THE STATE CANVASS

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg-Hiester Clymer, of Berks County, Nominated for Covernor on the Fourth Ballot.

HARRISBURG, March 5. - The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and were called to order by Hon W. A. Wailace, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

entral Committee.

Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, was appointed temporary chairman, and F. M. Hutchinson (Allecheny), George B. Kulp (Luzerne), C. M. Carrigan (Philadeiphia), George W. B. Smith (Cambria), P. G. Meek (Centre, and S. B. Anchmutz (Dauphiu), temporary secretaries of the convention

Mr. Latta, on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. The list of delegates having been called and corrections made, a committee, equal in numbers to the senatorial representation, was appointed on permanent organization. During the absence of the above committee, Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, being called upon, delivered an eloquent address, congratulating the Democracy on the bright prospects before them. He strongly urged union and harmony, and predicted a bril-

He was tollowed by Hon, Charles Carrigan, of Philadelphia; J. K. Kerr, of Allegheny; H. P. Ross, of Bucks; George N. Brewer, of Franklin; and General William H. Milter, of Dauphin, in eloquent speeches, which were enthusiastically

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported the following:-

President—Hen. W. Hopkins, of Washington.
Vi. e-Fres. deats—George W. Nebinger, S. D.
Anderson, C. N. Wolff, Tatlow Jackson, J. H.
Britton, P. Applebaugh, Herman Rupp, D. L. Batdorf, I. N. Waker, John N. Fisher, Stephen Wilber, A. B. Dunning, F. W. Knox, H. H. Martin,
George D. Jackson, W. H. Miller, S. H. Revnolds,
Ihomas D. Kerr, George W. Brewer, John Palmer,
D. B. Milliken, John A. Miller, S. B. Sansom, E.
B. Eldred, John George, James Salisoury, William
Stewart, E. E. Stewart, Samuel Marshall, M. C.
Trout, W. L. Scott.
Secretaries—F. M. Hutchinson, E. N. Helmbold,
Jacob Ziegler, G. B. Cuip, G. W. Ryan, R. M.
Spear, A. H. Dill.
The Committee on Resolutions not being ready
to report, the interim was occupied with speeches

to report, the interim was occupied with speaches by Major Jacob Ziegler, or Butler, and Mr.

strouse, of Schuylkill county. Mr. Kerr, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:-

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Repub-lic, and especially the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve— First. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion are integral parts of the Union and are entited to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true mith to the Constitution and laws; and in order to vindicate the maxim that "taxation without representation" is tyranny, such representation should be forthwith admitted.

Second. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

Third. That we owe obedience to the Constitution is the Constitution.

of the United States, including the amendment pro-hibiting slavery, and under its provision will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and Fourth. That each State has the exclusive right

to regulate the qualifications of its own civizons.

Fifth. That the waite race a one is entitled to the control of the Government of the Kepublic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

Sixth. That the bold enunciation of the principles

Sixth. That the bo'd enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual and freedmen's bureau veto messages of President Johnson, entitles him to the confidence and support of all whe respect the Constitution and love their country.

Seventh. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in deeple of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memory of the fallen, we pledge to their widows are company the nation's care and to their widows and orphans the nation's care and Protection.

Eighth. That we urge upon Congress the duty of

equalizing the bount os of our soldiers and sailors. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following

FIRST BALLOT.	ı
Heister Clymer58 George W. Cass80	L
John D. Stiles 9 Daniel M. Fox 8 Richard Vaux 18 Charles Dennison 2	ı
W. A. Galbraith 8 Asa Packer 8	ı
W. P. Jenks 2	1
Total	l
SECOND BALLOT,	П
Clymer	Ł
Stiles 8 Fox 5	ı
Vaux	ı
THIRD BALLOT.	П
Clymer	П
Fox. 2 Vaux	ı
FOURTH BALLOT.	1

Clymer ... 72 Cac⁴ ... 36 Vaux ... 18 Packer ... 12 Hefster Clymer having received the majority of all the votes cast, he was declared duly nomi

The nomination of Mr. Clymer was then made unanimous. A committee of three were appointed to wait

upon Mr. Clymer and the rest of the gentlemen who were candidates, and invite them to appear before the Convention. On motion, the functions of the present Central Committee were continued until the meeting of

the next State Convention. Mr. Ziegler moved that the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and all lovers of the Constitution and the country be tendered to our Senators in Congress for their support of the

restoration policy of President Johnson. The motion was agreed to. A motion of a similar tenor, returning thanks to all the members of Congress who supported President Johnson, was also adopted.

