Senstor Sherman on the Situation—He Thinks there is No Essential Difference between Congress and the President. Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, is stumping

Connecticut for the Union ticket. In the course of an eloquent address at Bridgeport on Saturday, he thus expounded his views of national affairs:

The Southern States, in his judgment were States of this Union in a condition of insurrection, and had no right to choose representatives to Congress unless they could subscribe to certain specified conditions. A resolution embracing these ideas passed by an almost unanimous vote in July, 1855, only Messrs. Saulsbury, Garrett Dayis and Powell, of Kentucky, voting against it. The President endorsed this proposition even in his veto message, and also in the unfortuate speech he made on the 22d of February. The Senator read an extract from President Johnson's veto, which set forth that representatives in Conwhich set forth that representatives in Congress must be men who never aided in the rebellion, and said if the Copperheads could endorse that, they had a harder dose to swallow than they ever had before. The only question was what terms and qualification, what tests of loyalty should be applied to them. He [Mr. Sherman] wanted no better test than the oath which was prescribed two or three years ago. That was scribed two or three years ago. That was the position of Congress and Andrew John-

son. The point of divergency was that the President insisted in complying with those tests that each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, while Congress insisted that while it had the constitutional power each for itself to do so, it inevitably has the power to act jointly upon this question, and he thought in that Conthis question, and he thought in that Congress had the best of the argument. The President had never said, and in his judgment never would say, that unrepentant rebels like Stephens, of Georgia—though he was the best of them all—shall come back and take their places to make laws for the people of the United States. The second question was as to the basis of representation, which the speaker and iscussed at considerable length. discussed at considerable length. By the Constitution of the United States representation was based upon the number of inhabitants, and the result of the abolition of slavery, which heretofore entitled the South to the representation of three-fifths of the slaves, would be to give the Southern States increased political power. If this were permitted, the white men of South Carolina would have two and one-third more political power than the white men of Connecticut. Democrats were in favor of this because they know that the white men of South Carolina would vote for all the negroes, which would be so much butter in the churn ot the Democratic party. They were opposed to any change in this condition of affairs, and wanted "the Constitution as it is." Both the President and Congress affirm that there should be a change in the basis of representation. The President was in favor of basing the representation upon the voters, leaving every State to say who should vote. There was a class of men in Congress who were in favor of taking away this power from the people; but that proposition did not meet with much favor, as each State was jealous of its.

own powers. In many of the Western States they did not allow rebels to vote, although they in Connecticut allowed rebels to vote there. to vote there. The Committee of Reconstruction, when examinging this matter, found difficulties presented in the rule laid down by the President, the Representatives of the Northern and Border States claiming that if the President's plan were adopted

ing that it the Fresident's plan were adopted their State would lose power. Finally the committee hit upon a plan which they thought would meet with universal acceptance, which was that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, provided that the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or abridged in any State on account of race or color. Every Union man voted for this cause it took political power from rebels which Democrats might want to use some-time. That proposition came to the Senate and was debated, and because some feared that there might be buried up in the simple words that a State might exclude people on account of race or color, it was defeated and words that a State might exclude people on account of race or color, it was defeated and the matter was postponed till next week. The difference between the President and Congress on this point was that of tweedleden and tweedledee. He (Mr. Sherman) did not believe that the people of New England would have a right to complain if the ladies were counted out, because their descendants in the Western States would be sure to vote New England principles. He did not think that the people would cry about it very much if the unnaturalized foreigner in New York city were excluded from representation. If people wanted to abuse Andy Johnson on account of differing with Congress on this point they ought rather to differ with those Union members of Congress who refused to help to carry out the plan. There was another point upon which the President and Congress differed, and that was how far the elective franchise should be extended to the negro population of the Southern States. negro population of the Southern States. He (the speaker) never could understand why anybody should be excluded from the elective franchise merely because he was black. But he could understand why people might be excluded from that privilege on account of condition. In hisopinion the negroes of the South were mere children in intellect, and he thought it would not be

