

News of the Week.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT AND PRESENT

John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, writes a letter to a friend on political affairs, which has been published. He speaks of his efforts to arrest bloodshed before the war, and quotes a speech made by him in the House of Representatives, January 26, 1861; says Mr. Lincoln offered him a seat in his Cabinet, and listened with interest to his plans for peace. Quoting the act preliminary to secession, passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, May 11, 1861, he continues:

"Death was enacted for all the advocates of the Union in North Carolina after that date. The people of all the counties in the State elected their delegates to the convention, by whose unanimous vote the State was declared out of the Union, but this not until all her surrounding States had gone.

"All this having occurred, I conceived it a duty to yield to and obey the laws of my own Legislature. But not simply for this, or the idea that I should be for my country, right or wrong; nor to avoid the criticism, if the South was conquered, that it would have been otherwise if I had done my duty; nor for the purpose of escaping trial and death, but because I did verily believe that if the Southern States—although they had been led to act so rashly and so unwisely—were conquered, ruin to them would be the result.

"Under the hope that something would turn up by which I might in my position be able to aid in securing a peace, I became a candidate and accepted my election to the last Confederate Congress. My colleagues will attest to the exertions which I made, whilst for a brief period in this Congress at Richmond, to prevail on the President to consent to the sending of commissioners to try the efficacy of negotiation. The journal shows the proposition which I thought ought to be made to the Government of the United States to begin, at least, the subject of negotiation for peace."

"This brings me to the point in which you desire more particularly to hear me. I am for peace and order—I am for the Federal Government and for the State Government, and am for getting the same into operation as speedily as the same can be safely and prudently done, and on the terms proposed. We are powerless. We are in a state of submission. I have yielded (and in a manner satisfactory to my slaves and to the Government, I trust) to the emancipation required. True, I should have preferred other terms. But to talk of these now is useless and out of place, and in my opinion it is unwise to think of or suggest further resistance—I am opposed to all further rebellion. Let us strive, by willing and ready submission, to secure amnesty and a modification of the confiscation and other laws. * * * Give proper care and attention to moral and religious culture—give every man his own and do hurt to no one, and I feel confident that in a few years we shall have a State improved, rather than ruined or injured. I am a friend to the State Government and to the Federal Government, and shall sustain President Johnson in his efforts to bring peace and order out of confusion and war. His efforts in the last Congress in which we served together, and more especially his speech of the 5th and 6th of February, A. D. 1861, of which I distributed many thousands, show that he loved his country and his whole country."

"Yours truly,
"JOHN A. GILMER."

Fayetteville, N. C., after enjoying temporary exemption from military occupation, was garrisoned again early in August by a regiment of "U. S. C. T." Disloyal utterances by a Fayetteville journal was the cause. Whereupon the Wilmington, N. C., Herald says:

"We refer thus at length to these cases—and these are merely samples of many that might be cited—not to dictate, censure, praise, blame or excuse, but simply to spread the lesson they teach before the people. It is folly to kick against the pricks. Every act of resistance; every indication of hostility; every manifestation of a want of respect for the authority of the United States Government, will surely react against the actor. It has cost the United States three thousand millions of dollars and a quarter of a million of valuable lives to reclaim these Southern States from the possession of its enemies. This immense cost has enhanced the value of the prize. No power on earth can now compel a separation of these States. The General Government will hold the reclaimed States at any and every sacrifice. This is an established fact beyond all dispute."

The Richmond Republic, Aug. 14, says: "The applications of many citizens of Richmond have been approved by the Attorney-General, but the instances in which the pardons have been actually signed and delivered are rare. We know of but three well-authenticated cases. There are some noisy politicians who go about bragging that they have their pardons 'in the pocket,' but implicit credence is not given to their statements. It is necessary to be very cautious in this matter."

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR MARVIN reached Jacksonville, Florida, August 2, and issued his proclamation the next day. In this he says:—"By the operations and results of the war, slavery has ceased to exist in this State. It cannot be revived. Every voter for delegates to the convention, in taking the amnesty oath, takes a solemn oath to support the freedom of the former slave. The freedom intended is the full, ample, and complete freedom of a citizen of the United States."

"This does not necessarily include the privilege of voting. But it does include the idea of full constitutional enjoyment of future possession and quiet enjoyment. The question of his voting is an open question—a proper subject for discussion—and is to be decided as a question of sound policy by the convention to be called."

