## Aews of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Postmaster of Washington, D. C., it is understood, is to be removed, and one of proprietors of the The National Intelligencer will be appointed in his place.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freed-men's Bureau, has written a letter in reply to some inquires made by the Hon. Roswell Hart, member of Congress from New York, concerning the operations of the bureau. The General details the organization and work of the bureau, giving its statistics from June, 1865, to June, 1866, from which it appears that the number of parsons receiving pears that the number of persons receiving rations is decreasing, and that the poor whites dependent upon Government bounty are equal in number to the blacks. The letter oloses with the opinion that, in the present condition of affairs, the bureau is indispens-able.

### THE STATES.

New York.—State. - Governor Fenton has issued a proclamation, ordering a session of the Supreme Court on the 29th of August. The Court will be held for the purpose of revising the decision of Recorder Hackett, Judge Cardozo and others, pronouncing the Excise law unconstitutional.

New York.—City.—Cholera abated considerably last week, and the papers express the belief that, as an epidemic, the disease is no longer to be feared. The means adopted by the Board of Health for preventing the express of disease have been represented. spread of disease have been remarkably successful in some striking instances. In the Almshouse and prison, after the thorough use of disinfectants the epidemic ceased. In the Brooklyn Penitentiary 38 cases occurred in a single night; the prisoners were removed to tents and disinfectants used, and no case occurred afterward. The proofs gathered here, even if no others were extant, would go far to establish the fact that sulphate of iron and carbolic acid, when properly applied to infected places and things, utterly destroy the cholera poison:—Active measures are being taken by the police to break up the gangs of pickpockets that infest the street cars and other public conveyances. Detectives in citizens' clothes will be employed to arrest all suspected persons, who will be registered at Police Headquarters and their photographs added to the Rogues' Gallery. Shoplifters will be similarly dealt with.—The Mayor has vetoed the elevated railway scheme for Broadway.

Ohio.—Cholera in Cincinnati.—Dr. C. E. Newton, of Cincinnati, writes to his brother, Robert S. Newton, of New York, stating that cholera is among them in a most malignant form. He says the flies are dying in the streets; the gutters are covered with a green scum; the atmosphere is dry, heavy, and sickening, while a general panic exists among the citizens. Deaths, Aug. 8, 27; August 9, 39; August 10, 68.

Kentucky.—A violent rebel sympathizer named Duvall was elected clerk of the court

of appeals last week, by twenty or thirty thousand majority. Tennessee.—A Freedmen's Convention was in session at Nashville last week. Reports were made on the state of the Freedmen throughout Tennessee, which show that they generally work lands on shares, receiv-ing from half to two-thirds of the crops. Comparatively few are working for wages. They are mainly treated well, but in all counties great abuses are practiced on Freedmen, to a greater or less extent, with hardly any chance for redress before the law. This is especially the case regarding murders, assault and harsh oppression, involving severe punishment, by white perpetrators. On the contrary, the blacks are promptly and severely punished for offences to the extent of the officers of the British Custom Service have law, and often unjustly convicted. There is great ignorance among the Freedmen as to the steps to be taken to bring their cases before grand juries and court proceedings generally, often resulting in the loss of property or redress for crimes. Many counties are writtent schools are hereby. The schools are privately as the steps of the United States Government. The Great Eastern sailed from Heart's Content, August 9, to grapple for the lost cable of 1865. She took 8000 tons of coal and provisions for a six months' cruise. are without schools or churches. The schools are flourishing wherever they are planted. Teachers are badly wanted. There is room and work for hundreds, but a small chance for many self-sustaining schools. Considerable real estate is owned by the Freedmen throughout the State, but confined mainly to towns. Few Freedmen in the rural districts own real estate. A Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature of the State asking such annual appropriation of public school funds as will secure to the colored children of the State the advantage of a common school education. Thanks were also voted to Congress for the Civil Rights bill. General Fisk delivered an address, August 10. He urged industry, temperance and stability. He wanted to see one hundred and fifty school houses built in Tennessee before frost. He thought hereafter contributions from the North would fall off, and the Freedmen, more than ever, would have to support their own schools. At Spring Hill threats were made last year that no colored school would be tolerated. Now one was flourishing in the shadow of a rebel general's residence. Freedmen's rights before law in the State were real. Five convicts had been sent to the penitentiary since June on the testimony of blacks. He urged the cultivation of harmony with the whites, and