wise now to compel the Southern States, as a condition of re-admission, to give the colored people the elective franchise—not because they were black, but because it would be time enough for them to have it when they were educated sufficiently to know what was right and what was wrong. If he was compelled to choose between a rebel and an ignorant negro, he would prefer the negro ten thousand times before he would the thousand times before he would the former. But as legislators were now, in amending the Constitution, acting for all future time, it behooves them to be governed by broad and deep principles. There were those in Congress who believed that the negro should have the right of sufrage at once, but the people of Connecticut and Ohio could not consistently urge this measure when they refused to permit a handful of intelligent colored people to vote. President Johnson said he was willing to extend the suffrage to every willing to extend the suffrage to every black soldier who wore the uniform of the willing to extend the suffrage to every black soldier who wore the uniform of the United States army and who could read and write. He (Senator Sherman) thought that was right. The South would soon see it to be for their interest, if they wanted increased political power, to gradually extend the suffrage to the colored people. He thought the suffrage ought to be extended to the negroes in the District of Columbia, because Congress had power over the question, and because they were well-informed and loyal. During the war all the negroes had been faithful to the Union, and helped therefore the President and Congress, were bound to protect the negroes of the South in of the last point on which it was said there was a difference between the President and Congress, The President was opposed to extending the suffrage to negroes in the District of Columbia, not because he believed in the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The Senator then alluded to the passage of the first and of the recent freedmen's bureau bill, and said that the President only excreiged his constitutional right in vetoing it; but he (the speaker) had the authority of General Huwad for saying that he never asked Andrew Johnson for any power to protect the freedmen of the South but that power was amply and

was because he was desirous of proecting the negroes who were set-ed on the Sea island plantations and he was pleased to know that the military power would continue to protect them. There were no vital differences of opinion There were no vital differences of opinion between the President and Congress to alarm any Union man, and it was his abiding conviction that Andrew Johnson never would throw the power the loyal people gave him into the hands of the Copperhead party of the United States. No cajoling could draw him from the right line. for he was a man who fought his own battles, although he might fight them sometimes indiscreetly. He believed that the President would sign the civil rights bill, which was sent to him on Thursday, and if he did what would become and if he did what would become of the whinings of the Copperheads? They would not be so much in love with Andy Johnson

as they were now.

In conclusion, he spoke of a proposition which a distinguished Copperhead made to a loyal democrat (Gov. Tod) in Ohio to rea loyar democratic (Goy, Tod) in Onio to revive the Democratic party, which the latter thought would be a good thing, when the Union party had failed to comply with the obligations it had assumed to pay the national debt, and to pay the pensions of the widows of the soldiers. The Senator concluded with a building transfer of the soldiers. cluded with a brilliant peroration; describ-ing the magnificent future that was before the American people, and taking his seat, was greeted with loud cheering.

Destructive Fires.
ELMIRA, N. Y., March 18.—A fire broke out, about one o'clock this morning, in a buiding at the corner of Main and Water streets, occupied as a furniture warehouse. Seven buildings were burned to the ground and several others were badly damaged. Two sections of the Main street bridge across the the Chemung river were also destroyed by this fire. The loss is \$50,000, with an insurance of \$25,000, principally in Hartford companies, and the Northwestern, of Oswego. The fire was the work of an incendiary

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 17.—A fire ook place here last night, destroying twenty buildings from First to Davis street. The loss amounted to one hundred thousand

Letters.
[From a Review in the Nation.]
We believe in letters, when they deserve the name of letters, more than in dissertations, essays, histories, for they contain the essence of dissertations, essays, histories, undiluted and "undoctored" by scribes and commentators. The letter is a genuine production of the mind in its creative moments. It is born of genius, if it has any birth worthy to be spoken of or recognized at all. It is written to some dear friend, or to a person who for the time being stands in an intimate relation; it is called forth, therefore, either by an impulse of affection, or by a special private demand, which gives flavor to the thought, limits the message contained in it to one person, and gives a confidential character to the writing. It goes folded and sacredly sealed, or did before the labor-saving envelope came in vegue. No publisher is to see it; no printer is to lay upon it his grimy hand; no one is to scrutinize it save the one who is already prepared for

what it contains. It is therefore written in sincerity. Why should it not be? Why write letters at all unless they are written sincerely? Their very purpose is to say what the writer is moved to say in privacy. There is no temptation to put on airs, to take a position, or strike an atti-tude. The great man says in his letters what he would not dare to say in his speech or his book. He unburdens his mind. If he knows anything, it comes out in his correspondence; if he feels anything, it comes out; if he thinks anyten soliloquy, or aside, uttered to a trusted ear. The discovery of a fresh heap of letters revises the judgment of history. The letter is most precious for another reason: it is oftenest the production of a leisure hour, when the mind, in an un-dress as it were, with no thought of care

