Governor Boutwell, from the Sub-Committee on Reconstruction, has reported a large amount of testimony pertaining to the condition of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia; among the most impor-tant witnesses are the following:

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL THOMAS. Major-General George H. Thomas, examined by Mr. Boutwell. Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are included in my command; the people of Alabama are extremely anxious to be under the Constitution of the United States, and to have that State in its regular position in the Union, but they are not yet personally friendly to the Union men; they are desirous to live under the Government of the United States, and have attempted to pass laws as judicious as they could at the time to regulate the affairs of freedmen. One of their bills was not considered constitutional the Governor, and was vetoed by him. He thinks the new Legislature will pass a just and fair bill to regulate the affairs of

the freedmen of the State. People there have had a fair trial in their attempt to gain their independence, and have failed completely. They now profess to have given up the contest. and express themselves desirous of resuming their rela-tions with the Government. It is difficult to say what portion of the people of Alabams are reliable Union men. Before the seces sion of the State a majority of the people of Alabama were for the Union, and when the subject was first submitted to the people a majority voted against secession, and I am informed that the State was eventually taken out of the Union by the trickery of the de termined secessionists. The people acquiesced in the result, and many of them seemed to give up their Union sentiments, and some of these original Union men have remained rebels, and are now strongly in sympathy with the enemies of the Govern Others have expressed their glad and profess a desire to have the State back in the Union, but their interests and sympathies have such a hold upon them at this time that it is very difficult to obtain a clear expression of sentiment from any man

I am inclined to think a very small proportion of them would be willing to sacrifice their property and interests in the South for the sake of the Union. They did not do it before, and it is fair to presume that they would still adhere to the advance ment of their own private interests rather than those of the National Government. In some portions of the State there is a very Unionists during the war and those who had been identified with the rebellion. In other portions the people all seem to desire to be friendly to one another, and to adhere to the Government.

In some portions of Northern Alabama, public sentiment is decidedly in favor of the Government; in other portions of the State I think the sentiment of the people may be expressed in this way: If they thought they could establish a Southern Confederacy they would prefer it, but seeing no hope of that they desire to live under the Constitution of the United States. There i in Alabama a strong and decided disloyal sentiment, though I think the Union sentiment predominates in many portions of the State. In elections that have taken place in that State I do not know that it has been an unusual thing for candidates to put them selves before the people as having partici-pated more or less actively in the rebellion

There were two distinct parties in Northwere defeated, but I think the Union candidates there for the State Legislature were a majority of them elected. I think in Cend Southern Alabama the success ful candidates were either officers of the rebel army or active and working rebels.

The report of frauds in certain dis tricts in elections, was forwarded to me, and I suppose is new on file in the Adjutant General's office. The charge was that improper persons were permitted

to vote, and it was substantial, as I under-In that State, up to this time, the Union men and freedmen have not, to any great extent, been in danger of their lives; but few instances of personal violence have been reported to me. Generally speaking the presence of United States troops and officers, and the Freedmen's Bureau has been sufficient to put down any demonstra-

tions of hostility.

I do not think it would be expedient to remove the troops until the people show that they are themselves willing and determined to execute the civil law with impartia justice to all parties. I think the public sentiment is divided on the subject of allowing freedmen to become freeholders. I have heard of no legislation on that subject either to empower them to become freeholders, or to prohibit them from becoming such. If the national troops and Freed-men's Bureau were to be withdrawn from the State at this time, I do not believe the Union men or the freedmen could have justice done them. Injustice towards them would commence in suits in courts for petty offences and neighborhood combinations to annoy them so much that they could not reside among them.

I am satisfied that until a better state of feeling shall arise there, if all restraint should be removed, the freedmen would be thrown back into the condition of virtual slavery, that is they would be compelled by legislative enactments to labor for little or no wages, and legislation would assume such form that they would not dare leave their employers for fear of punishment, and unless the white men who had been Union men through the war had very strong personal friends they could not live in the State. They would be annoyed so much in various ways, that they could not live there in any peace or comfort.

I think emigrants from abroad would be kindly received, but I think emigrants from the North, or Union men, would be coldly received, and treated with indifference. I do not know whether any effort has been made or not to ascertain whether the negrees would be willing to remove to any territory assigned to them if that were to be done, but from my knowledge of negro character I think they would object to it. I think the mass of them desire very much to continue to live in their old neighborhood, and with their old masters, invariably where they have been treated well as slaves.

