XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States was taken up.
Mr. Johnson took the floor, saying: In
the remarks he was about to make he would address himself first to the consideration of the resolution, in order to ascertain its exact meaning, and secondly to the supposed necessity which causes such an amendment, and thirdly to its effect upon the condition of the country. In this, as in every other case upon which human judgment is to be exercised, it is very important that we should distinctly understand what the measure under consideration is. The second section of the first article of the Constitution regulates the mode in which representation and taxation are to be ascertained, and makes both depend upon the same fact. Representation is to be apportioned according to numbers, and direct taxation is to be apportioned in the same way. As the resolution was first reported from the committee, it stood in that way. Upon the recommitment, the provision which it originally contained in relation to direct taxation was omitted, and it stands now as a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to effect alone the second section of the first article of the Constitution as it relates the mode in which the number

of representatives is to be ascertained. Senate will remember that represen tation was based upon numbers, with two exceptions. The first exception was In-dians not taxed. The other was that a pordians not taxed. The other was that a portion of the people in the Southern States which was held in slavery was not to to be taken into the account to its entire extent but only to the extent of three-fifths of the whole, so that as the Constitution now stands, and slavery no longer exist, the Southern States would be entitled to representation for the whole number of people there. The effect of the proposed people there. The effect of the propose amendment, with the exception of viso, is to make no change in the corresponding requirements of the Constitution except that it emits the provision that three-fifths only of a certain class shall be counted. The reason for that omission is, of course, apparent. There are no persons now in existence in any of the States of the Union who are not to be considered as men, but as property. The provision in relation to the estimation of three-fifths, instead of the whole number, was made because there did at that time exist in the States a class of persons who held the double capacity of men and property, or to speak more cor-rectly, who were persons and chattels.

There was great difficulty in the Convention in providing for the manner in which as far as that class of persons was concerned representation was to be ascertained, and equal difficulty in ascertaining, as far as they were concerned, how a provision as to taxation was to be made in those days; but there were no such objections as seem now to be insuperable to the minds of some Senators on the subject of compromising. They came to the conclusion that the good of the country demanded that there should be a compromise, and they proposed as a com-promise the provision which now stands, and that is, that for the purpose of representation persons held in slavery or involuntary servitude shall be esteemed three fifths men and two-fifths property, and they established the same rule in relation to taxation.

They very wisely concluded that, as i was all important that some general rule should be adopted, this was the best rule, because promising more than any other rule to arrive at a just result of ascertaining the number of Representatives and the quota of taxation. Now as far as re-lates to the quota of taxation, or as far as relates to the quota of representation, the state of things is clearly changed. There are no persons now, so to speak, who are three-fifths men and two-fifths property. We all stand upon the same platform as we came from nature's God. We stand towe came from nature's God.

gether upon an equality as far as relates to human rights, and it was entirely unneapportioning taxation except for some other cause which did not enter into the esti-mation of the wise and great ones by whom the government was made and the Constithe government was made and the Constitution adopted. In recommending this particular provision, this amendment says to the States you are entitled to a number of Representatives in proportion to your numbers, which is all right. Our fathers designed that when they made the government, and under it the country has grown prosperous; but if, says the amendment, further in the exercise of your rights you think proper to exclude from the priviment, further in the exercise of your rights you think proper to exclude from the privi-lege of suffrage any portion of the numbers of that population on account of race or color, that person is to be deducted from the amount of numbers which is to regulate the amount of numbers which is to regulate the number of your Representatives, and your power in the government is decreased in a corresponding degree. And it does more than that: It not only says that if there be by State legislation a distinction on account of color in the exercise of the elective franchise, not only shall the num-lar of such persons who may have excluded ber of such persons who may be so excluded from franchise be deducted from the num-ber of persons which is to ascertain the number of your Representatives, but every man, whether entitled to vote or not by the man, whether entitled to vote or not by the laws of the State, of whom it may be said he belongs to the race, and every man who comes under the denomination of color, within the limits of the State, is to be deducted from the enumeration. If, therefore, as is done in the State of New York, and in several other States of the Union, a distinction is made between the right to vote upon the part of a colored man and the right to vote upon the part of a white man in any way, by requiring for the one qualifications not required for the other, the whole of that population in the State of New York is to be deducted from the enumeration.
Under the constitution and laws of New

