PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDATE EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. Third Street,

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MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867.

The Vexed Question. To the Editors of the Evening Telegraph :-

BUBLINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1867. You appear to deny, in your editorial of Monday evening, that the legal status of the late Robel States has been determined in an irreversible manner by the Supreme Court of the United States. If this be so, pray interpret the meaning of the following extract from the opinion of Judge Nelson, in the case of the Circassian, to be found in 2 Wallace, 158 :---

and vicinstitudes of armies, but upon the Constitution of the United States, which extends over every por-tion of the Union, and is the supreme taw of the land. The moment the capture took place, and the authority of the United States was established, the municipal taws of that Government took the place of the international laws upon which the blockade

What, also, was the meaning of President Lincoln, if your theory be correct, in his proclamation of September 22, 1862, when he declared :--

"That hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof in which states that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The question between conquest and the Constitution has been settled during the war by all the departments of the Government in favor of the Constitution. The ordinances of secession were not valid in the judgment of the Federal authorities; the constitutional bond of union between the States was not repealed; its effect was suspended merely by civil war. When, therefore, the civil war was ended, its practical force was again united with its right of supremacy. The object of the war had been accomplished, and the States were restored to their national relations. Any other determination will only introduce "confusion worse confounded" - and the Republican party, in attempting to maintain any other, will be ground to powder under the pressure of the upper and nether mill-stones of a remorseless logic. The Supreme Court, by the Constitution, can alone hear "suits between citizens of the different States, " but not between citizens of the Territories. It has heard at the present term and decided suits between the citizens of States lately in rebellion. If this is not a judicial recognition of their status as States by that tribunal ,then we would like to be informed in what stronger mode such a recognition can be given. unless it be an absolute decision of the whole question coming up upon a case stated

The question of the status of the late Rebel States presents itself to our mind in the following form :- Are the State Governments, now in existence within the limits of those States, constitutional governments? And this is a question which we very much doubt the capacity of the Supreme Court to pass upon. When a State, by rebellion and attempted revolution, has "interrupted," "suspenned," or "destroyed" its constitutional relations to the nation, as a participant in the government thereof, we do not think it can resume these relations except by the consent of the nation, legally expressed through its Representatives in Congress assembled. We do not think it can be restored of its own motion, or by a decision of the Supreme Court, or by the flat of the Executive. There are no precedents to guide us. The question is a new one, and must be settled by the best lights we can obtain. The doctrine that a State may discard all its constitutional obligations, confederate with other Rebel States, wage war against the nation for years, and then, by the mere fact of its being overcome, thoroughly whipped, and subjugated, be entitled, of right and without conditions, to resume its old political power in the Government it has attempted to destroy, is to us such a doctrine of misrule most abhorrent and absurd-the very essence of anarchythat we certainly shall not believe the Supreme Court of the United States holds it until compelled to do so by an "absolute decision" upon a "case stated." The present State Governments of the late Rebel States are the creation of the Executive, gotten up by him to supply the place of the old State Governments, which he forcibly overthrew. So far as Justice Nelson's argument goes, it bears very strongly against the egality of these Executive State Governments, and in favor of the legality of their overthrown predecessors. Conservative logic in regard to the effect of the Rebellion upon State status leads to the same conclusion. Indeed, neither upon the conservative theory nor upon the radical theory can the legality of Mr. Johnson's State Governments be defended. So far as Mr. Lincoln's declarations quoted by our correspondent are concerned, we accept them in their fullest significance. The war was waged to establish constitutional relations between the revolted States and the United States. That is what the Republican party is trying to accomplish, and would have accomplished long ere this had not the unconstitutional interference of the President, in attempting to create State Governments and give them a standing in the Union, blocked up the way and prevented the consummation of the work. Theylotally misapprehend the spirit of the great Union organization who suppose that it would permanently exclude the late Rebel States from participation in the Government. Such is not its purpose. But it does intend, n restoring these States to power in the Union, that the work shall be done in such a way and upon such a basis as will secure the rights of all classes of citizens at the South and will effectually guard the country against the perils of future rebellions and revolutions by totally destroying those anti-republican features of society and government out of which they inevitably grow. Upon the

| accomplishment of this end the national mind Grening Telegraph is fixed. The Supreme Court may delay the work, but cannot defeat it. So surely as the work, but cannot defeat it. So surely as the conscience of the nation refused to be bound by the infamous Dred Scott decision, so surely will it now refuse to be bound by any deci-sion attempting to obstruct the final, full, and unquestioned triumph of Kepublican principles in this Government.