He does not name a day for the convention. In a speech to the people, he said:—"We are about to enter on a new career. Between the two races a good understanding must be created and continued. Some persons, disappointed and vexed, will not have any faith in the colored man. They do not think of him with pleasure, now that he has become free. They have no anxiety to see him socially and morally elevated because they have no faith in his capabilities. Let me say to all plainness to such, my friend, Give him a fair chance. Teach and encourage him. Your happiness and prosperity are now inseparably connected with the welfare of this people. Their elevation will add to the power and prosperity of the State. They cannot remain in a stationary condition. Their movement must be upwards, or they will become in many cases, the veriest vagabonds, and rest like an incubus upon the country. In my respect, the white man is superior to the colored man, and his responsibility is correspondingly increased. We want the colored people here. In their muscles, and sinews the State has immense wealth; but that they may be made available we must treat them kindly, give them an education, and make them an honorable part of the body politic."

According to a newspaper correspondent, Senator Yulee advises that the elective franchise be given to such negroes as can read, or have taxable property, or have seen service in the army. Other prominent Floridians take a different view. Mobile, July 24, to the Selma Daily Times, says:—"The civil offi-

cers here are rapidly qualifying themselves under Governor Parsons' proclamation. By tomorrow the civil officers will be qualified, and military rule will conditionally cease."

The Mississippi Provisional Convention is in session. Business is only in course of preparation by committees. A memorial adopted to be presented to the President of the United States, praying him not to garrison the State with negro troops, which was referred to General Osterhaus, to be by him forwarded to the President.

The Nashville Dispatch is informed that the rebel General Roddy was arrested in Louisville a few days ago and taken to that city. He will be taken to Knoxville, its informant states, in company with Dick McCann to stand his trial for murder.—Twenty Virginians of the twenty thousand dollar class were pardoned August 17th.—The property of Hoyer & Ludwig, who did the rebel good engraving in Richmond, has been confiscated. They were very wealthy.

Guerillas are not yet dispersed in Tennessee. Some Union soldiers who went out from Jackson, in that State, to hunt up Government horses, were attacked by a great band of these miscreants a few days ago, and driven back to Jackson with a loss of three killed.

It is announced that the civil officers in South Carolina will not be permitted to resume their functions until the State Convention restores the State Government.

Various public meetings have been recently held in the eastern part of Virginia, in which the people expressed strong loyal sentiments. It is reported that Governor Pierpont has decided to change his policy and act in direct opposition to the course of the Virginia secessionists.

The President has permitted the rebel Congressman Burnett, of Kentucky, to go home, and has restored him his property, but without formally pardoning him.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE REBEL STATES.—A Washington dispatch to the Associated Press, August 15, says:—"There is not now, nor is it believed that there will be, any substantial or material difference between the President and his Cabinet with regard to the restoration of the Southern States. On reason for this opinion is the fact that all the proclamations appointing the Provisional Governors are precisely in the same words, founded on the Tennessee arrangement, and maturely considered by the President and approved by the Cabinet, showing a carefully considered plan, the Amnesty Proclamation being in accord with that document. The President, it is known, from the representation of his cabinet, is determined to pursue substantially the reconstruction programme thus laid down, having reasonable evidence from the South that it will be successful. Many of the accounts from that section are exaggerated, and misrepresent the true and favorable condition of public opinion. As the result of careful inquiry, it is believed that there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason; while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before a civil tribunal. Chief Justice Chase is expected to arrive here, in the course of a few days, for consultation with the President as to the time, the manner, and the place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject. There is a fixed determination on the part of the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial, by a jury of the country, for high treason."

Per contra, take the following from the Washington correspondent of the Independent:—"The Tennessee election greatly disappoints the President. It could not fail to do so, for it is his own State, reconstructed after his own plans, and it has elected a delegate to Congress, a majority of which, it is feared, are not loyal to the Government. Yet Tennessee was regarded as one of the most trustworthy of the States which went madly into the rebellion. The President is a thoughtful man, and he perceives that his reconstruction plans, so far as Tennessee is concerned, have lamentably failed. This is generally admitted in what are called 'administration circles,' and it is supposed that the Tennessee delegation will not succeed in obtaining admittance to Congress. It is doubtful if the President desires them to be admitted. It is no longer to be concealed that the decided majority of the white inhabitants of the South is either disloyal or unwilling to acquiesce in the extinction of slavery. There is not one of the States which joined the 'Confederacy' which can be trusted with self-government. The President and his immediate advisers will acknowledge this fact."

"The prospect for next winter's Congressional contest upon the subject of reconstruction or restoration is good. The history of the last three months has drawn together all classes of Republicans, and so far as I can see, the radicals and conservatives are asking, 'What is necessary to save the Nation from disaster?' There is no longer the thought of a bitter controversy between friends on this subject. The President is far less fixed in his ideas respecting the mode of restoration than he was three months ago, and unless I am greatly mistaken he will not urge Congress, in his message, to admit delegations from the Southern States indiscriminately."

