Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso.

THE news of the destruction, by a Spanish fleet, of the city of Valparaiso, together with public and private property to the value, as estimated, of twenty millions of dollars, is likely to produce a great deal of indignant feeling in this country. In the first place, Spain had no just cause of war with Chili. Her quarrel was with Peru, respecting the Chincha Islands, which she designed to seize like a pirate, because they were likely to prove profitable, and Spain thought she had the power to appropriate them to her own use and benefit regardless of all questions of right. Tals attempted robbery Peru natu: al'y and very properly resisted, and in the progress of the controversy that arose out of the affair, Spain commenced hostilities against Peru. At this stage of the difficulty, the Spanish men-of-war undertook to get supplies of coal in the Chilian ports; but Chili, not wishing to be made even an involuntary accessory of Spain in a war against a sister republic in her immediate neighborhood, and desirous, also, to maintain her obligations of neutral ty, refused to the Spaniards the privilege of obtaining coal for their war vessels in her harbors. This enraged the Spanish Admiral, who laid the whole coast of Chili under blockade. This led the Chillans to adopt certain defensive measures, which provoked further outrages against their sovereignty, until at length an order came from Madrid to the Spanish Admiral "to destroy, burn, and desolate, to the utmost of his power, all the Chilian and Peruvian towns and proper y on the coast."

The bombardment and destruction of Valparaiso on the 31st of March, after four days' notice for the removal of the sick, etc., was accomplished in pursuance of the aforesaid order, in entire disregard of the earnest remonstrance of the payal and diplomatic representatives of Ingland, France, and the United States. It is not our purpose to discuss just now the conduct of those representives, in withdrawing from the harbor of Valparaiso under the circumstances of the case, and abandoning it to the mercy of the Spaniards. Prudence requires that before passing judgment on matters of so much delicacy and importance, the press should be in possession of an authentic statement of all the essential tacts, and it is drobable that Commolore RODGERS and Gen KILPATRICK, who represented this Govpursue in the emergency. Indeed, it already appears that at a meeting of the British residents of Valparaiso resolutions were adopted severely censuring the vacillating coarse of the British Admiral DENMAN, while a committee was simultaneously appointed to express to General KILPATRICK and Commodore Rodgers their high appreciation of their efforts proffered to prevent, by co-operation with the British force, the bombardment of the city.

It remains, however, to inquire whether any ration shall be allowed to blockade the coast and destroy the towns and cities of another, against all the laws of civilized war, and without any just cause of hostility, merely lecause it may have power enough at the particular time and place to perpetrate such an outrage? Chili, in refusing to allow the Spanish navy to procure coal in her ports, with a view to prosecute belligerent measures against Peru, not only did what she was bound to do as a neutral, but she acted for the moment, and in the specific instance, in defense of the common law of nations, and for their mutual interests, in so far as they are involved in and protected by that law. Moreover, the property of citizens of the United States, England, and France, to say nothing of peril to their lives, was included in the destruction of the Chilian city, and it may become a question whether, in the absence of any just cause of war on the side of Spain against he little South American republics, the destruction of the private property of foreigners resident in Valoaraiso does not afford ground to their respective Governments for protest against the act of the Spanish Admiral, and for claims of indemnification against the Spanish Government. And this, too, notwithstanding the four days' notice given by the commander of the Spanish squadron of his intention to bombard the place.

The whole affair, at all events, is well fitted to excite the resentful feelings of the people of this country especially. When two leading European powers attempt by combination to overthrow republicanism in Mexico and establish an empire in its stead, and another European monarchy, of comparatively insignificant pretension or rank, undertakes to destroy a republic in another part of this hemisphere, it is quite time that the United States should interpose in such manner and form as will suffice to put an end effectually and at once to all such foreign designs or conspiracies to subvert her institutions and plant monarchism in either division of the American continent. For obvious reasons of temporary policy, we have suffered the "Monroe Doctrine" to assert itself with the quiet menace of a gun pointing its muzzle from the port-hole of a fortress. | editor.