or business, indulges in an overflow of chat on matters near the heart. It be-longs to an age of leisure, at least to an age when leisure is possible, and obtainable, and allowable without eternal disgrace. The gentlemen and ladies who have given us the contents of this charmvolume doubtless enjoyed laieuraly privlege. They ing such belonged to another and a a quieter generation than ours. None of them are alive now; most of them have been long dead; the most recent of them is Mr. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton; and he passed his days in a small, stupid town, aloof from men. surrounded by very uninteresting people, and driven by the sheer necessities of his position to reach out by letter after living souls with whom he could have no speech. What Londoner or New Yorker would ever have found time for those painfully conscientious epistles on points of literature and philosophy? Theedore Parker, it is true, wrote letters

interesting, confidential, long and innu-merable, and he lived in Boston, with London, Berlin and Paris sitting in his study; but Parker was a prodigy; he had leisure for everything, for he made time; he really had all the time there was. But we doubt if literature will ever be found in letters again. People do not write letters in our days; they scribble notes in characters that would satisfy Chesterfield, who said that no gen-tleman ever wrote a good hand. Letter-paper even is out of date; the art of folding is forgotten; seals are ban-ished; gluten has superseded wax. The dainty sheets of billet-paper suggest broadly enough that people have nothing to say to one another; that they must not say it if they have, for nobody wants to hear it. The time is short, and business is business. Brains, too, are brains If a man has an idea—how it may be with women we would not presume to say—but if a man has an idea, it is worth so much money; he cannot afford to put it into a letter; he keeps it for a book, a pamphlet, a newspaper article, which the editor will pay for and the public will praise. The letter receives the refuse of his mind, not the essence of it. We make literature of newspaper clip-pings; we overhaul the journals; and a very different sort of literature it is likely

spondence furnishes, the materials for. The least interesting portion of modern memoirs is usually the epistolary portion. That is meagre; or, if not meagre, is dull and heavy, as if it was prepared when the man was sleepy and bed-time was near at hand. was near at hand. A Tragedy in Missonri, The Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune gives the particulars of a frightful tragedy which occurred on the 21st ult., at the

to be from that which private correspondence furnishes, the materials for

right in vetoing it; but he (the speaker) had the authority of General Howad for saying that he never asked Andrew Johnson for any power to protect the freedmen of the South but that power was amply and freely given. [Applause.] The principal reason why he (Mr. S.) supported the bill wife and Nancy A. Stepp, a widowed

daughter of Mrs. Berry, two men wellarmed, came to Mrs. B.'s house and came in. All the above named parties were in one room, except Joseph, who was in the up-stairs apartment. The two strangers asked several impertinent questions. One of the men remarked to the other, "You take care of this man (meaning Edward Berry), and I will attend to this woman," (meaning Mrs. Stepp.) The fiends then drew their revolvers, and Mrs. Stepp seized hold of the pistol of the scoundrel who had drawn it on her, and a scuffle ensued.

In the meantime Mrs. Berry, the wife of Edward, ran out at the door with her babe in her arms, and she had hardly made her exit, when repeated pistol shots were heard amid the screams of her unarmed, wounded and dying husband and sister-in-law in the house. Stricken with terror, the poor woman pressed her babe closer to her bosom and quickened her steps toward the nearest woods Once she looked around, and saw the devils take aim and fire at her. She swas not hit, and escaped to a place

Joseph Berry, who is a boy about 10 years old, was up stairs, as we have already stated, during the time his brother and sister were being murdered below. He heard the whole affair. As soon as the devils had finished their hellish work down stairs, the began to plunder the house, and finally started up-stairs where the boy was. Seeing their approach, he jumped through the window to the ground, and fled for security to the brush. The villains fired several shots at the boy as he ran away, none of which took effect. There was a little child of Mrs. Stepp, some two or three years old, in the house, but by some means the child loft the house and wandered into the vard during the onfusion. This little innocent tells much of what occurred.

