Our Relations with the Rebellious States Présidential Powers—The Great Political Law of America.

DELIVERED IN THE NEW JERSEY SENATE, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1866.

Mr. President: He must be a buoyant philosopher as well as the most charming of optimists, who will deny, since the 22d day of February, that there is vitality in the

spirit of slavery.

It belongs to brave and creative intellects to forget the past, and I did not, Mr. President, take my place upon the floor of the Senate to day to indulge in any historical detail of the sad but glorious recollections of the past four years, through which the American Republic has struggled and suf-

fered and triumphed.

But, sir, events which have so recently shaken political opinion to its centre, teach

" Be wary and mistrustful; The sinew of the soul are these."

And, without effort, I recall the session of that defiant convention, which nominated a candidate for President because he had never won a battle, and then with the unblushing audacity asked the world to be lieve that a just war was a failure, and that "a cessation of hostilities" was demanded by justice, liberty and humanity! But the Gcd of our fathers, and not the wisdom of man, rescued the Republic.

Sherman, within a month after the Chicago surrender, with the glittering bayonets of his hundred thousand stamped yonets of his hundred thousand stamped Mr. Vallandigham's utterances as a political falsehood. The empire of liberty moved forward. As we fondly imagined, the reign of peace had come to stay. The kindest and most loving of men—he who was most deeply versed in the unwritten laws of humanity, the trusted, the truest, and most well beloved leader of the nation's cause walked hand in hand with his little child unguarded through the streets of Richmond.

Not one year ago, upon that wild and awful night in April, Booth's bullet stilled the pulses of that mighty heart. Where was the great criminal? Mr. President, he lives to-day—not the leading spirit of a lying civilization, comfortable in a casemate of Fortress Monroe, and rejoicingly celebrating the 22d day of February, in the celebrating the 22d day of February, in the year of grace 1866—not Alexander H. Stephens, who saw "a ray of light" through the Chicago Platform, and now sees another as he complacently refers to President Johnson as his "great standard bearer," and generously hopes that the present policy of restoration may "receive the cordial support of every well wisher of his country."

Elected to the Senate of the United States by an unregenerate rebel constituency who scorned a Constitution under whose shelter they basely endeavor again to creep. Mr Stephens of Georgia, even promises that the black man may "start equal before the law in the possession and employment of all rights of personal liberty and property small thanks for strong deservings! The Constitutional Amendment gives to the dark-skinned citizens of the Republic right to be free, therefore in this you yield

him nothing. The frée black in all the States has, heretofore, enjoyed the right to hold property, and in Maryland he (the colored man) voted with the whites for the Constitution of the United States. Then if we are just to the Vice President of a dead confederacy you yield to the black man who carried a bayo net, or who merged his rights in the will of his master when slavery existed, in name nothing but the bare right to live and hold

property—if he can get it!

No, Mr. Stephens, you still persist is your denial of the rights of man, and in these days there are more simple infidels to man than infidels to God. No State government. has ever been recognized which ostracised a majority, or any great mass of the people. The right of the State to ostracise a great mass of free negroes has never been recognized. If this precedent be set now, i is for the first time to be set. When become free, they become a part of the peo-ple of the nation, and to ostracise them is o sanction a privilege fatal to American

There have been for the bondman two hundred and fifty years of toil; for forty years the African has been the subject of conflict in politics, in the pulpit, and in the Halls of Congress. Wise men and states men, insisted that servitude was his proper status. Congress declared by solemn resolution that he should no longer be talked about. But he was talked about. He grew into colossal proportions. The black man fronted the stars. God raised up (or permitting the use of the Devil's instruments for his own excellent purposes), such aboli tionists as John C. Breckinridge and Jeffer

son Davis. By their avarice and their ambition.seek ing to limit the ends of government to the protection of property, and to blend the lofty commerce of spirit with spirit into the base bargaining of political selfishness, they at last succeeded, against their wills, in breaking the bonds of the slave, while they strove to burst asunder the bonds of the