But events are taking place which may call | FINANCE AND COMMERCE for something more than this, and our people will, no doubt, rejoice greatly and universally when their Government shall declare to all the world that it means to stand forth as the active champion and defender of republicanism on this side of the globe, against all monarchical cabals, and in despite of all con-

The Cotton Question in England. THE cotton manufacturers of England have, for several years, been trying to derive their supply of the raw material from some quarter of the British possessions. Were they contemplating merely a provision against a deficient crop in this country, they would be acting with commendable providence. But they have again and again avowed that their chief purpose has been to emancipate themselves from dependence on America for a material which enters so largely into the commercial interests of the kingdom as to impair seriously its political freedom in relation to this hemisphere. It is easy to understand why the British ministry and Parliament should wish to break loose from any conditions inconveniently restricting their action in matters of international consequence; but it is amazing that the Government has been literally instigated by the spinners of Manchester to measures intended to substitute the cotton of India for that of this country. Do they see the formidable rivalry their policy must raise up in opposition to British industry and commerce, and the millions of yearly revenue it must withdraw from British pockets? Have they no more sense than to suppose they can have this matter all their own way, forgetting that trade insists upon reclprocity as an essential condition, and that when discontinued on one side, it compels a counter suspension on the other? Suppose it be admitted that the experiment

of growing cotton in India will yet be successful, and that the British cotton factories will cease altogether consuming the American product; what then? Why, two most important effects must certainly follow, either of which will prove disastrous to the looms of Manchester, while both would be more than they could long stand up under. In the first place, the closing up of the British market for our cotton would necessarily develop a market for it at home. We should be driven into the manufacture of cotton until our consumption in that way of the raw material would equal the domestic production. In that event, the nearness to our mills of the source of supply, and the superabundant quantity of the staple always obtainable, would cheapen it greatly, so that the home fabrics could be sold, not only in the United States, but in all foreign countries, at prices fully as low, if not lower than those of England could be sold here or elsewhere. And the friends of a protective tariff could not desire a more favorable expedient for the effectual and permanent practical realization of their long-cherished policy, than the transfer of the ernment on the occasion, will be able to consumption of American raw cotton from explain satisfactorily the line of action the factories of Old England to those which which they deemed it wise and right to | would be speedily mult plied on this side of the ocean by the cessation of the demand for our chief Southers product in the manufacturing district of Lancashire.

> Hence, Yankee labor, skill, and capital would be afforded a powerful impulse in a new direction, and, as a final consequence, the United States would be made a formidable competitor of Great Britain in the fabrication of cotton cloths and threads, and the like, not only in this hemisphere, but also in the markets of the Old World. The advantage of cheaper labor on the side of the English would be counterbalanced by the cheaper raw cotton on our side, as the article can hardly be grown and transported from India to Manchester as cheaply as it may be raised and delivered to our manufacturers from the plantations in the South; and with these essential conditions of competition in our favor, we feel confident that the American manufacturers would be able to meet those of England in

> any market, and undersell them. in the second place, Great Britain, in ceasing to take our cotton and forcing us to manufacture it, would lose the chief market for her own tabrics. We would not want them when producing more than enough for our own necessities, at lower prices than the toreign article could be had tor. With this market for their muslins, thread, and like commodities closed against them, where would British manufacturers find an equivalent one? With no sufficient demand for their tabrics outside of the United Kingdom, what would be the nature of the cotton supply from India to the mill-owners and operatives of Manchester? For these reasons our English cousins had better take care lest, in striving to achieve independence of this country in respect of the cotton supply, they do not make us, in turn, entirely independent of them. By the change they seek, they have everything to lose, while the United States has everything to gain.

> DEMOCRATIC LOGIC. - The New York Daily News, in denying the right of the Government to disfranchise the late Rebels proposes this "lilemma:"-

"If these men are not citizens, when did they cease to be so? It they ceased to be so when they first seceded, then they could not be rebels and trailors ! If they are not rebels and traitors they are not criminals-since rebell'on and treason are the only crimes charged against them—and there is neither reason nor justice

in treating them us such." This is certainly profound. Rebellion and treason can only be committed by citizens! This is neither the doctrine of the Constitution nor of common sense. There are thousands of persons living in this country who are not citizens, and yet who can commit treason and rebellion as easily as they can commit burglary or murder. The "dilemma" of the News exists only in the brain of its

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Weonesday, May 2, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, and prices continue unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 5-20s sold at 1014@1015, a slight decline. 94 was bid for 10-40s; 1072 for 6s of 1881; and 1012 for 7:30s. ity loans are in fair demand; the new issuesold at 964@964, a slight decline.

