

THE POPE

A Grand Catholic Council to be held at Rome in June next.

The Pope has addressed an invitation to the Bishops of the Catholic world to assemble at Rome in the month of June, 1867, to celebrate the centenary of the martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the canonization of several martyrs, confessors, and virgins.

The Pontifical act of invitation, bearing date the 8th instant, is signed by the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Council, and is to the following effect:

Very Reverend Sir:—Among the principal and gravest cares of the Apostolic See, the Sovereign Pontiff, the most illustrious of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the canonization of several martyrs, confessors, and virgins.

On the 25th of the same month the Festival of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, which on this occasion will be celebrated with all the greater joy, by reason of the secular anniversary of their glorious martyrdom.

1. The blessed Josephat, Archbishop of Posen, of the Ruthenians in White Russia, martyr.

2. The blessed Pedro d'Arbes, of the order of regular canons of St. Augustine, Inquisitor of Spain, and canon of the Metropolitan Church of Saragossa, martyr.

3. The blessed martyrs of Gorkham, according to divine regular orders or to the secular clergy.

4. The blessed Paul de la Croix, confessor, founder of the congregation of Clero-Dechassaux of the Holy Cross and of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

5. The blessed Leonard of Port Maurice, confessor, Apostolic Missionary of the Minor Order of St. Francis of the Strict Observance.

6. The blessed Maria-Theresa of Five Wounds, virgin of the Third Order of St. Peter of Alcantara in Naples.

7. The blessed Germaine-cousin, secular virgin of the Diocese of Toulouse.

According to ancient custom his Holiness therefore, orders the Prefect of the Congregation charged to interpret the Holy Council of Trent, to write to the Prelates of the Catholic world, to announce to them this glad news, and to acquaint them that the bishops, who do not being detained by the fear of the secular grave prejudice to the souls committed to their care, should repair at the proper time to the noble city, in order to be present at the Constitutions above mentioned.

It will be a source of great joy for the Holy Father to see his brethren assemble in one place, and offer up with one accord prayers to those saints already received into celestial glory, in order that, moved by such supplications in the extreme peril which three centuries and above all sacred things, they may ask of God, and obtain from His goodness, victory over the malignant enemy, and perpetual peace for the Church Militant.

Further, it is needful to reflect that it is the will of the Sovereign Pontiff that all those who may respond to this invitation shall be considered as having fulfilled the prescriptions of the Bull *Incarnatus Pontifex*, relative to the obligation of making the journey to Rome in order to visit the *Sacra Apostolorum Lymina*.

And it ever there was a time in which it was fitting to come and venerate the sepulchres of the blessed Peter and Paul, fathers and masters of the truth, enlightening the souls of the faithful (as was said by Theodoret), it is, above all, at the period in which that festival will be celebrated, which, in the words of Saint Leo the Great, relates to the veneration which it should receive throughout the world, should be hailed with special reverence and joy at Rome, in order that in the place where the death of the principal apostles has been glorified, their teaching may be manifested on the day of their martyrdom. Given at Rome by the Sacred Congregation of the Council, this 8th day of December, 1866, sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God.

Dress of the Empress of the French.—The Empress continues to wear brocaded dresses, and consequently to patronize Lyons manufactures to the utmost of her power. The Princess Metekoff follows the Imperial example in this respect. A few days ago the latter lady wore at dinner a white Pompadour dress, with bouquets of variegated roses, and small blue leaves brocaded on it. The skirt opened at the front breadth, and displayed a striped blue and white satin, and the trimmings consisted of white lace and rubrics of ribbon; and the small square Louis XV bodice was decorated with ribbons studded with tiny bouquets of roses. The head-dress consisted of a rose and some genuine Louis XV jewels. The Duchesse d'Elchingen wore, at the same dinner, a turquoise blue silk dress, ornamented with cross-cut bands of blue satin, which were arranged as a ladder at the top of the skirt, and were covered with most brilliant gimp, made of white satin bugles. The lowest cross-band was fastened to a founce of point d'Angleterre, sewn on without flounce. The bodice was trimmed with similar lace, and had a white satin bow with blue and white ribbons on the left shoulder. The young Duchesse wore for a head-dress a wreath of olive leaves in blue velvet, the front being represented with pearls. The Empress wore the following evening a brocaded mauve dress, with a white lace and rubrics of ribbon; and the small square Louis XV bodice was decorated with ribbons studded with tiny bouquets of roses. The head-dress consisted of a rose and some genuine Louis XV jewels. The Duchesse d'Elchingen wore, at the same dinner, a turquoise blue silk dress, ornamented with cross-cut bands of blue satin, which were arranged as a ladder at the top of the skirt, and were covered with most brilliant gimp, made of white satin bugles. The lowest cross-band was fastened to a founce of point d'Angleterre, sewn on without flounce. The bodice was trimmed with similar lace, and had a white satin bow with blue and white ribbons on the left shoulder. The young Duchesse wore for a head-dress a wreath of olive leaves in blue velvet, the front being represented with pearls. The Empress wore the following evening a brocaded mauve dress, with a white lace and rubrics of ribbon; and the small square Louis XV bodice was decorated with ribbons studded with tiny bouquets of roses.

