From the New York Evening Post, 24th. There is much excitement to-day among the Spanish and Chilian authorities and merchants in this city, and their sympathizers, respectively, concerning the steamship Meteor, whose scizure, on suspicion that she was to enter the Chilian service against Spain, was reported

The vessel lies at her wharf in South Brook lyn, with steam up, and at an early hour this afternoon her engines were working. charge of Deputy United States Marshal Davis, and cannot go to sea, though she was regularly cleared at the Custom House yesterday, after a rull examination, which showed that she had nothing of a suspicious character on board.

She is, as already reported, a very fine vessel, perfectly adapted not merely for use as a priva-teer, but as a man-of-war. Having been built to catch and capture the pirate Alabama, she does not lack any of the qualities of a good war vessel; and she is in all respects a perfect ship. She was launched in May, 1864, at Portsmouth,

New Hampshire, where she was constructed for R. B. and J. M. Forbes (who are now her owners), and other men of Boston for the object already stated. Her machinery was made in Greenock, Scotland, but arrived here so late that when the vessel was completed she was not wanted for the service for which her builders

Atterwards she became a merchant vessel, and ran between this city and New Orleans. During that time she had on board two Parrott navy guns, which were originally to have been a part of her armament; but these were recently taken off, and she has now no arms.

The size of the vessel is as follows:—Length,

261 feet; width, 34 feet 8 inches; depth, 16 feet 4 inches; and her measurement is 1490 tons. All her machinery is below the water line.

The agents of the vessel, Messrs, William Cary & Co., have acted with extreme care; and they assert that the present contemplated voyage was a strictly legal one; that the vessel was in good faith to be taken to Panama upon purely com-

mercial business. The owners, the Messrs. Forbes, make the same allegations, so far as any knowledge of theirs extends; and Captain Kemble insists that the suspicions that have been expressed that he would transfer the vessel at sea to some other man, are totally unfounded. He deciares that his agreement was to take the vessel to Panama; and that he will do this it permitted unless washed into the sea, or the vessel should sink

under him. The owners of the vessel and the agents intend to prosecute the Government officers who de-tained the Meteor. They claim that naving complied in all respects with the law, any action against them, founded on suspicion, must be taken at the peril of the persons concerned.

The first legal proceedings in this case were taken yesterday worning, while the customs authorities were holding the ressel's papers by request of the Spanish authorities. The 19110 w-

THE FORMAL COMPLAINT. [Received January 23, 1866] CONSULADO DE ESPANA EN NUEVA YORK.

To the Honorable Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and the Hon. Daniel S. Dick-

inson, United States District Attorney:—
The undersigned, Acting Consul at the port of New York, of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, being duly swern, doth depose and compain before your Honor, that a certain steam vessel called the Meteor, now in the harbor of New York, has been and is now in the harbor of New York, has been and is being fitted out in the port of New York, with intent that the said steamship shall, in violation of the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, be employed in the service of the Government of Chill to cruise and commit hosthities against the subjects and property of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, a Government with whom the United States are at peace.

And this deponent further complains that the said Meteor is of a build to especially adapt her to be used as a beliggerent cruiser as aforesaid, and that she intends forthwith to depart from the jurisdiction of

tends forthwith to depart from the jurisdiction of your honor to commit hostilities as aforesaid. Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully prays that your honors will be graciously pleased to issue mandate to the Marshal of the United States to seize said steam vessel, and restrain her departure, and do

such other things in respect thereto, as to your Dated New York. January 28, 1866. LIUZ LOPEZ DE AYRE Y NOEL,

Acting Spanish Consul.

Sworn to before me, this 23d day of January, 1866.

JOHN A. OSBORN, United States Commissioner. On this complaint a blank "libel of information" was filled out at the District Attorney's office with these words:-

"That the steamship Meteor has been fitted out to commit hostilities against the Government of Spain, in violation of the neutrality act of Con-Judge Betts, of the United States District

Court, on this complaint, issued a "monition" to United States Marshal Murray to seize the Meteor. This monition was a simple order. There are other proofs in this case besides the complaint, which cannot be made public,

AMENDED LIBEL OF INFORMATION. The libel of information was deemed insufficient, and was amended to-day and filed in the United States District Court. It is as follows:—

"To the Hon, Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern Dis-

Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York:—

"The libel of Informetion of Daniel S. Dickinson, attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, who prosecutes for the United States in this behalf, and being present in court in his own proper person in the name and in behalf of the said United States, against the steamship Meteor, her tackle aforesaid and furniture, together with all material, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, in a cause of seizure and forfeiture, alleged as follows:—

"First. That the said steamship or vessel Meteor is now lying in the port of New York, on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards, within the Southern District of New York, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and is ready to sail for certain places to the Attorney of the United States unknown, with intent to cruise and commit hostilities in the service of the Government of Chili against the subjects, citizens,

to cruise and commit hostilities in the service of the Government of Chili against the subjects, citizens, and property of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, with whom the United States are at peace.

