiers whenever they come in contact with colored troops. Major Hart, naturally very persuasive, assured them that they should not be injured, and they accompanied him to the ity of electing for themselves whether they would ome into our lines or return to their own. They

come into our lines or return to their own. They acknowledged that the Southern army was unantmous in its desire for peace, and that it would hait the day with great rejoicing when they should return to the Union. They, themselves, were auxious to come back, but did not wish to desert, but would cheerfully give in their adhesion when the Southern people yielded. While these half clothed "gray-backs" were shirating over the whether the centre. backs" were shivering over the ploket fire, eating the hard corn from the ears, the comfortably-clad negro reserves were partaking of fresh beef and soft wheat bread, with a nonchalance that indicated plenty and contentment. They were then permited, on their own choice, to return to their rebellious camps, where the magnanimity of Major Hart. the rations to our soldiers, and the disposition of our olored troops to receive them en deserting, were,

no doubt, duly discussed.

DISAFFECTION AMONG DAVIS' FOLLOWERS.

An absolute want of faith in the Davis concern an account want of that in the pavis concern is manifest in many of the stores in Richmond closing up rather than dispose of their goods for rebel scrip; in bankers refusing to part with their gold at any price in Confederate currency; if they even were corruptible, are no longer so. Both white and colored refugees have solicited their aid for a consideration, in reaching our lines, which for a consideration, in reaching our lines, which has been cheerfully rendered. Ladies in Richmond, of wealth and known seeesh proclivities, have, in ways which it would be impolitic to reveal, aided many colored persons to reach our lines in safety. Many persons, high in position, who are detained by circumstances, have not hesitated to assist others from the inevitable crash which all have realized is only a question of time. Moral, political, and contructive treason are daily weakening the rebe lovernment and impairing its efficiency in the field. The Rebel Cavalry.

APPEAL OF GENERAL LEE TO THE SOUTHERN PEO

The Rebel Cavalry.

APPRAL OF GENERAL LER TO THE SOUTHERN PROPLE—CALL EVE ARMS, SADDLES, AND CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, Jan. 25.—To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pitcles, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well-armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior. To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reductant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession that, by keeping them, they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves receiving any benefit from them. I therefore ure all persons not in the service to deliver promptly to some of the officers designated below such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession. Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little uses while no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments and agents of the quartermaster and commits are appropriated that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A lair compensation will therefor

homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. Less, General.

The Black Laws of Irdiana.—A correspondent time last year:

The Black Laws of Irdiana.—A correspondent time last year:

The Black Laws of Irdiana.—A correspondent time last year:

The Black Laws of Irdiana.—A correspondent time last year:

The Black Laws of Irdiana.

in relation to the 'black laws,' which disgrace on statute book, and show that we have an essential! different Legislature from that of 1863." The Negro in the Supreme Court.

Oh, angusty simple funeral cortege—oh, dead, wrapped in the cerements that the divine hand of revolution folds its victims with, augustly exciting in your stormy birth, transcendently mischlevous in your little life—Senator Charles Sumner and negro lawyer John S. Rock, the pail bearers—the room of the Supreme Court of the United States the Potter's field—the corpse the Dred Scott decision!

Through the door that was too narrow to freely let out the bearers that bore Charles Sumner's inanimate form from the Senate chamber, where he had been stricken down by the assassins of the slave power. Charles Sumner to-day marched back, leading a negro by the hand, and standing upon the very spot that had been stained with his blood for demanding freedom and equality for the blacks in America, demanded of the Supreme Court of the United States to enroll among its members an African lawyer, and to license him to practice at its bar.

The black man was admitted. Let block with The Negro in the Supreme Court.

FOUR CENTS

demanding freedom and equality for the blacks in America, demanded of the Supreme Court-of the United States to enroll among its members an African lawyer, and to license him to practice at its bar.

The black man was admitted. Jet black, with hair of an extra twist—let me have the pleasure of saying, by purpose and with premeditation, of an aggravating "kink"—unqualifiedly, obtrusively, defiantly "gigger"—with no pallistion of complexion, no let down in lip, no compromise in nose, no abatement whatever in any facial, oranial, osteological perticular, from the despised standard of humanity brutally set up in our politics and in our judiciary by the Dred Scott decision, this inky-hued African stood in the monarchical power of recognized antical manihood and American citizenship, within the bar of the court which had softminy pronounced, that black men had no rights which white, men were bound to respect, stood there a recognized member of it, professionally the brother of the distinguished counsellors on its long rolls, in rights their equal, in the standing which rank gives their peer. By Jupiter i the sight was grand.

Twas dramatic too. At three minutes before 11 o'clock in the morning, Oharies Summer entered the court room, followed by the negro applicant for admission, and sat down within the bar. At 11 the procession of gowned judges entered the room with Ohles Justice Chase at their head. The spectators and the fawyers in attendance rose respectfully on their coming. The associate justices seated themselves nearly at once, as is their ourteons custom of waiting upon each, other's movements. The chief justice standing to the last, bowed with laffable dignity to the Bar, and took his central seat with a great presence. Immediately the Senator from Massachusetts arose, and in a composed manner and quiet tone said: "May it please the Court."