Equal Rights League. Arkansas.—The officers of a Mississippi steamer report that as they passed Helena, Arkansas, August 7, the 56th Regiment of United States Colored Infantry, which were there awaiting transportation to St. Louis and thence to the plains, had taken posses ion of the town and were firing indiscrimi nately upon the whites, and swore they would burn the place and kill every white. One citizen named Galbreth was fatally wounded. [This is since denied by officers of the regi-

especially with former masters. He pledged

himself to ferret out and punish the burners

of school-houses. He offered the delegates a reward of two hundred dollars for evidence

convicting the burners at Athensa few nights

Plain Counsels to the Freedmen, closing with

an exhortation to Freedmen to seek homes

under the homestead law. An agent would

be sent out in a few weeks to learn how many

families would avail themselves of the oppor-

tunity. The Convention adjourned the same

day to meet at Knoxville Sept. 3, to form an

He read largely from his pamphlet

Mississippi.—A private letter to General Howard, Inspector-Ganeral, dated Vicksburg, him, and he was saluted by the fifteen-inch guns of the Monitor. All the vessels were Miss., Aug. 3, 1866, states:—"Things are getting worse in this county every day. Freedmen murders are nothing now. At least thirty have been killed during the past six weeks in this county. Within the past twenty-four hours one Union Southern and two Northern men have complained to me that they have come to town because they dare not remain longer on their places, near Edwards Depot."

Louisiana.—New Orleans.—Deaths by Cheens.—Deaths by Cholera, Aug. 8, 18. The N. Y. Tribune of Other communication to the Cabinet in Ber-August 10th says:—"Official information at lin demanding the restoration of the French headquarters shows that the statement of frontier as it existed in the year eighteen country. I meet men sometimes who tell Lieut. Gov. Voorhees that 42 policemen and hundred and fourteen. several citizens were either killed or wounded is an unmitigated falsehood. One policeman that General La Marmora, of Italy, and the died of sun-stroke and about three were

over 100 Union men, and the wounding of about 300. These are facts.

Rebels are complaining that they did not kill enough Yankees and conventioners, but brag that the time is coming when they will finish their work. Union men are afraid to Innish their work. Union men are arraid to go out on the street after dark, and invariably barricade their homes during the night, while the present police is composed of thugs. Life is terribly insecure, day or night."—August 9, 24 deaths from cholera.—The rebel Gen. Dick Taylor is a delegate to the Philadelphia convention.

Territories.—Gen. Grant received a dis of Lieut. Daniels, 18th Infantry, July 20th. Since the 14th ult., 24 men have been scalped between Brown's Springs and Tongue River.

Bavaria the Prussian army had moved rapid-

recently commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing. A new Italian loan of three hundred and fifty million lire has been ordered.

The cholera is increasing in England. BERLIN, August 6.—Published August 9. The first sitting of the Prussian Chambers was held to-day. The king opened the session in person. He was received with great enthusiasm. After referring in handsome and devout language to the late splendid victories, he dwelt upon the financial situation, and expressed the hope that the authorization of measures refused by the Chambersito Bismark before the war, would now be granted, and so the high-handed course of the Prime Minister, against which the representatives of the people were almost in open sentatives of the people were almost in open revolt, and the country in a most ominous state of uneasiness, would be declared legiti-

DRESDEN, August 6.—Special Peace negotiations are to be opened between Austria and Prussia.

VIENNA, August 6.—It is expected that a definite treaty of peace will soon be signed by the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries

at Prague. Italy is not included.

