Veto Message of the President on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

To the Senate of the United States: I have examined with care the act which has been passed by the two Houses of Congress to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes." Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure.

The act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extreme enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their prosperity and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor; but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen.

It would, by its very nature, apply with the most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound; and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged power over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has been interrupted by the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life; the country is to be divided into sub-districts, districts and and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen or refugees are to be found.

The subject over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the Uflited States includes protection to all employes, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill, in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local laws, custom or prejudice. In those eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights or immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law.

This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercises of power over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by this bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents are such rules and regulations as the President through the War Department shall prescribe.

No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be, not what the law declares, but such as a court martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error, to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States rests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and the classes of actions and offences that are made subject to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form part of the permanent legislation of the country.

I cannot conceive a system of military jurisdiction of this kind, with the words of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, excepting cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the military when in service in time of war or public danger," and that "in all criminal proceedings, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and, for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from almost countless numbers of agents established in every parish or county, in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal Courts.

The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal in a State was warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people, and to the world, that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offences that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The community has returned or is returning to a state of peace and industry. The rebellion is at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who are passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom; but this bill proposes to make the Freedman's Bureau established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with powers greatly enlarged.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedman's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it had at any time had an existence. I am not, therefore, able to discern, in the condition of the country, anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities, will now in a time of peace, and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection, for their benefit, of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for those who have fallen in defence of the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the State, of communities, of private associations, and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of houses for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why as a permanent establishment it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another.

Pending the war many refugees and freedmen received support from the government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that on becoming free they would be a self-sustaining population, and any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prosperity.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks to be appointed by the President will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000, and it may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require doudle that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams.

If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition, or even resistance, might be provoked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary.

Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging; but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence, it is necessary that we practise not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, severe retrenchment.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It does not appear that a part of the land to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the government.

There is still further objection to the bill on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief: it will tend to steep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, and especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, and from capitalists in his vicinage or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode; and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where that labor is mere esteemed and better rewarded.

In truth, however, such State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer, neither is sufficient consideration given to the avidity of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves.

It is no more than justice to them to believe that as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and actions.

In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four million of emancipated slaves to agents, observers or taskmasters, who, appointed, at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to the bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled; it also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion.

Now the case is changed, and some, at least, of the States are attending Congress by loyal representation, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representation in Congress, to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist, by their local knowledge, in perfecting measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objections urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard.

The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge and act for itself of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution at present.

All the people of eleven States are excluded; those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination they had placed themselves in relation with the general government; had established a State government of their own, and as they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own act, had amended their constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State.

I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional rights in the United States. The President of the United States stands toward the country in a somewhat different attribute from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress, and it would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress.

There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law: but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation, and would in nowise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members; but I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace, and in the interest of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress—if, in a permanent statute, they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country—they may think that they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had "been fully restored in all their constitutional relations in the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my judgment most of those States, so far at least dependent on their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union.

Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that with the Federal Courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, or to overcome obstructions to the laws, in accordance with the Constitution.

I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless, upon deliberate consideration by the people, it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.
New Chestnut Street Theatre.
New Chestnut Street Theatre.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.
Washington's Birth Day. Washington's Birth Day.
Washington's Birth Day. Washington's Birth Day.
Washington's Birth Day. Washington's Birth Day.
THE GLORIOUS BIRTH DAY
OF THE
IMMORTAL WASHINGTON
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
WILL BE DULY CELEBRATED
By this Theatre, by
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 22d,
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 22d,
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 22d,
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 22d,
When will be presented
THE GORGEOUS
SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND
Entitled
THE ICE WITCH.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
THE FIRST DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, 30 CENTS.
Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1.15. Curtain rises at 2.30. fe19-2t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—Public Rehearsals every Saturday afternoon at the Musical Fund Hall, at half-past three o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, agent, 1231 Monterey street, between Race and Vine. oc14tf

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE
CHOICE SEATS
To all places of amusement may be had up to 8½ o'clock any evening. mh29-tf

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSION TICKETS can be had at
THE PROGRAMME OFFICE,
431 CHESTNUT street, opposite the Post Office, for the ARCH, CHESTNUT, WALNUT and ACADEMY OF MUSIC, up to 6 o'clock every evening. se19tf