And to-day, thank God, the negro stands before the world a fixed figure, no longer three-fifths of a man, but a whole man, under an amended constitution. He has rights which a white man is bound to re spect, and if the political Moses at the White House is not yet out of the bulrushes there are 20,000,000 of freemen in the North who have twice dared at the ballot box-in 1860 and four years later-to declare that some Moses must be found to lead the long waiting African through any Red Sea over to the promised land, where he shall find—after promised land, where he shall find—after ninety years of bondage—the stone of igno-rance and prejudice rolled away from the sepulchre. There he may walk a freeman whom the truth has made free in the light of a morning which breaks upon a new resurrection of human freedom.

But, I have asked, where is the great criminal who menaces the life of the nation? He lives yet, as he has lived during the rebellion, corrupting the heart and animating the minds of the men, of whom Mr. Shellebarger says; "They planned one universal bonfire of the North from Lake Ontario to the Missouri. They murdered by systems of starvation and exposure sixty thousand of your sons, as brave and heroic as ever martyrs were. They destroyed in the five years of horrid war another army so large that it would reach almost around the globe in marching; columns; and then to give to the infernal drama. String close and to in marching columns; and then to give to the infernal drama a fitting close, and to concentrate into one crime all that is crimi-nal in crime, and all that is detestable in barbarism, they killed the President of the United States." But the great crime-inal died not with the rebellion.

died not with the rebellion We think we exorcised the evil spirit from New Jersey last November. That he is utterly dead I beg leave to doubt; but he lives in the nutmeg men of Connecticut who refuse the negro the right to vote, and yet impose upon him the double duties of fighting for the Union, and paying taxes in-curred in breaking down a slaveholders' re-

2. He lives in the swamps of South Carelina where black codes are enacted creating slavery in fact on one hand, while they pretend to abolish it in name on the other

3. The great criminal lives wherever in high places men shout "this is a white man's government;" and it lives and move and has a being wherever caste flourish and tortures its victims with the remorse lessness of the Spanish Inquisition. Society is, simply, human nature existing

in combinations sometimes natural, bu generally, artificial. It cannot be denied that for half a century the American Nation have not been homogenous.

States.
With us labor tookcare of (itself; with them habits of idleness were perfectly consistent with ideas of dignity. Labor was menial. They firmly believed in the curse, but not the nobility of labor.
My dead, but immortal friend, Henry

Winter Davis, himself once a slave-owner and one of the grandest and bravest soldiers who ever fought for the liberation of humanity, said of the South: It was resolved to be a soldier and the south of the south o to become a *power* and cease to be merely an *interest*. It could be tolerated as an interest; it could not be tolerated as a power, which by political coalition became the dominant power of the Nation (the addition of the great regions of Florida and Louisiana to the domain of the United States, fired the blood of the supporters with the

determination of ruling).

It first asserted itself as a power in the great Missouri compromise so long wor-shiped by all men as the emblem of our peace. Texas was its conquest. The compromise of 1890 was the recognition of its equality with freedom in disposing of the The repeal of the Missouri compromise

was its assertion, not merely that it was a power, but that it had power to rule. The war in Kansas was its struggle to assert against reluctant people, its right to rule.

The Dred Scott decision was the sanction of its most insolent claims by the supreme udicial authority of the nation, before which cowed every dissenting voice in the South. It has made for itself a permanent home in the South, a home full of ideas and argu-

ments for its maintenance and advance-ment; it seized upon and taught the doctrine of State rights as one of its bulwarks.
(And John C. Calhoun was the wicked and persistent evangelist of this pernicious idea, which when backed by the terrible unity of Southern politicians, and the coness tyranny of executive courts, had well nightaken the life of American Lib-

erty.)
The Dred Scott decision inculcated submission to the local authorities, so that in case of collision the men of the South might prefer their State to the nation. Slavery was first wrong, then excusable, then defensible, then defended by Scriptural, historical and political arguments; then advocated and vaunted as the highest development of the social organization. Every principle of human reason was confounded in the deliberate attempt to make right of a