At this juncture the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Clymer and the gentlemen who were before the Convention as candidates, appeared in the hall, escorted by a band of music. Mr. Clymer being conducted to the Speaker's chair, proceeded to address the meeting as

My Honorable Friends:—To you, Mr. President, to you, gentiemen of the Convention, and through you to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I return my

to you, gentlemen of the Convention, and through you to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I return my profound thanks for the honor you have done me. I feel that it comes laden with vast responsibilities; that to discharge them properly demands faith, hope, and firm reliance upon the enduring principles of our creed, and unyleiding devotion to the rights and liberties of the people. He who would lead you to success should stand unawed by the presence of usurped power—uninfluenced by the blandishments of patronage.

He should be the stern advocate of civil liberty—the bold defender of countitutional right and privilege, the uncompromising opponent of official and legislative corruption, the hearty supporter of all that tends to promote the welfare and happiness of our whole people, to develop the boundless resources of the State, and advance her material and social prosperity. Then, too he should stand the avowed and undoubted champion of the union of these States in its original purity, leady and willing, if need be, to sacrifice like itself in defending from the assaults of all enemies, be they Southers Rebois or Northern distunionists; be they Southers Rebois or Northern distunionists; be they the tad, bold mea who dared bare the sword and proclaim their treason by deeds, or the da-tardly miscrean's who, under the earn of lovalty and the game of friendship. would

who dared bare the sword and proclaim their treason by deeds, or the da-tardly miscrean's who, under the gart of lovalty and the gaise of friendship, would undermine and des roy it.

These I humbly conceive should be among the elements in the composition of him who would lead you in the impending civil contest. I am painfully conscious o my own inability to approach this standard of personal and political excellence but if a irred desire to do right may in some measure compensate for the lack of ability to achieve it; if a sincere purpose to be guided in every act by the supreme law of the land and in all things to be governed by the views and teachings of the sainted heroes and patriots who framed it, may challenge the confidence and support of the good men of this Commonwealth, then to them and their verdict do I appeal with unshaken confidence, and through you, gentlemen of the Convention, who represent such goody numbers of them, I make that appeal. Tell them I know no higher law than the Constitution of which

Jefferson and Madison were the founders. Jackson the defender. We ster the expounder, and of which Johnson is the upholder. Toil them that I know no other standard or political action finan equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; that I have no other political creed than that given to us by Washington and Jefferson; that I believe in the social superiority, and will ever maintain the political supermacy, of the white race; that I worship at mo portical a far whose foundations are not based upon the sacred Union of these immortal states, I ell them in advance for me of pits peril, and confirst them by the fove of past memories, by the blood and carbage of our civil strife, by the danvers of the present, by all the hopes of the future, to rally to the support of him who, in this crisis of our country's fate, by a misterious providence of God has been entru-ted with the nelm of State.

To them he has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country. Above the wild storm of prejudice, fanaticism, and treason now raging in the national capital, clear and loud, are heard the words of the first Andrew re-ceboed by the second: "The Federal Union: it must be preserved." They embody the helicat aspiration of every true patriot, and afford a platioum broad and strong enough for good men of all parties, no matter how wide their differences of opinion may heretofore have seen.

Let us dedicate overselves to this great purpose with unse fish and unshaken faith that its accomplish.

Let us dedicate ourselves to this great purpose with unse fish and unshaken taith that its accomplish ment will be in greatest reward. Let us go forth pearment will be i a greatest reward. Let us go forth bearing aloft the banner of our country emb azoned with the words:—"The Constitution the Federal Union." Let us appear to the whole people from the nerthern border to the Maryland line, from our inland sca to the Delaware, and, if public virtue be not dead, if patriots be not extinct, if devotion to principle still lives, if treason is still abhorred, then, indeed, in October next will victory, thrice blevsed victory, crown our efforts, bringing with it a Constitution preserved, a Union restored, a land redeemed from the madness and folly which now threaten to destroy it.

That in some measure I may be of assistance in producing such results, I humbly pray. Upon you, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, I shall lean for support and guidance; and appealing to the God of our fathers to prosper us in all our efforts for the redemption and salvation of our country, I may not doubt that triumphant success will surely

Mr. Clymer was followed by Mr. Cass, Richard Vaux, and Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Styles, of Lebigh, all promising a hearty support to the nominee of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Andrew Johnson as an Apprentice.

