THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Political Signs of the Times and the Philadetphia Convention. From the Berald.

The political elements throughout the country begin to show signs of great agitation, and the approaching Congressional elections promise to be very exciting. All parties see the importance of these electrons. The radical party sees that if it be defeated then it will sink into obscurity, never to attain power again. Nothing but the remembrance of its upprincipled. vicious, and corrupt conduct could save it from oblivion; for never before did a party exhibit such a lamentable want of statesmanship, Dreading the fat e which threatens it, this party is making and will make the most determined efforts to prolong its existence. Its rear and agony are seen in the violent outbursts of passion in Congress and in caucuses against the

President and all who oppose it. The old Democratic party rises again with a hope of de eating the radicals and re-establishing its power. It is unwilling to give up its name or organization, notwithstanding the load of odium that weighs upon that name. Like the old Bourbon dynasty, it learns nothing and forgets nothing. It does not appear to understand that we have passed through an extraor-dinary revolution, that old political dogmas and iscues are dead, that there are new and great living issues to be met, and that the people are anxiously looking for an organization with a new name and new leaders. The Democrats foolishly want to use the new political elements to patch up their worn out and odious party.

Besides these parties there are the floating conservative elements which have separated from them, or which desire to separate from them, and a large portion of the American people who are looking out for some place of rest, for some patriotic and new organization to which We have yet to see how this fermentation will end-how these political elements

The Philadelphia Convention might do something towards forming a powerful conservative party, it the men who get it up and who will meet there should act wisely. We contess, however, that while we wish to say an encouraging word for it, we are not without fear. We are afraid the old selfish and scheming politicians and old party organizations will get the control and turn it to their own account, without any regard to the interests of the country. We hope our fear may not be realized. At all events it is worth while to make an effort to bring about a better state of things, for the radical party in power has brought the country to a dreadfully corrupt and revolutionary condition.

In making an effort to crystallize the conservative elements of the country into a party, the leaders have this advantage, that the principles upon which parties stand and party lines are now well defined. The hypocrisy which covered up the last Congressional elections is now unmasked. Then the radicals were as bitterly opposed to the reconstruction policy o Presi dent Johnson as they are now, but they dared not say so. To have taken the ground against the administration then which they have since would have lead to their deseat, and they knew The President has not changed; he stands now precisely where he stood then. Nor have they changed; they were simply elected under false pretenses. They cheated the people most shanefully. The mask is now torn away, and they cannot go to the elections again professing to be with the President, for during the whole of the last session they made war on his policy, and on him personally. The breaking-up of the Cabinet and retirement of the radicals from it, together with the late bitterly hostile caucuses, will open the eyes of the people to the issue made. Deception is no longer possible as to the wide difference between Mr. Johnson's consistent and conservative policy and the revolutionary Jacobin policy of the radicals.

These are striking facts which c phia Convention might use with great effect. But in order to make that convention of service to the country, it ought to have the wigest representative character possible. It ought not be composed of self-constituted delegates, and these the old political backs and men of objectionable antecedents. Such men will certainly creep in, if they can, to serve their own purpose. If they should get in and control the convention, that would be fatal to the higher object in view. Public meetings should be held throughout the country without delay, and the best and ablest citizens be chosen as delegates. Let the people have a direct voice in the matter, and let the delegates come fresh from the people. There is not much time in which to do this, it is true, but still something can be done. Above all, we advise the Southerners not to send any delegates who are obnoxiously tainted by the Rebellion. Their own good sense ought to make them prudent in this respect. The radicals will selze every pretext to assail and break down the convention, and this ought to be a auflicient warning.

The Philadelphia Convention may have a great moral effect upon the country. It will not meet to make nominations for office, as some may suppose; it will be simply a gathering of men from all sections to desiberate upon the affairs of the country, and to lay down a platform of principles. What objection can there be to this? Why should not the citizens of the North and the South, the people of all parts of our reunited country, meet together for this purpose? The radicals will not let the Southern Representatives meet in Congress; will it not be well, then, to meet in convention? More than five years the people of the two sections have been estranged, and they desire to be reunited and to forget these years of terrible trouble and estrangement. What patriot, what layer of his country does not desire to see harmony restored?

As a disunion radical Congress refuses to bring the North and the South together, we certainly think the next best thing is a spontaneous con-vention of delegates representing both sections. It can do no barm, and may have the best moral

But what can the convention do beyond meeting to interchange views? To be most efficient it ought to have some direct object or aim. It ought to direct its attention immediately and specially to the Congressional elections to take place in the tall. How much as regards the inture of this country is involved in these elec-tions! The convention should do all it can through widespread political organizations to defeat the radicals; but it ought especially to take up the corrupt and destructive legislation of Congress and lay that before the people. An able and clear analysis of this should be made in such a manner that all may easily understand it, and then it should be made a campaign decu-

ment to be sent into every house. Never was a party more vulnerable to attack than this racical party. The retusal to restore the Union, the intamous Tariff bill, the Internal Revenue bill, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the national bank system, and a hundred legislative tabs that burden the national bank system, and a hundred legislative jobs that burden the people with imposts and taxes, and squander the public money—these are fruitful themes that would arouse the country. We do not want the mere assertion of dull political dogmas, but live issues, to be had before the people. Will the men of the Philadelphia Convention be equal to the Crisis? They have a fine opportunity. We shall see whether they will show the necessary patriotism, ability,

The New Tory Ministry in England.