It created a new theology, a new history, a new ethnology for itself. They dreaded the intrusive eye of freedom, tolerated it only blindfold, and thus firmly imbued with convictions scientifically and logically wrought with a social system, strong in arguments for its support, at peace their consciences, given over to believe a lie, a territory equal in area to the greatest empire in the world—filled with an energetic, brilliant, brave and devoted people, educated in the idea that the State is supreme and could secede at will, and that even if the State had not that right, it could sanction, and by its authority, which they were bound to obey, excuse all who, under its bidding took arms against the nation; armed against moral reprobation by pridestrong against the law of the land in arms, in the sympathy of many at the North, in a generation educated and devoted to those deas for which they were ready to die, they frew the sword, throwing away the scabbard, to assert that slavery is the true corner stone of freedom. Oh! monstrous lie! But, sir, that, corner-stone on which they sought to raise a new empire, now lies crumbled and shattered at the feet of advancing freedom. Shall that shaft be hewn-that architrave be laid again?

The empire is dead, but, alas! slavery lives. Its cat-like step walks the courts, and its Judas Benjamins still live on this side of the Atlantic.

in a velvet glove, are softly found peeping over the cushion of Northern pulpits, and I have heard gentle prayers, whispered in words worthy of Sydney, the sweet Secretary of Eloquence, in thanks to God for having "converted the Southern heart to loyalty." Marvelous conversion! Slavery dead! My God! No, Sir! No! Clasping the Bible with handcuffs, and festooning the cross of Christ with chains, it murders in cold blood one President at Ford's theatre on the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumthat gave birth to the Father of his Country, at another theatre in Washington, slavery endeavors to clasp its collar around the neck of another President, while Sunset Cox of Ohio, with graceful mien, gets ready a rehearsal of his new play, entitled

"CÆSAR AND MOSES, OR, CROSSING THE RUBICON!

IN A BASKET OF BULRUSHES!" During the performance Vallandigham hangs out his flag and fires a hundred guns! The people do not say "amen." But let us turn to a more agreeable picture; for if we count time by heart-throbs, these have been long and weary days in which we have watched the flank movement of a pro-slavery army with banners, readily recogniz-ing a new foe with an old face. We turn from the "nervous man to the

men of nerve." But when 'we behold the able and courtly Fessenden, and true-hearted Sumner, whose fidelity to principle is to-day, the marvel of two worlds, we eigh as are forced to the conclusion that J. C. Breckinridge, a refugee and a traitor, is supposed to have more power in this Govern-ment than Maine or Massachusetts. But Mr. President, I propose to return to the consideration of the resolutions before the Senate. There never was any jar or discord between generous sentiment and sound policy. Nature never says one thing and

lom another. And when I advocate an enactment by Congress which will give to every soldier twenty-one years of age, who has served his country since April 14, 1861, the right to vote, without regard to color, I believe such a law would be sanctioned both by good sense and by sound policy.

I may be met by the objection that the Constitution is silent upon the question of suffrage, and that this question ought to be left to the States themselves. But the Constifution puts the badge of inequality upon no one. And shall we? Under the general

powers of the Constitution, I believe, that right is clear. That policy which would call the black to our aid in putting down the rebellion, and then turn him over to the charity of the man whom he fought against, and who once owned him, must be founded in inequality, injustic and in infait injustice and in infinite meanness.
"If you did not wish to have the negro

hereafter to enjoy the rights of a man, why did you bring him on the battle-field?" When he could relieve us from an impending draft, we did not stop to discuss his right to political privileges then. "If he is their and your equal (and Thomas Jefferson said the measure of the black man's talent is no measure of his rights) on the battle-field, in the service of the country, he is and should be at the ballot-box, and if he is not your equal on the battle-field, then you have cheated the United States, to the injury of the national cause, to save your-

selves from service."