I was born in the Southern States and reared to the age of nineteen in that country. Since I have been in the army my services have been mostly in the Southern States and on the frontier bordering on the Southern States. There is no danger of trouble from negroes remaining where they are unless the whites treat them so badly that they are compelled in self-defence to rise up against them. There is a section of Alabama where the people, under the direction of a philanthropic gentleman of that State, have gone to work of themselves to establish a Freedmen's Court, or something equivalent to it, through which they propose to administer fair and impartial justice between employers and negroes, and they between employers and negroes, and they have also undertaken to establish schools for the religious instruction of negroes, and for education in primitive branches of

The disposition of negroes for education is universal, especially among the younger portion of them. Their capacity for receiving instruction has not yet been fully developed, but from all that I can learn from the different negrons. conversation with different persons, they possess a fair capacity for acquiring knowledge. I think the second generation can be

tirely undeveloped at the present time ex n matters of practical chink in every instance where the negro has been assured that he would be paid fair wages, he has gone to work willingly, and has continued to work as long as the contract has been faithfully performed on

the part of his employers.

I do not think that Georgia differs materially from Alabama. There may be somewhat more of personal hatred towards ne groes in relation as freedmen, but as yet it has been easily controlled through the Freedmen's Bureau, and that the feeling is constantly improving in all the States.

The people of Mississippi appear to me to

be more impulsive, and more peone to stand up for and assert their opinions. It is a difficult matter to describe the difference between the people of these two States, yet there is a difference. I consider the people of Mississippi the least promising people. They do not listen to argument and discussion with as much calmness as the people of Alabama.

I do not know that I can give a decided opinion of difference in the state of feeling in these States now and just after Lee's sur render, because reports I received soon after Lee's surrender were generally from persons whole traveled hurriedly through that section of the country. I think in a great majority of cases, they were disposed to look on the most favorable side immeditely after the surrender of Lee and downfall of the Confederacy, and perhaps they did not investigate as closely as persons would at the present time. The universal report made to me by persons traveling through those States at that time was to the effect that the mass of the people were very happy at the downfall of the rebellion, and, at their prospect of soon getting again under the Constitution and Government of the

United States. Q. Do you you know anything from information or report, of secret organizations in the South, said to be hostile to the Government. A. I have received several com-munications to that effect, but persons who have given me this information have de-sired that their names should not be mentioned, and as yet no direct accusations have been made in regard to one person or any class of persons. There have been steps taken to ascertain the truth of the matter. The persons who communicate with me are reliable and truthful, and I believe their statements are correct in the main, but how far this disaffection extends I am yet unable to say. It does exists to a certain extent, and I am taking measures to obtain as much information on the sub-

Q. To what States does this information relate. A. It relates to all the States lately in rebellion. I think there is no real danger to be apprehended, because the military authority and power of the Go vernment is not only feared in those States but I think there it is ample to put down any serious demonstration.

Q. Is this information from different sources, each entirely independent from the other. A. Yes. sir.

Q. So far as you are informed, what are the nature and objects of this organization?
A. To embarrass the Government of the United States in the proper administration of the affairs of the country, by endeavoring or making strong efforts to gain very importan concessions to the people of the South, is possible, to repudiate the National debt, incurred in consequence of the rebellion, or to gain such an ascendency in Congress as to make provision for the assumption by Congress of the debt incurred by the rebei government; also, in case the United States Government can be involved in a foreign var, to watch, and take advantage of the first opportunity that occurs to strike for the independence of the States lately in rebel-

Q. Do you know of any persons of influ ence being implicated in this movement? A As yet I have not ascertained that any per sons of influence are implicated ingit; and will further state, in justice to the people of were prominent in the rebel army who I be lieve are honestly trying to become good citizens of the United States. They have been paroled by military authority, and have applied to the President for pardon and are awaiting his decision. They have se themselves to work quietly to earn an honest livelihood in some practical and peaceful manner, setting a good example to other people of the South.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GRIERSON. Gen. B. H. Grierson's testimony is confirmatory of that of General Thomas. We take the following points:
Q. Do you know anything of secret organization among the rebeis? A. I have carefully studied and considered that matter, and from many things that I have no ticed, a general murmuring in the South and a great anxiety to organize the militia and to get rid of the army and the Freed men's Bureau. I think there are such or ganizations. Of course, I only give my opinion on that subject. From everythin I could learn, and from studying the South ern people, I do not think it would be wise to withdraw the military and Freed-men's Bureau. I think it would result in

great injury and injustice to the colored people, and also to the poorer classes and all loyal white men at the South. Q. Is it your opinion that the negroes, i they have a fair chance, will be a self-supporting people? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is their disposition in regard to education? A. They are manifesting a wonderful desire to learn to read. They have scarcely a leisure moment that you cannot see them with a book in their hand, learning to read; particularly those who have been

soldiers or sailors. Q. Have you any apprehension that the influence of the negro, whether they are or are not permitted to vote, would be thrown against the Government under any circum stances. A. Never, sir, in my opinion. think they are true. During my whole service in the army I have never yet found a negro who was not true to the country They were always ready and willing to give information cheerfully; many times information of great value to the service.