The recent improvement of our securities in the London market is shown by the following

table of prices:-April 21. 87 (@87) 80 (@30) 63 (@ -70 (@70)

Railroad shares are less active. Philadelpala and Eric sold at 321@331, the former rate a decline of 4; Reading at 53@531, an advance of 4; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, no change: 1204 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 35 for Norta Pennsylvania; 614 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 42# for preferred do.; 29% for Catawissa preierred; and 442 for Northern Cen-

City Passenger Railroad shares are firmly held. Hestonville sold at 42; and Union at 351; 73 was bid for Second and Third; 53 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

In Bank shares there is nothing doing. 120 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 93 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 23 for Manu'acturers' and Mechanics'; 60 for City; and 60 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue quiet. Schuylkill Navigation preferred soid at 35, a slight decline, Cil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-'Money is abundant on call, at 4005 P cent., and stock houses are unable to use the capital offered. Appearances indicate that, before May closes, call loans to leading houses will be quoted at three per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best passes at 6@7, and second grade at 8@9 per cent. Foreign exchange closes very firm. Bills at 60 days, on London, are quoted at 1074@1084 for Commercial, 1084@1084 for Eankers; do at short sight, 1091@1.02. Freights are dull. The encagements to Liverpool, per steamer, are 7000 bushels Corn, at 3d., and 50 tons Tallow, at 12º, 6d.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & 1	DEO. NO.	40 S. Link	struct
FIRST	BOARD.		
\$17000 Spn & E 7s 95	100 ab 1	'hil & Eri	e 33
\$1000 II s 5-20s 64. 1019	200 sa	do. lots.	
\$70.0 do 1862	200 sh	do	
\$3500 do 101;	200 sh	do	
\$1000 doc. 1011	300 sh	do. lote	
\$1000 U 5 7 80s Aug 1013	100 sh	do	, b5 33
\$8000 City (is, new.) ts 95	400 sh	do. lots	b30 83
\$30000 do 967	300 sh	dolts.	
£7000 do 961	100 sh	do ,	130 32
8500 do 953	200 sh 1	lead lots	
8500 00 953	80 sh	dotra	mst 53
\$330 Susq. Cn ser p 614	100 sh	do	860 58
\$12000 C & A 6s89 89	100 sh	do	68
\$12000 Pa R 1-tmt 6s. 100	100 sh	do	b10 53
\$1000 N Pa 6s 89	62 sh	do	. c. 53
\$1050 do 891	68 sh 1	enna R lo	ts., 56
400 sh Oceanlots 73	100 sh 5	Y & M'at lest'v e R	J 7
100 8 dob30 7	100 sh i	lest'v'e R	42
250 sh Union Pas.R., 35			
PHILAD'A GOLD EXC	HANGE	QUOTA	TIONS
10 A M	12 M		127

-The fo lowing are the semi-annual dividends de-

clared by the banks of this city :-Farmers' and [Mechanics' Sational Bank ... 6 per cent. Central
Commonwealth
Girard
Kensington
National Bank of Commerce...
City National Bank
Southwark
Lemmercial ************ ************

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 2 .- There is no new teature to present in the Flour market, but prices are firmly maintained. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly. About 1000 bbls, were disposed of, at \$7@8 P bbl, for superfine; \$8@9 for extras; \$9 50@10 50 for common and fancy Northwest extra family; \$10 25@11 25 for Penn-ylvania and Ohio do, do.; and

prime continue in good demand, but common is but little sought after Small sales of red were made at \$2 40@2.65 for tair and choice lots; white ranges from to \$2.00 to \$2.95 Rye is in fair demand, and prices have advanced: sales of 500 bushels choice Pennsylvania at \$1. Corn is very scarce and yellow s in active demand: 18,000 bushels sold at 81c and some in the cars at \$\circ{0}{2}\$\$ & Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 60c., and light De'aware at 61@62c. No sales of Barley or Malt have been re-

There is no Cloverseed here, and not much demand for the article. We quote at \$5.65.75 the latter rate for choice Timothy s scarce, and is taken on arrival at \$5.50.36. Flaxs ed comes forward slowly, and meets with a moderate demand at w hisky continues dult. Pennsylvania is selling at \$2 24@228, and Ohio at \$2 27.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- The people never tire of the great Ravels. A new bill of attractions is prepared for each evening, and every act is admirably per-formed. As these are the last nights of Mr. Wheatey's engayement, every one shou'd take advantage or the times, and witness the performances of the renowned troupe of pantomimists. To-night the three Ravel brothers, Young America, Signora l'epita, and the Martine ti iamily appear in a great programme, assisted by the whole company On Friday Francois Ravel takes his tarewell benefit, and on Saturday afternoon the fifth Ravel Marine will be given. Bear these facts in mind, as this brilliant luttle season is drawing to a close. brilliant little season is drawing to a close.