York no person of color can vote in that State who has not a freehold and the rewho has not a freehold and the required residence. The possession of a freehold is not required by the white voters of New York, and there is, therefore, in the State of New York at this time a distinction between the white and colored many the white said colored many than the whi between the white and colored race in the exercise of the elective franchise, and the resolution says that if there be any such distinction, then not only are the number of persons of that race who may be entitled to vote because they are freeholders to be deducted, but the entire number of the race, and Now York locates a particular to the race, and Now York locates are particular to the race, and Now York locates are particular to the race, and Now York locates are particular to the race, and Now York locates are particular to the race, and Now York locates are particular to the race, and the race are particular to the race and the race are particular to the race and the race are received to the race and the race are received to the race are received to the race and the race are received to the race and the race are received to the rac and New York loses, or may lose, a portion of its representatives.

Mr. Conness asked a question—Suppose

one of those States, North Carolina, for in-stance, if this amendment should be adopted, should enact that a property qualification should be required for the exercise of the franchise, not applicable to colored people alone, but all alike, and such an amount was established as would lead to the exclusion of a large number of the colored popu-lation from the polls, would not that State be entitled, notwithstanding that exclusion, to representation for the entire population, black and white, inasmuch as the exclusion was not because of race or color, but because of proper qualification applying universally. Mr. Johuson—Of course, I have said nothing to the contrary. None are to be excluded from the numbers except an entire class, as against whom some qualification i required for the elective franchise that is

required for the elective franchise that is not required of the white race. If the same qualification is required for both, there is no distinction. The honorable Senator's question is answered, I think, by the terms of the resolution. What I said was, that as the elective franchise is regulated in New York raplace it is changed either by abole. York, unless it is changed either by abolishing the freehold qualification or by requiring a like qualification from the white voters, the whole number of colored people

Mr. Conness desired Mr. Johnson to dis-

cuss the effect of the statute he had named

inder the amendment.

Mr. Johnson—I admit that in the case osed by the honorable Senator there would be no deduction. They would all be embraced. If a State admits colored men to vote, and requires a qualification which it does not exact from white men, then the entire colored population is to be deducted from the estimates. But, Mr. President, there is another question which the Senate will have to meet and the country will have to meet if this amendment is adopted. How many States in the Union admit colored men to the exercise of the elective franchise only six. And how many exclude them positively from the right of suffrage? Thirty. Supposing all the States to be in the Union; suppose, for the sake of argument, they are to be esteemed not out of the Union, how many of those that are claimed to be in, whose representatives are upon this floor, give the colored man the right of suffrage. Only six. And unless the States change only six. And unless the States change their policy—and I am by no means per suaded that they will; on the contrary, so far as I have an opinion on the subject, believe they will not—and that opinion is formed upon the occurrences of the time, i this amendment passes, there is hardly one of these States that would not lose a representative, provided they had this colored population amongst them.

Mr. Johnson then referred to the effect

which the amendment would have upon the several States. Senators representing States several States. Senators representing States that would not be affected by it might vote for it. He would illustrate. Massachusetts, according to the census of 1860, has a white pepulation, of 1,221,969, and a colored population of only 9,602; New York has a white population of 3,831,730, and a colored population of 490,052; Vermont has a white population of 319,389, and a colored population of 709; New Hampshire has a white population of 225,579, and a colored population of 205,579, and population of 325,579, and a colored population of 494. The game, so to speak, is a safe one for them. They will not be affected by it injuriously. They will lose no representatives, but, on the contrary, they gain—not in the number of representatives that they will have on the floor—but they will not be met by the corresponding representatives of the other States in number such as the Con stitution of 1789 designed these other States should have; but they will be met by repre-sentatives less by one there than those that our fathers thought should be the number of

representatives of the State.
The chairs in the other hall that are placed there for the purpose of accommodating the representatives of the Southern States, will e more or less vacated, and what for?. Is it from the danger of having them filled? Are not the North and the statesmen of the North equal to the South and the statesmen of the South, on all subject that may come up before the councils of the nation? What is there, looking at the history of the two sections in the past, which would lead us to believe that the North is inferior to the South in anything of intellectual improvement or statesmanship? Referring to the effect of the proposed amendment upon Maryland, Mr. Johnson said that State contained a population of 515,919 whites and 171,131 colored, and to refuse to let the blacks vote would be to deprive her of a representative. The people of the State would never agree to this amendment. They will insist to the point of revolution, upon the right to regulate the right of franchise within their limits.