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.
The Grand Oratorio of
ELIJAH
Will be repeated at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On Friday Evening, Feb. 23, 1866.
In consequence of the pre-engagement of Mr. RUDOLPHSEN, the popular Basso of St. Augustine's Church, Mr. JEAN LOUIS, has been engaged. Mr SIMPSON, Miss McCAFFREY and Miss ALEXANDER will sing the other parts, same as at Musical Fund Hall.
The GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will be enlarged to over thirty instruments, all under the direction of CARL SENTZ.
The Box Sheet is now open at C. W. R. TRUMPLER'S and at the ACADEMY. fe19-5t
Secured seats in the Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony.....ONE DOLLAR
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre for colored persons.....50 cents
The Oratorio will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....Director
A BRIEF SEASON OF
GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
LIMITED TO TEN NIGHTS,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Feb. 26th, 1866.
The Company at present embraces:
Mlle. ELVIRA NADDI, Madame JOHANNA ROTTER, Madame BERTHA JOHANSEN, Mlle. SOPHIE DZIUBA, Mlle. MARI PICONAZZI, Madame FHEREKA HAUPTMAN, FRANZ HIMMER, JOHANN ARMAND, THEODORE HABELMAN, ANSON VEIRECK, JOSEPH HERMANS, JOSEPH WEINLICH, HEINRICH STEINECKE, OTTO LEHMAN.
The repertory selected presents:
WILLIAM TELL, Rossini; MIREILLE, Gounod; FRA DIAVOLO, Auber; HUGENOTS, Meyerbeer; FAUST, Gounod; ROBERT, Meyerbeer.
MARTHA and "ROBIN ADAIR" act LA DAME BLANCHE, same night.
DON GIOVANNI and MAGIC FLUTE, Mozart.
The Operas are mounted and costumed with the MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
JEWELS, TROPHIES, and
PARAPHERNALIA of the
CELEBRATED ESMERALDA WARDROBE.
☞ The following significant brief quotations sum most conclusively the claims of the coming season:
The Washington *Chronicle:* "And so closes what we may justly chronicle as the most brilliant and satisfactory season which has yet taken place in Washington."
The Baltimore *Sunday Telegram:* "With the performance of last night closed the season, and the director may well take pride in the result. Certainly a season in many respects the most pleasing and satisfactory which we have enjoyed for years. Its only defect was its brevity."
The Philadelphia *Mercury:* "We heard the Company but just now in Baltimore, and they are certainly singing *much better* than at any former season of German Opera."
☞ The Director has the gratification to announce that the
SEASON SALE commenced THIS MORNING in a most auspicious and flattering manner. By far the greatest number of season Seats have been secured which have ever yet been sold in a single day.
SCALE OF PRICES:
SECURED SEAT FOR TEN NIGHTS, TEN DOLLARS.
SECURED SEAT FOR FIVE NIGHTS, alternating with either First or Second Opera, NINE DOLLARS.
It will be observed that the prices selected are THE LOWEST AT WHICH THE GRAND OPERA HAS BEEN PRESENTED at any time since the altered condition of the currency.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHESTNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
LEONARD GROVER and WM. E. SINN,
Lessees and Managers.
SECOND NIGHT OF
THE GORGEOUS FAIRY LEGEND,
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
OR,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
Produced after
FOUR MONTHS' PREPARATION
AT AN EXPENSE OF $8,000.
With entirely New Scenery, Elegant Costumes, Beautiful Groupings, New Appointments, Delightful Music, Characteristic Effects, singing, Dancing, &c., and every other adjunct that can add to the effect of this brilliant spectacle.
Miss Josie Orton, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Lennox, Mr. R. Young Mr. G. Lewis, Mr. F. Foster Mrs. E. F. Keach, Miss C. Cappelle, Miss L. Cooper, Little Katie Baker and others will appear.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 21,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
THE OCTOROON.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 22.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
In honor of
WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.
First Day Performance of
THE ICE WITCH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 24th,
NINETY-THIRD GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
Second Day Performance of
THE ICE WITCH.
Admission to Matinees, 25 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents. Doors open at 1.15. Curtain rises at 2.15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.
Doors open at 6.45. Curtain rises at 7.45.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIFTH WEEK
of the unprecedentedly triumphant engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
CLARKE IN COMEDY AND DRAMA.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 20,
CLARKE as MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
In the great comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
AND
NEWMAN NOGGS,
In the beautiful Drama, from Dickens, of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Will be preceded in a few days a new American Play in five acts, with New Scenery by Witham, called
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
ARRIVAL OF "SAM."
SECOND NIGHT OF THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR,
MR. CHANFRAU,
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. T. PARSLOE, and the Author, DE WALDEN.
TUESDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
DE WALDEN'S FIVE ACT COMEDY OF
"SAM."
SAM.....Mr. CHANFRAU
LAURA.....OLIVE LOGAN
JACK SAM'S TIGER.....C. T. PARSLOE
BILL CROCKETT.....DE WALDEN
Gen. Roslyn.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley.....Owen Marlowe
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets
FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK.
At the urgent request of many citizens, the
PEAK FAMILY
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
have consented to remain one week longer.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Two Grand Matinees,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Carcs of admission, 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half-price to reserved seats.
Tickets can be secured three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, and at the Hall.
Children admitted to the Matinee for 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Afternoon—Doors open at 2. Begin at 3. fe19-6t