FLORENCE, August 6.—The Italian and Austrian generals met at Cormona in Ausria to negotiate. PESTH, August 6.—Several political arrests

were made by the military here to-day, and others are reported in other parts of Hungary.
London, August 8.—Published here Aug.
10.—The relations between the Governments of Austria and Italy are assuming a threatening attitude.

August 9.-The truce between Austria and Italy has been extended ten days. There is great excitement in London this evening at a supposed attempt to blow up the two houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. The members of Parliament have visions of another Guy from cholera in London during the last week were 1053, and from diarrhea 354.—The officers of the British Custom Service have seized six blockade-runners at Liverpool on

and provisions for a six months' cruise.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The session of Parliament has closed. The Queen's speech on the occasion of the dissolution returns thanks to the Government of the United States for the action taken by it in the matter of the late Fenian raid into Canada. The speech also expresses the Queen's gratification at the success of the Atlantic cable. The rest f the address relates to home questions Napoleon has asked from Prussia an extenion of the frontiers of France.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy upon the basis of the cession of Venetia to Italy. -No answer has yet been given by Prussia o the French demand for an extension of the frontiers of France to the Rhine. The Governor of Schleswig-Holstein has been ordered to arrange for an election of members to the German Parliament.—An armistice of four months has been signed between Austria and Prussia. The sovereigns of Baden Darmstadt, and Saxe-Meningen had solicited the King of Prussia for an armistice. Upper Franconia has been seized by the Prussians.

The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris. She seeks aid from the French Gov-

ernment to the cause of Maximilian.

ASPY BAY, N. S., Aug. 12-6.30 P. M.— The cable across the gulf of St. Lawrence was appealed for thirty years to the heart, conagain picked up at 9 A. M. to-day, the weather being fine. The splice was made by The noblest utterances that ever fell from Mr. Charlton, and the steamer headed for from human lips fell upon the ears of the shore. The cable will be landed at eight this evening, when communication via the Atlantic cable will be almost instantaneous between the United States and Europe. clock P. M.—The cable across the gulf of

St. Lawrence is in complete working order. The missing link having been thus restored, we now have London news actually ahead of nation was educated up high enough to come time, on account of the difference of longitude. The papers of August 14th contain the following:-

between Italy and Austria, which expired on Saturday, has been renewed for four weeks.

United States Five-Twenties, 68½.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The official paper opposes the claim of France for an extension of her frontier.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 10, P. M.-A cordial and magnificent reception has been given to science and reason, so that they will recog-the United States squadron by the Russian nize the black men as brethren—as countryfleet. The Emperor Alexander visited the

A Paris telegram of August 10, says:-"The French Cabinet has addressed a note goes furthest, in demanding the amplest to the Prussian Government pointing out guarantees for the security of men and of the that the great changes which have taken | country, but I meet that section of the counplace in the political organization of Ger- try not as I met it in war, as an enemy, but many, render it necessary that the French frontier should be rectified by an accession of territory to France.

Paris, August 11.—The Moniteur savs Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, have been badly wounded. One citizen, rebel, was authorized to sign the armistice on the basis killed accidentally by the police on the other side. The record will show the slaughter of Venetian line.

authorized to sign the armistice on the basis march from victory to victory. How stood and imposible. The record will show the slaughter of venetian line.

### FOREIGN.

Frankfort on the Maine, the seat of the Frankfort on the Maine, the seat of the stand up to-day secure in their civil rights by Diet of the Germanic Confederation which the laws of the United States. (Applause.) voted to side with Austria, was entered and But the work is not yet done. There is yet voted to side with Austria, was entered and occupied by a Prussian army July 16. It is a wealthy city of 80,000 or 90,000 inhabitants and was entirely independent, being one of the so-called free cities of Germany. It has always resisted the reactionary policy of Bismark, and is, of course, obnoxious to the King and his prime minister. The Prussian occupation has been followed by the extraordinary demand of ten million dollars for indemnity. It seems to be the purpose of Territories.—Gen. Grant received a dispatch at Washington, Aug. 9, dated Fort Reno, announcing the murder by the Indians of Lieut. Daniels, 18th Infantry, July 20th. Since the 14th ult., 24 men have been scalped between Brown's Springs and Tongue River.

