Aews of the Week.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

At length the suppressed despatches from Gen. Sheridan in regard to the New Orleans massacre have been made public, and their nature well explains why the advocates of immediate reconstruction emasculate and mangle them before publication, or throw them under the table as quite unmanageable. The principal despatch is about the worst thus killed, and about one hundred wounded. version of the story that has yet appeared. Note the italicized portions.

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.
The following cipher telegram was received
4:30 A. M., August 6, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 6, 12 M., 1866:-

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following reply to your despatch of August 4:

A very large number of the colored people marched in procession on Friday night, July 27, and were addressed from the steps of the City Hall by Dr. Dostie, Ex-Governor Hahn and others. The speech of Dostie was intemperate in language and sentiments. The speeches of the others, so far as I can learn, were characterized by moderation. I have not given you the words of Dostie's speech, as the version published was denied, but from what I have learned of the man I be-

lieve they were intemperate.

The convention assembled at 12 M., on the 30th, the timid members absenting them-selves because the tone of the general public was ominous of trouble. I think there were but about twenty-six members present. In front of the Mechanics' Institute, where the meeting was held, there were assembled some colored men, women and children, perhaps eighteen or twenty, and in the institute a number of colored men, probably 150. Among those outside and inside there

might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth man. About 1 P. M. a process sion of say from sixty to one hundred and and thirty colored men marched up Burgun dy street and across Canal street, toward the convention carrying the American flag. These men had about one pistol to every ten men, and canes and clubs in addition. While crossing Canal street a row occurred. There were many spectators on the streets, and their manner and tone toward the procession was unfriendly.

A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a police man at some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots and a rush after the This led to other snots and a rush after the procession. On arrival at the front of the justitute, there was some throwing of brick-oats by both sides. The police, who had been held well in hand, were vigorously marched to the scene of disorder. The procession entered the institute with the flag, about six or eight remaining outside.

A row occurred between a policeman and one of the colored men, and a shot was fired by one of the parties, which led to an indiscriminate fire on the building through the windows by the policemen. This had been going on for a short time when a white flag was displayed from the windows of the institute, whereupon the firing ceased and the policemen rushed into the building.

From the testimony of the wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired, and those inside barricaded the doors. The doors were broken in and the firing again commenced, when many of the colored and white people either escaped through the doors, or were passed

out by the policemen inside.

But as they came out the policemen who formed the circle nearest the building fired upon them, and they were again fired upon by the citizens who formed the outer circle. Many of those wounded and taken prisoners and others who were prisoners and not wounded, were fired upon by their captors and by citizens. The wounded were stabled while lying on the ground, and their heads beaten with brickbats, in the yard of the building, whither some of the colored men escaped and partially secreted themselves. They were fired upon and killed or wounded by police-

Some men were killed and wounded several squares from the scene. Members of the convention were wounded by the policemen while in their hands as prisoners, some of them mortally. The immediate cause of this terrible affair was the assemblage of this convention. The remote cause was the bitter and antagonistic feeling which has been growing in this community since the advent of the present Mayor, who, in the organization of his police force, selected many desperate

men, and some of them known murderers.

People of New Orleans were overswed by want of confidence in the Mayor and the fear of the thugs, many of whom he had selected for his police force. I have frequently been spoken to by prominent citizens on this subject, and have heard them express fear and want of confidence in Mayor Monroe, ever since the intimation of this last convention movement. I must condemn the course of several of the city papers for supporting, by their articles, the bitter feeling of bad men.

As to the merciless manner in which the convention was broken up, I feel obliged to confess strong repugnance. It is useless to attempt to disguise the hostility that exists on the part of a great many here toward Northern men; and this unfortunate affair has so precipitated matters that there is now a test of what shall be the status of Northern men; whether they can live here without being in constant dread, or whether they can be protected in life and property and have justice in the courts. If this matter is per-mitted to pass over without a thorough and determined prosecution of those engaged in it, we may look out for frequent scenes of the same kind.

No steps have as yet been taken by the civil authorities to arrest citizens who were engaged in this massacre, or policemen who perpetrated such cruelties. The members of the convention have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and many of them arrested and held to bail. As to whether the civil authorities can mete out ample justice to the guilty parties on both sides, I must say it is my opinion unequivo-

cally that they cannot.

Judge Abel, whose course I have watched for nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dangerous that we have here to the peace and quiet of the city. The leading men of the convention, King Cutler, Hahn and others, have been political agitators and are bad men. I regret to say that the course of Governor Wells has been vascillating, and that during the late trouble he has shown very little of the man.
P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General Commanding.