After these scoundrels had committed their murder and robbery, they con-summated their villainy by setting fire to Mrs. Berry's house, All this family had in the nature of household furniture and clothing was consumed. The bodies of the murdered man and woman were burned in the house. The cold-blooded, atrocious and diabolical murder was committed by men who have always claimed to be loyal to the United States. They are believed to be known, and were in the interest and employ of certain men in Miller county who want old Mrs. Berry's land. These men have used the military, the civil courts and other means to frighten and drive the old lady from her place. She, however has persisted in remaining on her place The devils finding nothing else would avail, finally determined to murder the old woman and her family in order to secure the land in this manner.

THE Titusville Heraid, in speaking of the great fire in that city on Wednesday, says: "The burnt district looks desolate enough. The buildings destroyed were not much, architecturally considered, but their loss makes a sad gap in Franklin street. Nothing is now left from Arch to Water street, on the east side of Franklin but a smouldering mass of Mine. dering mass of ruins. The shoe shop of Mr Buser; S. Marks's clothing store; the Cin cinnati bakery; Harris and Backus' sa loons; Russ and Ricketts's and Strauss and Gottshall's groceries; Lloyd's bracket factory; Elton and Cushman's and Kibbie' livery stables; Captain Munson's famous oyster and fish market—are all swepr away. There was a brisk getting out, not only of goods and household furniture, but of persons. The flames moved with great and the could the angine have been got rapidity. Could the engines have been got to work twenty minutes sconer, the Moore House would have been standing to-day.

WHALING BY STEAM.—The feasibility of WHALING BY STRAM.—The feasibility of whaling by steam having been thoroughly tested by the Messrs. Roys, Brothers, of New York, three steamers are to leave different ports of England about the 5th of April next, commanded respectively by Captains W. H. Roys, S. W. Roys, and A. B. Roys. The steamers sail from England under the British flag, and the officers and a few of the crew have been shipped at this port. The whales are billed by Roys. port. The whales are killed by Roys' patent rocket harpoon. In five days' sail the steamers are upon the whaling ground, where the sulphur bottoms are found in great abundance. This mode of whaling has been tried by these parties two seasons with perfect success. The crews are made up principally of Danes,—New Bedford Mercury.

WATCHES AND JEWELBY. CHRONOMETER, CLOCK.

> WATCHMAKERS. No. 244 South FRONT Street.

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of CLOCKS, &c., for Railroads, Banks and Counting Houses, which they offer at reasonable r AN. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of the Watches and Clocks.

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LADIES GOLD WATCHES.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment o

ingraved and others inlaid with diamonds. Purchasers wishing a handsome LADYS 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.

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Offer at current Gold Rates 150,000 Havana Cigars

From the "ElSol" and "Charanga" factories, rauging between \$55 and \$150, 100 Bales HAYANA and YARA LEAF TOBACCO. 10 Cases"CHARANGA" SMOKING TOBACCO.

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BEST QUALITY AND STYLE, AND BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. J. G. FULLER. 9 South SEVENTH Street. CARPETINGS & OIL CLOTHS.

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Established in 1820. The undersigned invites the attention of Dealers t

the most desirable stock of OIL CLOTHS to be for in the Union, consisting of Floor Oil Cloths.

Carriage Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths. Stair Oil Cloths, and

THOMAS POTTER MANUFACTURER

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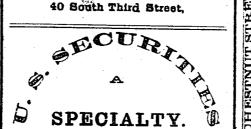
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BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER. AGENT FOR THE FRENCH PLATE GLASS

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,

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On Tuesday, March 20, Mrs. E. Keyser's Children's Clothing Emporium,

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RETAIL DRY GOODS STILL SELLING

Cheap Domestics.

Three Cases More Calicoes, Fast Colors, 12½ cents. NEW SPRING STYLES CALICOES, 15, 18c. CHEAP BLEACHED MUSLING. 44 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 25, 28, 30c.

11-3 YARD-WIDE POCASSET MUSLIN, 81%c. BALLARDVILLE FLANNELS, 50c to \$1 25. 5-4 PILLOW CASE MUSLINS, 871/2, 40, 45. 04 UTICA, PEPPERELL, WALTHAM SHEET

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Have Now Open A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING CLOTHS, SPRING CABSIMERES, LIGHT STYLES CASSIMERES,

SPRING SHAWLS. NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

Of every variety and quality. bought since the recent fall in Gold, and for sale much below present wholesale prices.