But above all, this question is not purely a question of justice and humanity are bound by Articles IV., Section 4 of the Constitution, to guarantee to the South a Republican form of government. Congress has imposed not conferred this paramount

duty.

There cannot in the nature of things be a loyal majority in the eleven States in rebel lion where, if you exclude the nameless martyr's of East Tennessee, there was found no single man to make head against a revolution which very soon, in the South, was

The North might be properly called the led by the men who originally opposed it. I tell you, Sir, there is nothing to hope and states.

I tell you, Sir, there is nothing to hope and everything to fear from these States, of which Carl Schurz, the President's ap-

which carr Schillz, the Freshelds of pointed agent, says:

"The loyalty of the masses and most of the leaders of the Southern people, consists in submission to necessity. There is, except in individual instances, an entire absence of that national spirit which force the basis of true loyalty and partiotforms the basis of true loyalty and patriot-

"The emancipation of the slave is sub mitted to only in so far as chattel slaveryin th eold form could not be kept up. But alth cold form could not be kept up. But ar-though the freedman is no longer considered the property of the individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all inde-pendent State Legislation will share the tendency to make him such.
"The ordinances abolishing slavery.

"The ordinances abolishing slavery, passed by the Convention under the pressure of circumstances, will not be looked upon as barring the establishment of a new form of servitude. Alexander H. Stephens may say on the 22d of February, as he did at the inaugution of the rebellion, "My only hope is founded in the virtue, the intelligence and

the patriotism of the American people." Statesmen sometimes use words as counters. But if he means to describe, as doubtless he does, the people with whom he lives, what have we to expect of unregene-

lives, what have we to expect of unregenerate rebels whose average civilization is that of the middle ages, and who believed, or assumed to believe, that the laws of war justified starving 66,000 Union prisoners till they died at Andersonville.

In the States now represented in Congress we rely upon the educated intelligence of the people, and not upon such blind servility as that which followed without question the great Satrap of Slavery till he was captured among the swamps of Carolina, a captured among the swamps of Carolina, a

fugitive in women's apparel. And what can be said of the patriotism of a people who hunger and thirst for the ruin of this Government they have done so much to destroy, a government they have despised and reviled for four years, and now seeking its protection? they blot from our language the word mankind, which enriches it—a word that never passed the lips of Plato, Aristotle or Socrates. Shame on such patriotism which tells us, "Come take away these 4,000,000 of God's creatures and expa triate them or they shall suffer extermina tion at our hand in the coming 'war of races.' This is the same spirit that said to Tristram Burgess, 'To-day, to-day let New England be blotted out.'

Sir, this is first a question of right. Then it is a question of power. It is first a question of morals (for the forces alquestion of morals (for the forces always go with the virtues), then it is a ques tion of salvation. We are to choose whether we will have a friendly and a Republican government in eleven States lately in rebellion, or whether the old oligarchy shall come back into the Union, governing themselves within a year of the time they pursued u with fire and sword, and more than this come back with the privilege when aided by discontented partisans in the North, of governing us. I am not an alarmist. But I have lived among the younger leaders of the rebellion and in the Southern States. I know their temper, and much as I hate their injustice, I have still a livelier contempt for that hypocrisy here, which under the thin guise of a love for the "re stored Union," eagerly waits to strike hands with the men who headed the rebellion at the South, when they say with a terrible show of truth.

"Once more
Frect the standard there of ancient right,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge.

