

THE PRESIDENT. Reception of Delegations—His Speeches.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—This morning a committee waited upon the President to present the resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Baltimore.

The President, having received the resolutions, responded in the following words:— "President Johnson's Reply:— Gentlemen, I cannot say any speech in reply, but in response to what has been said I will simply remark that my policy, to which you have alluded as the result of impatience, was not announced as the result of impatience, nor was it thrown out for any ad captivandum purposes.

"That policy, which I heartily regard as being the best for the country, will continue before the people without the slightest deviation, and without being swayed from on my part. I do not say this in a spirit of menace or threat to anybody, but I give assurance that there will be no abandonment of nor shrinking from that policy, because it is believed that the very existence and perpetuity of the Government depend upon the maintenance of the principles which have been enunciated.

"I am not insensible to the remarks which have been made accompanying the presentation of these resolutions, with one mind and one man who would not feel more or less inspired and impressed by what you have said, must be extremely dull and deaf, and I think I know how to appreciate it, and so feeling, I am impressed with the conviction that my duty must be performed without regard to the consequences of our course at this particular time seems peculiarly appropriate. Your countenance and professions of support under the present circumstances inspire me with confidence and strength, and I hope that the country will ultimately triumph, and those great principles will be sustained.

"It is not necessary for me to remark to you that I entered the contest at its very inception, and I have not deviated a single hair's breadth from the line of policy I then laid down. I stand now precisely on the same ground as I stood on the 15th and 16th of December, 1865. I know that it has been said, and no doubt by many designedly, that here is a President who has yielded to the pressure of the people, and who, on coming into power abandoned that party, that he has 'tyrannized' his Administration; and that he has joined the Copperheads, and things of that kind.

"Those things have no influence upon me. They fall wholly to drive me from the discharge of my duty, but if you and I, with others, have been deceived, and who, in resisting a separation and dissolution of the Union, and now have reached a point where resistance has ceased, if we can be instrumental in bringing about a better neck all the people to an honest and loyal and thorough support of the Government, it seems to me we are doing a great deal, and that we are accomplishing the work we undertook.

"It happens sometimes in the best of families, if it may be permitted to use the illustration, that there are differences as to what are understood and arranged, and when the feuds subside, the parties can approach each other, feeling more friendly towards each other than they had been estranged than they did before.

"Then, I do not think we are doing wrong, if, while maintaining principles, while trying to preserve the Government, we have succeeded in convincing of their errors, and bringing back to the fold of their fathers, those who strayed, I think this is a result of which all should be proud, and for which we should not be taunted. If I know myself, my only object is to preserve the Government. I want it to continue in loyal hands and unbroken.

"I hope that the time will soon come when the country will be thoroughly reconciled, but to secure all that is necessary for this purpose will require a strenuous and honest effort. I say to you it is not worth while to disguise it, that the very same spirit which animated the rebellion at one end of the line now exists at the other to some extent.

"Before the recent rebellion there were one set of gentlemen who were trying to dissolve and break up the Union, and I joined with those who were for the Union against those who were for the rebellion. But now, when rebellion is put down, if we find an attempt to change the form of Government, I am sure we must equally resist it. The attempt now is to consolidate, to concentrate absolute power here. It is destructive of the same spirit which attempted to break up the Government. I stand opposed to both.

"I stand with you for the Government, for the Constitution, for the supremacy of the law, and for obedience to the law and the Constitution. Let it be understood that so far as making candidates for the future I am concerned I have nothing to do with it, if I can be instrumental in accomplishing the great work we have undertaken, to bring about peace and harmony and reconciliation among all our people, and again place the Government upon its former basis, I shall feel that I have reached the summit of my ambition. I have no other object in view, if I know my own heart and my own feelings. Gentlemen, permit me to thank you most sincerely for the encouragement you have given me, and for the countenance you have shown by your presence here, and for this great struggle for the first principles of free government.

"The members of the committee were then personally introduced to the President. "The Iron and Steel Association. They did not meet to-day in convention. They were unable to get any hall. They met at Willard's and went from there to the House, where they had an interview with the Committee on Manufactures, and then to the Treasury Department, where they called on Secretary McCulloch and Gen. Spinner. From there they went to the White House, and called on the President. The Association was represented by delegates from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Illinois, Mississippi, Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee. Council members, Vermont, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and other States.