Mr. Johnson then criticised the premises of Mr. Sumner's speech relating to the right of the General Government to interpose in regulating the elective franchises of a State. He read from Kent's Commentaries, showing that the prerogatives of the Constitution were specifically established, and in the above regard gave no authority for interference. No one had ever held before that the General Govornment was to step within the limits of the respective States, and dictate to the people therein how they were to elect their Legislatures, and if Congress had no right to interfere with the elective franchise, was it honest now to attempt to thrust such interference upon the States indirectly, as was provided in the terms of this amend-

At this point Mr. Sumner asked if Congress had the power to annul all State laws in regard to distinction of color, could if not also annul all statutory provisions for inequality of political rights.

Mr. Johnson thought that congressional legislation in either case was controlled.

legislation, in either case, was entirely un-constitutional. The speaker proceeded to ask why it was that the Senators on the other side were afraid to trust the people of their respective States. If thus apprehensive, upon what grounds did they assume to be confident that they had numbers sufficient to enable them to adopt this amendment? and why are they anxious for its passage? It is because they believe that it will have the desired effect in the South will have the desired effect in the South without affecting the system of State governments of the Northern States. This Union has always been dealt with as one. Why, then, was this Congress unwilling to leave this new provision to the people of the entire Union, instead of pushing its passage indirectly through the Legislature of a portion of the States? He then stated that the result would be repeated with a portion of the States? He then stated that the result would be repeated with greater emphasis in Maryland. Senators who now ardently advocated this measure would precipitately withdraw their support if they supposed that its operation would equally affect their own State; and if in the natural occurrence of events the black population, should be equally distributed over the natural occurrence of events the black population should be equally distributed over the country, no representative of a Northern constituency could then be found with intrepidity enough to countenance such a proposition. position. It was because the proposition did not affect them as it would the South that these gentlemen were so anxious for its adoption.

The country had come out of the late war so depressed that it needed the uttermost energies of the government to bring about a recovery. He would advocate that the blacks be left as they are, protected by the blacks be left as they are, protected by the Consitution in every privilege that pertains to the white man; let the black work for his living as did the white, giving him full right under the law to regulate his contracts, and thus show his capacity for exercising the right of suffrage. Congress now proposes to say to the South, unless you will let the black man vote, your representation shall be lessened, but in assessing her taxes, the full account of all the inhabitants would be the basis. be the basis.

The Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday next. House—The House spent more than an

hour in the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Donnelly introduced the memorial of the State of Minnesota for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river to the falls of St. Anthony.

Mr. Eliot moved that the House proceed

to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Le Blond inquired what business the

gentleman desired to get at.

Mr. Eliot replied the gentleman would know when the House agreed to his motion. Mr. Le Blond merely wanted to know whether a negro was in it or not.

whether a negro was in it or not.

The House agreed to the motion.

Mr. Smith (Ky.), said he understood there was present a distinguished general of the United States army, who represented the German element of the country, and who had shown his bravery and military ability on many a field—Major-General Osterhaus and he moved a recess of five minutes in —and he moved a recess of five minutes in order that the General might be presented to the House.

Mr. Eliot said he could not refuse to ac-Mr. Eliot said he could not refuse to acquiesce in the motion, and a recess of five minutes was declared, when the Speaker left the chair, and having been introduced to General Osterhaus by Mr. Smith, escorted the General to the stand, amid applause. The Speaker said—Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: When the people of this republic took up arms for its salvation, there were thousands and scores of thousands born in other lands, who had

and the confidence of the first that the second of the sec

emigrated to this country to live and die under its flag, impelled by the same patriot-ism as the native born citizens who rallied to the defence of the republic. On many a battle-field, conspicuous was the gentleman whom, by your order, I have the honor to introduce to you to-day, Major-General Osterhaus. [Applause.] Major General Osterhaus spoke substan-

tially as follows:

Gentlemen—You must excuse me from making a speech, as I cannot speak your language well, having come to this country language well, having come to this country when too old to learn. In my own iand your flag was the symbol of freedom, and having tried but failed to establish a German Union, I came to America guided by the same symbol of the stars and stripes, and I did all I could to defend it on the bat-

the field. [Applause.]
The Speaker then introduced the members individually to Gen. Osterhaus.
The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in reply to a resolu-tion heretofore adopted, stating that it would tion heretofore adopted, stating that it would be incompatible with the public interest to communicate the record or report of the Jndge Advocate General in relation to the charges pending against Jefferson Davis, Clement C. Clay, David Yates and Stephen A. Mallory, the evidence being merely exparte, and intended for the President alone. The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and took up the Senate's amendments to the bill' amendatory of the

amendments to the bill amendatory of the act to establish the Freedman's Bureau. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments. Mr. Schenck asked that the House take recess of five minutes, in order that Major General George Crook might be introduced to the House. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rogers suggested that the House invite all the army in.

The speaker then introduced Gen. Crook by saying that during a portion of the time that the country was engaged in a war for its salvation, the valley of the Shenandoah was the scene of many defeats of the na-tional army, but toward the close of the contest there was a general whose magnetic turned the valley of humiliation into one of victory, prominent among the generals with Major General Phil Sheridan was Major General George Crook, whom he now had the honor of presenting to the House, [Applause.]
General Crook responded by merely saying, "I thank you gentlemen." [Ap-

The Speaker then introduced the members separately to the general at a subsequent stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) said that at the beginning of the war there were in the wastern country some gentlemen who sided with the government in the most determined manner. and who were prompt to hurry to the de fence of the country. There was here present one of these men, from his own State, in whom he had the greatest confidence, and for whom he had the greatest admiration and who went into the war at its commence ment to uphold the banner of the republic

and fought throughout the contest. He

marched with distinction with Sherman's army to the sea. He desired Major-General Ward to be introduced to the House. The recess was declared, when the Speaker, in like manner as before, conducted General Ward to the stand, saving when the storm clouds of war burst over our land, the hearts of all loyal people were soon warmed towards these brave men who stood by the imperiled flag. As they had just heard from the gentleman from Kentucky, the gentleman at his side was one of tho men to whom the country does honor, as the House did to-day. He, therefore, had great pleasure in introducing him to the

House. [Applause.]
General Ward cordially thanked the House for the honor received at their hands saying when that unnatural and terrible re-bellion was brought on, he resolved in the inmost recess of his heart to sustain the republic, and he never during that contest laid down his arms, but kept the faith. He had now returned to civil life, and among the evidences of friendship extended to nim he should ever cherish in brance the kindness and friendship ex-pressed for him here to-day. [Applause.] The Speaker introduced the members to the General, after which the House pro ceeded to the consideration of the amend-ments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Navy

Appropriation bill. Appropriation bill.
The House disagreed with the committee and retained the item of \$105,000 for the purchase of Sandy's Island, adjoining the Portsmouth Navy Yard. All the items for the Boston Navy Yard are retained excepting \$25,000 for purchase of the right of drainage through the yard, now held by the city of Charlestown, \$167,881 for buildings for of fices, and \$135,000 for the purchase of Oak-

man & Eldridge's wharf.

The House agreed with the committee and struck out in the New York Navy-yard items \$298,600 for machine shop, main building; \$191,480 for machine shop, boiler wing; \$100,600 for quay wall extension at derick; \$100,000 for quay wall extension at sewer; \$81,500 for office building; \$100,000 for filling low places on new purchase; \$180,000 for machinery for new machine shop, boiler shop, pattern shop and smithy. The only items retained are \$381,922 for iron planting. items retained are \$981,922 for iron plating shop, \$47,600 for receiving stores; \$65,000 for dredging channels; \$20,500 for special repairs; \$116,000 for repairs of all kinds, and \$90,000 for the purchase of the Ruggles property. \$20,000 are appropriated for the preservation from destruction and decay of the buildings already commenced.

All the items for the Philadelphia navy-rard are retained except \$35,000 for Bulk-

yard are retained except \$35,000 for Bulk-

ley's patent dryer.
All the appropriations for the Washington navy-yard are retained.
The appropriations for the Norfolk and Per sacola navy-yards were nearly all stricken out—\$20,000 being voted for each place, for the protection of public property.