A Light Out of Egypt.

THE South, it would seem, is gradually awakening to the fact that the extension to, the intelligent black of the right of suffrage is a necessity, which, while they may delay its operation, they cannot ultimately postpone. The Old North State, in a recent article on the subject, gives promise of future enlightened action in the late Rebel Commonwealths. It says :--

"Then, as they must remain among us, does "Then, as they must remain among us, does not every principle of Christianity—every prin-ciple of sound morality—every consideration of domestic and general policy, require that we should do the best with them and for them that we can't Should not every attention be paid to their mental, moral, and religious culture ? Should we not hold out to them every induce-ment to become useful members of society? Should we not by all means make them our triends by convincing them that we are *their* friends? Surely no right thinking man will attempt to answer these question in the nega-

tive. "How, then, shall this be done? This is the most perplexing question yet presented, and one which it requires some nerve in the present state of public opinion to answer. But we are appy to know that public sentiment is rapidly undergoing a change. Thoughtful men are beginning to see the impossibility of keeping mong us and governing a population of tour millions of human beings without making them our friends-without making them the friends of the Government-which cannot be done with-out giving them an interest in the control of it. This can only be done safely by investing such of them as may be capable of exercising it intelligently with the right of suffrage.

"Let us confer the right of suffrage, properly guarded-that is, with proper qualifications-upon the African race in our midst, or offer to do so, and it will go turther to effect a change of opinion in our favor at the North, which the representatives of the Northern people in Congress could not resist, than anything else we could do. President Johnson clearly saw this; hence, as the true friend of the Southern people, he wrote his letter to Judge Sharkey, urging the Mississippi Convention to grant them impartial suffrage. Subsequent events have demonstrated the wisdom of such a course, and it is much to be feared that the Southern people will yet have reason to regret that they did not follow his advice

"In presenting these views, we have not been influenced solely by the emergency of the times, as the reader must have perceived. We have not been governed solely by considerations of policy. We are prepared to defend our propositions upon principle. We have for some time entertained these views, as is well known to our irlends. We were among the first in the State to advocate the right of the ireedmen to testify the courts, and however oboxious proposition was when first made, has reconciled every one to it. the he use And so it will be with this measure if it should ever be adopted, as it *certainly will*. It embodies all the ad litional privileges which we can sately grant to the free lmen, and all that they have any right to demand. It is just within itself, and cannot be long resisted; it is a foregone conclusion. We would warn our statesmen and positicians that they cannot "kick assist the pricks;" they will have to yield to this innovation scener or later, and why not make a virtue of necessity, and concede it gracefully? The states-man who attempts to stand still at a time like the present will be unable to render any service to the state-will be swept away by the ourrent of events."

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY PARTLY SUCCESSFUL. The Bouded Warehouse No. 163 Washmington Street Broken Into, and \$2000 Worth of Merchandise Abstracted-The

Burglars Escape. A most daring attempt at robbery, in which a thieves were partially successful, occurred to thiover worn nervally snoops early last Saturday morning. While one of the officers of the Twenty-seventh predict was patrolling his post, he accidentally discovered a number of pieces of black silk, said to be valued at \$7500, stowed behind the door leading into the tenement-house No. 158 Greenwich street. Acting upon the supposition that things were not all right, he called for and obtained the assistance of two other officers, and then instituted an investigation, when they discovered that an entrance had been effected into the United States bonded warehouse No. 163 Wash-ington street, situated immediately in the rear of the tenement-house in which the goods were iscovered. This warehouse is owned and occupied by Messrs. M. F. Smith & Co., and contains a large amount of valuable property, consisting of silks, velvets, saturs, cloths, and other merchandise. The operations of the burglars, the man-ner of entrance, the locality chosen to effect the entrance, and the time for carrying their netarious designs to a consummation, exhibit a great deal of skill and calculation. The engreat deal of skill and calculation. trance was made on the first floor, and from appearances it would seem that the goods here tored were examined, and left in search of more valuable booty. On the fourth floor they found something wothy of their attention in the shape of a number of cases of black sitk marked A. T. Stewart & Co. These were broken open and the contents abstracted. The silk, to the value of over \$11,000, was taken from the warehouse, but owing to some unaccountable circumstance the thieves were disturbed in their work, and succeeded in carrying away only \$3500, leaving the remainder as discovered by the officer. Every-thing, both in the construction of the building and the locality, tavored the burgiars in their work. As yet no clue has been obtained that may lead to their discovery.-N. Y. Herald,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MRETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Pennagivania Hospital, held in the Li-brar of the institution on the lish of First month (January) hell S. V. Merrick, Kaq. was called to the Chair, and B. H. Shoemaker appointed Secr-tary.