"The Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, accompanied the delegation. Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, presented the gentlemen to the President. Remarkable satisfaction was expressed to tender our respects. We are a combination of workmen. These workmen represent 50,000 employees with their families 750,000 people.

"They are trying to get Congress to raise the duties on our manufactures, and as far as possible, assist the general man-

ufacturing interest of the country. We believe that the Southern States in a few years will develop their resources. They are as rich in resources as the Northern States. They have large numbers of cotton and wool, whitties, to the number of two millions, who can be employed in manufacturing pursuits, and thereby advantage themselves and raise the manufacturing interest of their section. We assembled last night and passed resolutions in reference to the interests of the laboring classes whom we are desirous of improving.

"The President said in reply he was much obliged to them for this visit and thanked them for the compliment of calling upon him. He sympathized to the utmost extent in what they desired to perform in reference to increasing the happiness and promoting the interests of the working classes. His whole life had been devoted to the work of elevating the condition of the working classes; every action of his life had been in consonance with that principle.

"Whether in the means he had adopted he had been right, time would decide. He would say to them that, while they were perfectly sound, and it would give them equally interested—the thorough restoration of the Government. The full and complete reconciliation of the country ought to be a member of the Government, and that should be the first object. Such a reconciliation will produce the development of the manufacturing, commercial, the agricultural and other industrial interests of the country the more speedily.

"He spoke of the state of the currency, and the different views entertained of contraction and expansion, and said, the currency at these things, the first object is the restoration of the Government. You thereby enlarge the area for the currency to circulate in, which would have the effect of giving a contraction, while it would give all the practical benefit to be derived from contracting. It would give it a sounder basis to rest upon by bringing the product of the South, some \$300,000,000 worth of tobacco, cotton, &c., into our commerce.

"It would avert any possibility of a financial crash. It would make the currency perfectly sound, and it would develop all the industrial resources and promote the industrial interests of the country. The restoration of the Government is the great object, and that can be applied not only to the manufacturing but the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the nation.

"The President spoke of the internal revenue and said that a restoration of the Government in all its branches would have the effect to remove all the burdensome internal taxes of the country. Anything he could do to promote all the interests of the country he assured them he would perform.

"Mr. Ward then said, the great danger to the country is the importation from Europe, which cannot be checked except by the imposition of high duties. The President replied, by creating a greater demand for the currency in expanding the area of its circulation, thereby obviating the necessity of diminishing it, and that the danger of the present object, however, is to let us have a restored Government, a devoted Union.

"Mr. Ward here said, we are under the impression that we have a Government. The President—Let us have a whole Government, a restored Union, a thoroughly reconstructed and united country. The members of the committee were then severally introduced and the delegation withdrew.

"They called on Speaker Colfax this evening. Pennsylvania Legislature. [CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.] SENATE.—The following bills passed finally:— Authorizing an additional law Judge for the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. Fining violators of the act relative to the manufacture of fire works fifty dollars. Enabling the Commissioners of Montgomery county to call in for liquidation certain county bonds. Regulating the filling and collecting of municipal claims in Philadelphia. Supplement to the act incorporating the Provident Life and Trust Company. Incorporating the Philadelphia Botanic Garden Association. Incorporating the Amateurs' Drawing Association of Philadelphia. Incorporating the Norristown Skating Park Association. Authorizing increase of stock of the Western Insurance and Transportation Company. Enabling the Lick Run and Sugar Creek Oil Company. Incorporating the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The bill authorizing the purchase of a site in Pottstown on which to erect a lock-up. The act exempting the salaries of the State from taxation was objected of the calendar. The act to punish the false publication of marriages in Philadelphia was referred to the General Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a general bill. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to a large batch of mining bills, making the companies pay a bonus of one-fourth of one per cent. Mr. Royer read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Sumneytown and Gervaisville Mining Company. Also, one incorporating the Pottstown Market Company. Adjourned to 3 P. M.