Mr. Litchford, an old journeyman tailor, of Raleigh, thinks it was in 1818 that "Andy," he called him, was bound apprentice to J. J.
Selby. He is described as a wild, "harumscarum boy." But he had no "unhonorable
traits about him." He was exceedingly restless, and his activity in climbing fences, trees, etc., with the natural sequence thereof of tearing his clothes, was a great source of trouble to his mistress. On account of his propensities in this direction, she once made him a coarse, heavy shirt of homespun goods, and the young gentle man for a short time was obliged to wear a

whole under garment. In 1824 he "cut," nct because he was sent to a corn-field to work, as some one has said, but on account of a "scrape with a lady by the name of Wells, who had two right smart daughters," With another boy named Grayson, an apprentice in a rival shop, Andy "chunked the old lady's house" one Saturday night. Next day she heard who it was, and threatened to "persecute them on Monday." They heard of it and "cut." Mr. Litchtord believes "ae knew his A B C's when he came to the shop; but I think I taught him to read." Mr. Litchford continued, "And he de-serves unbounded credit, for some people say as how they have a grand start, and I reckon he started underground." He went to South Carolina, and retorned after a year and a half, during which time he had earned as living with his needle. On his arrival he applied to Mr. Litchford, then keeping an establishment of his own, for work; but he didn't get it because he had been "advertised" as a runaway, and the

law prevented any one from harboring him. Mr. Selby had, during Andy's absence, sold out and moved into the country; but, with a desire to make due amends for his misdemeanor, the runaway walked twelve miles to see him, and tried to make arrangements to pay him for his time. Mr. Selby required security, and Andy could not get it. He told Mr. Litchford that he would not let him be security if he would, and so he departes again, this time going to Tennes-see. Mr. Litchford next heard of him as a member of Congress from that State, but did not believe it was "his boy Andy" until he saw it "advertised in the papers about the mechanics in Cona saw the word ta A pamphlet copy of one of his speeches sent to Mr. Litchtord, under his Congressional trank, is yet in possession of the latter.

After his first session he returned to Raleigh and made a speech, "pitching into Parson Brown-low, and Gales, the editor of the Register." It seems that Brownlow, a political opponent of Johnson at that time, had sent to Gales for "family items." Gales furnished them, and hence Johnson's attack on him and Brownlow. The citizens of Raleigh at that time thought it something remarkable that the 'tailor's apprentice" of their recollection should be able to make such a speech, but Johnson told Mr. Litchford "how it was." His wife had "learned him" while he was on the tailor's board working for his bread in Tennessee. During this visit Mr. Johnson asked Litchford to show him his iather's grave, and he did so. It has but a plain, grey stone at the head, and simply marked "J. J.," and is nearly hidden from view by the overgrowth of weeds and brambles.

The house in which President Johnson was born is still standing, and is an object of no little curiosity to the many strangers who visit Raleigh. It is a small frame building, a story and a half high, containing only two or three rooms. Relic-mongers have already commenced tearing off the weather-beaten sideboards.

Postage Delivery.

The report of the English post office department for 1864 contains some remarkable statis-In the year 1846, the new system of penny postage went into operation in that country. The revenue from the department had reached the sum of £1,500,000. The new system, as was to be expected, at first reduced this to £500,000.

At the end of the second five years this was almost doubled, and in 1864 the gross revenue was upwards of £4,000,000, on which the clear profits were about £1,160,000. Constant im-provements have been made, and although the rates remain the same as in 1840, there are more requent mails, better delivery, and increased accommodations for money orders. As the letters are delivered everywhere throughout the kingdom, the department is obliged to keep an account of the population and the number of

Christmas, in 1864, the population was 20,710,077, and if the rate of increase may be cal-culated from that of the previous year, it is now houses were 3,803,001, having increased during the year by nearly 10,000 in London and 30,000 in the rest of the kingdom. The total number of letters delivered to the inhabitants of these houses in the year 1864 was 679,084,822. This is a sufficiently remarkable statement, when we consider that in our own country the delivery of letters through the post office reaches only about 170,000,000. and in France, with a larger

population, it is under 300,000,000.