And it has come to this, Mr. President, and I speak that I do know when I say that this question of suffrage has become a question of 5-20s and 7-30s. Southern Senators and members of Congress will never vote to pay the debt created in subjugating them unless you add their debt incurred in the effort to subjugate us. We need the vote of the colored men, and in strengthening the hands of the party of reconstruction it is the right intention, not the philosophic judgment, which casts the votes. In the South ern States we absolutely need numbers as well as intelligence. But I am met by the objection that the States are in the Union, and must regulate these questions for them-selves. If we grant that there is vitality in the rebel State governments; and second that they have a right to regulate the ques tion of suffrage, then our argument is at an end; but we make no such admission. A "State" is defined to be a "body politic." A Government, "the persons who administer the law." Well, then, the body politic cannot go out, and has not gone out of the Union but since the Supreme Court, the recognized arbiter of conflict between a State and Federal authority, by the voice of all its judges, has unanimously declared that from the 13th day of July, 1861, a civil territorial war has existed between the United States and the Confederate States, since such war basexisted, the State Governments—the persons who administer the laws are outside of the pale of the Constitution, because they become belligerents and nemics of the United States. These State Governments, then, have ceased to exist. Their suspended animation will know no revival. They ceased to exist in law when hey renounced the Constitution. They

ceased to exist in fact because such governments were expelled by force of arms.

If the President of the United States counts heads and calls that the people, he at once takes the power from Congress, for it is the joint action of the House of Representatives, Senate and Executive which

tute Congress, and places it in the Execu-tive, where it does not properly belong.

That point has been ably put thus: I ask that gentlemen will go and read that great argument of Daniel Webster in the Rhode Island case before the Supreme Court of the United States, where he met this semi-revolutionary attempt to count heads and call that the people, and maintained, and so the Supreme Court judged, when it refused to take jurisdiction of the question, that the great political law of Americans that every change of government shall be conducted under the supervising authority of some existing legislative body, throwing the proection of law around the polls, defining the rights of voters, protecting them in the exercise of the elective franchise, guarding against fraud, repelling violence and ap pointing arbiters to pronounce the result, and declare the persons chosen by the people, and we say greatly to the honor of the American people, it would take him to the going down of the sun to enumerate the ins in which almost every Constitution in the United States has been changed, without one ever having been changed by a revolutionary process, not under the eyes of law, not guided by pre-existing political authority. He maintained it to be the great fundamental principle of the American Gov-enment that legislation shall guide every political change, and that it assumes that somewhere in the United States there is always a permanent organized legal authority which shalt guide the tottering foot-steps of those who seek to restore governments which are disorganized and broken down. We have then, Mr. President, governments disorganized and broken down. What will we do with them?

Before I answer that question I shall summon one to whom public law is less indebted, but who wrote a century later, that Vattel may reiterate with more precision,

that
"A civil war breaks the bands of society
and government, or at least suspends their
force and effect, it produces in the nation two
independent parties, who considering, each
other as enemies, acknowledge no common
judge. These two parties, therefore, must
necessarily be considered as constituting, at
least for a time, two distinct societies."

Need I appeal to Riquelme who declares Need lappeal to Riquelme who declares that "when a part of a State takes up arms against the government, if it is sufficiently

strong to resist its action, and to constitute two parties of equally balanced forces, the existence of civil war is thenceforward determined. If the conspirators against the government have not the means government have not the means of assuming this position their movement does not pass beyond a rebellion. As true civil war breaks the bonds of society by dividing it in fact into two independent societies, it is for this consideration that we treat of it in international law, since each party forming as it were a separate nation, both should be regarded as subject to the laws of war. This subjection to the law of nations is the more necessary in civil wars since these by nourishing more hatred and resentment than foreign wars require more the execution of the law of nations in order to moderate their

ravages."
In God's government as well as in every wise human government the enforcements of obligation are coupled with and inseparable from the enjoyment of rights. With what show of reason can people administer-ing governments in place of those extin-guished by war claim the rights and powers of a State under a Constitution which have for four years scorned, divided, des pised, rejected?

After destroying that army which I have said in solid column would nearly reach around the globe, they would modestly ask the conqueror for leave to submit, for their own approval, the laws under which they desire to hold their property and enjoy every right undisturbed, as if there had never been any rebellion. Dare we trust implicitly that these men will with cheerful resignation come back under a flag which they hate, but which we love, ten thousand times better than ever, because every stain on its sacred folds has been in the blood of the brave? has been washed white

And when I contemplate the solemn ques-tions of the hour, when I stand astonished at the indecent haste with which red-handed rebellion pleading most piteously of its new born love for the Constitution; and when I see men in high places "wincing under Southern thunder," just as we have winced, and wincing yielded, for eighty-seven years, then I begin to tremble for my country.