"The name of Senator Helster Clymer, of Berks, was accidentally omitted in the vote upon the final passage of the bill, on Wednesday, allowing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to build branches. He voted against the bill. A resolution was passed, of no particular importance were passed, when the Senate adjourned. House of Representatives.—The following is a copy of the relative to certain petroleum establishments, which has received the sanction of Fire Marshal Blackburn: Be it enacted, etc., That those persons now engaged in the business of refining petroleum within the limits prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement, viz: Lemuel L. Evans, southwest corner of Front and Reed streets; C. F. A. Simon, corner York and Belgrade; Jacob S. Fry, corner Fourth and Hamilton streets; Logan & Lloyd, corner Twentieth and Washington streets, and Ackley & Co., Christian street wharf, shall not be subject to the provisions of said act until this is supplementary, until the expiration of one year from March 2, 1866.

"SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal of Philadelphia to carefully examine the location of the said refineries, and satisfy himself that they have, by means of the digging of cellars, trenches, wells or other excavations of sufficient depth, or the throwing up of embankments of sufficient height, or the erection of suitable iron tanks, protected their premises by such safeguards as will effectually prevent, in case of accident or fire, the escape and diffusion of the same into adjoining premises, into the public highways or creeks or rivers, which fact the Fire Marshal shall certify to the Mayor. A Resolution.—The following bills were introduced: One by Mr. Quigley, prohibiting Councils from borrowing any sum exceeding one-fifth of the annual taxes of Philadelphia for more than ninety days without the consent of the Legislature. One from Mr. Davis, incorporating the Athletic Base Ball Club of Philadelphia, and another incorporating the East Hickory Railway Company. Mr. Riddiman presented a bill extending the powers of the Board of Health in regard to

removing the nuisances in the rural parts of the city. Mr. Steiner presented a bill incorporating the Odd Fellows' Temple. Mr. Ward presented one increasing the par value of the Spruce and Pine Street Passenger Railway. Mr. Thomas one authorizing the Surgeon General to issue a patent for certain private property. Also, a supplement to the joint tenancy act. Also, an act incorporating the Pennsylvania Tea Company. Also, an act incorporating the Philadelphia Asylum. Also, an act relative to appeals in equity. Also, an act relative to goods in transit, and advances thereon. Mr. Markley presented a bill to prevent cattle from running at large in Montgomery county. Mr. Barr, one for a free railroad law for the State.

"Mr. Glass presented a bill allowing the Cleveland and Mahanoy Railroad to extend their line to Pittsburgh. Mr. Kurtz, a bill enabling the administrators of the Hon. Jos. S. Hall, late of Centre county, to sell real estate. Mr. Woodward introduced a free railroad law, which was laid on the table, but he was afterwards referred to the Railroad Committee. Mr. Headman presented a bill incorporating the Andalusia College. Mr. Scattergood presented a bill defining a boundary line between Philadelphia and Montgomery counties. Mr. Steiner, one incorporating the North American Express Company, which prohibits bone boiling establishments from being erected in the First and Twenty-sixth wards. Mr. Adams, one bill allowing the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company to borrow money. Also, one opening Lehigh avenue from Second street to Broad street. Mr. Scattergood presented a bill for the seventh ward out of part of the Twenty-fourth ward. Also, one requiring Councils to set aside the school tax to meet school expenses. Mr. Thomas presented a bill increasing the legal rate of interest to seven per cent. Mr. McAfee, one prohibiting physicians and surgeons from practicing unless they are graduates or properly examined or qualified before State Commissioners. Mr. Dennis, a bill recommending the appointment of competent volunteer officers to the regular army. Adjourned.

Education of the Poor Whites of Georgia. The Secretary of the American Union Commission in Philadelphia, has just received a report from their agent in Georgia, from which we make the following extracts. We do so in the hope that a resolution of the Georgia Legislature, and New Jersey will be induced to aid this noble institution in its patriotic and Christian labors. After speaking of other matters, Mr. Adams says: "I have the honor to inform you that I have just introduced a subject about which I am becoming more and more interested every hour, and that is in reference to the education of the poor whites of Georgia. There are in this city three hundred white children whom we ought to educate. But we have learned of our Commission, and that Pennsylvania and New Jersey have undertaken, as their part of the work, to assist the State of Georgia in its present suffering condition. The mothers of these poor children come daily, either to our office or to our school house, and put in the most piteous applications for aid. They are in a deplorable condition. The mothers of these poor children come daily, either to our office or to our school house, and put in the most piteous applications for aid. They are in a deplorable condition. The mothers of these poor children come daily, either to our office or to our school house, and put in the most piteous applications for aid. They are in a deplorable condition.