The Shakers.—A correspondent of the *Lewiston (Me.) Journal* recently paid a visit to the Shaker settlement at New Gloucester, in Maine. He describes it as composed of two "families," the "Upper" and the "Lower" and they have fifteen hundred acres of land, reasonably divided for farming purposes. Their gardens are models of neatness, and their dwellings, situated about them, a large dwelling-house, divided through the centre by wide halls, is erected for each family, the males occupying one end and the females the other. They have one excellent notion—that illness is a sin. In their extensive gardens they raise nearly all kinds of seeds used in this latitude—flowers, herbs, fruits, extracts, and condiments. This society manufactures a great deal of native goods, and their application is one of their most famous productions. They also have a grist and sawmill, and manufacture many useful articles, including brooms and mowing machines. The latter are a Shaker invention, and are very popular among the farmers in this State. Their land is always in excellent condition, and neatness is the rule everywhere. They have several storehouses and outbuildings and good stables, and a school-house for the children. This is a white settlement of the Shakers in the United States. Their total membership is stated at five thousand.

Queer Recruit.—The late Mr. R. Garrett, a rich agricultural implement maker in England, bequeathed in his last will to three hundred of his employes a great sum each. The distribution of the bounty has been made.

The Three Plans for Reorganizing the South.

Little doubt remains that Mr. Johnson, powerful though he be to help his friends, is powerless enough to mislead them by his unwise counsels as to induce the Southern *secedent* "States" to reject the Constitutional Amendment. Nor does there seem to be much reason to doubt that the large majority of Congress is fully determined to adopt some plan for the reorganization of the Southern State Governments as soon as the rejection of the Amendment is definitely settled. The most conservative Republicans agree that the North can neither afford to receive the Southern States without their submission to the Amendment, nor yet to allow them to remain out of the Union in their present half-anarchical condition. In some way the South must be provided with legitimate governments, and that speedily.

Three different plans have been suggested in various quarters. The first, which may be called Mr. Stevens' original plan, is the reorganization of the South to the condition of territories, to be governed as such by the direct exercise of the Federal power. The second plan, newly broached, is for Congress to frame new constitutions for these States, and to reorganize their governments upon this basis, without consulting the people at all. The third plan is for Congress simply to provide for the prompt election of a convention in every disorganized State, and for the government of the States meantime, as a purely provisional measure.

One objection to both of the first two plans is the moral certainty that if the question came before the courts, and especially before the Supreme Court of the United States, they would hold the action of Congress in accordance with either of these projects to be unconstitutional. Mr. Phillips recognizes this fact, as far as the Supreme Court is concerned, and therefore suggests a war upon it. But in what court does he expect to fare better? We know of no tribunal before which the question would be likely to arise in which the power of Congress would be recognized as extending to such a length. Mr. Phillips would, no doubt, be willing to override all the courts and all legal principles which stand in the way of immediate practical justice; but here we differ essentially from him, and rejoice to believe that the mass of the American people will reject his advice. Whether the decision of a court notoriously corrupt, or partially controlled by the interested parties, should be accepted as final or not, may admit of a doubt; but the decision of the great majority of the courts, when the integrity, learning, and impartiality of the judges are all conceded, must and will be submitted to by any sensible community, however unpalatable it may be. There is a legal way to almost every desirable end; and although it may be longer and more tedious than the short roads which are proposed, by those who despise precedents, it does not open the way to usurpation and violence, as all even well-meaning violations of the law do.

The legal objections to the territorial plan, which it assumes the right of Congress to govern forever, if it chooses, and in the most absolute manner, provinces which have been States; that it assumes that these States have permanently lost all right to the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that a republican form of government; and that it raises the question in the plainest manner for the decision of the courts, since upon a collision of authority it could not be said that there were two conflicting State Governments, of which Congress had recognized one, and which recognition the courts would be bound to follow.

The creation of State constitutions by the direct action of the national government would not present quite so clear a case for judicial interference; yet it is so plainly opposed to all precedent, notwithstanding the opportunity has been frequently open to Congress to make such provisions in the transition of new States, that we think it probable that the Supreme Court would deem the question a judicial one, and certain that, if it entertained the question at all, it would deny the power of Congress to do so.