Telegrams to Gen. Grant.

The following telegram was received 5:15 P. M., August 1st, from New Orleans, Aug. U.S. Grant:

GENERAL: You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the convention was his tables.

liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

1 had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. In the meantime, official duties called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city during my absence, suppressed the convention by the use of the police force, and in so doing attacked the members of the convention and a party of two hundred negroes with firearms, clubs, and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say that it was thus killed, and about one nundred wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated.

I believe the sentiment of the general com-

munity is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

The following telegram was received 6 P. M., August 2, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 2, 1866:

U.S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C. of the 30th, in this city, the more revolting evening of last week, and announced its adit becomes. It was not riot; it was an absoliterence in powerful lauguage to the policy it lute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I be-lieve it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here, on account of this man, which is now so much increased, that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authorities, but with the military.

P. H. Sheridan,

P. H. Sheridan, Major-General Commanding.

[Cipher].—The following telegram, was received 10 P. M., August 30, 1866: U.S. Grant, General, Washington:

I have the honor to report quiet in the city but considerable excitement in the public mind. There is no interference on the part of the military with the civil government, which performs all its duties without hin-I have permitted the retention of the Military Governor, appointed during my absence, as it gives confidence and enables the military to know what is occurring in the city. He does not interfere with civil matters. Un less good judgment is exercised, there will be an exodus of Northern capital and Union men, which will be injurious to the city and to the whole country. I will remove the Military Governor in a day or two. I again strongly advise that some disposition be made to change the present Mayor, as I believe it would do more to restore confidence than anything that could be done. If the present Governor could be changed also, it would not be amiss.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

Telegram from General Grant.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 3, 1866. Lajor-General Sheridan, New Orleans, La.: Continue to enforce martial law as far as may be necessary to preserve the peace, and do not allow any of the civil authorities to act if you deem such action dangerous to the public safety. Lose no time in investigating and reporting the causes that led to the riot and the facts which occurred.

U. S. Grant, General.

Telegrams from the President.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.
To Albert Vorhies. Lieut. Gov. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The military will be expected to sustain, and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the court. A despatch on the subject of the convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning. Andrew Johnson.

Washington, D. C., July 28, 1866. To his Excellency, Gov. Wells, New Orleans, Louisiana:

I have been advised that you have issued proclamation convening the convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, July 30, 1866. To Andrew J. Herron, Adjutant General of Louisiana, New Orleans: You will call on General Sheridan or who-

ever may be in command for sufficient force to sustain the civil authority in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies, who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a convention let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changing the organic law of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The law and the constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The President also telegraphed the following leading questions to General Sheridan, to which the first of this series of despatches was, we opine, a very unsatisfactory reply: WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1866.

To Major-General Sheridan, Commanding eto. New Orleans, La:
We have been advised here that prior to the assembling of the illegal and extinct convention elected in 1864, inflammatory and insurrectionary speeches were made to a mob composed of white and colored persons, urging upon them to arm and equip themselves for the purpose of protecting and sustaining the convention in its illegal and unauthorized proceedings, intended and calculated to upturn and supercede the existing State government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the United States. Furthermore, did the mob assemble and was it armed for the purpose of sustaining the convention in its usurpation and revolutionary proceedings? Have any arms been taken from persons since the 30th ult., who were supposed or known to be connected with this mob? Have not various individuals been assasinated and shot by persons connected with this mob, without good cause, and in violation of the public peace and good order? Was not the assembling of this convention and the gathering of the mob for its defence and protection the main cause of the riotous and unlawful proceedings of the civil authorities of New Orleans? Have steps been taken by the civil authorities to arrest and try any

at your earliest convenience. ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

Massachusetts.—The keeper ef a New Bedford billiard-saloon has been arrested for refusing to allow a colored person to play on

and all those who were engaged in this riot,

and those who have committed offences in violation of law? Can ample justice be meted

by the civil authorities to all offenders against

the law? Will General Sheridan please fur-

nish me a brief reply to the above inquiries,

with such other information as he may be in

possession of? Please answer by telegraph

THE STATES. Pennsylvania.—Charles Hyde, of Titus-

prince, returned an income last year of \$216,971

New Hampshire.—August 23, the thermometer at Mount Washington stood at 28 degrees. One of the telegraph lines had been broken down by the ice which had colected upon it.