"Second, That the said steamship or vessel Melcor has, on the 2% "" of January, within the limite of the United States, to wit, at the Southern District of New York aforesaid, been fitted out and armed by certain persons, to the said attorney unknown, with intent that such steamship or vessel should be employed in the service of the agents of the Government of Chili, to commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, and property of the aforesaid Government of Spain, with which the United States then were and now are at peace, as aforesaid."

The third, fourth, and tifth paragraphs are in similar form. They charge that persons were

similar form. They charge that persons were "knowingly concerned" in fitting out the vessel, "knowingly concerned" in utting out the Vessel, as already alleged. The sixth paragraph is:—
"Sixth. That all and singular the matters bereinbefore, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly articulated, are all and each of them contrary to the second section of the act of Congress, approved April 30, 1818 entitled 'An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned." the acts therein mentioned."

the acts therein mentioned."

"That by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the said act the said steamship, her tackle, etc., etc., arms, etc., became forfeited "That all and singular the premises aforesaid are, and were true, and within the admiralty and maritime juristiction of the United States and of this honorable Court.

"Wherefore the said attorney of the United States, on behas' of the United States, prays the usual process and monition of this honorable court against the said steamship, now under seizure by the Marshai of this district aforesaid, her tackle apparel, furniture, arms, and ammunition, in this behalf to be made, and that all persons interested in the said steamship and her tackle apparel, furniture, arms, be made, and that all persons interested in the said steamship and her tackie, apparel, iurnitare, arms, and ammunition aforesaid, may be cited to answer the premises; and that all due proceedings being had thereon, this honorable court may be pleased to decree for the forfeiture aforesaid, and that the said steamship *Meteor* and her tackie, etc., arms and stores aforesaid, may be condemned for the use of the United States, according to the said act of Congress, etc.

"United States District Attorney, etc."

It is understood that a new monition will be

issued, under which the vessel is to be held till the proceedings for her condemnation can be had. Much confidence is expressed by the United States authorities that the process are sufficient to cause the forfeiture of the vessel.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Shall We Have a War in Mexico?-Full Particulars of the Capture of the Liberal Party now under Sentence of Death-Reoccupation of Montercy by the French-Condition of the City and its Inhabitants-A Reign of Terror-The News of President Juarez's and General Negrete's Crossing into Texas Received in Matamoras - What is Thought of the "Movement" There-Firing Across the Rio Grande-A Scrious Affair.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, January 4.—"Shall we have a war in Mexico?" is the question over the border. "Will the United States assist us in exborder. pelling the invaders of our soil?" ask the Lib "Will America declare war against Maxi milian?" inquire foreign powers. Who can answer these questions? It is reported that General Grant said that Maximilian must leave Mexico. That looks like war, surely, from a military point of view. "We shall have no war," said the Secretary of State to a friend recently. That is not a warlike view, surely, from an ad-

One report is wafted to us from Washington, that all the troops in Texas (with the exception that all the troops in Texas (with the exception of three or four regiments) are to be mustered out immediately, while at the same time a regiment of engineers, with a pontoon train, are under orders at Galveston to proceed to the Rio Grande. What is the use of a regiment of engineers and a pontoon train on the Rio Grande without troops, and what use is made of troops without troops, and what use is made of troops. mustered out, except return them to their homes! Several officers over the river have been pro-moted recently, for what?—to be mustered out with their commands, or ornament the corporal's guard left on the Rio Grande, and superintend the engineers and the laying of the pontoons, Among the officers promoted are Major-Generals Weitzel and G. A. Smith, the former breveted Brigadier General in the regular army, and the latter a full Major-General of Volunteers. All of the above questions I leave to be answered by your readers, as your correspondent is unable to "solve the problem."