It is said by partisans of Mr. Johnson's policy and by those who favor the harsher methods of proceeding, that the Supreme Court would decide against the validity of Congressional action in this respect, and that such a decision as certainly as it would against the validity of any other method. But this is far from being the case. The Court is bound by its own repeated decisions to the doctrine that, in determining between conflicting claimsants to the government of a State, it must follow the decision of Congress. This may bind the Court to recognize a Government appearing upon the records of Congress to have been forced by it upon a State, without the consent of any part of the people; but it does clearly preclude the Court, where the only rival Governments appear to have been created by conventions, both elected by only a portion of the people, and both summoned by Federal authority, from showing a preference to a convention summoned by the President, without law, over one summoned by Congress through the regular form of law. Neither can there be the least doubt that the Court will interpret the clause of the Federal Constitution relating to every State as a republican form of government, as imposing that duty upon Congress, and not on the President independently of Congress. And this, we are confident, covers the whole case, and secures the sanction of all the courts to any action of Congress which looks, in good faith, to the immediate reorganization of the Southern States *as States*, and through the voluntary action of their own people.

Now that there are many different theories as to the continued existence, suspension, or total destruction of the Rebel States and their governments, on one central fact all are agreed. Thus we hold that the State governments of the South were destroyed by the action of the conventions, in 1862-63, in abolishing their loyal governments, which we maintain they could do, and substituting governments avowedly independent of the United States, which we hold to have been a rebellion. We hold that the conventions accomplished nothing, but that the act of war with the Federal Government obliterated the States existing in it. Other hold that the States existed in fact until actually conquered by the United States. Others hold that the Rebel governments were perfectly valid through and after the war, and that President Lincoln and Johnson were guilty of gross usurpation in ignoring those governments. But there is entire unanimity upon the facts that all these governments were obliterated in 1863; that ever since not a single officer has pretended to act under them; and that for several months a public business in these States was carried on by men appointed, directly or indirectly, by Andrew Johnson, without any regard to the forms of republican government.

Now these admitted facts show, to our mind, an indisputable ground for Congressional interference to secure to each of these States a republican government. And it being once conceded that Congress has a right to interfere, there can be no doubt that the Supreme Court will not look further into its action than to ascertain, at the most, that the people were really left to frame a government, and that the government which they were required by Congress to frame was one, which, by any definition, be called republican in form.

The other considerations which affect these questions are also, as we think, decisive in favor of a reorganization by means of State Conventions. The territorial system would involve an intolerable accumulation of power in the executive department at Washington. It could never be carried out until Mr. Johnson had been removed from office, since the appointments by him must be made by him or his officers. It would grievously retard the progress of the South in material prosperity, and alienate it more than ever from the Union. It would be a precedent full of danger, since upon the smallest insurrection it would justify Congress in reducing an obnoxious State to a territorial condition. The proposition that Congress should frame and impose Constitutions upon the States is too completely unpalatable to be worth discussing, until at least some effort has been made to secure the adoption of republican Constitu-

tions by the people themselves. The amending of State Constitutions, to be elected by the universal suffrage of loyal citizens, though not without its difficulties and dangers, especially with such a President as we have had now, is the most truly democratic method of restoring order to these disorganized communities, and promises, upon the whole, the most beneficial results; while it has the immense advantage of being perfectly constitutional, and of avoiding the possibility of conflict between the Legislature and the courts.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be carried on by JAMES W. SCOTT, J. B. MAGARICAL, and WILLIAM A. JAMES. Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO. for the purpose of transacting the business of Manufacturing and Exporting Gentlemen's Goods, etc., at No. 314 CHESTNUT STREET. JAMES W. SCOTT, J. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM A. JAMES. Philadelphia, January 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, at No. 305 CHESTNUT STREET. The business of the late firm will be carried on by HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY. HUGH HAMILTON, General Partner. MARCELIN L. DE COURSEY, Partner. ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner. Philadelphia, January 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of TACK BROTHERS & CO. and will continue the business heretofore carried on by TACK BROTHERS & CO. A. H. TACK, T. E. TACK, T. E. TACK. Philadelphia, January 1, 1867.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TACK BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. E. TACK, T. E. TACK, FRED. CHANE. Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be carried on by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF. CHARLES H. GRAFF, WILLIAM H. TEVTS. December 31, 1866.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN AN INTEREST in my business to MR. JOHN C. SCOTT, NENE GUILLOU, Importer of Linen Goods, 1231 1/2 N. 2d St. RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE! THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. PASSENGERS FOR Norfolk, Kingsville, 1 1/2 hrs. Newbern, 2 1/2 hrs. Wilmington, 3 1/2 hrs. Charleston, 4 1/2 hrs. Columbia, 5 1/2 hrs. Savannah, 6 1/2 hrs. Augusta, 7 1/2 hrs. Macon, 8 1/2 hrs. West Point, 9 1/2 hrs. Montgomery, 10 1/2 hrs. New Orleans, 11 1/2 hrs.