Q. Do they understand generally the nature of the controversies in their leading particulars between the North and South A. Yes, sir. They have manifested a great deal more intelligence than they have got credit for. In my trip through Mississippi I found in the centre of the State negroes running away from their masters, with no vague conception of freedom. I assure you they

was what they should stand by. Q. What is the disposition of negroes in regard to acquiring lands and getting homes? A. They desire it, and they desire to remain where they have lived heretofore, They seem to be attached to their former homes or localities.

Q. What is the disposition of the white people in regard to allowing the negroes to become land owners? A. They do not favor it. I think there is a great desire manifested

by the Southern people for the assumption of their debt. They wish to bring that about, and many desire to be paid for their slaves. I think they would oppose the pay-ment of the national debt. I think they have no patriotism for the Union. They appear to be now as much devoted to the cause of rebellion as they were during the war. They appear to accept the situation because they cannot do anything else at present, not because they are satisfied with it. I think that if another election were held for Congressmen and Senators they would elect men who are even stronger in their sentiments for the South and against the Government than those heretofore elected.

They did in some cases try to pick men who would not be objectionable in every instructed much more easily and thoroughly than the present one, because in
a measure the mind of the negro is en-

things; for instance, all employes of the rallroad, telegraph and express companie who were loyal to the Government are hav-ing their "heads cut off," and their places filled by sympathizers with the rebellion, many of them heretofore officers in the rebel service. At the time of the surrender and even after that, they manifested a dis position rather to divide this thing, but that

is entirely changed. far as you know, how do Alabama Q. So far as you know, now do Alexand Mississippi compare with Georgia and Tennessee in particulars of which you have spoken? A. I think there is not very much difference, if any, it is in favor of Tenuessee. I think that Tennessee is rather the more loval State.

Q. If you have any facts or views that you have not stated, you may state them now. A. I have mentioned something in regard to organizing the militia. There seems to be a great desire on the part of the Southern people for that, and to remove the Freedmen's Bureau; there is an intense

hatred to it and its officers.

It is looked upon as a disgrace in that country, by those who now control it, to belong to the Federal army; but on the other hand, to have been an officer in the Control. federate army is a passport to society every where in the South. I believe that if th militia system was carried out it would be militia system was carried out it would be organized into brigades and divisions, and would be officered, therefore, by rebel officers. I tried every way I could to get correct information of the people and to judge them without any unkind feelings.

I hoped that they would be loyal, or at least that they would accept the situation sincerely, but I am satisfied that they do not. I believe that there is an organization

not. I believe that there is an organization existing now throughout the South for the renewal of the rebellion. Many circumstances or things which have occurred since the surrender make me believe so. I have the statement from men that one of the present State representatives of Alabama said that an organization did exist throughout the whole South for that pur pose; and I learned from other partie "Historical Society" has something to do with it. You may have observed notice of very large attendances at the Historical

Seciety meetings in Georgia and Alabama. Governor Patten was in Huntsville while I was in command, but he did not call at headquarters. He seemed to be congratu lating the people in regard to his success with General Thomas as to the removal o troops from there, and as to the organiza-tion of the militia. He told them it would be organized immediately; in fact he appointed colonels to whom he was to send commissions; and I think before that General Parsons had also sent commissions to ese officers to be commissioned were, so far as I know, all officers in the

rebel army,
Q. What is the public sentiment in regard to a foreign war? A. They seem to manifest a great desire to have this country involved in a war with France in regard to Mexico. I think that, as a general thing, in case of such an event, they would seize that opportunity to turn against the Govern Of course, there are exceptions, but ment. this is the true semiment of the leading people of the South, or those who have controling influence; and it is my firm belief after all I have been able to learn of the Southern people during the war and since their surrender, that the spirit of resistance still exists there as strong as ever, and that in the event of this country engaging in a foreign war, the enemies of the Government of the United States throughout the South opportunity to attempt again its destruc

EXAMINATION OF GENERAL SAXTON. Major-General Saxton examined by Mr Boutwell-Have been in the military ser vice during the rebellion; have been Assist ant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bu reau for South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, from its organization until the fifteenth of January. In August last was relieved from the charge of Florida, in December Carolina; have had the opportunity of ot serving the condition of affairs in those States. Through subordinate agents, and from my own observation, and from inter course with leading rebels, I think a sma portion of the people of Georgia earnestly desire to fulfil their obligations as citizen of the United States, but the large majority of the people are disloyal at heart, and have no love for the Union. They look forward to the time when they can set up a separate organization for themselves.