Just opened, another lot, the last in this country, of those very cheap.

ALL SILK STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUES. Pearl and Black Stripe, Mode and Black Stripe, Green and Black Stripe, 1 25 Blue and Black Stripe, Purple and Black Stripe,

1 25 Brown and Black Stripe, SILKS of all kinds at very low prices. Nos. 713 and 715 North Tenth Street,

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, \$1 per yc.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., \$1 12½(2) 25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from \$125 up to \$2.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce,
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Every size, from 1½ yards up to 7 yards long, Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened. Napkins avd Doylies 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.3 up.
Reavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 7½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 88c.
Bloom Damask Towels, 87½, \$1, \$125.
Turkish Towels, several aircs. 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. 87%C., \$1, and \$1 23. 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.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

7 3-10. Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Holats., in every NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Dia-pers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices. Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft. Linen Cambric for Infants' Under-clothing, from 62%, up.

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[1866. Spring In portation. 1866.]

Has Just opened, The LES 1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, 2 In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimi-17 lies. Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is soliched as they are of Tered at a large REDUCTION from last SEA.

V 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
O 100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and O price from 90c. to \$1.50.
O PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest C styles, of my own importation. 1024 OHESTNUT STREET

A TTEN PION! ATTENTION!

Poplins and Mohairs, 20 per cent, off.
Mode and Black Alpacas, at low figures.
54 Wool de Laines, 57½, 31 and \$1 12½.
Blue, Green and Black Plaids, at 40 cents.
De Laines and Challies, at 25 cents.
A full line of American and English Calicoes.
44 Unbleached Muslin, good, at 25 cents, at
570KFS & WOOD'S, 702 Arch street.

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.—James Of a Lee invite the attention of their friends and others to their large and well assorted Spring Stock, comprising, in part, COATING GOODS,

SuperiBlack French Cloth.

Colored Cloths, of all kinds,
Black Tricot Coatings,
Fancy French Costings,
Tweeds, of every shade and quality.

PANTALOON STUFFS.

Black French Doeskins, the finest texture,
Black French Cassimeres, the finest texture,
New styles of Fancy Cassimeres,
Pain and neat styles Cassimeres,
Nik Mixed Doesk ins and Cassimeres,
Silk Mixed and Plaid Cassimeres.

Cords; Beaverteens and Velveteens.

Cassimeres for Suits, all styles.

Also, a large assortment of Goods expressly adapted to Boys' wear, for sale cheap.

JAMES & LEE.

No. 11 North Second St, sign of the Golden Lamb.

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Lyre & Landell, Fourth and arch, have

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BTAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

And are now fully Prepare to supply families with

GOOD MUSLINS, FITHE PIRCE,

GOOD TABLE LINENS,

GOOD TABLE LINENS,

GOOD TABLE LINENS,

GOOD WHITE FLANNELS,

GOOD FINE BLANKETS,

GOOD FINE BLANKETS,

GOOD TABLE LINES,

GOOD TABLE LINES,

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Livite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILKE; 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.

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Black Gros de Rhines, N. B.—A fine steck of Evening Silks on hand. N. R.—A fine steck of Evening Silks on hand.

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11 to Wide Black Wool Delaines.
11 to finest it wide Black Cashmeres.
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12 ine Towels to Cent Towels—a bargain,
13 and 15 Napkins are much under value.
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SAFE. After 12 years use it still retains its Fire Proof Qualities.

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timony in favor of your Fire Proof Safes, This morning our mill, which was a fourstory one, was entirely destroyed by Fire your safe was exposed to a very great heat, so much so, that the brass knobs and plates were melted off. After the safe was recovered from the ruins, it was opened, and the Books, Papers, Bank Notes, &c., found tobe perfectly preserved. This test is a very high recommendation of the superior merit of your inside door Safes.

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Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets FURNITURE WARREOUSE.

A Large Assortment of BOSEWOOD DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, WALNUT DRAWING BOOM FURNITURE, WALNUT DINING BOOM FURNITURE, WALNUT LIBRARY FURNITURE, WALNUT HALL FURNITURE,

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Celebrated Furniture Establishment is removed from Second and Race streets to the splendid NEW DEPOT.

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