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) THROUGH TICKETS BY THE NEW AND IMPROVED ANNAMESSIC ROUTE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. BROAD STREET and WASHINGTON AVENUE. DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 11 P. M. Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M., the following day. FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 218 N. 2d Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South Fifth Street below Chestnut.

S. P. WILTHANK, GENERAL AGENT.

FAST FREIGHT LINE. ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH, Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchandise and other desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dress receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South Fifth Street below Chestnut.

Rates guaranteed as low as at all times as by other lines. JAMES C. WILSON, Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 127 1/2 N. 2d St. No. 105 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC. MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR. COULD & CO., UNION FURNITURE DEPOT, CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, AND No. 37 and 39 NORTH SECOND Street, (Opposite Christ Church.)

Invites all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise. 210 Sp

TO HOUSEKEEPERS I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE

which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLORS IN YELVEY PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. Sofas, Beds, Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc. J. C. GUSTINE, 215 N. E. corner SECOND and RADF. STREETS.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 3125

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, OLD RYE WHISKY, FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE. No. 1310 CHESTNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, FINE OLD SHERRY WINES, For Families and the Trade. No. 1310 CHESTNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY, For Medicinal and other uses. No. 1310 CHESTNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, CHAMPAGNES OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS. No. 1310 CHESTNUT Street.

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CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES, From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angeles, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS, ANGELICA, SWEET WOOD, CURCATEL, CATAWA, CLARET, PORT, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the purest of the kind, and are highly recommended for medicinal and family purposes. FOR SALE BY E. L. CAUFFMAN, AGENT, No. 21 North FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES Pure California Champagne, made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and takes the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine: "CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866. 'Messrs. BOUCHER & Co.—'Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we have pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare. 'Yours truly, J. E. KINGSELY & CO., CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE.' BOUCHER & CO., No. 36 DAY Street, New York. A. MAYER, Agent, 719 NANSOM St., Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC. ETC. No. 19 NORTH FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY. RICHARD PENNINGTON'S STORE AND VAULT, No. 429 CHESTNUT STREET, Nearly Opposite the Post Office PHILADELPHIA. Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthy and nutritious beverage, now sold by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of J. J. JORDAN, 2 FEAR Street. 111 1/2

GROCERIES, ETC. NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA, OF THE FINEST QUALITY, FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 8145 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT. Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedling, and Sultan Raisins, Currants, Citron, Figs, Bavaria Oranges, etc. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 117 1/2 CORNER ELEVENTH and WINE St.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street. KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE, Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour. Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city. Free of Charge. 112 1/2 10th

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESTNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1615 FIFTH Street, one door below Chestnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment. Particular attention paid to small orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 628 ARCH STREET.

Fine Table Cloths, Fine Napkins and Doilies, Extra Large Table Cloths, Napkins to Match, UPWARDS OF 200 PIECES Heavy Power-Loom Table Linen, FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD. 1125

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY, 115th Street. Selling at Importer's Prices. FABIES & WARNER, No. 229 North NINTH Street, ABOVE RAUP.

WILL OPEN TO-day—One case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, at 28 cents per yard, slightly wet. Cheapest Pillow-case Muslin in the city. Bleached Muslins at reduced prices. Williamsville, Wametta, Forestdale, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Bartlett, etc. Unbleached Muslins, 20, 21, 22, 25c, etc. Table Linens, 11 yard wide, 65 cents cheap. FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 37, 40, 42, 45, 50c, etc. Bargains in yard-wide Snaker Flannel, 60 cents. Plain Red Flannels, 37, 45, 50c, etc. Red and Grey Twilled Flannels. Canton Flannels at greatly reduced prices. Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, etc. Blankets, large size, all wool, \$6.75. Blankets, 60 dozen sold this season \$1.75. Cloth Gloves, all kinds, reduced.

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WILL OPEN TO-day—One case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, at 28 cents per yard, slightly wet. Cheapest Pillow-case Muslin in the city. Bleached Muslins at reduced prices. Williamsville, Wametta, Forestdale, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Bartlett, etc. Unbleached Muslins, 20, 21, 22, 25c, etc. Table Linens, 11 yard wide, 65 cents cheap. FLANNELS!

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DRY GOODS.

MARKET & COOPER & CONARD, NINTH.

MUSLINS 20,000 YARDS. Cheap enough to induce prudent buyers to purchase. The greatest decline is in BLEACHED, of which we have bought at the lowest point about

NEW YORK HILLS, WAMETTA, WILLIAMSVILLE, SEMPER IDEM, AMOSKEAG A, WHITNEY, ETC. ETC.

7000 YARDS UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, FROM 15 TO 25 CENTS. 10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS, 10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS, 11-4 HUGENOT SHEETINGS, 12-4 HUGENOT SHEETINGS.