The influence of this small class who de sire to do what is right is not very great. do not think they could live there in safet; without the presence of soldiers. As general rule they have no faith in the free dom of the blacks, and it is their desire to prove that their emancipation is a failure and that the best condition of the colores man is one of severity. In the election of persons to office, those who have been strongly identified with the rebellion are preferred. The fact that a person is and has been thoroughly loyal to the United States. I think, would be fatal to his election to any office in the gift of the people. Such is the case so far as my knowledge extends.

There has been no change in public sen timent since Lee's surrender, except that if possible, they are more openly disloyar now than they were at first. It was the general rule under the Provisional Government of the State to appoint men to office who were disloyal; at least disloyalty was no bar to their appointment. When Lee surrendered, the leaders of his army and a great portion of intelligent soldiers be lieved that they would never afterwards have any political rights, and they were surprised at the leniency that has been shown them by the Government, and the fact that they have received so much encouragement has operated to make them more openly defiant than they were before It is my opinion that if a sterner policy had been pursued and pardons confined or granted in a smaller number of cases, the condition of that State would have been

better than it is now. In regard to those entering into commer cial relations in Georgia, I believe it is the settled policy of the people not to give a Northern man any chance whatever if they can avoid it. It is the opinion of those wh have gone into business there, that they ar persecuted simply because they are Northern men and Union men. Among the great majority of the white population hatred t the Yankees is thorough and intense. If the United States military forces were to be withdrawn it would be barely possible for forthern men and Union men to remain there, particularly those who had taken any prominent part on the side of the Govern-

ment. The object which the freedmen have most at heart is the purchase of land. They all desire to get small homesteads and locate themselves upon them, and there is scarcely any sacrifice too great for them to make to accomplish this object. I believe it is the policy of the majority of their former owner to prevent negroes from becoming land-holders. They desire to keep the negroes landless, and as nearly in slavery as possi-ble. I think the former slaveholders really know less about freedmen than any other

class of people.

The system of slavery has been one of concealment on the part of the negro of all his feelings and of all his impulses, and it is so ingrained in him that he deceives h former master on almost every point. The freedman has no faith in his former master, nor has his former owner any faith in the capacity of freedmen. Mutual distrust exists between them, but the freedman is ready and willing to contract to work for any Northern man. One man of capital from the North, who employed a large number of freedmen, told me, as others have, that he desired no better laborers, that he considered them fully as easy to manage as Irish laborers, and that was my

own experience in employing several thouands of them to cultivate the soil.

I have also had considerable experience in employing white labor, having, as quar-

termaster, frequently had large numbers of laborers under my control. I do not apprehend any danger of insurrection if the negro is put in full possession of all his rights, and this is the only thing which will have the difficulty. If put in possession of rights, and this is the only thing which will prevent difficulty. If put in possession of all his rights as a citizen and a man, I think the negro will be as peaceable, orderly and self-sustaining as any other man, or class of men, and rapidly advance in the scale of civilization.

If negroes were allowed to vote I have no sitive information from their landers and

positive information from their lenders and most intelligent among them, that they are thoroughly loyal and know their friends, and they will never be found voting on the side of oppression. All the instincts of those who are intelligent are on the side of the Union, and the intelligent ones will instruct the others how to vote. I think it vital to the safety and prosperity of the two races in the South that the negro should be immediately put in possession of all his rights as a man. The word color should be left out of all laws, constitutions and regulations for the people, and I think it necessary for the safety of the Union that

this should be done.

It think the effect of withdrawing the army and Freedmen's Bureau from Georgia, at this time, would be fearful to contemplate. I fear it would lead to an insurrection and to a war of races. The only way in which the two races can live together in peace and prosperity is by giving the black man the same political rights that the whites enjoy. I believe the black race will not submit quietly to the control of the whites, from conversation with intelligent freedmen, men of thought and intelligence who have told me so, and it is the result af all my ex-perience for nearly four years with this people. I know there is the strongest desire upon the part of the freedmen to secure arms, and revolvers particularly.

