He Makes Another Speech.

The Questions of the Day Discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—At six o'clock this evening a procession of soldiers and sailors, and such of the friends as sympathize with them in their grateful acknow-ledgments to the President for his order issued, directing the Heads of Departments to give-preference in appointments and promotions to the subordinate offices to persons who have rendered honorable service in the army and navy, was formed and marched to the Executive Mansion with the Marine Band, to serenade President Johnson, who had signified to the committee that he would accept the com-

A very large number of persons of both sexes were previously on the ground awaiting the demonstration. At 5.15 the band played several patriotic airs, when the President made his appearance, and was greeted with huzzas by the assembled thousands. He took a stand in the coping of sands. He took a stand in the coping of the wall, near the carriage way, on the north side of the White House, when he was addressed on behalf of the soldiers and sallors by one of their number in highly complimentary terms, saying, in conclusion, "In return for your kindness we can but offer our sympathies and prayers, and irust that an Allwise Providence, who has brought our nation through a baptism of blood, and to whom we consecrate it anew. from slavery and by a nation's tears, will so guide and direct you that you may calm the troubled waters, harmonize public opinion, and restore our whole country once more to peace and prosperity."
Address of the President.

President Johnson said: It is not affectation in me to say that language is inade-quate to convey the heartfelt feelings produced on this occasion by your presence here, and by the presentation of your sentiments, as expressed by your representative in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess that in the peculiar posture of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the dutues incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Repubupon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic; and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. I shall speak to you on those terms and on none other

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation, and of your encouragement. [Applause]. We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since this Govstruggles that have occurred since this Government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning, must have a birth. In struggling into existence a nation passes through its first trying ordeal. It is not necessary for me now to carry your minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privations. necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of those who were engaged in that struggle to achieve the national birth. It is not necessary to point to the bloodshed and the lives lost in accomplishing that result

The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has strength, capacity and power to maintain itself among the nations power to maintain user among the nations of the earth; in giving such evidence we passed through the war of 1812, and through the war with Mexico, and we passed through all the struggles that have occurred since up to the beginning of the Rebellion. This was our second ordeal. But a nation has another test still to undergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth, and to its own citizens, that it has power to resist internal foes, that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home, and treason within its own borders. [Cheers.]

We have commenced that ordeal, and I

trust in God we will pass through it successfully. [Cheers.] I feel complimented by the allusion of your representative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1860 and '61, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and raised my voice and hand against treason, treachery and traitors at home. [Cheers.] I stand here to-day, holding to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. I stand here today opposing traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or in the North. they be in the South or in the North. [Loud cheers.] I stand here to-day as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its exist-

The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field; but i does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present form of govern-ment and our free institutions. [Applause.] I then stood in the Senate of the United I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied then as I deny now that any State has the right of its own will to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and break up the Government, and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and the Government, and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest, and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels? Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and when I say the people I include the sailors and soldiers? Why is it they are arrayed in traducing and vilifying and calumniating? Where were they during the rebellion? [A voice—"Home in bed!"]

In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate—a place of emolument, ease and distinction, and take my position where the enemy could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger? [Cheers and cries of "that's so!"]

While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. But I care not for

publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort. But I care not for them; I care not for that slander. The foul whelp of sin has been turned loose against me. I care not for all that, and let me tell you here to-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. [Applause.]

They have turned the whole pack loose to lower, me in your estimation. [Voices, "They cannot do it."] "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," come along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not. The American people, citizens, soldiers and sallors, know that from my advent into public life to the present moment I have always stood unyieldingly and unwavering as the advocate and defender of their rights and interests. [Cheers.]

We are now in the nation's third ordeal; we are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union; we denied the doctrine of Secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right; we demonstrated by the strong arm; yes, the soldiers and the sailors—God bless them!—have demonstrated, by their patriotic hearts and strong arms, that States have not the power to leave the Union. [Applause.] What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and what followed in the confederate armies by the people, through the resident is nothing more than the people of those States, to come back, to be people of the people. His office is tribu-

obedient to the laws, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our For what have we passed through this ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no States had the power to bread up this Government. It was to put down the rebellion. The rebellion has been put down and for what? Was it to destroy the States?