Louisiana.—New Orleans.—A general order was issued August 23 by General Sheridan, revoking the general order, No. 60, issued by General Baird, declaring martial law and appointing a military governor. It continues in force General Sheridan's general order No. 15, declaring martial law to exist for the preservation of the public peace and of life and property, which was the status existing previous to the riot.

Texas.—The Legislature of Texas has chosen Hon. David G. Burnett U. S. Senator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Loval Southern Convention.—This conention, to meet in this city next Monday, is M., August 2, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 2, 1866:
U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.:
The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th, in this city, the more revolting. herence in powerful lauguage to the policy it had upheld during the war, extended a special welcome to its Southern delegates. The Pennsylvania State Union Committee has called upon all loyal Pennsylvanians to join in giving them a distinguished reception. Gov. Curtin on Thursday last issued a circular invitation to the Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, inviting such of them as can respond to the call of the Southern loyalists for a convention in Philadelphia on the 3d of September, to be present and on the 3d of September, to be present and participate in the deliberations of those papoint Senatorial delegates.

The Last Surrender.—The following rather amusing incident shows that the President's peace proclamation was a leetle ahead of time. Late last week four confederate soldiers entered Petersburg, Va., with their muskets and accourtrements, stacked arms in front of head quarters, sent in word that they were the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia, and that they wished to surrender upon the conditions accorded to the main body. They represented that after the Appomattox Court House fight they were "cut off," and resolving never to surrender, hid themselves in a cave on the banks of the Appomattox river, some miles from Petersburg, and have subsisted ever since upon fish from the river, corn, "stray pigs caught away from their mothers," and whatever they could gather by scouring the country. At length, learning from a colored man that the Confederacy had certainly "gone up," they thought better of their first determination, and accordingly gove the real-verse. and accordingly gave themselves up. They were very ragged and filthy, but the citizens furnished them with new suits, and the commandant, who was amused at the incident, sent them off to their homes rejoicing.

The President in Philadelphia. - Tuesday of this week was the day appointed for the visit of President Johnson to this city, or rather his stop here on his way to Chicago. Our paper is made up too early for any account of the display, or even a record of the fact of its occurrence. The papers of Monday contain the order of Maj-Gen. Meade, commanding the Department of the East, for his public reception by the military, and also arrangements, on a moderate scale, for other

We learn, says the Press, that lists of deerters and non-reporting drafted men are being printed at the State printing office at Harrisburg, under instructions from the State officials. These lists, it is said, will average about one hundred and fifty names to each regiment, or an aggregate of from thirty to thirty-five thousand names. They will be sent, with a copy of the act of the Legislature disfranchising deserters and non- and 1849. reporting drafted men, to all the election officers of the State, with instructions to refuse the votes of all whose names appear upon the lists.

Hon. Dean Richmond, of Batavia, N. J. prominent leader in the political movements of the anti-Republican party, and its probable candidate for Governor, died in the city of New York, on the 27th inst., in the sixtythird year of his age.

Rations to Whites and Blacks, heretofore dispensed from the Freedmen's Bureau, are to be discontinued, with very limited exceptions, after October 1st. Less than three thousand persons are reported as now receiving aid. It is reported that Gen. Howard will be removed and the semi-rebel Tilson put in his place.

The Fenians.—A St. Louis despatch of Aug. 23d says:—The United States Attorney-General has issued directions to the District-Attorney of the Eastern District of Missouri to enter a nolle prosequi in all cases of Fenians arrested in this city last Spring, charged with complicity in the invasion of Canada. The Canadian troops are in motion. An attack is expected in two or three weeks, and distrust is felt of the good faith of the United States Government.

FOREIGN. BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

August 21.—Munich advices to this date say that The German Zollverein or Customs League will be introduced into Bayaria. This

country, after having contemplated an armed resistance, on her own account, to the Prussian authority, has submitted to the demands of that Government.

Absorption of German Territory by Prussia Berlin advices of the same date represent "The Cabinet Policy" as asserting that the hostile attitude maintained toward the government of the King of Prussia by the kingdom of Hanover, the people of the territory of Electoral Hesse, Nassau and the late free city of Frankfort, has determined the Prussian executive to at once destroy their independence and annex them completely to the

kingdom of Prussia. From Bavaria she asks also the districts of Lichtenfels and Carlhof. Despatches from Vienna, of the same date, say that King (George) of Hanover, at present in this city, has been formally advised that the King and Government of Prussia demand the abdication of his crown. The aged and blind exiled man is willing to take the step, but declares it to be in favor of his son. The Queen of Hanover is using every effort which she can employ with the view of securing the succession to her son, but Prus-

sia gives her no assurance. Removal of La Marmora. - Florence despatches, August 21, say General La Marmora has been removed from his position as chief of the staff of King Victor Emmanuel. General Cialdini succeeds him.