I am enabled to give you the full particulars of the recent capture of a party of Liberals near this city, which has caused the correspondence between Generals Weitzel and Mejla relative to their execution. Two or three days ago thirteen laden wagons left this city for San Fernando, under a small guard. When some ten or twelve miles from Matamoras, the guard was surprised, and the wagons captured. Unfortunately, one man escaped, unknown to the Liberais. This man hastened to Matamoras, and laid the facts before General Mejia, who instantly despatched a squad of cavalry in pursuit, who overtook them about daylight the next day, about thirty miles from the city. The Liberal party were com-pletely taken by surprise, the first news of the presence of an enemy being a severe cross-fire from the imperialists, which killed and wounded fifteen or twenty of the party. After a slight skirmish the remainder were captured, and with the recaptured wagons brought to Matamoras.

A court was immediately ordered to be convened, and the report is that every man has been senten. "I the short and independent reply of General Weitzel, and the short and independent reply of General Mejia, win looks upon these men as "bandits and highway robbers." I am attait that General Weitzel's kin interference afraid that General Weitzel's kind interference will not save the poor tellows from death, as trial, sentence, and execution follow fast in Mexico to those who are death as Mexico to those who are fighting for country and liberty. Mejia probably acts on the principle that two liberal parties or policies cannot agree in Mexico, and so uses all his power to extin-guish the one for the existence of the other.

You have probably heard ere this of the reoc-cupation of Monterey by the French. Monterey appears to be of considerable importance to the opposition force outside its wails; but of no use to those in possession of the city, except to levy forced loans" and then evacuate; when the other party enters, takes possession, continues the same game, and so the play goes on-sport o the "sons of Mars," but financial death to the pockets of the unfortunate citizens.

Indeed, so alarming has the state of affairs become in Monterey, that the better portion of the population are removing from the city to San Luis Potosi, taking with them their specie and all valuable movable goods. Not unfrequently these parties are waylaid by roving bands of guerillas or deserters from either party, robbed of all they possess, and sometimes murdered because they do not have more to give these cold-blooded cormorants. I need scarcely state that with this state of affairs in Monterey, business in that city is almost entirely destroyed the inhabitants living in a perpetual "reign of

We have just heard the news here of Juarez. Negrete, and other generals and officers of the Liberal army crossing the Rio Grande into Texas at Eagle Pass. This news has caused considerable excitement and no little speculation among the Imperialists as to the cause of this important visit on the pert of President Juarez and some of his most distinguished officers to your soil. From their actions and conversation, it is easy to see that it "bodes them no good;" and, to tell you the truth, I am a little uneasy myself about this movement, and believe that Washington is their destination.

The night before last an affair of a very serious

nature occurred, which may result in a declaration of war from one power or the other on either side of the Rio Grande, if not immediately attended to. I refer to an exchange of shots across the river, in which it is stated that one or two persons were wounded. It appears that a shot was fired from the American side, when the pickets on this side immediately dis-

charged their pieces.

As might be expected, an answering volley rang from the "Yankees," which was kept up by the parties for some time, until the affair ter-minated by "authority." At first it was sup-posed that one of the American pickets fired at one of the "Imperial" pickets, but news arrived yesterday from over the river that a party of General Crawford's command, acting under orders, were in the act of embarking for this side, for the purpose of capturing a gunboat moored near the city, and that a musket was accidentally discharged, which resulted as described above, and of course frustrated the in-

tended capture of the gunboat.

I learn also that several of the parties engaged in one affair were arrested by General Weitzel's orders.—New Orleans Times, 17th.

—John Cleveland, deceased, of Woodford county, Ky., left by his will \$150,000 to found a place of refuge for orphan female children. The institution is to be located in that county.

-The Theatre des Arts, at Dijon, was recently the scene of an extraordinary incident. A young actress, named Erambert, being irritated at a hiss after singing an air during the performance of the Barbier de Seville, addressed the words "Imbecile! Bete!" to the author of the mark of disapproval. For this offense she was, on the following day, condemned by the Correctional Tribunal to a fine of two francs and the payment of costs. But on her appearance on the stage in the evening she was received with such a continued uproar that at length the curtain had to be let down, and the actress came forward with the director and apologized to the public, after

which the performance was allowed to proceed. -A death in the theatrical world has occathe last general rehearsal of Offenbach's new operette, Les Bergers, at the Bouffes Parisiens an explosion of gas took place, which produced so terrible an effect on Madame Bertheller, one of the most rising young actresses of the troupe, that she could scarcely continue her role. Next day the young artiste was attacked by fever, and delirium setting in she became so violent that it was necessary to resort to a straight-waistcoat. She died after a brier illiness, to the unutterable sorrow of her husband, to whom she had scarcely been married eight months. It had been a love match, and his despair at losing his gifted wife at twenty-two has excited much sympathy.