the Chair, and B. R. Phoenaker appointed tary. S. V. Merrick, Chairman, stated the object of the meeting; and M. J. Dawson, President of the Board of Molas, and William Webn, addressed the meeting, re-viewing the work of the Board and the uenclis arising from the free use of the means placed at their disposal William Weish offered the following preamble and resolutions viz 1-

William Welsh offered the following preamble and resolutions viz ;-Whereas The contributors to the Peinsstivania Has-pital, at their last annual meeting expressed their estrest desire that the Board of Managers should head their allow the user uncess of this coartiable institu-tion to decrease nor use the vested fund for current expenses and sails present expenditure is at beyond the regular header of the Hospital; therefore Resolved, That a figurous effort be made to produce anbaerptions to the ext at of \$25,000 a year, parable vested fund of the Hospital. An amendment was offered, and, with the resolution, adopted, to add birty additional mames to those siready appointed to collect contributions. The committee appointed to so leis contributions are as follows:--

reefs.

Samuel V. Merrick, No. 30 North Merrick street. Or either of the Managers of Physicians and Sur-geons, as follows, viz.-M. L. Dawson, President. N. E. corner Seventh and

geons, as for ows, vizM. L. Dawson, President, N. E. corner Seventh and Wainut streets.
Wintar Morris, Secretary, No. 300 S. Third street.
Witiam Biddle, No. 15 S. Seventh street.
John Parnum, Ro. 234 thesnut s rost.
John M. Whitail, No 416 Bace street.
A. J. Derbyshire, No. 109 N. Water street.
A. J. Derbyshire, No. 109 N. Water street.
S. Moiris Wain No. 128 S. Denaware avenue.
Caleb Cope, No. 305 N. antit street.
John F. Borio, No. 15 S. Seventh street.
John S. Moiris Wain No. 128 S. Denaware avenue.
Caleb Cope, No. 305 waintt street.
John T. Lewis Treasurer, No. 211 S. Front street.
John T. Lewis Treasurer, No. 129 S. Print street.
John F. Meigs, M. D. No. 1005 Spruce street.
John F. Meigs, M. D. No. 1005 Spruce street.
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John F. Meigs, M. D. No. 1005 Spruce street.
Millam Hunt A. D. No. 1005 Spruce street.
John Schwenn, M. D., No. No. No. 1421 Chesnut street.

et Hayes Agnew M. D., No IGN. Eleventh street. homn- S. Kirkbride, M. D., Pernsylvania ilospital for the Insane under resolution of m

	Additional members under	
	Henry C. Lea.	Ellwood Shannon,
	Clarence H. Clark,	Charles Ellis,
	Henry C. G bson.	B. If. Shoemaker,
	Richard Marshall.	Andre w Wheelur.
0	Jeseph C. Turnpenuy,	Thomas Sparks.
	a coopin C. Turnpenny,	
н.	S. S. White,	William cellers,
	Dr. Henr. Hart.	J. B Lippincott,
	Thomas II Powers.	George W. Fales.
	Benjamin Marshall,	Josnus Lippincott.
	A. D. Jessup,	Francis L. Bodine.
	Dr. James Futchinson,	Georg W. Childs.
	George Whitney,	Charles J. Peterson,
	Francis R. Cope,	
		W. P. Wlistach,
	William Weightman,	Charles Wheeler,
r.	E, W, sintler	William Struthers.
Ŀ	S. V	MERRICK Chairma
£ .	B. H SHORMARER. Secretar	ty,
Ľ		

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE IN-SANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, 195

11

9-55 SANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadeiphin. Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:-Samuel Bette, No. 149 N. Fenth street. Charles El.is, N. E. corner Seventh and Market attest.