"Many little ones, poor and destitute, have come to me for clothing from Miss P. As they were trying on their garments their little faces brightened up, as they told me they were going to school next Monday. I feel that I could not see a child in such a sad condition, as I did, that their high hopes were destined to be blasted. Since my arrival here I have gone over the city to see the children, and to see that they are to be obtained. Every old shed even is occupied. The small school now in use for the school is dirty, and badly surrounded. It is situated in a narrow alley, and has but one window, and costs us twenty dollars per month. To fit it up properly would cost two hundred dollars. It would then accommodate only fifty children, and they would be crowded together, and have a poor idea of what a school room should be. After consultation with a number of prominent gentlemen here, who appear truly grateful for the interest taken in the poor of the town, and finding the teachers and children must suffer in their health unless the school is removed, we have undertaken the responsibility to erect a frame building erected, twenty by forty-eight feet, with a partition in the center, to cost five hundred dollars. Another building, of the same dimensions, ought to go up in another section of the city, but for this I shall wait your approval.

"I do not have to work teaching, two most highly educated and estimable Christian ladies, from Ohio, and one of them has a sister in the city, ready to enter into the work, and to do the house work. The cost of carrying on the schools for the first year, will be as follows: Erection of two buildings, \$500, - \$1,000 Plain furniture and books, \$100, - 200 Salaries for four teachers, \$300, - 3,000 \$4,000 If I could only see your wealthy men, or the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and portray the condition of these children, and the hope indulged by their mothers, I feel that I could not see a child in such a sad condition, as I did, that their high hopes were destined to be blasted. Since my arrival here I have gone over the city to see the children, and to see that they are to be obtained. Every old shed even is occupied. The small school now in use for the school is dirty, and badly surrounded. It is situated in a narrow alley, and has but one window, and costs us twenty dollars per month. To fit it up properly would cost two hundred dollars. It would then accommodate only fifty children, and they would be crowded together, and have a poor idea of what a school room should be. After consultation with a number of prominent gentlemen here, who appear truly grateful for the interest taken in the poor of the town, and finding the teachers and children must suffer in their health unless the school is removed, we have undertaken the responsibility to erect a frame building erected, twenty by forty-eight feet, with a partition in the center, to cost five hundred dollars. Another building, of the same dimensions, ought to go up in another section of the city, but for this I shall wait your approval.

"These children have had no school privileges for four years past, and unless we give them they are not likely to have for one or two to come. We would remind the public that Samuel Work, No. 35 South Third street, Philadelphia, is a resident of this Commission, and I feel that it could only be our humanity to guarantee money enough to support their schools, as well as the schools of Macon, Athens, and other places you have undertaken. These children have had no school privileges for four years past, and unless we give them they are not likely to have for one or two to come. We would remind the public that Samuel Work, No. 35 South Third street, Philadelphia, is a resident of this Commission, and I feel that it could only be our humanity to guarantee money enough to support their schools, as well as the schools of Macon, Athens, and other places you have undertaken.

"GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. J. W. SCOTT & CO., 514 CHESTNUT STREET. PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY. Orders for these celebrated shirts supplied promptly at brief notice. GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods. Of late styles in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 706 CHESTNUT. ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Sicily Oranges and Lemons, for sale by JOS. B. BUSH, No. 465 South Delaware street.

FINANCIAL. P. S. PETERSON & CO., 39 South Third Street. Stocks, Bonds, &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers. Liberal Premium paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. Interest allowed on Deposits. C. A. ROBINSON, L. DICKSON, JR. ROBINSON & DICKSON, STOCK BROKERS, No. 319 Walnut Street. STOCKS, BONDS, &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers. 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. 5-20 7 3-10. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street. U. S. SECURITY SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 16 South Third st., 3 Nassau street, Philadelphia. STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. \$1,000, of \$100 each, well secured on City Property, desirably located. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Walnut street.

FANCY GOODS. PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS. SCOTCH PLAID GOODS. A fine assortment of Paper 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, Home Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHY, 922 CHESTNUT STREET. CARPETINGS & FURNITURE CARD.