ROURTH EDITION

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF OHIO.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- Mr. Foote (Vt.) asked to be excused from service on the Committee on Pensions So ordered.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) was excused from service or the Committe on Public Lands.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking the guarantee of a republican form of government, which referred to the Committee on Recon

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) presented the petition of Paul S. Forbes, asking for relief from a contract for the building of a vessel. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) presented the petition of citilens of Pennsylvania asking for such action as shall prevent any States from making distinc-tions in civil rights on account of color, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruc-

Mr. Cowan also presented a petition in favor of protective tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hendrick (Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Oregon, which, at the request of Mr. Williams, was taken up and passed,
Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the bill to re-

strict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims, making it a penal offense to charge more than \$10 for collecting a soldiers' claim. Pending the consideration of this bill the morning hour expired, and the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) took the floor against the bill. House of Representatives. The House resumed the consideration of the onstitutional Suffrage Amendment. Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) opposed it, stating, among other reasons, that certain States entitled to be

Billiard Match.

tives to be heard.

heard were not on this floor by their representa-

CLEVELAND, January 25 .- Hawley won a billiard match for the championship of the State of Ohio last night, by two points.

The Iron-clad Monadnock.

Boston, January 25 .- The brig Rosemary, from Pernambuco, reports that she saw the United States iron-clad Monadnock going into Pernam buco on December 22d, in company with two convoys,

out in bad condition. A survey had been held, and she will probably be condemned. PHILAD'A STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Jan. 25

The steamer Russia, from Boston, had arrived

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 %, Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

\$560 City 6s mun... 91; 100 sh Excelsior.... 5
100 sh N Central... 44; 100 sh Maple Shade. 4
20 sh Penn R..... 54; 10 sh Cam & Am b5 115
100 sh Sch. N pt. b5 27; 1 sh do..... 115

VIRGINIA:

THE VAGRANT LAW AND THE PREEDMEN-ORDER OF GENERAL TERRY. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

RICHMOND, January 24, 1866.—By a statute law passed at the present session of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "A bill providing for the punishment of vagrants," it is enacted, among other things, that any justice of the peace, upon the complaint of any one of certain officers therein named may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person alleged to be vagrant, and cause such person to be at prehended and brought before him, and that if ipon due examination, said Justice of Peace shall find that such person is a vagrant within shall find that such person is a vagrant within the definition of vagrancy contained in said statute, he shall issue his warrant directing such person to be employed for a term not exceeding three months, and by any constable of the county wherein the proceedings are had, be hured out for the best wages which can be procured, his wages to be applied to the support of himself and his The said statute further provides that in case any vagrant so hired shall, during his term of service, run away from his employer without sufficient cause, he shall be apprehended on the warrant of a Justice of the Peace, and re turned to the custody of his employer, who shall then have, free of any further hire, the services of such vagrant for one month, in addition to the original term of hiring, and that the em-ployer shall then have power, it authorized by a Justice of the Peace, to work such vagrant with ball and chain. The said statute specifies the persons who shall be considered vagrants, and be liable to the penalties imposed by it. Among those declared to be vagrants are:—

All persons who, not having the wherewith to support their families, live idly and without employment, refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other laborers for the like work in the place where the are.

In many counties of this State meetings of employers have been held, and unjust and wrongful combinations have been entered into for the purpose of depressing the wages of the freedmen below the real value of their labor, and far below the prices formerly paid to mas-ters for labor performed by their staves. By reason of these combinations, wages utterly inadequate to the support of themselves and their families have in many places be-come the usual and common wages of the freedmen. The effect of the statute in question will be therefore to compel the freedmen, under penalty of punishment as criminals to accept and labor for the wages established by the combinations of employers. It places them wholly in the power of their employers, and it is easy to foresee that even where no such combination now exists, the temptation to form them offered by the statute will, be too strong to be resisted, and that such inadequate wages will become the common and usual wages throughout the State. The ultimate effect of the statute will be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated, a condition which will be slavery in all but its name. It is therefore ordered that no magistrate, civil officer, or other person shall in any way or manner apply or attempt to apply the provisions of said statute to any colored person in this department.

By command of By command of

Major-General A. H. TERRY. E. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

—The Russian Government has placed a war steamer at the disposal of the Collins Telegraph Company, and has given instructions to the Russian authorities to afford every possible assistance to the company in their operations.