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS,
WALNUT street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF W. F. WALLETT.
RE-APPEARANCE OF MASTER BARRY.
WONDERFUL SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS.
EVERY EVENING
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
BRILLIANT STUD OF HORSES, PONIES, MULES, &c.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THE SPHYNX. THE SPHYNX.
SIGNOR BLITZ
Will introduce every evening this week the marvelous illusion of THE SPHYNX, which has created an immense sensation in Europe and in this country.
Commence, evenings at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cts.; Children, 15 cts.; Reserved seats, 50c

DERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA will be repeated at CONCERT HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th. Season tickets for the remainder of the Season, admitting a gentleman and two ladies to each opera, $10. Single tickets, $1 50, to be had from 9 to 4 P. M., on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at Mr. PERELLI'S Rooms, 1228 Chestnut street. fe19-2t*

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESTNUT, above Tenth street,
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benj. West's great Picture o
CHRIST REJECTED,
Still on exhibition. fe14-tf

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Exhibition every Wednesday at 3½ P. M. Admission Ten Cents. Store, No. 11 South Eighth street. 1t*

The Union Paper Box Manufacturing Co,
N. W cor. Race and Second Sts.,
Invite the attention of Parties (requiring goods in their line) to the facilities they have of furnishing Boxes of every description, which for durability and neatness they defy competition.
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E. M. NEEDLES
Has Just opened,
1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c. to $1 50.
200 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTH STORE.—JAMES & LEE invite the attention of their friends and others to their large stock of seasonable goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.
Superior Black French Cloths,
Superior Colored French Cloths,
Overcoat Cloths, all qualities.
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Black French 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.
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With a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, Boys' wear, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have just replenished their assortment of
STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
And are now fully prepared to supply families with
GOOD MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE,
GOOD SHIRTING LINENS,
GOOD TABLE LINENS,
GOOD BED TICKINGS,
GOOD WHITE FLANNELS,
GOOD FINE BLANKETS,
GOOD DAMASK NAPKINS,
BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS,
PINK MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO.
IRISH BIRD-EYE AND SCOTCH TOWELINGS,
NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, &c.
SPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c.

50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS.
62, 75 and 87½ superior Alpacas.
$1 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines.
$1 50 for finest $2 wide Black Cashmeres.
$1 12½ for new Spring Shades Wide Wool Delaines.
New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c.
Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods,
Fine Towels: 40-cent Towels—a bargain,
$3 and $5 Napkins are much under value.
Richardson's Heavy Shirting and fine Fronting Linens.
Table Damasks under market price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets,

EDWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILKS, 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 Poult de Soies,
Black Corded silks,
Black Gros Grains,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines,
N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS AND CALICOES.
Good Unbleached Muslin, at 28 cents.
Excellent Unbleached Muslin, at 35.
Bleached Muslins, yard-wide, at 34.
Bleached Mrellin, very fine, at 37½.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, and all the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, at the lowest market prices, at JOHN H. STORES'S,
702 Arch street.

8-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.
4-4 White Alpacas.
White Irish Poplins,
White Wool Poplins,
Pearl Color Irish Poplins,
White Opera Cloths,
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second st.

LIQUORS.

RICHARD PENISTAN'S
Ale, Wine and Liquor Vaults,
439 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established for the Sale of Unadulterated Liquors Only.
Special Notice to Families!
Richard Penistan's
Celebrated, Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
Now so much recommended by the Medical Faculty for Invalids.
$1 25 PER DOZEN,
(These Bottles hold one Pint.)
The above being of the very best quality, it must be admitted the price is exceedingly LOW.
It is delivered to all parts of the city without extra charge.
Brandies, Wines, Gins, Whiskies, &c., &c.
Warranted pure, at the lowest possible rates, by the Bottle, Gallon, or Cask.
CHAMPAGNES of the best brands offered lower than by any other house.
On Draught and in Bottles,
PURE GRAPE JUICE.
This is an excellent article for Invalids. It is a sure cure for Dyspepsia.
HAVANA CIGARS.
OLIVE OIL, PICKLES, SAUCES.
BAY RUM, SARDINES, &c
London and Dublin Porter and Brown Stout—English and Scotch Ales. de12tf

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE,
J. F. DUNTON,
151 SOUTH FRONT ST., SOLE AGENT.