NEW AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE -This afteron there is to be a matinee performance at this use. This evening Mad'lie Forrestel, the wonderiul Frenc's female g. mass', appears, in counection with El Nine Eddie, the child wonder, and all of the stock company favorites Mr. G. W. Smith will also execute several dances in ballet with Miss Jenny Stone and Miss Mil je Killmver. On Monday evening Miss Leo Hudson, the Mozeppa performer, appears for a six nights engagement.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION WESTWARD, -In the months of January and February the excess of passengers West to Chicago above those returning to the East, was estimated at 3800 each month. In March the excess of travel West was 5400, and for April it will probably reach 10,000, showing that the emigration westward is increasing at a rapid pace.

SOMETHING OF A SHOWER IN TEXAS. -The Navasota (Texas) Ranger savs:—"Tuls week we have had a deluge of rain and storms. On Thursday the Brazos had risen within four feet of its banks, and it was generally believed there would be an overflow. On Friday the river commenced falling, to the great relief of the bottom planters. We have not seen the Brazos so high in ten years-drift-wood, cattle, horses, and fence-railcame floating down.

EF Excuse a little inconvenience arising from he a verations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compense ed for by the EXTBA BARGALINS we give our ous tomers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Fines Ready-made totaing in the city and the largest assortment to select from Piece Goods to make to order. WANAMAKER & BROWS, JOAK HALL, SOUTHART COLUMN.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.] TO THE HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF PHILADEL TO THE HONORABLY DISCHARGED PHIA:

COMBADES: The cause for which we fought on land and sea must be ratified this all at the basis-to-box. At the present time as well as when the storm of rebei for relied with its mightlest poser our country looks peadingly to us to rescue it from the rum waten still threatens it. The same men and their accomplees who fought against us with the carridge box and but et are now watening a war spainst us with the ballot box and the ballot. The are theroughly organized Allendy are they marshalling their forces for the attack. Shall we allow them to take us by surprise? Will we a low ourselves to be cause t without a single picket nosted? Will we meet their attack with a poorl organized skirmsh line? No! Let us organize; et at least one companies be consolidated into regiments and the regiments in o brigades; let the brigates be consolidated into divisions and one divisions into coros and the coros into one grand army of men who have proven that they are willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar or their country shoper.

Our General in- hief has already been chosen in the person of that patriot soldler

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Our flag is nailed to the mast, with our motto, "None out Loval Men shall Govern," indealibly stamped but Loval Men shall Govern," indeslibly stamped upon it.

This is a duty we owe to our distracted country; it is a duty we owe to ourselves, and last, but not least, it is a duty we owe to our disabled counsales and to the wives and children of those who gave up their lives in defense of our flag.

Experience has proven that we have nothing to expect from professional politicians. They make the world of promise to our cars, and break it to our hopes." hopes."
Words and promises will not feed the wives and

Words and promises will not teed the wives and little ones.

Ecan'ica shou'd be equalized.

The amoun of pens ons to widows and orphans and to disabled sat ors and soldlers should be increased.

Soldlers should have a fair share of the paironage of the Government.

Much very much is to be done which can only be accomplished by organization. We have the power, if we organize. The orphan of him who was the his of his squad appeals to us to organize, the spirits of he doad have about us, and in angent chorse plead with us for the sake of our country, to organize.

JOSHUA P. OWEN, JOSHUA F OWEN, Chairman of Committee

RALLY, SOLDIERS, RALLY!—A Meeting of all honoraby discharged Soldiers inversible to the election of General JOH *W GEARY, as Governor of Pennsylvania will meet at the County tourt Room, SIXT * and CHPS*UT streets on SATURDA *M May 5 1868 at 75 o'c'ock P M., to make airangements for organizing Ward Clubs of * the boys in blue." 52 3t JOSHUA T. OWEN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL At an Election held May 1, 1886, the following-named persons were enosen officers of the Lebigh Coal and Navigation Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES S. COX. JAMES S. COX.

MANAGEBS.

JOHN FARNUM,
RICH'D BICHARDSON
AND'W MANDERSON,
JA'OB P. JONES.
FRANCIS R. COPF.
FISBER HAZA CD
CHARLES L. BORIE.
CHARLES WHEELER.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,

W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETRO-LEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA A 1971 16, 1865.