The great multiplication of letters is tound to be in the large towns, as for instance in London, where the number reached 170,000,000, which is more than the number written in all Scotland and Ireland together. In New York the number delivered during the month of December, 1862, was 845,731, which is at the rate of 10,148,772 a year, or about ten letters to each person, against an average of more than fifty delivered to each lubabitant of London. The wast extent of London, and the difficulty of obtaining access to all parts, has led to a very extended use of the post office for tradesmen's orders and many small matters of business which otherwise would be conducted by per-

sonal intervie vs. Of all the extensive and costly machinery connected with the British Government, this seems to be the most satisfactory and most profitable, and its good influence upon the social condition of the people must be very great. The custom of employing the office for the small purposes of hourly communication is said to be greatly on the increase, as nothing is more convenient or cheaper than to get an errand well done for only

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MURIC.—The borse was crowded in every part to witness the performance of William Tell. Love for the muse flied the upper tiers, fashion filled the more aristocratic portions. In the upper tiers the moste was listened to with attention and appreciation; in the lower tiers it was not listened to at ail. William Tell was nothing to the ladies, who care more for the opening of carlons than the gathering of canton. The music of Guillaume Tell is profoundly scientific full of harmony, but with gems of melody such as Rossini always cientes, but it has not the impassioned effects of the modern romantic school to which the general public has grown accustomed, and it produces on the ceneral public the effect of reading a classical romancy af or revelling in the excitement of a scussion novel. af er reve'ling in the excitement of a sensation novel.

As a who e the opera was not well executed—evidently it wanted more rehearsels. The choruses were several times at fault in the celebrated duett at were several times at fault in the celebrated duett at the end of the first net; there was a misunderstand-ing in point of time between Himmer and the orchestra, which was never satisfactorily settled all through. I hough the recitatives were difficulty played on the plane, they were in several cases not taken by the masses. No doubt the second perform-ance, after the rehearsal of last night, will be a great improvement on the first. improvement on the firs'.

New Chesnut Steret Theatre.—The Three Guardsmen and Charles XII were well received, and will be repeated this evening. The two pieces together are too long for an evenine's performance. The Three Guardsmen might be curtailed without any injury to it, for the more taken away from it the better for the public. The dramatization is the most todious, absurd, and uninteresting of all we have seen of Dumas' impossible (to dramatize) novel.

ARCH STREET THEATRE. - Sam, the darling, Sam goes to New Orleans on Saturday, so that we have him only until Friday night inclusive, four nights more, and then Sam is a thing to dwell in our me-mories only.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE - Mr. Clarke played

"Robert Brierly" with his accustomed excellence. This evening he appears as The Member from Pike, and My Neighbor's Wife. This is Mr. Clarke's last BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE H. CLARKE.—On the evening of next Friday week, the 16th instant, Mr. George H. Clarke, the young and popular leading actor at the new Chesnut Street Theatre, will take his annual benefit. The bill on the occasion is a decidedly strong one, and as Mr. Carke is a great favorite throughout the city, an immense house may be expected.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

POLICE DEPARTMENT .- The Police Department of Camden now embraces the most thorough and competent force that has been organized in the city since its incorporation, in proportion to the number engaged. The safety of property and the security of the citizens against robbery and incendiarism require a larger regular force of policemen, but the promptitude and vigor with which the officers now on duty discharge the responsibilities of their positions show how much can be accom plished by a few live and active men. The citizens truly owe them a debt of gratitude, and have exhibited their preference for them by the renomination of Mayor Budd and Marshal Campbell, whose sagacity in selecting police officers has resulted in such salutary advantage

NARROW ESCAPE.—About noon yesterday a small child belonging to a Mr. Snyder, who resides at Fourth and Federal streets, Camden, met with an accident by which she made a very narrow escape from losing her life. A little boy had kindled a bonure near the Catholic school house, and in passing it her clothes took fire, and the flames almost instantly enveloped her. Fortunately, however, they were smothered and extinguished before she was dangerously injured, although her clothes were nearly burned up.

THE POOR .- The present cold snap has again crowded the Station House in Camden with lodgers every night, and caused great dis-tress among the needy in all sections of the city, making it necessary for the philanthropic and humane to renew their exertions for the ame-lioration of the condition of these worthy and suffering tamihes.

SERIOUS FIRE .- A serious fire occurred, it is reported this morning, at the thriving village of Heightstown, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, yesterday afternoon, by which several buildings, dwelling houses, stores, and other property was destroyed. It did not transpire how the fire originated.