[Voices, "Never!"] For what have all these lives been sacrificed and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers. It was for that that you fought; it was for that I toiled, not to break up the Government, but to put down the rebellion and preserve the union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond intestine foes and treason and traitors at home.

When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy that State? When of the Union and destroy that State? When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State, and put it out of the Union? So when this last great rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country were restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The rebellion being crushed, and the law being restored, the Constitution being acknowledged, those States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of stars. [Cheers.]

In passing through this ordeal what has

and oright galaxy or stars. [Uneers.]
In passing through this ordeal what has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration, and we have succeeded, before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception and that was the

with one exception, and that was the relation of representation.

I came to Washington and under extraordinary circumstances succeeded to the Presidential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded as I had in my own State, under direction of the Government, to restore the other States; and how did we begin? We found that the the Government, to restore the other States; and how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district-attorneys and the marshals, "Go down and hold your courts, the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. What else? We looked out and saw that the people down there had no mails they had been indown there had no mails, they had been in-terrupted and cut off by the operations of terrupted and cut off by the operations of the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster-General, "Let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think—that we are one people."

We looked out again, and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom houses were all closed. We said, open the doors of the custom houses and remove the block

the custom houses and remove the block-ade; let trade and commerce and the pursuit of peace be restored, and it was done with of peace be restored, and it was done. We thus traveled on step by step, opening up custom houses, appointing collectors, establishing mail facilities, and restoring all the relations that had been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution that wa rized by the Constitution, that was not authorized by the Constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case; that has not been clearly consonant with the Constitution and with the genius and

theory of our Government?
One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts was that there should be no taxation with was that there should be no taxation with-out representation. How, then, does that matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the opera-tion of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of those States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation and the state of the state sentation, and when we say admit repre-sentation, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and lawabiding sense, as was intended at the be-ginning of the Government, and where does that power lie?

What remained to be done? One other thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and Pagan world that we had pass through the horrid ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our Government was perpetual. A great principle was to be restored which was established in our Revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxa-tion without representation. [Cheers.] The Constitution declares, in express terms, that each House, the Senate and

House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judges of the returns, election and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution, and under the solution of an each and can mean emn sanction of an oath, and can we be-lieve that either house would admit any member into its body, to participate in the legislation of the country, who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and to participate in its proceedings. They have the power, not the two Houses, but each House for itself.

House for itself.

The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. "Oh," but some will say, "a traitor might come in." The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself cannot either House know that he is a traitor [applause]; and if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "You must send us a loyal man." [Cheers, and a voice, "That's logic."]

Is there any difficulty about that? If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him, "No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back; we will not deny your people of the right of representation, but they received. The Constitution further declares that no

cannot be admitted into this body. Go back; we will not deny your people of the right of representation, but they must sent a loyal representatives." And when the States do send send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that, if a traitor happens to get into Con-

that, if a traitor happens to get into Congress, the body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and confirms the action of the Government of the Constitution of the Government to the Constitution of the Government to the Constitution of the Government to the Constitution of the Government of of the Gove ment to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the Government

While you have been contending against While you have been contending against traitors and treason and secession and the dissolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power here. (Cries of "Good!") I think the consolidation of power here is equally dangerous with the separation of the States. The one would weaken us and might run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and run into monarchy. But there is an idea abroad that one man can be a despot, that one man can be usurcan be a despot, that one man can be usur-per, but that a hundred or two hundred men cannot be. Mr. Jefferson, the apostle of liberty, tells us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exer-cised by many more vigorously and more

yranically than by one. What power has your President to be a tyrent? What can he do? What can he originate? Why they say he exercises the veto power? [Laughter.] What is the veto power? [A voice—To put down the nigger.] Who is your President? Is he not elected by the paper.