Pride of the West." Eagle of Fort Wayne." Lewistown."

"Lebanon Choice," "Alternate."

BROOKE & PUGH: 161me Nos. 1781 and 1788 MARKET Street, AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.-Miss Hosmer should have made her debut in this city in Fanio, it is so far superior to her "Camille." Miss Hosmer-who, after all, is no novice on the stage-has been from the first badly directed. She has learned in a very bad school. She has been taught to rant; she has been taught to pervert the advantages she possenses, rather than to make use of them. But with all these drawbacks, we consider that if she has any special talent it is for high tragedy. But then it must be dignity, anger, jealousy, not love or tenderness, that is the ruling passion, for in these two last sentiments, as in pathos, she is utterly wanting.

The last act of Miss Hosmer's "Bianca" is the best, perhaps, "ceause, being mad, her exaggeration is not out or place. Miss Hosmer's worst scene was the scene before the judges, where she was wanting in earnestness and dignity. When she denounces her husband it is under the influence of a wild, maddening jealousy. She should be bitter, earnest, and determined; instead of which, Miss Hosmer is humble and subdued—her passion already past. So me the first badly directed. She has learned in a very

ble and subdued—her passion already past. So me portion of the long soliloquy was given with intelligence and feeling; but Miss Hosmer must cure herself of using those squeaking head tonea. Her voice is fine, and if she would take the deep tones and speak in a whisper the effect would be lar greater.

Miss Hosmer has a grand fine person for tragedy; Miss Hosmer has a grand fine person for tragedy; her face is handsome in repose, expression distorts it. The puter lack of fire in the eye takes away from its magnetism, but Miss Hosmir can be statuesque, grand, imposing; she should be chary of her gentures; repose, dignity, and carnestness should be the three qualities she should aim at. Certainly, to see Miss Hosmer in Facilo we should be far more lenient in judging of her claims than to see her in Camille. Still we cannot second to Miss Hosmer a high rank, but we say that she is far less objectionable in tragedy than in modern drama. Miss Hosmer repeats Fazio this evening.

WALRUT STREET THEATRE,-Mr. Clarke fills the house and the hearts of his audience with gladness every night.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE .- Arrah-na-Pogue, with its fine scenery, its good cast, and Miss Orton's admirable "Arrab," holds the public

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE .- This place of amuse. ment for the million, is always full. Expectation is on tip-toe to see the debut of the Shakespearman Clown, Wallett, who ap pears on Monday.

AUCTION SALES.

FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONERS.-New Anction House. No. 927 CHESNUT Street. TSAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONNER MONEY BROKER,

Only one Square below the Exchange. NATHANS' Principal Office established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate Watches, Jeweiry, 1 tothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 64 lyrp

N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

STANDARD SCALES. FAIRBANKS

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weigning, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community. FAIRBANKS & EWING.

MASONIC HALL, No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. 8.21mths6m4p

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER, FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown

instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent, more AROMA than when done in the A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables

the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown. CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT

STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES. They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the United States Hospitals,

First-class Hotels,

Now having them in use. Also, HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE. The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNI-FORM in a FEW MINUTES TIME. ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two reasted in the usual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.

ARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,

No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. 16 stuthlmo

M P L

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE, 123tuth:3mº No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET. WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A

BRANCH BANKING HOUSE AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET

NEW YORK. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1866.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE AT MILLIEEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard. Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, \$1 pe

Extra qualities and widths do. do., \$1 12 1/201 25 New styles bleached Damasks, from \$1 25 up to \$3. Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce. Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety. Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Every size, from 1% yards up to 7 yards long. Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened. Napkins and Doylles, in great variety, from the lowes up to the finest productions of the Damask loom. TOWELS, NEW STYLES. Bath Towels, from 25c, up.

Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c, up.

Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37%c.

Bloom Damask Towe's, handsome, 68c. Fine Damask Towels, 87%c., \$1, \$1 25. Turkish Towels, saveral size RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87%c., \$1, and \$1.25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the drices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hokis, in every NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS. A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Dispers

usual for the prices. Bird-eyes, a'l qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing

These Dispers will be found heavier and better than

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

No. 828 ARCH Street.

PECIAL NOTICE.—
STREET.
Is now offering his entire stock of Dry Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.

French Merinoss—all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
Bright Magenta Fopin, only 31:6.