The New York Times which has been disposed to favor the President's policy, sounds a very different note in its leader of August 18th. It declares itself disappointed in the hope that a large number, indeed, in many localities a great majority of the people in the rebellious States were really loyal, and only seeming traitors by the all-compelling power of military despotism. We had hoped that when the yoke of Jeff. Davis should be lifted from their necks, a very considerable majority would rejoice in their enfranchisement, and gladly come back to the protection and defence of our great Union."

Without indicating any line of policy, it makes the following declaration:—"It is, perhaps, too soon to arraign the leaders and exponents of sentiment in the lately rebel States; but it is not too soon to say that every indication of their policy—as we have to some extent specified above—seems to be in the wrong direction; that it is the manifest intention of the Southern leaders to foster and perpetuate the antagonism of old times; to embitter the gall so long fed and encouraged by Calhoun and his followers; to rebuild the wall of sectional division, and again man the fortress of local prejudice. We have searched with great diligence in every place likely to yield information—and we have the advantage of many private letters on the same topics—and we say with sincere regret, that our best judgment more fully justifies the estimate herein made of the tone and temper of the Southern people—or at least of their representative men."

The Pennsylvania State Union Convention, in session last week passed the following:—"Resolved, That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in a spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to compel us to the conviction that they cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights which they rejected by their

treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, and incorporated them in constitutional provisions securing to all men within their borders their inalienable rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE BROKEN.

On the 2nd of August all telegraphic communication through the cable ceased, leaving the operators at Valencia utterly in the dark. It was not for two weeks that information reached us on this side of the exact cause of the failure. On the 16th word came that two days previously a schooner named First Fruit had arrived at Harbor Grace, N. F., reporting that on the 6th she fell in with the Great Eastern and her consort Terrible; two hours afterwards she saw a beacon buoy, with flag marked "Great Eastern," No. 5. Finally, the Terrible drew near the schooner, and reported that the cable parted on the 2d instant, and that the buoy was the mark where the cable was last seen. The captain of the First Fruit reports having asked the Terrible whether they considered the cable recoverable. The answer was: "Could not say."

On the 18th, the diary of Mr. C. W. Field, on board the Great Eastern, explaining the catastrophe and the efforts to recover the cable, was given to the press. We have space only for the concluding portion:—"At 5:27 A. M., on resuming the insulation test, it was discovered that there was a partial loss of insulation. The ship was soon afterward stopped and the cable transferred to the picking-up gear at the bows. The operation of hauling in commenced. By noon the engine used for picking-up stopped for want of water for a considerable time. Two miles had been recovered and the cable was out to see if the fault had come on board. About 12:30 P. M. the cable caught and chafed on the mouth of the 'horse-pipe,' and was with considerable difficulty removed, and at 12:35 it parted on board where it was injured, just behind the stoppers, and in a moment the end disappeared in the water."

Distance run in the last twenty-four hours, 116 miles. Cable paid out, 132 miles. Recovered two miles. Depth of water, 1950 fathoms. Total distance from Valencia, 1063 miles. Total distance to Heart's Content, 600 miles. Total cable paid out, 1312 miles, equal to 14 per cent.

Steamed back toward Valencia twelve miles, and commenced dragging for the cable. Thursday, at 4 A. M., it being evident from the strain that the grapnel had caught the cable, we began to haul it; and at 11:50, when 1150 fathoms of grapnel rope had been got on board, a shackle broke near the ship, and 1400 fathoms of the rope sunk with the cable to the bottom of the Atlantic.

A buoy was lowered with 2400 fathoms of cable, and a "mushroom" to hold it and mark the spot. During the operation of picking-up, the machinery gave way. It is supposed that a tooth broke off by the strain, and this getting in between the "spur" wheel, smashed the latter. This accident happened twice, and the operation of hauling in had to be performed by the capstan.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.—Weather unfavorable for recovering the cable. MONDAY, AUG. 7.—Lowered another grapnel. At 12:10 P. M. commenced dragging for the cable. At 3 P. M. began to haul in, and continued to do so slowly all night.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.—At 7:50 A. M. 1000 fathoms of grapnel rope had been hauled in, when the shackles broke just inside the ship. Lost in this attempt 1500 fathoms of rope. A second buoy was lowered to mark the spot. The balance of this day and all the next was fully occupied in having new shackles made for the hauling-in rope, altering the capstan, and making preparations for another attempt to recover the cable. Had the apparatus been ready, the weather on Wednesday was such too rough to attempt any operations. The two buoys rode out the gales in this depth perfectly.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.—At 7 o'clock A. M. we began to lower the grapnel, and at 8:55 had out 2460 fathoms—all that was on board the ship—and commenced dragging for the cable and continued to do so until the evening, when we began to haul in slowly.