It is no solace for our fears that Mr. Alex ander Stephens so recently said: "Should all the States be brought back to their prac-

tical relations under the Constitution, we shall have left the essentials of free government contained and embodied in the old Constitution untouched and unimpaired.' If they get back on their own terms, they themselves have predicted that the war will be inside of the Union for Southern

I may be excused from trusting too far these gift bearing Greeks! I fail to discern that candor in the late Vice President's care fully prepared oration spread upon the jour nals of both Houses of the Georgia Legisla ture, which so touchingly turned the periods of his last and most eloquent plea for the

Union of our fathers in 1860.

I would recall to his mind his Milledgeville letter in which he said more than four years ago: "If everything else has to go down let our untarnished honor, at least, survive the wreck." Sir, Southern honor did not survive the 14th day of April. It becomes us to meet these questions withou passion, but with that courage which is often the loftiest prudence. The supreme hour for the nation has struck. If we are just and fear not, we can touch

the men so eager for the power they voluntarily abandoned, that "Conquer-ing may prove as lordly and complete a

thing, "In lifting upward as in crushing low." If the conflict which is to decide whether the peace we have won by the sword is worth having and has come to stay, if that conflict must come, let it come. Let it come now, for with God's help and man's fidelity we will never, never be recreant to the trus sanctified to us and to the world by the valur of the dead, and dear to us all by the sacrifices made by the living. We cannot, we will not, we dare not omit to do that which the safety of the Union requires The statesman is never regardless of conse quences. But the man who is true to himself and just to others accepts all conse-quences which follow the discharge of public duty. As formyself I belong neither to the party of Casar nor Brutus. America will never be cursed with a Dictator, and assassination does not thrive since the days of the Roman Senate. We are engaged in a conflict of ideas nobler and more far

reaching than the clash of bayonets If Congress does not give us Manhood Suffrage we will have an Amendment to th Constitution prohibiting representation except upon the basis of those who are entitled to vote. The deep throbbing of the popular heart cannot be balked in its pur pose. If I do not live to see it, my children will live to see the day when no man shal be ostracized or deprived of his politica rights on account of his complexion. A democracy and an aristocracy of sentimen and manners I can understand. But Democracy of Laws which compels the able bodied to bear arms and pay taxes, but pro hibits the able-minded from having eithe vote or voice in the policies which contro them is a monstrosity in legislation, a false hood in politics, and a sandy foundation fo

My soul expands to the altitude to which its Divine Author intended it to expand when I contemplate my country, often bat fied and often defeated, but finally triumph ing over all her oppressors. In the eye of my mind I behold the granite base from which rise the pillars of Constitutional, Republican and Universal Liberty in America. The foundation is broader and its pillars more beautiful by far than the Grecian Parthenon, upon whose snowy front the sunsets of two thousand years hav left their golden stain; and upon this granite rock, baptized in the blood of our best and bravest, will be written by each succeeding generation, in letters of light, that imperish able truth of history: THERE IS NO POWER WITHOUT JUSTICE.

A Great Chance to make Money on a Small Capital. PATENT TIN SIFTER STRAINER. Invaluable for use in all cases where a Strainer or Sieve is required. It will strainer or the strainer of the FLOUR, MEAL, SQUASH APPLE, BUCKWHEAT &c., and will Strain

PRESERVES, SAUCES, &C. A REAL FAMILY COMFORT. In the KITCHEN it is the right thing in the right lace. No Household would be without it after a sin gle trial.