William Bettle, No. 425 N. Sixth street Horsto C. Wood, No. 117 Chasnut street John C. Wood, No. 117 Chasnut street John C. Wood, No. 117 Chasnut street John C. Alen, No. 325 S. Fifth street John M. Whital - 0 410 Race street. Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street. Richard Richardson, No. 512 Arch street. Nistar Mortis No. 200 S. Third street. Samuel Mor Is, near Olaey. Elliston P., Morris Germaniown, and No. 805 Mar-ket stree .

of stree. Nathan Hilles. Frankfor 1. David Scull No. 815 Arch street. Willsin Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine

streets. William B. Cooper, near Camden. New Jersey. Semuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market

Howard Yarnail. No 922 Mount Vernon steed, Howard Yarnail. No 922 Mount Vernon steed, Francis E. Coke, G. rmsntown, and No. 1 Walnut 1 10 Jun treet.

WALNUT Street

WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, No. 407 WALNUT Street The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE UKR CONF. out of the net carn-ings, in Sern, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven for cent Morigare Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars on and after MAY 1, 1897, on presentation at the Office of the Company, The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Atock-noiders of their legal representatives, on and after the store their legal representatives, on and after the so cocce this P. M., and remain cover until the filst instant. 115 im WILLIAM WISTER, 115 im The same



Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Biephan Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Weish, Fred A. Hovt This Soap requires only to be used to prove its supe-Use it as you would any common soap. Notha Hilles. Ben. Rowiang, Jr. Wm. 11 Bhawn PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIERA

SPECIAL NOVICES,

Q. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING,-JOY. COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH." and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S.

SINTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia;

RIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 540 WASHINGS, New YOR. 730 54p WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE -- The graduates and former students of Washington or Jefferson College, Pennsylvania wito may be in this city or vicinity, are invited to a ramion for multual acquaintance, and to meet the President of the institution, at the Lecture Room of WEAT ARCH STR.FT CHURCH, corner of ARCH and EIGH FEENTH Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 32d inst. at 7% o'clock P. M. 121 2t

o'clock P. M. 1212t "OUR NEW HOUSE: OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."-Lecture by Rev. T DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, TUES-DAY EVENING, January 28 at 8 o'clock Proceeds for a benevolent object Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bowar's. Sixth and Green streets; Rennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Chesnut streets; Bowar's. Sixth and Green streets; Rennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar; Mistlack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door. 119 6t

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.-On FRIDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, Janu arv 18, 21, and 22 at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Assembly Buildings. Admission, 81. 117 tham 34"

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY Office No. 314 MARKET St PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 14, 1857. At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day. a Dividend of ONE PFE CENT. (five cents per share) was dec ared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 22d instant.

instant. 1 15 6t	DOOKS CLOSE OF	THOMAS	B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be heid at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 565 'HESN UT Street, on TUESDAY, January 22. 1857. at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM BARLOW, Secretary Philadelphia. January 18, 1867. 1 IT them?t*

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, FIRST ADART 18, 186 At an election held on the 14th Instant the following manned persons were elected DIRECTORS of this

Caleb Clothier. William P. Reeder, Carley Crother in Ma'sone, Thomas Mather. T. Ellwood Chapman, Simeon Matlack Aaron W. Gaskill, And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re elected, y z := CAL*B CLOTHIER Presi en ; BENJ, MALONE, Vice President; THOS, MATHER, Treasurer; aud T, ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 119 st*

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No 232 WAL-NUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Divident of SIX PER CENT., excinsive of taxes pay-able on demand. CHARLES PLATT, able on demand. 114 pw Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE, -OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON BAIL-ROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.

The Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant. The transfer books will be closed until February 1, roximo. J. PARKEB NOBRIS,

1 19 10t Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE .- THE JOINT Board of Directors of the De aware and Baritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Bailroad and Erans Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Trans-portation Companies have this day declared a semil-an-nual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONA-THIRD PER CENT. on the accepts of the first instalment, paid September 1. 1866, tree of Government tax, payable at the Office of the companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867. The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until vebruary 1, from this date. Janu-ary 18. HICH * RD STOCK FON, Treasurer. Trinceton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 119 12t