-Experiments in Cheshire, England, would seem to show that the rinderpest is curable by lime-water. -The November returns of the English Poor

Law Board show a decrease in the number of paupers receiving relief, from that returned in the same month in 1864, of 5.31 per cent. -Don Giovanni is about to be performed at three Parisian theatres at the same times at the

Grand Opera, at the Theatre Italien, and at the Theatre Lyrique,

—The Pope is not reconciled with Maximilian.
The concordat is not concluded, and it is said
the Pope recently remarked, speaking of the
secularization of the Church property in Mexico:

—"Surely the Emperor cannot approve in
Mexico what he blames so strongly in Italy."
The Fremdenblatt states that all the money Theatre Lyrique.

accruing to Maximilian from his European revenues is not sent out to him, but is invested in European securities, or used for the repair of his various castles, chiefly Miramar-from which it appears that Maximilian keeps "an eye to

-The late heavy snow storm in England was the most destructive of any for the last forty years amongst tirs and other evergreen trees. is estimated that the weight of snow on the trees was an average of three pounds to the quare foot. Hundreds of fine trees have been either totally wrecked or sadly mangled; and in the gardens of Fulham Palace the beautiful evergreen oak, planted by Bishop Compton nearly two centuries ago, the pride of the gardens, has been more than half destroyed, and Bishop Porteu's Cedar of Libanus considerably

-Every year the number who flock to the schools and colleges, and aspire to university honors, increases in India, but especially in Bengal. A few weeks ago the enormous hall of the fine new post office in Calcutta, built just over the Black Hole, was crowded with the university candidates as only the examination rooms in China are filled. There were 1500 candidate. for matriculation at or above the age of 16, and under-graduates of two years standing for the little go. The following week there would be 120 aspiring bachelors of arts, besides masters of arts, and these who seek professional degrees. But among the would-be bachelors there is not one Musselman. The Bengalese everywhere predominate in the proportion of four-lifths of the whole.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.] A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC A
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GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
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For the last time Master Opera, in four acts,
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WILLIAM TELL.
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Leuthold.....Ot o Lehman
The Ballet inchiental to the Opera by
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Barons. Courtiers, Ladies, Soldiers, Mountaineers,
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CHIAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

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White Marseilles, 75. 99 and \$1 12; a yard. Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts. Black Alpacas, 50 cents up to \$1 124. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfa.

Ladies' and Genta' Hosiery. One lot of Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62)

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THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.

DLAID NAINSOOK FOR DRESSES. — Just opened, 70 pieces, 12 yards long, large and pretty Pinids, at \$850 and \$9 a piece o. 12 yards, tuli 36 inches wide; usual \$1 goods.

HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS AND INSERTINGS, so called brought to perfection in Giasgow, Scotland, now opening, a lot of 4875% yards (faithful copy of invoice), over 108 different designs, from 25c to \$169 per yard. This lot is worthy the attention of the wholesale and retail trade. Prices unusually low for very choice

and retail trade. Prices unusually low for very coods.

WHITE GOODS.—I have now in store an unusually large stock of SWISS, VICTORIA LAWN, BISHOP LAWN, Soft and Dressed JACONET AND CA MBRICS, NAINSOOK, PLAID CA MBRICS, Etc., most of which have been purchased in job lots, and are much better than usual for the same price.

WHITE SILK EDGINGS AND LACES.

BLACK SILK EDGINGS AND LACES.

The largest quantity, greated to variety, and lowest are found at

Lace and Embrodery Stere,

No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET .-Spring Goods nust opened.

FRENCH MULLIN, two y, ris wide, for dresses.

FLAID and STRIPED, do

SHIRRED and TUCKED for waists.

A ARSEILLES, for dresses.

LONG THREAD VEILS.