The grave to bury the Dred Sott decision was in that one santence dug, and it yawned there, wide open, under the very yese of some of the judges who had participated in

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

In our advertising columns will be found the adver-In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Mr. Jay Gooke, subscription agent for the sale of the 7-30 loan, and we commend it to universal attention. Persons having money to invest can find nothing more safe or profitable to employ their spare funds. Any one can see the immense advantages of this loan over almost all other forms of investments. It is the only Government loan in the market, and it is con-fidently believed that the entire amount, about \$200,-000,000, will be disposed of in about 60 days, when the notes will undoubtelly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and

count of individuals, banks, and private firms. The largest part of them were for amounts over one hunlargest part of them were for amounts over one hundred thousand dollars. Among other letters was one from a prominent banking firm in Boston to Mr Cooke, from which we extract the following paragraph, as showing that the value of our bonds are fully appreciated in the far off regions of India. The wealthy natives, who have grown rich out of cotton and other staples, feel that they undergo no risk in subscribing to our loans. Why, then, should our own people heatiate to show their confidence and faith in the U. S. Government? The extract is as follows:

our loans. Why, then, should our own people hesitate to show their confidence and faith in the U. S. Government? The extract is as follows:

"Some time last fall our friends in Bombay, Messrs Stearns. Hobert, & Co., wrote us that they could easily place ten millions or more of our loan among the wealthy Hindoos and Parsees of that city, and asked us to prount them, if possible, an appointment authorizing them to act as agents for the loan. By reason of exchange and other difficulties this was not feasible hitherto, but now, being under your direction, we are attained it can be done with advantage to the Government. We leave it to your own good indigment and discretion to suggest the mode, and shall be happy to add in any manner in bringing about a result we deem the search of the provence of the provenc

at 140. and Western at 118: 190 was bid for North Americs; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61½ for Commercial; 44 for Penn Township; 70 for Tradesmen's; 60 for City, and 66 for Union. .The following were the quotations of gold at the principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks, at 4 P. M.

Principal navigation, mining, and on stocks, at	T	...				
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Schuyl Nav	...	25½	28	Hibberd Oil	...	14
Schuyl Nav	...	25½	28	Hibberd Oil	...	14
Schuyl Nav	...	25½	28	Hibberd Oil	...	14
Sunq Ganal	...	13½	13½	Hyde Farm	4	
Sunton Gala	...	...	15½	Hyde Farm	4	
Sunton Goal	...	...	15½	Hyde Farm	1½	
Conn Mining	...	...	1½			
Sundon Goal	...	...	1½			
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Mineral Oil	... iamond Coal. 17%					
uiton Coal. 7 7%
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Carbondale. 2
cw Creek Coal. 3
that are the coal. The following is the amount of coal transported o the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending February 4, 1886:

Where shipped from. Tons Cwt. Iazleton. 8,796 69 13 cst. Sugar Loaf. 2,469 13 conneil Ridge. 1,671 06 from the property of the state of Where shipped from. T ilkesb'e Coal & Iron Co ther Shippers week ending Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865:

70,857 0 

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subserf Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 pc copy. The money must alway

AF To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. All skirs copy of the paper will be given. tables showing the proudction and export of gold from that port. The shipments are the largest for eleven ears, and stand as follows \$3,651,#\$3 \$353 975, 269 - 122, 742, 472 - 32, 846, 487 - 6, 646, 397 - 4, 202, 900 Total ... 8519,413,534

AT Postmasters are requested to set as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

The export of specie from New York has been as fol-The decrease, as compare Draxel & Co. quote:

do. old. 10-40 Bonds. BEFORE BOARDS. FIRST BOARD.

Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third st. 

BETWEEN BOARDS. 100 Reading R... b90. 54½ 100 Schl May Pref b
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do. 55 54 100 Com Planter

Sherman lots 1 11 10 do.

McOllintok Oil. 65 100 Story Farm

Boll 100 Big Tank

Bark 

SECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARDS | AFTER BUALLIS | 100 Big Tank | 150 U S 5-20 Bds | 109 Big Tank | 11 Cam & Am R lts | 16 Penna R | 58 W 622 | 100 Mingo | 32 | 100 Mingo | 32 | 100 Mingo | 32 | 100 do | 105 ar 10 543 | 100 do | 105 ar 10 543 | 100 do | 20 | 100 do | 543 | 100 Big Dorado | 100 Filton Cosl | 56 7% | 400 Big Dorado | 100 Filton Cosl | 56 7% | 100 Big Dorado | 100 Big Dorado

OUTSIDE ROOM SALES. Markets.

Pedruary 7—Evening. There is a firmer fealing in the markets, owing to the advance in gold, but the transactions continue limited. Bark is in demand. Flour is rather firmer. Wheat is more active, but prices are unchanged. Cotton has advanced. Coal Oil is rather dull. In Provisions there is no change to notice. Sugar is in better demand. Seeds continue dull at about former rates. Whicky is unchanged. Wool is quiet.

AND ASSES continues scarce, and there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales.

VINEGAR,—Gorn Vinegar has advanced; sales are making at 150 % gallon in bits.

NAVAL STORES are rather firmer. Small sales of Rosin are reported at \$25,000 % bbl. Spirits of Tarpeatine is selling in a small way at \$1,900 195 % gallon. Ollse.—Lard Oil is rearce. Small sales of Winter are making at \$2,000 25 % gallon. Fish Oils are in fair demand at about former rates. Linseed Oil is in demand, with sales at \$1,500 1.53 % gallon. Petroleum continues scarce, and prices are unselled. We quote Crude at 476,480; Refined. in bond, at 676,55 %, and free at from \$7,000 \$5,000 \$1,000

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers

TO ARRIVE

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BOSTON LETTER BAGS 

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. AR. R. CAMPBELL,
AME. W. DECOURSEY,
AMES C. HAND,

CAMER C. HAND, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 7. Steamship Saxon; Matthews, 40 hours from Boston, with mose to Henry Winsor & Co. Early on Monday morning. 8 miles 8 E of Five mile Beach, saw barks, iddo Kimball and Pawnee, from How Orleans; at anchor. Saw tug America at the Breshwater on Monday, morning. SUN RISES.... 6 63 | SUN SETS.... 5 7 | HIGH WATER.. 12 49