Financial.—Internal Revenue receipts for Monday, Aug. 13, \$2,053,165.23.

A BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, August 5.—Published August 8.—Before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria the Prussian army had moved rapid
dinary demand of ten million dollars for indemnity. It seems to be the purpose of Prussia to humble and punish and break the professed, and is free spirit of this city, and thus remove an upon the principles he then professed, and is free spirit of this city, and thus remove an upon loyal black men of the South. I say it hereto-night, and power in the future over the smaller Germanic States. Advices received from Frankfort, July 26, state that the Senate and other municipal bodies of that city have assembled in order to draw up a petition, which M. de Rothschild was instructed to present to the King of Prussia. The Prussian Commission. Burgomaster Fellner has hanged humiliated, subjected people lay prostrate at mission. Burgomaster Fellner has hanged humiliated, subjected people lay prostrate at mission. Burgomaster Fellner has hanged humiliated, subjected people lay prostrate at mission. Burgomaster Fellner has hanged humiliated, subjected people lay prostrate at mission. Burgomaster Fellner has hanged humiliated, subjected people lay prostrate at mission. Burgomaster Fellner has hanged humiliated, subjected people lay prostrate at men of the South and the Prussian Commission. Burgomaster Fellner has hanged humiliated, subjected people lay prostrate at our test. That was their condition. Our armies had all surrendered, that conquered, humiliated, subjected people lay prostrate at our test. That was their condition. Our armies had all surrendered to present to the procesor in the future of the South and the Prussian have acted toward the cit Bavaria the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a paper currency upon the people. By the agreement the Prussians are to occupy Wurzburg; but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress at Mentz. The Baden the Bavarians are to retain the fortress at Mentz. The Baden the Bavarians are to retain the fortress at Mentz. The Baden this secured to the world and they were resorted to they were the North or South to have eaked and demanded a modification of men stood there proud the prussians have had a list drawn up of the members of the Senate and other municipal bodies, together with a statement of their landed and movable property. All the bankers have held a meeting, at which it was declared that if violence of without any resistance from the North or South to have eaked and demanded a modification. tain the fortress at Mentz. The Baden troops left it yesterday, and the Wurtemburg troops will leave it on the 8th inst. The river Rhine is re-opened.

During the last three days, the Austrians have been pouring into the Tyrol, via Bavaria, to the number of about forty thousand. The Italian navy is to be reorganized. The court-martial of Admiral Persano, who recently companded the Italian fleet, is not.

and England.

South Germany.—The Prussians, while arranging for a truce with Austria, still pushed their victorious progress in Bavarie and Baden. On the 26th of July the preliminaries of peace with Austria were signed that power seemingly abandoning her allies of the Confederacy to their fate. On this 26th and 27th of July the Prussians were spreading over Bavaria and Baden, having fought several successful engagements with the troops in those countries. he troops in those countries.

The plan of settlement proposed by Prus sia includes a confederation of the States of North Germany under the dominant influence of Prussia. It would seem that an agita tion for the extension of this Prusso German alliance so as to embrace the Southern States ber of leading politicians, so long the avowed friends of Austria, have combined with the adherents of this Government, and issued a abound in the Wurtemburg and Baden press. People, it appears, were never so deeply in-pressed with the evils inseparable from a livision of Germany into a number of pety States as now."

The late successes of the Garibaldians in the Tyrol are considered by the Paris Siede as infinitely more important than is generally supposed, and as calculated to exercise a certain influence in favor of Italy when the negotiations for peace are entered upon. The

from his Government, dated at Chihuahua, ip to the 9th ult. The Mexican Government and taken in consideration the tender of Gen. Santa Anna's services, made to President Juarez, and concluded not to accept them, assigning the following reasons:—"Because Santa Anna, being one of the originators and promoters of the plan to take foreign intervention to Mexico, his sincerity cannot be depended upon now; because the Mexican people have lost all confidence in him, and cannot, therefore, place any relice on him, his presence in Mexico would only excite distrust and fears, and would only be an ele-ment of disorder and weakness."