I believe if justice is not done them they

will eventually undertake to obtain it for themselves. I will tell you what the leader of the Colored Union League and other col-ored men in Charleston said to me. They said they feared they could not much longer control the freedmen if I left Charleston that they feared the freedmen would attempt to take their cause into their own hands My counsels were to heed the lessons the war had taught, never to act against the Government, but always to support it, and trust to it to see that they had all their rights as freemen, and I believe my teachings and counsels to them in this respect had great influence in keeping them quiet.

I do not know whether there was any

foundation for the report of an intended insurrection about Christmas or not but think all such apprehensions were ground-less. I think the rumor was intended for the purpose of injuring the freedmen, and believe that unless the freedmen are oppressed, there is not the slightest danger of an insurrection; I do not think there was any danger of insurrection among the blacks while they were slaves, but now they have had a taste of liberty, and many of them have learned the use of arms by service in our armies.

It is this feeling of desire to protect themselves which they have now that makes it so dangerous to pursue an unjust policy toward I think many of the freedmen are sufficiently intelligent to comprehend the great questions of public policy of the day.
Of course, the majority of them having been slaves so long and being uneducated, cannot fully comprehend these questions, but there are intelligent men among them who would lead them and guide them in such a way that there would be no danger in giving them their rights as citizens.

The negroes have an intense desire to ac-

quire knowledge. They growd the schools established for their benefit by the people of the North There are many night schools the North. There are many night school for adults, in which they make creditable progress. I have here a petition signed by several hundred freedmen, asking that they may be allowed their rights of citizenship. There are many who signed with a mark, but there are a great many names signed by parties themselves, and most of them e learned to write since.

You will observe by the signatures that they must have been made by men who have not long known how to write. The similarity of writing is like what is seen in persons taught by the same teacher. Having no names, as slaves, but Bob, Jim, Sam, &c., they have adopted such names for themselves as happened to strike the:

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N. B.—We have a NEW and CHEAP ARTICLE of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very icheap, to which the attention of the public is called.

BALE BOPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURED and for Sale by BYTTLER, WEAVER & CO., 23 North Water street, and 25 North Delaware avenue.

RETAIL DRY GOODS H. STEEL & SON

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

2 case of CALICOES, FAST COLORS

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

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

Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 37 and 40c. 4-4 Unbleached Muslins, 25, 28, 30, 81, 33c. 5-4, 6-4, 10-4 Bleached Muslins New styles Lancaster Ginghams, 31%c. Best quality fine English Ginghams, 37%c.
Domestic Goods of all kinds, at the very lowest whole

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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, \$1 per yd.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., \$1 12½(3) 25.
Kew styles bleached Damasks, from \$1 25 up to \$3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables.
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce,
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
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TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Every size, from 1% yards up to 7 yards long, some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.

Napkins and Doylles in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom. TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
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Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 75c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 58c.
Fine Damask Towels, 875. \$1, \$1.25.
Turklah 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, 87½c., \$1, and \$1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our consumers may rely on getting the best shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

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NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Dia-ers. These Liapers will be found heavier and better ers. These Liapers win oe notice the han usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities: Linen Cambrics and Lawns.

A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Under-

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21,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, 2 In PLAIN. FANCY STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mall and other Misslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEA-SON'S PRICES.

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200 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

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able goods, which they are Selling at greatly reduces prices.

Superior Black French Cloths.
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Fancy Cassimeres, of every description.
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With a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings,
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No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

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FYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have
Equal to replenished their assortment of
STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
And are now fully prepared to supply families with
GOOD MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE,
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GOOD FINE BLANKETS.
FULLY MARSHILLES QUILTS.
FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO'
IRISH BIRD-EYE AND SCOTEH TOWELINGS.'
NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSHILLES, &c.
EPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c.

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Colored Moire Antiques.

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Colored Poult de Soles,

Elack Corded Silks,

Colored Poult de Soles,

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Black Gros Graines,

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

50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS.

63.75 and \$ superior Alpacas,
81 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines.
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New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c.
Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods,
Fine Towe's; do-cent Towels- a bargain,
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Jacons. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

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BROCATELLE, SATUN DE LAINE, TERRY, (OTELINE, and other Upholstery Goods, which were bought at a great sacriner, and will be sold cheap.

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8-4 PORE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.

44 White Alpacas,
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TO2 Harris Cassimeres,
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Black Cassimeres,
Cloaking Cloths,
Cloaking Cloths,
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Now so much recommended by the Medical Faculty, for Invalids,

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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 extracharge. Brandies, Wines, Gins, Whiskies, &c., &c.

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