Insurrection by Greek Christians against

the Turks.—Advices received in Athens, August 21, from Candia, dated on the 9th instant, state that the Christian population there demanded certain measures of governmental reform from the Porte, which, being refused, they rose in arms, displaying the standards of the three protecting Powers and of Greece. They have proclaimed their inde-pendence. The Governor treats the Christians as rebels, and has sent for reinforcements of Turkish troops.

A Later Despatch. -The Turks have commenced hostilities against the Christians in ville, the well-known and successful oil Candia. Several Consulates, especially those prince, returned an income last year of Holland, Sweden and the United States, having suffered much damage, have protested. The insurgents, 25,000 strong, hold

important points.

An Assurance not Unexpected.—A London telegram says:—The Emperor Napoleon has assured the Government and Cabinet of England that France will not demand the fortresses of Marienburg and Phillipeville from Belgium in the event of territorial changes occurring

in the event of territorial changes occurring on the continent of Europe.

August 22.—A Paris despatch of to-day says, on rumor however, that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon having, it is understood, refused to grant the assistance of French troops, previous to their evacuation of Mexico, to quell the insurgents. In connection with this statement, a report is current with some degree of credulity, that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.

Berlin despatches say peace is concluded with Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt. Bavaria cedes the Northern District to Prussia, and pays her 30,000,000 florins. Darmstadt cedes to Prussia, Hesse-Hamburg, and the exclusive right to garrison Mentz, but retains Upper Hesse, which joins the Northern Conderation.

Other telegrams say Hesse-Darmstadt cedes to Prussia the territory of the Landgraviate of Hesse-Homberg, a State which was admitted a member of the Confederation of the Rhine in the year 1817, and lies directly be-tween Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia and Birkenfeld.

Under the treaty, Bavaria retains the territory of Upper Hesse, which will be joined to and incorporated with the new Confederation of Northern Germany, the organization and limits of which will arranged after the treaty

of peace.

The Prussians commence evacuating Bohe mia to-day, to conclude by September 15. Austria promises a responsible ministry to

Hungary. Napoleon will sede Venetia directly to Italy

It does not yet appear whether he will bully any territory out of Victor Emanuel.

Ex-Governor Eyre was received by his friends and the civil authorities of Southampton August 21, and entertained at a banquet in the evening. At a large opposition meeting, resolutions condemning his course in Jamaica were passed with great unanimity.

August 23.—A London despatch says:—

Peace between Austria and Prussia was to be signed yesterday, and ratified in eight days. Peace was also to be signed between Prussia

and Bayaria.

August 24.—Paris despatches say:—It is reasserted that the Emperor Napoleon has rejected the request of the Mexican Empress, for assistance in quelling the insurgents. Among the reasons for the refusal was the necessity of keeping faith with the United States concerning the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. The Prussian troops are rapidly retiring from Bohemia. Six thousand remain at Prague as a garrison, until the treaty to be signed is carried into

August 25.-London despatches say that advices have been received to-day in official circles here, announcing that a treaty of peace between the contending powers of Prussia, Italy and Austria and Bavaria, was concluded by the plenipotentiaries in session at Prague, on Thursday last. The treaty was officially signed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective governments on the same day. Among the provisions of the treaty is one that the troops now at different points shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks.

The cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed, Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emanuel.

It is announced officially that a new minis-try will soon beformed for Hungary upon the basis of the Constitution granted the Magyars in 1840, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution in 1848

Advices have been received to-day from Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, that a civil

war has broken out in Japan.
Paris despatches of this date say that the Empress Carlotta will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that the empire in that country approaches its end. It is authoritatively stated that if additiona French troops are sent to Mexico, it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interests of the French subjects during the fall of the empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of Maximilian.

August 26.—All of yesterday's despatcher concerning the treaty of peace are confirmed The King of Saxony has ordered his ministry to co-operate with the Prussian authorities.

August 27.—Information has been received in London which induces the general belief that the articles of the treaty of peace signed at Prague are almost identical with the original preliminaries to peace interchanged at Nicholsburg, on the 26th of July. The details of the treaty will not be made public however, until it is ratified by all the parties in

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