An additional section was added, making the appropriation as bounties for the destruction of enemy's vessels during the re-bellion applicable to all cases, and also a new section, that no part of the amount appropriated by this bill shall be paid in violation of the provisions of the act prescribing an oathof office. The bill was then

The House reserved the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. The time was occupied in discussing the details of various sections, but there was no final action on the bill. Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) introduced a bill extending the benefits of section 4 of the Army Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1865, so as to give all officers of volunteers below rank of brigadier general, who were musrank of brigadier general, who were mus-tered out of the service at their own request or otherwise honorably discharged, after the 19th of April, 1865, three months pay proper, the same as if they had been mus-tered out with their respective regiments, which was referred to the Committee on

Military Affairs.
The House then adjourned.

Our Political Prisoners.

The President yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution requesting him, if not incompatable with requesting him, if not incompatable with the public interests, to furnish any report or reports made by the Judge Advocate-General, or any other officer of the Government, as to the grounds, facts or accusations upon which Jeff. Davis, C. C. Clay, Jr., S. R. Mallory and David L. Yulee, or either of them are held in confinement.

upon which they are based was obtained without notice to the accused and while they were in custody in military prisons, and their publication might wrong the Government, or the accused, or both, and whilst I see that much wrong may flow from the publication, I cannot see that any good would come from it. In my opinion public and private justice alike demand that

they should not be made public.

The Secretary of War says to the President—"These reports were made for your own information, and contain abstracts of evidence and ex parte proofs in possessio of the Bureau of Military Justice. Pending any action in respect to the accused, the publication of the report is, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interests. The President concurs in these opinions.

Executions for Murder.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—John W.

Hughes was hanged here to-day, for the
murder of Lawson Parsons.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 9.—Grogan and Boyce were hanged to-day at Parkersburg. The rope broke in the first attempt, and both men again mounted the scaffold and were hanged separately.

& LANDER TO RETAIL DRY GOODS Fourth and Arch

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD MUSLIES.

GOOD FLANNELS, GOOD TABLE LINEN, GOOD TOWELINGS, GOOD BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.

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APPROVED STYLES OF

Lace and Linen Collars, UNDERSLEEVES, &c. Embroideries and White Goods, Handkerchiefs, Veils,

Neck-Ties, &c. 1024 OHESTNUT STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTH SHORK, JAMES & LEE Invite the attention or their friends and others to their large stock of season able goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced able goods, which they are seiling at greatly reduced prices.

Superior Black French Cloths.

Superior Colored French Cloths.

Overcoat Cloths, all qualities.

Black French Dotskins.

Black French Cassimeres.

Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.

Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.

Fancy Cassimeres, of every description.

Scotch and Shepherd's Plaid Cassimeres.

Cords, Beaverteens and Satinetts.

Plain and Neat Figured Silk Vestings.

Black Satins and Fancy Vestings.

With a large asvortment of Tailors' Trimmings
Boys' wear, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have
by the replenished their assortment of
STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
And are now fully prepared to apoply families with
GOOD MUSLINS. BY THE PIECE,
GOOD SHIRTING LINENS.
GOOD BEHIRTING LINENS.
GOOD BED TICKINGS.
GOOD WILLINENS.
GOOD FINE BLANNELS.
GOOD FINE BLANNELS.
GOOD DAMASK NAPKINS.
BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS.
PINK MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO

FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO' IRISH BIRD EYE AND SCOTCH TOWELINGS, NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, &c. SPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c.

SPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c.

OCENT BLACK ALPACAS.

1: 60 Wide Black Wool Delaines.
1: 50 for finest &g wide Black Cashmeres.
1: 12 for new Spring Shades Wide Wool Delaines.
New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c.
Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods,
Fine Towers; 40-cent Towels-a bargain,
1: and \$5 Napkins are much under value.
Richardson's Heavy thirting and fine Fronting
Linens. inens.
Table Damazks under rket price.
COOPER & CONABD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets

S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets,

LIWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, would
be nivite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of
SILES, and recommend them purchasing now, as we
have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced
price for them next month and the coming spring.