FRIDAY, AUG. 11.—At 6 A. M. finished hauling in the 2460 fathoms of rope, when the grapnel came up foul with its own chain. At 11 A. M. we began to lower the grapnel again, and as soon as all the 2460 fathoms were paid out we commenced dragging until 3:55 P. M., when we began to haul in slowly. It was soon evident by the great strain that the grapnel had caught the cable. At 7 P. M., when 710 fathoms had been recovered, the rope parted.

As there was not sufficient rope on board the Great Eastern to resume grapneling, it was decided that she should return at once to England.

FINANCIAL.—Nearly \$400,000,000 have passed through the Internal Revenue Bureau since its organization, and so far it has not sustained the loss of a single dollar by misconduct of any of its officers.

The internal revenue system yielded an average income of \$1,375,000 a day to the National Treasury during four days of last week. The customs revenue of New York during the same time averaged over \$340,000 a day. The receipts of cotton averaged 3700 bales a day.

The sales of cotton at New Orleans for the week ending August 17th, foot up 12,000 bales, and the receipts 23,000. The stock on hand is 88,000 bales.

The property coming under the Ketchum assignment of real estate, is estimated at \$500,000. A New York paper says, it is generally thought the assets will yield about fifty cents on the dollar. The wealth of Mr. Ketchum, it is now asserted, has always been over-estimated, and probably two millions would cover all before the forgery. The claims against him are likely to reach nearly five millions, if all of young Ketchum's indebtedness is included.

The certificates of indebtedness redeemed by the Treasury for the week ending Saturday amount to over nine millions of dollars, and during the same period four hundred and ten thousand six hundred dollars of mutilated currency has been destroyed at the redemption bureau.

FOREIGN.

It is announced in England that there is no longer any prospect of the dividend or principal of the rebel loan being paid.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star says the popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscribers, and a committee was appointed to raise the number to 100,000.

Maximilian progresses but slowly in Latinising Mexico. His troops have lost San Luis Potosi, which has been taken by the Liberals. Both sides are waging a most savage system of warfare, neither taking any prisoners.

It was rumored in Paris at the latest dates that reinforcements to the extent of 6000 troops were on the point of being sent to Mexico—3000 from France, and 3000 from Algeria.

THE PEABODY CHARITY IN LONDON.—Mr. Peabody's magnificent donation of \$750,000 for charitable purposes in London, has been used by the trustees to build a block of model lodging-houses—sets of apartments in which

are rented at two, three, and five shillings sterling a week. The London press complains that the trustees have not carried out Mr. Peabody's design. The "Poor of London," it is alleged, cannot afford even to pay two shillings sterling a week, which is at the rate of twenty-five dollars a year. The hard-working needle-women are excluded even at that low rental. It would leave them actually nothing to eat.

ITEMS.

A locomotive ran into the rear car of a passenger train on the Housatonic River Railroad, August 15th, and there exploded, killing seven persons instantly, and wounding a score or more, besides some fatally.—Stevenson Tenn., was almost entirely destroyed by fire, August 15th.—Gen. Hooker, has been made Maj. General in the regular army.—Hardly a day or night passes in Washington, that there is not some assault upon a black man or woman who happens to be within the protection of the Department of War Department, and during the rebellion our armies captured over 300,000 prisoners of war, beside paroling about one hundred and sixty thousand more at the final surrender of the different rebel armies.—Policeman Thomas Walker, was murdered by a gang of Sixteenth Ward outlaws, whom he had sought to arrest in New York, Aug. 15th.—Benj. Fitzpatrick, formerly U. S. Senator for Alabama, who resigned his seat on the secession of that State, and went home, but never took any active part in the rebellion, was pardoned by the President, August 15th.—John L. Stansbury and John L. Marx, committee, have filed a public and pitiful appeal for food and clothing for the starving and destitute citizens of Spottsylvania County, Va.

Gen. Edward Johnson, late of the rebel army, was lately in Richmond, purchasing stock, farming utensils, &c., preparatory to engaging in planting on his farm in Chesterfield.—Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury advertises that he will open a classical and mathematical school in Fredericksburg.—The Southern mail service is to be restored at prices which will it is thought prevent it from becoming a burden to the Department, as it formerly was.—Ephraim Baynard, of Edisto Island, died recently, worth several millions. He bequeathed to Charleston College \$100,000 in city 6 per cents.—There is expectation of want and suffering in the South this winter.