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCI- ATIONThe terms of admission are as fol numeric terms of admission are as fol numeric terms of admission are as fol applications for admission to membership may be nade to any manager. or to WILLIAM A. ROLIN. Secretary, 12 12 wim 22t No. 739 MAEKET Street.	the second second
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Barmiess reliable instantaneous. The only pertect bye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true o nature black or brown. EX UINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO. Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, Sold by all bruggists. Factor: No. SI BARCLAY St., N. Y 335	10.0
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes. STAINWAY & SONS' direct special attention o their newly invented 'Upright' Fianos, with heir 'Pat.nt Research' and double Iron rame, patented June 5, 1866. This lovention onsists in aroviolag the institution of the soundboard, with and to the iron trame in front of the soundboard, with and from trame in the rear of it both Grames balance	-

to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an fron brace frame in the rear of it both frames being cas in *set* piece, thereby imparting a solidity of on struction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Plance, have elicited the unqualified ad miration of the musical protession and all who have beard them.

miration of the musical proteston and an who bave beard them. BLA-IUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beau-tiral instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Arraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full from Framo. For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS. 12 27 1m4p² J No 1006 CHESNUT Street.

(ENGINE SIZED), 400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream, 1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 49 ounds per ream. 1200 reams measuring 25x36 Inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream. 100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream. 400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream. Proposals will be received for the whole quantity

or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Chasses 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quanties or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders all be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

furnished. Each c ass will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or builders, if his or their ; roposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furobligation, with good and sufficient surcties, to fur-nish the articles proposed for; and eich proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish. All the paper in the several class as must be de-hvered at the Government Printing Office. In the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count weight, and mea-

subject to the inspection, count, weight, and mea-surement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory. The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

contract

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at 1 is office, and no proposal will be considered which does not contorm exactly therewith.

Probosals will be endorsed on the envelope "Pro-posals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Com-mittee on Parlic Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Com-ndities on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laffin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Ear. Superfusion and of the Parlie Parlie Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Wash-Ington, D. C

ection of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C WENDELL, Superintendent of Public Printing. 1 21 20t

THLER & HOPKINS.

FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE, No. 48 South SECOND Street.

ABOVE CHESNUT.

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS.

AS HERETOFORE. [1 12 smwim

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,-Central Depot. No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot. No 160 8 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on

Hevenue Stamps of every description constantly on haud in any amount. Orders by Mali or Express prometty attended to. United States Notes, Drats on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment. Particular attention paid to small orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully even.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m

F'ARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL

At an election held on the 9th of Januar, 1867, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Benk:--EDWIN M. LEWIS, S. A. MEECEH. JOHN ASHHURST, ANTHONY J. ANTELO, BENJAMIN A FARNHAM. JAMES R. CAMPBELL, FRANCIS TETE, LINDLEY SMYTH, RICHARD C, DALE, PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON, JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT, J. EDWARD SARVIM. GEORGE W, FARE JR. And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. Mercer, Est, having declined a re-election on account of 11 hearth EDWIN M LEWIS, Esq. was unani-mously elected President, and, at the same time. JOHN ASHURST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-Pre-sident. W. RUSHTON JR.

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

1 11 10:5 THE LADIES. TO

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS. TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.

8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

WARBURTON & SON'S.

No. 1004 CHESNUT ST. 110 lm4p

COTTON GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Prices have Touched the Lowest Point.

Best makes of bleached Shirting Muslins. Best makes of bleached Pilow Case Muslins. Best makes of bleached Shoeting Muslins. Best makes of unbleached Muslins.

LINEN GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Brown Table Linens at 50, 62, 75c. to 81-25. Loom Table Linens at 80, 8756. SI to 81-30. Bieached Tab e Linens at 81, 81-12 81 25 to 82. Linen Doyites at 81, 123, 81-30, 81-75 per dozen. Linen Napkins at 82 30, 82-75, 83 to 89 per dozen. 600 all inen frimed Towels at 25c. I vard long all linen frimged Towels at 31c. 46 inches long all linen frimged Towels at 40c. Extra heavy Huck Towels at 50, 62, 76c Fine Damask Towels, red borders, at 62c. to \$1.

FLANNELS, VERY LOW.

All-wool white Flannels at 31, 33, 37c. M all-wool white Flannels at 31, 33, 37c. 4-4 all-wool white Flannels at 40, 45, 59c. Bed and erey twilled Flannels at 31 to 75c. N white N-aker Flannels 37% to 50c. 4-4 white Shaker Flannels 37% to 50c. 4-4 white Shaker Flannels at 67%, 75, 87c. Closing out our entire assortment of Winter Drass cods at greatly reduced prices before taking account i stock.

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