It is the only Sifter now in use that gives satisfaction. Every Sifter is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. E. SPENCER. Factory, No, 846 North SECOND Street, Philada,

State and County Rights for Sale on easy terms. Wholesale Trade applied on reasonable terms. Samples sent to any Address on receipt of \$1 00. [fe22 BAKER'S

## ORNAMENTAL HAIB

MANUFACTORY. The largest and best assertment of

Wige, Toupees, Long Hair Braids ass Curls, Water-falls, Victorines, Frisettes. Illusive Beams for Ladies, at Prioss LOWER than elsewhere.

909 ORESTNUT STREET. PICKLED HERRING...500 parrels Bay-of Island's Herring, in store and forsale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock Street Whari LIQUORS.

RICHARD PENISTAN'S Ale, Wine and Liquor Vaults, 439 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Established for the Sale of Unadulter-ated Liquors Only.

Special Notice to Families ! Richard Penistan's Gelebrated, Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

Now so much recommended by the Medical Faculty for Invalids, \$1 25 PER DOZEN,

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 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 han by any other house.
On Draught and in Bottles,

PURB GRAPE JUICE.

This is an excellent article for Invalids. It is a sure cure for Dyspepsia. HAVANA CIGARS.

and Scotch Ales.

OLIVE OIL, BAY RUM, SARDINES, & Lendon and Dublin Porter and Brewn Stout-Englis

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

WINES.—The attention of the trade is solicited to the following very choice Wines, &c., for sale by JOSEPH F. BUNTON, No. 151 South Front street.

above Walnut:

MADEIRAS—Old Island, 8 years old,
SHERRIES—Campbell & Oo., single, double and
triple Grape, E. Crusce & Sons, Rudolph, Topaz, Rieg
Spanish, Crown and F. Vallette.

PORTS—Vallette, Vinho Velho Real, Danton and
Rebello Valente & Co., Vintages 1825 to 1856.

CLARETS—Cruse Fils Freres and St. Estephe Chateson Luminy.

esn Luminy,

VERMOUTH—G. Jourdan, Brive & Co.

MUSCAT—de Frontignan.

CHAMPAGNES — Ernest Irrony, "Golden Star,"
de Venoge, Her Majesty and Reyal Cabinet and other
havorite brands.

Fine WHISKY.—Choice lots of old Wheat, Ry Fand Bourbon Whiaky, for sale by E. P. MIDDLE TON. 5 North FRONT Street. WATCHES AND JEWELBY.

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 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.\*
Purchasers wishing a handsome LADY'S WATOH will do well to call at once and make a selection.

PRICES MODERATE.

ALL WATCHES WARRANTED.

Gentlemen's and Boys' Watches,

In Gold and Silver cases. RIGGS & BROTHER, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK,

WATCHMAKERS.

No. 244 South FRONT Street.

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of CLOCKS, &c., for Railroads, Banka and Counting Honses, which they offer at reasonable rates. M. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing fine Watches and Clocks.

FANCY GOODS. PAPIER MACHE GOODS

PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS. A fine arsortment of Papier Mache Work Table

Writing Desks, Inkstands and Scoten Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, &c., will be ISAAC TOWNSEND.

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MUR-PHY. 922 CHESTNUT 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 Car Glass.

Ornamental and Colored Glass

205 and 207 North Fourth Street, MILLINA RY.

Mrs. R. Dillon, 323 and 331 South Street,

base handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINFRY; Misses and Infants Hats and Caps,
Silrs, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers,
Frames, &c.



MALTSTERS. mb3-s-tu-thtf? COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING Braxler's Copper, Nails, Bolts.and Ingo Copper.t constantly on hand and for sale by HENRY WINSOR & Co., 32 Sopth Wharres.

RETAIL DRY GOODS H. STEEL & SON.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

CALICOES. FAST COLORS At 12 1-2 Cents. Yard Wide Chintzes, 25 cents.

Extra Quality yard wid. Chintzes, 31%c. 2 cases yard wide double purple Chintzes. Hoyles' very best quality. At a lower price than they have sold for the last four years. A great bargain.

Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 37 and 40c,

44 Unbleached Muslins, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33c. 5-4. 6-4. 10-4 Bleached Muslins New styles Lancaster Ginghams, 31%c. Best quality fine English Ginghams, 3740

Domestic Goods of all kinds, at the very lowest whole-60 pieces striped Silks, \$1 25. 25 inches wide, a great-

Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth St.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 집1866. Spring Is portation. 1866. 전

E. M. REEDLES

Has Just opened .000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, In PLAIN, FANCY STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimi-Offices, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, compris-ling a most complete stock, to which the atten-tion of purchasers is solicited as they are of-fered at a large REDUCTION from last SEA.

Tion pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.

Qino pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c. to \$1.50. price from 90c. to \$1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest Styles, of my own importation. TOST OHESTNUT STREET.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTE STORE.—JAMES & LEE invite the attention of their friends and others to their large stock of season-able goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced

able goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

Superior Black French Cloths.

Superior Colored French Cloths.

Overcoat Cloths, all qualities.

Black French Doeskins.

Black French Cassimeres.

Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.

Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.

Fency 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 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.

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

TYRES 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 BED TICKINGS.

GOOD HED TICKINGS.

GOOD WHITE FLANNELS,

GOOD FINE BLANKETS.

GOOD DAMASK NAPKINS,

BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS,

PINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,

FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO'

IBISE BIRD-EYE AND SCOTCH TOWELINGS,

NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, &c.

EPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c.

EPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c.

LWIN HALL & CO., 26 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.

Celored Moire Antiques,
Elack Moire Antiques,
Colored Corded Silks,
Colored Foult de Soles,
Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros Graines,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines,

Black Gros de Rhines.
N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand. 50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, 53, 52 and \$1 superior Alpacas, 11 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines.

\$1 50 for finest £ wide Black Cashmeres, the property of the Black Cashmeres, Plaids, &c.; New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c.; Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods, Fine Towels: 40-cent Towels- a bargain, & and \$5 Napkins are much under value. Richardson's Heavy bhirting and fine Fronting

8-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.
44 White Alpacas.
White Wool Poolins,
White Wool Poolins,
Pearl Color Irish Poplins,
White Opera Cloths
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cleths.
EDWIN HALL & CO... 25 South Second at,

702 Harris Cassimeres.
French Cassimeres.
Mixed Cassimeres.

Alixed Cassimeres,
Black Cassimeres,
French Cloths,
Cloaking Cloths,
For the best City trade. 702 Arch street, second door above Seventh.

CPLENDID TABLETCLOTHS.—Just received, a few Damas of the very finest DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins and Doyles to match.

Also, a few pieces of WIDE IRISH AND FRENCH. SheETINGS, the finest imported.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, Importers of Linens and House Furnishing Drymba 3t Goeds, No. 1008 Chestnut street.

FURNITURE & CARPETINGS GEO. J. HENKELS,

Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets.

FURNITURE WARREOUSE. A Large Assortment of ROSEWOOD DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, WALNUT DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, WALNUT DINING ROOM FURNITURE, WALNUT LIBRARY FURNITURE, WALNUT HALL FURNITURE,

ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE, WALNUT ANTIQUE FURNITURE. Prices are as low as the quality of the work will-GEO. J. HENKELS, mh2-lm Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT St.

CARD. The Cheapest Carpet and Furniture

Warehouse in the City.

CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS.
MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, And a general assortment of Household Furniture.

H. R. LEWIS. 1434 MARKET STREET, el9-Sma First Furniture Store below 15th, lower side

HAIR RESTORATIVES. EUREKA.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE ID This is no Eair Dye.

REASONS WHY THE EUREKA SHOULD BELY 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 failing 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 poisonons 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 ROSERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 North Fifth, between Chestnut and Pric. St. Louis

No. 25 North Fifth, between Chestnul and Pine, St. Louis Agent for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., 222 North Second street, Philada. j. 18 th.s.tu 3m2