The Cheapest Carpet and Furniture Warehouse in the City. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, and a general assortment of Household Furniture. H. R. LEWIS, 1434 MARKET STREET, First Floor Store below 15th, lower side.

THE FINE ARTS. A. S. ROBINSON, 910 CHESTNUT STREET. LOOKING GLASSES. PAINTINGS. Engravings and Photographs. Plain and Ornamental Oil Frames. Carved Walnut and Ebony Frames. ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

ANGIER AND CO. MALTSTERS, MANUFACTORY. THOMPSON, 109 North Ninth, Fear street above Dock. Office over Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, and Proprietors of the ONLY MALTING ESTABLISHMENT, AT AVON, Livingston County, New York.

CANARY SEED.—Twenty-five barrels Prime Canary Seed in store and for sale by WILLIAM S. GRANT, No. 100 Walnut street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. LARGE LINEN SALE. AT MILLIKEN'S, 828 Arch Street. Just opened, direct from Europe, the following BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS. Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c per yard. Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, 81c per yd. Extra quality and width do., 4 1/2 yds to 8 yds. New style bleached Damasks, from 4 1/2 yds to 8 yds. Extra quality and width, for extra extension table. Real Barnsley Double Damasks very scarce. Extra quality and width, for extra variety. Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Every size, from 14 yards up to 7 yards long. Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened. Napkins & Doilies in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom. TOWELS, NEW STYLES. Bath Towels, from 25c up. Red Border Chamber Towels, from 25c up. Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 7 1/2c. Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c. Turkish Towels, several sizes. RED, WHITE AND BLUE. A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 75c, 81c, and 87c.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. The beautiful Table Cloth, with Imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our consumers may rely on getting the best quality of Bosoms for the price. Also, Wristbands and Collars. LIKEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at importer's prices. NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS. A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than most for the price. Bird-eyes, all qualities: Linn Cambrics and Linen. Under-clothing, from 62c up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, No. 828 Arch street. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation—1866. E. M. NEEDLES. Has Just opened. 1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS. IN PLAIN, FANCY STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jacquets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, &c., all qualities. A most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is invited, as they are the lowest of the market. REDUCTION from the SEASON'S PRICES. 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bedding. 100 pieces FIGURES in all varieties of style and price from 5c to 15c. 100 pieces WHITE SHIRT SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation. 100 pieces LINEN LINGERIE 75c.

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. Colored Cheviot, all qualities. Black French Dressings. Black French Cashmeres. Mixed and Plain Cashmeres. Fancy Cassimeres, of every description. Scotch and Shepherd's Plaid Cassimeres. Colored Beaverettes and Satinettes. Plain and Fancy Silk Vestings. Black Satins and Fancy Vestings. With a large assortment of Trimmings. Boys' wear, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb. WYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, have the largest assortment of STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS. And are now fully prepared to supply families with GOOD SHEETING LINENS. TABLE LINENS. GOOD RED TICKINGS. WHITE FLANNELS. GOOD FINE FLANNELS. COLORED SHEETING LINENS. BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS. PINE MARSEILLES QUILTS. BEST LINEN LARGEST WHITE DO. IRISH BIRD-EYE AND SCOTCH WOOLLEN. NEW LOT OF BRILLIANT CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, &c. STRIPED STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c.

BROWN HALL & CO., 25 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 having to pay much advanced price for them next month and the coming spring. Colored Mezzos, Black Mezzos, Black Corded Silks, Black Gros de Selles, Black Gros de Eghines, N. E.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand. 50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS. 100 White superior Alpaca. 100 Wide Black Wool Dressings. 100 for dress, at the Black Cambrics. 100 for new Spring Shades Wide Wool Delaines. NEW LOT OF BRILLIANT CAMBRICS, FLANNELS, &c. Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods. Fine Towels; decent Towels—a bargain. 15 and 25 Napkins are such under value. Richardson's Heavy Shirting and the Fronting Linens.