An adjourned meeting of the a cockholders of the ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be neld at the office of the Company, No. 237 8. THIRD Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on a Onday, May 14, 1866 at 3 o'clock P. M., to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two handred thousand deliars (\$208,600), and to take measures to reduce the excenses of the company, and promote general interest of the same

5 2 winst JOHN GALLAGHER, JR. Secretary.

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. On and after TUESD . Y. May 1 the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEV-N'n and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh's rect and on Marble streets. street
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted
as hereto ore at No 329 CHES. UT street Small Parcels and Packages will be receited at either office.

all hooks will be kept at each office, and any calls en
tered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention
same day, if within a reasonable distance from on
offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be mad
at No 324 CHESNI's Street
4 30 4p. JOHN BINGH -M. Superintendent.

BANK NOTICES.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA May 1, 1866
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIV FIR CENT; also, an Extra Dividend of ONE FFR CENT, both payable; on convent weether the control of the central payable; on convent weether the central payable; on convent weether the central central payable; on convent weether the central ree of taxes.
W. FUSHTON. Jz., Cashler

UNION NATIONAL BANK The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of NIX PERCEN on the capital steek or thoj avisix months, clear o United States toxes and payable N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL The Directors have declared a dividend of Save NPER (FNT., clear of tax and pavable on demand. J. W. 10RREY, Cashler GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPUIA, May I 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand tree of all axes.

51 3t W. L SCHAFFER, Cashler. SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.

516t

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PRINCE ON DESCRIPTION OF STREET OF S

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK PRILADRIPHIA, Wav I, 1868.
The Directors have 'his day declared a Dividoud of
FIVE PEP CENT, cher of 'ax, payable on demand.
51 st WILLIAM H RHA WN, Cashier,

RARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, "Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Centlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock or

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING 18 THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assoriment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY, MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY, In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing. In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled, THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices. Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKBILL & WILSON.

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street 4 11w-24/4p]

FASHIONS 1866.

RECOMMEND

J. W. BRADLBY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to be the most Perfect and Agreeab e SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and, Economy.

The Last New Style IS THE CELEBRATED EMPRESS TRAIL,

Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREE-ABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses: -so says "Godey's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Demarest's Menthly Magazine of Fashions;" "Le Bon Ton;" "The Boudoir of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different News-

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacerers and Sole owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

No. 97 CHAMBERS.

Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., New York.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THIS CITY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED

STATES, AND ELSEWHERE. AT WHOLESALE BY ALL THE LEADING [52 wfm6t4p JOBBERS.



SPRING.



WILLIAM D. ROGERS. COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT. A large House, with at the modera conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horars; within ten misutes welk of ratiroad station. Will be rented with or without the snable. Address Bex No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p]

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A FULL STOCK

BLACK LACE SHAWLS.

BLACK LACE ROTUNDAS.

WHITE LACE SHAWLS. WHITE LACE ROTUNDAS.

BLACK SILK MANTLES.

CLOTH SACQUES.

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS, \$3.00.

SHETLAND SHAWLS, \$4.50. SHETLAND SHAWLS, \$6.00.

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS

AS HIGH AS

THIRTY DOLLARS APIECE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

SIX CASES

UPWARDS OF

Three Hundred Pieces.

OF

DESIRABLE

DRESS GOODS.

AT 37 CENTS A YARD,

BEING MUCH

BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Wholesale and Retail.

EARLE'S GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ON EXHIBITION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. MR. HAMILTON'S

NIAGARAS, "THE FALLS," by Moonlight, "NIAGARA," Sunset, and

"THE WHIRLFOOL," Niagara. Also, a most remarkable Landscape, BY DURAND.

THE KAATSKILLS, from Hillsdale,

AND A VIEW IN "YO SEMITE VALLEY,"

BY BIERSTADT.

BEDDING FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENERS STREET, BELOW ANCH.
Featers Beis, Bolsters Ph-lows Mattresses of al kinas; Blankers, Comfortables Coun-terpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all othe articles in the line of busi-ness. No 4 North TENTH Street

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL CURES TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND AL SKIN DISEASES. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED. For sale by all Dauggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT: ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY, No. 336 South SECOND Street, Price 25 cents per hottle. 4 24 3m40

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

CHEAP AT YOST'S NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKEEP

No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arc