nitial in its character. In olden times, when tribunes were first elected in the Roman Republic, they stood at the door of the Roman Senate, which was then encroaching on the popular rights and putting the hee of power on the necks of the people. The people chose a Tribune, and placed him at the door of the Senate, so that when that

the door of the Senate, so that when that body ventured on oppressive acts, he was clothed with power to say "Veto—I forbid."
Your President is now the Tribune of the people; and I thank God, I am and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. [Cheers.] Your President, it is a people have placed in her day afterday and displaying standing here day after day, and discharging his duties, is like a horse on the tread-mill and because he dare differ in opinion in re-gard to public measures he must be denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? The veto power is conservative in its character and affirmative. All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when legislation is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional, "Stay, stop action, wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong. [Ap-

plause.]
That is all there is in it, and hence I say that is an there is in it, and nence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless, and all he can do is to check legislation, to hold it in a state of abeyance, till the people can consider and understand what is being done. Then what has been done? I have done what I believed the Constitution required me to do. I have done Constitution required me to do. I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people, the soldiers and sailors especially. Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purest and best acts of a man's life.

If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemned; and if you withhold your opinion, you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other. So far as certain persons are concerned, on all questions pertaining to the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the

the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salyation of the country, I am with you, citizens, soldiers and sailors, who have sacrificed or periled more than the humble individual the addresses. dividual who addresses you.

Has not my all been put upon it? My life, my property, everything sacred and dear to man, have been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? Where is he, in public or in private life, who has sacrificed more, or who has devoted more of his time and energies to the accomplishment of the great end than 1? and I

have done it from the promptings of my own heart and conscience.

I believe it was right; and with your help and your countenance and your encouragement I shall go through on that line; and when I come to talk about sallors and soldiers, about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see, so far as the future is concerned. Wait, and see if I do not stand by you, although others may fatter and fail.

I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, and of that portion of the people who have constituted the gallant and brave men who in both branches of the service have uppeld the period. have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in the recent struggle. I thank you, gentlemen, for the encouragement; I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me, and gives me strength to perform the work before me. If we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the Constitution, the day is not far distant when this Government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the Government. actived. Let us go on and restore the Government; let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade; let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness. I know that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient and kind and all that. If we are all to be put to death or punished or thrown away for one offence, or for the second offence, and were to be lost and excluded from society.

from society and communion with our fellow men, how many of us would be lost?

I have felt when I have done wrong and repented of it that I was as sincere and honest as if I had never done wrong at all. Then we must reason with each other, and understand our nature, and what is necesunderstand our nature, and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided people. In time of war it is right to burn villages, sack cities and desolate fields to lay waste a country and cripple and reduce the enemy; but in time of peace, the reverse of that course is precisely the right one and the true policy, if a nation is to rebuild its cities, restore its villages, renew its fields of parallely. villages, renew its fields of agriculture, and occupations of peace and prosperity are to be restored. I know there are some who have been at home calculating during the war, and who bring to the consideration of questions of peace barmony, and the consideration of questions of peace harmony and the occu-pations of civil life, all the feelings of re-sentment which animated us when the ex-citement was up and running high, but take the brave men who sustained the flag in fhe field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on

these questions than you will find with those who have been setting in the closet and never smelt gunpowder.
Yes, from the private up to the commanding general, they knew better how to treat the present circumstances than any of these elevated patriots and humanitarians. Then, my countrymen, fellow-citizens, soldiers and sailors, let us rejoice that peace has come; let us rejoice that peace has come; let us rejoice that the relations of the State are about being restored. Let us make every effort we can on proper principles to restore the relations which existed between the Federal Government and the State.

State.

I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful avocations. I thank God that the baleful planet of fire and blood, which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benignant star of peace. Now that the bow of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts and relations of peace, and all those

associations which appertain to men in The time is not distant when we can have a political millennium, a political jubilee, and when we can proclaim to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united peo-ple, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal, having peace at home and power to bid defiance to all the

world.

Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, though slanderers may have misrepresented me, no one can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will redeem all his promises and who will be most faithful. I thank you gentlemen for the com-

all his promises and who will be most faithful. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have done me.

After the President closed his speech he was loudly and continuously cheered, the band performing some patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

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[apl8.847]

[apl8.847] COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
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MOHAIR FOULARDS.

AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, 454 N. Becond St,

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 国 1866. Spring In portation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES

Has Just opened, .000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Z In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimidies, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last HEASON'D PRICES.

(† 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies. († 100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c, to \$1 50.

500 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles; of my own importation. 1024 OHESTRUT STREET

MUSLINS, VERY LOW.

Spiendid fire bleached Muslins at 25 and 23.
Two cases fully ard wide, very heavy, at 31; same as are being sold all around at 33.
Very fine at 25, 37% and 40.
Sheetings, extra beavy, 1%, 1%, 2, 2% and 2% wide.
WHITE GOODS.
WHITE GOODS.
One let extra line soft finish Cambries at 33; great bargains.
Jaconets, Brilliants, Nainsook, plain, plaid and striped. Jaconets, Brillianis, Nainsook, piani, piane and striped.

A arseilles at 75, very fine; finer at 575, and \$1.

Just received from New York, a lot of the best quality honey-comb Quilts, at much less than they have been sold.

Lancasier Quilts, very low, and Marseilles Quilts, cheaper than any one can sell them.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES, appr. 51;

1013 Market street, above Tenth.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
DIST Market street, above Tenth.

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

Super Black French Cloth.
Colored Cloths, of all kinds,
Black Tricot Coatings,
Fancy French Coatings,
Super Silk Mixed Coatings,
Tweeds, of every shade and quality,
Tweeds, of every shade and quality,
Black French Doeskins, the finest texture,
Black French Cassimeres, the finest texture,
New styles of Fancy Cassimeres,
Piain and neat sivies Cassimeres,
Mixed Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Silk Mixed and Plaid Cassimeres,
Cords, Beaverteens and Velveteens,
Cassimeres for Sale cheap.
James & Lief,
No. 11 North Second St., sign of the Golden Lamb.

TDWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, haven

DWIN HALL & (O., 28 South Second street, have now open their Spring stock of Shawls.

Open Centre Broche Shawls.

Open Centre Square Shawls.

Filled Centie Square shawls.

New Styles of Shawls.

Spun Silk Shawls.

Lama Wool Shawls.

Cashmere Wool Shawls.

Cashmere Wool Shawls.

Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls, in great variety, wholesale and retail.

riety, wholesale and retail.

DWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, are opening daily new goods.
Check Silks, Colored Grounds,
Check Silks, White Grounds.
Rich Moire Antiques,
Rich Shades Plain Silks.
Foulard Silks, rich styles.
Silk and Linen Poplins.
Riack Silks of all kinds, for Cloaks,
SILKS, AT REDUCED PRICES. EYRE&LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, OPERS L TO-DAY1.000 TARDS FOULARDS, AT \$1 A YARD.
1.000 TARDS FOULARDS, AT \$1 A YARD.
\$1 EPHERD PLAID SILKS, \$1.
NRAT STRIPE SILKS, \$1.5 and \$15.
PURE WHITE SHE FILAND SHAWLS.
RURE WHITE BARFGE SHAWLS.
FULL LINE OF SUMMER SHAWLS.
BLACK SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY—
CRAPE PONGERS, FOR SUITS,
P AIN PONGERS, FOR SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, FOR SUITS,
FASHI)NABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS,
64 LIGHT CLOTH SAUKINGS.
LUPIN'S GOODS, FRUM AUCTION;
SUMMER SILKS, AT LOW PRICES.

FOR SALE. FILE MOULDS.- Bottle Moulds for Flint and O Green Glass.

[ap9-lm*]

S. W. corner of York avenue and Noble street

A great variety of Sun Umbrellas. Fancy and Mourning Parasols, Sun-shades and Children's Parasols, at reduced prices, at HINCKLEY'S Old Stand, 965 VINE St.