COOPER & CONRAD, S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets. 6-4 FINE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses. White Irish Poplins. White Irish Poplins. Pearl Color Irish Poplins. White Cloth, with Spot Scarlet Cloths. EDWIN HALL & CO., 25 South Second st. OPENING OF SPRING GOODS. Spring Chintzes and Percales. Laces, Cravats and Shawls. Flats and Plain Travelling Material. Marcellines and Fine White Flannels. Modes and Buff Ground Mohairs. Fur and Hosiery, and other White Flannels. MUSLINS at wholesale prices at STOKES & WOODS, 8 Arch Street.

GLASSWARE. PHILADELPHIA Window GLASS Warehouse. BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, AGENT FOR THE FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES. IMPORTER OF English, French and German Window and Picture Glass. And Looking Glass Plates. MANUFACTURER OF American Window, Picture and Orn. Glass. Ornamental and Colored Glass. 205 and 207 North Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA. BAKER'S ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTORY. The best and best assortment of Wigs, Towels, Long Hair Braids and Curly, & other falls, Victorines, Frisettes, &c., Illusive Beams for Ladies, &c. A LOWER than elsewhere. 909 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW GOODS.—Growth of 1866. Just received in store WILLIAM S. GRANT, 100 South Delaware street.

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, Galls, Whiskies, &c., &c. Warranted pure, at the lowest possible rates, by the CHAMPAGNES of the best brands offered lower than 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, &c. BAY RUM. SARDINES, &c. London and Dublin Porter and Brown Stout—English and Scotch Ales.

PERKINS STERN & CO., DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN CALIFORNIA WINES, NO. 180 BROADWAY, N. Y. Would respectfully inform the public that his goods may be found in Philadelphia at the following houses: SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, ROBERT BLACK, BULLOCK & GREENSHAW, JAMES B. WEBB, MITCHELL & FLETCHER, HASSARD & CO. TROUPIN & BLACK & SON. CONSTANTINE KAISER, No. 143 South Front Street. Importer and Dealer in REHEINISCH AND SPARKLING WINES, CLARETS, &c.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE, J. E. DUNTON, 151 SOUTH FRONT ST., SOLE AGENT. WINE.—The attention of the trade is solicited to the following very choice wines, for sale by J. E. DUNTON, No. 151 South Front Street, above Valley. MADRID—Old Island, 8 years old. SUPERIOR—Campbell & Co., single, double and triple Grape. Cuvée & Co. Spanish, Crown and P. Valence. CLARETS—Cuvée Fils Perce and St. Emilion Cuvée Fils Perce. WYOMOUTH—G. Jordan, Brive & Co. CHAMPAGNES—Brisson Irony, Golden Star, &c. Champagne, Her Majesty and Royal Cabinet and other favorite brands. HER MAJESTY—Choice lots of old Whisk, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, for sale by J. E. DUNTON, No. 151 South Front Street.

WATCHMAKERS. No. 241 South FRONT Street. Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of CLOCKS, &c., for Ballrooms, Banks and Counting Houses, which they offer at reasonable rates. &c. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 602 Chestnut St. Phila. Has just received a large and splendid assortment of LADIES GOLD WATCHES. Some in plain cases, others beautifully enameled and engraved and others inlaid with diamonds. Pur buyers wishing a handsome LADY'S WATCH will do well to call at once and make a selection. PRICES MODERATE. ALL WATCHES WARRANTED. Also a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Watches, in Gold and Silver cases.

STOVES AND HEATERS. THOMAS S. DIXON & SONS, 123 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. Manufacturers of LOW-PRESSURE, FURNACE, STEAM, and other HEATERS. For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood-Fire. ALSO WARM-AIR FURNACES. For Warming Public and Private Buildings. REGISTERED, PATENT, and other HEATERS. PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c. A Great Chance to make Money on a Small Capital. SPENCER'S PATENT TIN SIFTER AND STRAINER. Available for use in all cases where a Sifter or Strainer is required. It will sift FLOUR, MEAL, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., and will Strain PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c. A REAL FAMILY COMFORT. In the KITCHEN it is the right thing in the right place. No Household would be without it and it is the only Sifter now in use that gives satisfaction. Every Sifter is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. E. SPENCER, Factory, No. 216 North Second Street, Philadelphia. State and County Rights for sale on easy terms. Wholesale Trade supplied on reasonable terms. Samples sent to any address on receipt of \$1.00. 1862.