Colored Moire Antiques,
Black Moire Antiques,
Colored Corded Silks,
Colored Could de Soles,
Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros Graines,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines,
N.B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand.

N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand.

6-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk
inish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.

4-4 White Alpacas.
White High Poplins,
White Wool Ponlins,
Pearl Color Irish Poplins,
White Opera Cloths
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths,
EDWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second st.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day, formed a limited Partnership, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relating thereto, under the name or firm of HOMER. COLLADAY & CO., for the purpose of transacting the business of importing and selling Dry Goods, in the city of Philadelphia.

The general partners are BENJAMIN HOMER. THOMAS HOMER and FRANCIS 8. COLLADAY, all residing in the city of Philadelphia.

The special partner is THOMAS W. EVANS, siso residing in the city of Philadelphia.

The said special partner has contributed in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and the limited partnership formed and entered into as above stated, is to commence on the 1st day of February. 1889, and will terminate on the Sist day of January, 1889.

BENJAMIN HOMER,

THOMAS HOMER,

FRANCIS 8. COLLADAY,

General Partners.

THOMAS W. EVANS,

Special Partner.

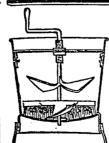
February 1st, 1886.

[February 1st, 1886.]

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co partnership for the transaction of the wholesal WINE AND LIQUOR BUSINESS, at No. 821 MAB KET street, Philadelphia, under the style of HERT? LER & GUION.

HARRY HERTZLER, GEORGE A. GUION,

GEURGE A. GUION,
Successors to
JOHN HERTZLER, who
retires this-day, from the business, and requests all
persons having claims against him to present the
same for settlement.
All indebted to him will please make payment to
either him or to HERTZLER & GUION, 821 Market
street, who are duly authorized to settle the business.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1886.



TIN SIFTER STRAINER. For Sifting Flour, Meal Buckwheat, Sauce and all other articles requiring a selve.

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State and County RIGHTS FOR SALE.

It is one of the most nashl inventions for domestic use ever offered to the public. The flour is sifted in one-quarter the time (and much better than by any other process) by putting the flour in the top of the Sitter, then, by turning the crank, the flour passes through the sleve with great rapidity. Clean, very fine and light. This Sitter has no India rubber rollers to grind up the dirt, such as bugs, werms, flee &c., but sitts all articles and leaves the dirt remaining in the sleve; the Sifter is made of tin, is very neat and easy to keep clean. It is the only Sifter now in use that gives SATISFACTION. Every Sifter is warranted. Be sure and ask for Spencer's Patent Tin Sifter.

**A Wholesale trade supplied on reasonable terms, Samples sent to any address on receipt of \$1.09.

Factory, 346 North SECOND Street.

**RECOND STREET.

GROCERIES. JAPANESE TEA.

EXTRA FIN DU JAPON, The finest ever Imported; put up originally for the rench Market. FOR SALE BY

JAMER R. WEBB.

WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets. GREEN PEAS.

Green Corn. Fresh Peaches. Fresh Tomatoes, Plums. &c.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS. DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES.

Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

200 BARRELS Fine, Medium and Low grade Syrup.
200 half chests Oolong, Young Hyson and Imperial Tea.
200 bags Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee,
500 barrels A. B. C. and Yellow Bugars.
100 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico do.
Also, a general assortment of Groceries for sale by
W. J. M CAHAN & CO., 115 South WATER atrest
below Chestnut.
163-1m8

JERSEY LARD.—Receiving daily pure Jersey Lard, in barrels, halves and kegs.

For sale in lots to suit by

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.,

114 South Wharves.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.—200 bbls. genuine Labrador Herrings, in store,
For sale by

fe9-6t*

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.,
II4 South Wharves.

MESS MACKERKL.—100 kitts Mess Mackerel,
Newburyport brand, for sale by
C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.,
II4 South Wharves.

NEW FRUITS.—Princess Paper-shell and Lisbon
Almonds; splendid London Layer Raisins, is
whole, haif and quarter boxes, chelce Eleme figs, is
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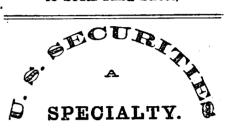
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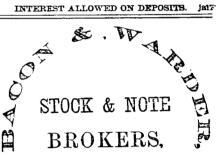
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