LONG THREAD VEILS
VALENCIENNE SETS, new styles.
FOINTE LACE GOODS, la est noveltles
RICH CAMBRIC EDGING. INSERTIONS, ETC.
150 pieces sort finished CAMBRIC, 1% yards wide, at
50 ccnts. A bargain.
33 6t

WANTS

WANTED—AT A SEA SHORE OR SUMMER Resort, a position as hEAD WAITER in a Hotel or large Boarding House, by a competent man. His wife would act as Housekeeper. Best tes imonials can be given as to ablity, integrity, etc. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Germantown, Pa. 326t

HREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Cempany, cive men et good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soci

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HA. Place, containing 28 acres limits of Chester, Pa. Good Dull rooms; large Barn, Stable and House, Corn Crib, and large Woods and a small Orchard shaded, and has a fine lawn in the cut up into building lots. Improving places in this Staparticulars inquire of LEW CHESNUT Street, Philadelphi FOR SALE .- A HANDSOME COUNTRY

COUNTRY PLACE, FOR SALE .- A NEA consisting of a half acr containing seven rooms; al-house; excellent shane and Situated on the Middletown of ter. I rice, \$1890. Inquire of 802 CHESNUT Street, Philade ground; good house, a stable and carriage-adsome front yard, two miles from Ches-WIS LADOMUS, No. 14. 353t

FOR SALE,—A MC ERN RESIDENCE. with side yard, on south tween Twestieth and Twenty Pessessien in thirty days. 36 6t No. 16

SEGARS, TOE CO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE DELEGIST. DEAN always has his store find to automers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock as segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells as segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells as segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells as segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells as segars and tobacco in the United States and sells a better where. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHE SNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the city to accomists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better on allity of tobacco and segars at a much less price where they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut stree.

3d. The reason why he can be so cheap is because his retail sales are over \$300 per day. In an afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while the ore cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Wavana segars for six cents each. Genume Yara for an cents and makes a liberal elscount to those buylt by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy of six different kinds. for 80. 85 and 90 cents per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

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5th. Dean's No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' lon oung makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the mercase. That's what troubes the Spanish Jews and red noses, When you wan prime tobacco or segars at a flar price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Tax Segars are the enly genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean solured the whole crop of Yara the enly genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. De No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The 'arrest assortm at of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Nuff ced , 221 imrp

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SUSAN P. HARBOZIN vs. ISAAC HARBOZIN.
September Term. 1865 No. 12.
To Isaac Harbozin. Respondent. Sir:—The Court have granted a rule to show cause why a divorce from the banns of matrimony shall not be decreed. Returnable SATUEDAY, March II, 1865 at 180 slock A. M. Personal notice having falled on account of your absence 2 stuffs. THOMAS J. CLAYTON, for Libellant.

DRY GOODS.

TO LINEN BUYERS.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality. FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted. FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices. FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS. FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS. FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds. FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW

FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES. FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.

FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS. FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.

FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, 1 18 thstu2m expected by the next steamer.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS. The entire stock will be sold without regard to the

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS, All our fine and medium grades, very much r duced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION. A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other esta-

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

blishment in this city.

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

MOURNING GOODS

J. M. HAFLEIGH. No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,

DELAINES,

GRENADINES,

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. ONE PRICE. NEW STORE. NEW STORE. ONE PRICE,

NEW STORE. SMALL PROFITS. SMALL PROFITS.

SMALL PROFITS. T. W. REED & CO., NO. 310 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

ONE PRICE.

ABOVE VINE, (Under Reed's New Building), HOOP SKIRTS MADE EXPRESSLY POR OUR.

INEN GOODS UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

1.4—We are saling 7-4 unbleached Table Linen for felbe, per yard; the celebrated hand-loom extra heavy Table Linen tor \$7 \(\text{Sc.} \), bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 87\(\text{Sc.} \); bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 87\(\text{Sc.} \); bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 87\(\text{Sc.} \); bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 50\(\text{Mer.} \); bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 87\(\text{Mer.} \); bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 50\(\text{Mer.} \); bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 50\(\text{Mer.} \); bleached Barnsley Table Linen, 50\(\text{Mer.} \); bleached Barnsley Table Shirting, very chapp by the piece; good Linen Towelling; \$25\(\text{Mer.} \); bleached Services, \$25\(\text{Mer.} \); be pring dozen; fine Linen Towelling; Sursery Diapers, \$25\(\text{Mer.} \); per plece; Spring Cloths; bamois 10\(\text{Mer.} \); Linen Handkerchies; Hansy Comb Qulits; Lancaster Qulits; Marsell es Qulits We call especial attention to a very fine Blanket we are selling a \$10\(\text{Mer.} \); part fine Blanket we are selling a \$10\(\text{Mer.} \); part; same we did sell a \$15\(\text{Mer.} \) Also, a large line of Hostery, R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for (2 24 stuth10t MOURNING. DRY GOODS.