BOSTON.

Senator Wilson addressed a meeting, Aug. th, of the "National Association for the Education of Teachers among the Freedmen," at Boston. After referring to the object of the meeting, Mr. Wilson said:—

I tell you here to-night, and I want you to the limbs of the bondmen, we have not subdued the heart of the slave-masters. science and reason of the people of America. American people; the noblest men—the products of our Christian civilization, wrote, and spoke, and toiled, and labored to convert the heart, and conscience, and brain of this nation, and to lead them to undo the heavy burden and let the oppressed go free. But they would not do it; and when this to the simple resolve that it would not permit the institution of slavery with its chains, into the fire and blood of revolution. They went into rebellion to carry slavery into the depths of the continent, and they came out without the power to hold a slave anywhere in America. (Applause.) You have got to teach the slave-holding communities of the rebel States. You have got to change heart, conmen who have equal rights before the laws of the country with themselves.

Since the rebel-armies went down I have never ceased on any occasion-and I never mean to-to do all I could to lift up and build up that section of my country. (Applause.) I will go as far as the man that as a part of our common country, and I would build up and elevate all classes and conditions of men there, and improve all portions

of that part of our country. I come back to you after an eight months' session at Washington not despairing of my me that all is lost. Ladies and gentlemen, all is not lost! (Loud applause.) We have triumphed, just as sure as God lives in the heavens. (Renewed applause.) Why, we

day? It is totally annihilated—ground to powder; and the bondmen of the country

year in this city, in New York, all over the country, demanded civil and equal rights for the emancipated bondmen. Aye! And the right of suffrage, too. Even the old Demo-oratic organ of Massachusetts; I mean The Boston Post, thought it would come. The World, the leading Democratic organ of the country, said that suffrage would come to the black man by-and-by. The News, edited by Ben Wood, had an elaborate article in favor of negro suffrage.

When he commenced that policy of his the wisest, truest and best men, men who have studied this question for many years protested against it; but they were told that it was an experiment—that if it failed Congress would have the power to right it; they were told that he was in favor of suffrage as much as anybody—as much as Mr. Chase. He told Mr. Chase and Mr. Sumner that he common declaration, in which the reunion of all Germany, under Prussian auspices, is declared to be a necessity of the times. Heters and articles advocating the same idea (Applause.) That was his position; but genon that subject, and the country knows.
(Applause.) That was his position; but gentlemen, when Congress assembled in December last we found that the President had a policy—it was my policy. Congress was not consulted; in fact, it was denied that Congress had anything to say in the matter; and Italy.—Very great dissatisfaction appears from comments in the journals on the natural disaster off Lissa. Admiral Persano demanded a court-martial, which was granted.

The traitor editors, restored to their presses to fire the Southern heart again, and the men who had sympathized with them during the war, denounced Congress, and called on the President to clean Congress out. And when we dent to clean Congress out. And when we passed the Freedmen's Bureau bill-(Ap plause)—although he had read it, as is stated by Mr. Trumbull in his late speech in Chicago-and he had the care of it-it was met with a veto, and that great measure was arwriter uses the following language:

"There is no occasion to dissemble the fact.
Gen. Garibaldi and his volunteers, arrived where they are, hold one of the master-kels of Austria. This situation when the large is the fact.