The Kentucky Senate will stand, 21 Conservatives, and 17 Union.—The deficit on this year's crop of wheat compared with last, is stated by Commissioner Newton to be 26,241,698 bushels.—The rebel Gen. Forrest, of Fort Pillow massacre infamy, who is now at Memphis, cannot in safety visit his home on the Mississippi without the protection of Union soldiers, those of his old neighbors and friends whom he deluded into the rebellion being now his worst enemies.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania have nominated Gen. Hartranft for Auditor-General, and Col. Jacob M. Campbell for Surgeon-General. An earthquake shock was seriously felt about 9 o'clock A. M. Aug. 17th, at Memphis, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Oxford and Grenada. At Memphis the shock was severe enough to cause the people to run out of their houses.—Mrs. Maria Thornton, who died in Washington D. C., at the advanced age of one hundred years, was the widow of Dr. Thornton, the original architect of the Capitol, and the first Commissioner of Patents.—The government has been officially informed by a letter dated Port Mahon, Minorca Island, July 27, that the cholera has made its appearance on the coast of Spain.—A Lexington dispatch says the Senate of Kentucky will stand—Union, 17; Democrat, 21.—The place chosen for a rendezvous for the iron-clads is the "Back Channel," on the Delaware River, which separates League Island from the Pennsylvania shore, within the bounds of this city.—A late census makes the population of New York City 800,000, greatly to the disappointment of the citizens who counted on a million.—On Sabbath, August 20th, a desperate fireman's riot occurred in New York. One man was killed, and four are so badly hurt that they are not expected to live.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—At Andover, the examinations occupied July 31st and August 1st. Tuesday evening, addresses by Prof. Seelye, of Amherst. August 2d, sermon before the alumni, by Rev. Dr. Field, of New London. Fourteen of the alumni died during the year. Rev. M. Winslow, D.D., being one. The address before the Porter Rhetorical Society was by Prof. Bascom, of Williams; subject, The Relation of our Intuitions to Thought. August 3d, twenty graduates delivered addresses. Mr. Charles M. Mead has been elected Professor of Hebrew in view of the contemplated withdrawal of Professor Barrows next year. Mr. Mead has spent some time in Germany. The new library building is in process of erection.

Bangor Seminary anniversary took place last week in July. Wednesday, sermon before the alumni; evening, address before the societies by Rev. Mr. Walker, of Portland, on the Adaptedness of the Congregation of Pulpit Bloquentes. Thursday, the senior class, numbering twenty, held their exercises. Six of them were ordained as Home Missionaries—two for California, and four for Kansas.

MORE SWINDLING.—From the columns of a single morning paper, we clip the following melancholy array of items: The Postmaster at Mystic, Connecticut, having swindled it a entire neighborhood, has mysteriously disappeared.—Another New York bank teller has absconded with \$150,000.—A clerk in the Quartermaster's Department has been arrested at Bloomfield, N. J., for defrauding the Government.—Another heavy defalcation, by the employee of an express company, is reported in New York.

LARGE PURCHASE.—The ground heretofore occupied by Barum's Museum and the burned district has been purchased by James Gordon Bennett. Mr. Barum receives \$250,000; the other parties holding leases receive at the rate of \$25,000 for eleven years. At the expiration of that time arrangements have been made with the owner by which the entire purchase will amount to \$450,000. The owner of the property is Mrs. Henry W. Sergeant, of Fishkill, New York.

THE FREEDMEN.—The Evansville Journal says a host of colored people on the old Kentucky shore, opposite Newberg, agreed among themselves that they would cease to labor for the conservatives if they did not vote the square-union ticket. The morning after the election, accordingly, the conservatives, who boasted of having voted "the unscratched," found themselves without a single son of Ham to look after their growing crop of corn, potatoes, and tobacco.

THE PIRATE STILL AT WORK.—The whaling bark Pearl, of New London, while on the passage from Honolulu to the Arctic Ocean, was destroyed by the pirate Sheendooah. This capture is additional to the fleet before reported destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 21.—The latest accounts from the Sheendooah are to the effect that she is still at work, and she was near Cape Thaddeus steering northwest toward where a fleet of sixty whalers were known to be previously.

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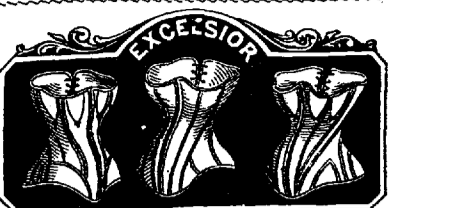
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