Dotted Poplins marked down low.
Sik and Wool Pop ins reduced.
Beantful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplin; cheap
3000 yards, one half yard wide, English
Merino, only 70 cents.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Wool Top full Ladies' size, only 83 22; worth \$5:00.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawis.
FLASPELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Plash Canton Framed only 35 cents.
The good Old Pembertons only 35 cents.
The good Old Pembertons only 35 cents.
Ham Iton's and other makes, low.

Call and get Bargains.

WALL PAPERS.

FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS. MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

WINDOW SHADES PAPIER MACHE GOODS

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

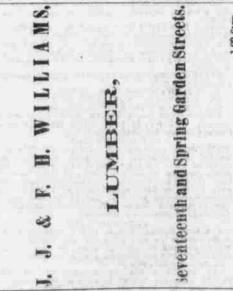
TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scouch Plaid Goods just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gitts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND. House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET, Below Tenth street.



FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO .. No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,

4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS. 1869 half boxes Layer Raisins, 2855 quar. ... M. R. ... 2267 quar. "
500 fraits Seedless
10.006 hait boxes Valencia "
300 fraits soft shell Aimonde.
500 kegs Malaga Grapes.
1000 hait boxes Figs.
491 boxes Lemons.
100 quarter casks Olive Oll.
Imported and now landing from the barque La Plata, and for sale by

N. HEILINGS & BRO.,

DRY GOODS --- RETAIL.

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH. Have just opened, from New York, 350 dez. Linen Mars kins, from 82-50 up to 86 a doz. A cheap lot of Lines. Deylics, \$1 29, \$1 50, \$175, and \$2 a doz. 200 doz. Linen Hucksback Towels, from 25 cts. up to \$1 8-4 double Damask Table Linens. Power-leam Table Linens.

Linen Table Cloths. Scotch Disper, by the piece or yard. Bird-eye Linen. Linen Huckaback, by the yard, Best makes Shirting Lineus. Russia Crash, by the yard. Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdk/s.

Ladles' Linen Hdkrs., 11, 12%, 15, 20, 35, 26, 31, 35, and Gents' Linen Bakfa., 25 up to 75 ets. One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts. One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts. Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkis , 25 cts up to 80 cts. Gents' Linen Hemstirch Hokes. Gents' Hemmed Hdkts.

Gents' colored-border Hakfs. Ladles' Linea Cuffs. One lot of Black Lace Vells, new style, \$2.25, very One lot of Black Lace vells, new style, \$225, vory cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 31%
44, 50, and 62% of a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nalosook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria I awns.

Victoria I awns. Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins. Cambric Plaid hiuslins. White Tariatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc. PRICE & WOOD.

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Musics
Pillow case and sheeting Musicus.
Canton Flannels 314, 35, 40, 45, and 60.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and gray plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap 101, 378, 50, 62%, 75, 41, and \$1°25.

COTTON GOODS.

WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents. CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents. 10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS. 10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS. 9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS. NE W YORK MILLS. WAMSUTTA. WILLIAMSVILLE

5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS. FIVE BALES of 44 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARRET. DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET, EAST SIDE.

Have just received a large lot of HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS, LADIES' FANCY GOODS, WEITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VELL HAIR NETS, And a full line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of CROCHET LACES. Which we are offering at reduced prices. 91217

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS. BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, \$1-12% and \$1-25.

FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, 81 50 and \$2 00. 160 dozen NAPKINS, at \$2-88. RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKING. EHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.

BIRD'S EYE LINEN. in fine qualities, J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. Corner of EIGHTE and MARKET Streets.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

Laces and Lace Goods. E EMBROIDERIES.

> WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, VEILS,

In all their Varieties.

LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

No. 1934 CHESNUT STRKET. BLACK SILKS. BLACK GROS DE RHINES. BLACK FIGURED SILKS. BLACK CORDED SILKS. BLACK TAFFETAS. BLACK GROS GRAINES. Bought low and will be so.d at a small advance. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET. 1 2 2m HOP'KINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Mannfactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who esale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OCR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durabity to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

to give satisfaction.
Skiris made to order altered, and repaired. 24 ly

GOFFERING MACHINES. GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George." FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND, House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MUR-

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET, Below Tenth Street.

TENER & DAVIS. LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

No. 13 S. THIRD STREET, MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,

And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of gthe United States and Canada with fidelity. MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK BATES.

1 13 12trp.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113