WINES.—The attention of the trade is solicited to the following very choice Wines, &c., for sale by JOSEPH F. DUNTON, No. 151 South Front street above Walnut:
MADEIRAS—Old Island, 8 years old.
SHERRIES—Campbell & Co., single, double and triple Grape, E. Cruze & Sons, Rudolph, Topaz, Ring Spanish, Crown and F. Vallette.
PORTS—Vallette, Vinho Velho Real, Danton and Rebello Valente & Co., Vintages 1834 to 1858.
CLARETS—Cruse Fils Freres and St. Estephe Chateau Lamisy.
VERMOUTH—G. Jourdan, Brive & Co.
MUSCAT—de Frontignan.
CHAMPAGNES—Ernest Irrony, "Golden Star," de Venoge, Her Majesty and Royal Cabinet and other favorite brands.
FINE WHISKY.—Choice lots of old Wheat, Rye and Bourbon Whisky, for sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, 5 North FRONT Street. 1y18

1235 CHESTNUT STEET.
CITY
Reading, Smoking and Chess Room.
EMINENT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN,
Open FREE from 8 in the morning till 12 at night.
No Charge for use of Chess and Checker Tables, etc.
T. G. KORONY & CO.,
DEALERS IN BEST IMPORTED CIGARS,
From TEN Cents upwards.
TOBACCOS.
LYNCHBURG, LONE JACK, SMOKING ROSE.
Large assortment of best Vienna, Meerschaum and Briar Wood PIPES, &c., &c.
English, Scotch, Irish, German and French Newspapers and Magazines on file, among which can be found:
London Daily Times, London Punch,
London Weekly Times, London Society,
London Illustrated, London Orchestra,
Bell's Life, London Fun,
Manchester Guardian, Northern Whig,
London Era, The Nation,
Journal de Debats, Once a Week,
Illustrated Paris Journal, Athenæum,
Gartenlaube, Temple Bar,
Kladderadatsch, Cornhill Magazine,
KolnIsche Zeitung, London Journal,
Atlantic Monthly, Harpers' Monthly,
Army and Navy Journal, Baltimore Sun.
☞ Latest Return of Stock List.
FRENCH COFFEE, TEA AND CHOCOLATE
At all hours.
fe1-th,s,tu,tf

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Sicily Oranges and Lemons, in prime order, for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

FINANCIAL

W. W. KURTZ. JOHN G. HOWARD.
KURTZ & HOWARD,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
NO. 23 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(ROOM NO. 5.)
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the Regular Board of Brokers.
ALSO, COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. [fe5-1m

5-20 7 3-10.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
40 South Third Street,

U. S. SECURITIES
A
SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 South Third st., Philadelphia. | 3 Nassau street, New York.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. ja17

BACON & WARDER,
STOCK & NOTE
BROKERS,
218 1-2 WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission. Trust Funds invested in City, State or Government Loans.
WM. H. BACON. [no30-3m] GEO. A. WARDER

P. S. PETERSON & CO.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
39 South Third Street.
Stocks, Bonds, &c, &c, Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers.
Liberal Premium paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Interest allowed on Deposits. fe9-tf

Gold and Compound Interest Notes Wanted by
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
THIRD AND CHESTNUT. fe8-12t

C. A. ROBINSON. L. DICKSON, JR.
ROBINSON & DICKSON.
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 319 Walnut Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, &c., &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers. fe10-1m

FANCY GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, &c., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHY,
922 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja20tf Below Tenth street.

HAIR RESTORATIVES.

EUREKA.
THE
INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE!
This is no Hair Dye.
REASONS WHY THE EUREKA SHOULD BE USED.
It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote the growth of the hair.
If the hair is dry, stiff and lifeless, it will give it a softness and lively youthful appearance.
If the hair is becoming thin, weak and falling off, it will restore its strength and beauty.
If the hair is gray, or becoming so, it will restore it to its original color without staining scalp or head.
It is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs.
It is no hair dye, but an infallible restorative, and will do all that is promised, when used by the directions.
SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 North Fifth, between Chestnut and Pine, St. Louis.
Agent for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., 232 North Second street, Philada. je18 th,s,tu,sm

LUMBER.

500,000 FEET SPRUCE JOIST.
5-4 Yellow Pine Flooring, Panel Plank,
And a general assortment of BUILDING LUMBER on hand and for sale by
WILLIAM