Thank event, and that great measure was arrested. Thank God, it was arrested only for a time. (Applause.) We have a bill more comprehensive, better, than the one he vetted; but he vetted that, and then we promptly passed it over his head the promptly passed it over his head to be promptly passed it over his head the promptly passed it over his head to be promptly passed in th of Austria. This situation, when the clauses of peace are about to be discussed, cannot fail to receive much consideration. The intervention of the hero of Caprera will, therefore this time again not be asset to the United States; that are the week of the United States; that are the week of Austria, and then we promptly passed it over his head,—(great plause)—for we have got a majority in Content of the transfer of the United States; that are the week of Austria, and then we promptly passed it over his head,—(great plause)—for we have got a majority in Content of the state of the sta from cholera in London during the last week were 1053, and from diarrhea 354.—The officers of the British Custom Service have less to his country. It is probable that, had the armistice not been arranged, he would have opened the road into Austria to a large that opened the Content, August 9, to grapple for the lost the service of the United States; that great measure was met by a veto from the colored man's Moses. (Laughter.) But, thank God! we had a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, and we passed that bill. (Aptomorphic forms, August 9, to grapple for the lost the United States; that great measure was met by a veto from the colored man's Moses. (Laughter.) But, thank God! we had a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, and we passed that bill. (Aptomorphic forms, August 9, to grapple for the lost gress of the United States; that great mea-Mexico.—Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, received August 9th official dispatches from his Community of the Mexican Minister, received August 9th official dispatches come in power in America, that can repeal the great Civil Rights bill of 1866. (Tremendous applause.)

I say to you, to-night, ladies and gentle-men, that we shall rise amid these misfortunes; we shall elect another Congress fa vorable to liberty—(applause)—and when the hour comes we shall elect a President of the United States who will not betray us. (Loud applause.) There is to be a Convention on the 14th of this month in Philadelphia-(derisive exclamations)—a conglomeration of pardoned and unpardoned rebels, copper heads, and the flunkies of the Whig party. (Laughter and shouts of derision.) I am glad that the Convention is to assemble Gentlemen, we have seen these things before. ADDRESS OF SENATOR WIESON AT The man we made President, and made it, toe, as a generous gift, for he had not a vote on the green earth to give us, nor anything else; whom we took up, and made him Vice-President of the United States, now has turned his back upon this great, grand, his toric party,—(immense applause,)—and has taken into his counsels traitors, men who sympathized with traitors and camp-followremember it, that although we have by the ers that follow all parties. And to-day, bloody hand of war smitten the fetters from (would you believe it?) Mr. Simon B. Hans comb represents Massachusetts. (Laughter. We Ex-Governor Andrew, Governor Bullock, Governor Banks, Mr. Sumner, all acknowledged leaders of public opinion in Massachusetts, have nothing to say about the affairs so far as their State is concerned, but Mr. Simon B. Hanscomb and Mr. John Swift are the illustrious individuals who now put up and put down and turn out and put in men in this Commonwealth. And let me tell you, gentlemen, that every other State has gone into the hands of the Simon B. Hanscombs and the John Swifts—(Cries of shame.) Well, you may think this is a pretty pass for things to come to, but they are come to it; and do you believe, gentlemen, that these and fetters, and whips, and blood-hounds to things are to continue? I tell you there is extend over the vast territories of the United not an Andrew Johnson Republican that can London, Ang. 13-Noon.—The armistice States, the slave masters plunged the nation be elected in a Free State in this Union. About ninety-nine out of an hundred men who voted for him are against him to-day, and will be against him in the September, October and November elections

· Therefore, I say to you, that while we have abundant cause for profound anxiety; while we have abundant cause for sorrow-aye, abundant cause for shame, too-that we are masters of our position, true to our principles, and are as sure as the sun holds on his course that we will triumph and triumph gloriously in the end. (Tremendous applause.) With a President in favor of suffrage, in favor of equal rights of all men in America, with a Congress strong and firm, with a liberty-loving, law-abiding Christian people behind them, we will compel these men lately in rebellion to adopt this amendment. And the lovers of liberty there, and that, too, in a very few brief years, will carry on these reforms, suffrage and all the rest. I say then, to you, to night, we shall have to give of our substance, of our influence, what we possess, to the holy cause of elevating this people we have emancipated; but while we are doing this we must be true to the country, to liberty: and above all, it becomes us to be true to our cherished convictions. We have been among the foremost in the great contest of the past, and I am sure we shall be among the foremost in the struggle of the future, that is to establish equal, universal and impartial liberty in America. (ApTHOMPSON BLÁCK & SON, BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

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