After a laborious and continued effort, extending over nearly two full weeks, Lord Derby has made up a Cabinet which has received the formal approval of the Queen. The labor seems to have been completed on the eve of the 4th

representing ministerial authority on that auspictions occasion was to remain with Lord Russell and his colleagues; the new Ministry coming into formal possession of office on Friday, the 6th of July.

There is a stick or so of new timber in this Tory Cabinet; but it is, after all, as purely a Tory concern as it could well be. Two of Lord Derby's old colleagues are missing in the arrange--Sir Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Henley-both admirable administrators. Lotd Carnarvon, formerly a subordinate of Sir Bulwer's in the Colonial Office, succeeds to the Chief Secretary ship in that department, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the successor of Mr. Gladstone, at Oxford, comes into office, for the first time, as the head of the Poor Law Board, where Mr. Healey used to preside.

The Duke of Buckingham, better known as

the Marquis of Chandos in the Commons, gets the post of President of the Council, and Sir Stafford Northcote goes to the Board of Trade. Another of the younger Tory scions looms up as Secretary of State for India, in the person of Lord Cranborne, a bitter write, for the Quartery and other Tory organs. The list, then, with the changes we have noted, stands about as fol-

lows:-Premier-Lord Derby. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli.
Foreign Secretary—Lord Stanley.
Home Secretary—Mr. Walpole.
Colonial Secretary—Lord Carnarvon.
Secretary for India—Lord Cranborne. Secretary of War-General Peel First Lord of the Admiralty-Sir John Pak-

President of the Council-Duke of Bucking-Privy Seal-Lord Maimesbury. Lord Chancellor-Lord Cheimsford.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland-Marquis of Aber-President of Board of Trade-Sir Stafford Northcote.

President of Poor Law Board-Mr. Hardy. There are one or two minor offices not yet reported filled. But the principal seats are to be occupied, as we see, by men who have no sympathy whatever with reform, and whose term office can be extended or snortened at the pleasure of those they have displaced. Their temporary success will be mainly in a steady resolution to do nothing. With this in view, they have put the most cautious and pain-taking man of the lot—Lord Stanley—into the Foreign Office. And it is possible enough they may get through the remainder of the session with comparative ease. No one expects them to bring in a Reform bill; and it they steer clear of foreign complications, they can reckon on at least a six months' lease of power.

The Defent of the Austrians. From the World.

On the evening of July 2 the official paper of Vienna stated to the anxious people of the Imperial capital, that, "for strategical reasons," Field Marshal Benedek had found it necessary to take up a position between Koniggratz and Josephstadt.

On the same day the King of Prussia arrived at Gitschin, in Bohemis, irom which central position the Austrians had the day before been driven by the Prussian forces under Prince Frederic Charles; and the junction of the first and second armies of Prussia, the army, that is, of Saxony or the Elbe, under Prince Frederic Charles, and the army of Silesia, under the Crown Prince of Prussia, was completely effected. In order to comprehend the full significance and bearing or these events, the reader must endeavor to form to himself a somewhat definite notion of the country in the rival monarchies are contending, and of the positions occupied by the Austrians and Prussians respectively, before and since the brief campaign which has been so vigorously lought through to such un-

The Austrian province of Bohemia (once a amous kingdom, whose blind King John fell, nghung for the French, at Crecy, five hundred years ago, and left his captured crest of ostrich leathers, with his motto, "Ich Dien," to be borne torever since by the English Prince of Wales), is a vast natural fortress of extraordinary strength. The Bohmer Wald Mountains on the west, the Erz-gebirge and the Lansitzer-gebirge on the north, the Riesen-gebirge and other chains of the Sudetes on the east, surround it and make the defense of its main lines of approach easy to a powerful and well-handled army. When the cloud of war first gathered over Germany, the general expectation was that Marshai Benedek, holding Bohemia with nearly or quite three hundred thousand men, would assume the offensive, and that, passing rapidly to the north into the triendly kingdom of Saxony, and to the east into the wealtny Prussian province of Silesia, he would drive the war home upon the Prussians at the very open ing of the campaign. War was declared on the 18th of June, and the extraordinary celerity with which the Prussians threw themselves southward, occupying the capital of Saxony on the next day, and appearing in force upon the Saxon irontier of Bouemia within the first week or hostilities, made the realization of all these anticipations of an offensive Austrian campaign more than doubtful.

It was still thought, however, to be extremely problematical whether the Prussians in their turn would venture to become the aggressors, and to strike at the neart of Bohemia.

The Prussian commanders have not left Europe long to vague speculation on this point. Ten days after the declaration of war the Austrian positions in Northern Bohemia were assailed at three points—on the east by the army of the Crown Prince, advancing from Silesia through the passes of the Riesen-gebirge, with the lotty and fortined position of Glatz as its base of operations, and on the north and west by the Army of the Elbe, under Prince Frederic Charles. In a series of engagements of which we as yet have no full details, but which appear to have been unusually severe and hotly contested, the Austrians were driven back on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June, upon a line of detense nearly thirty miles to the south of the northern frontier of Bohemia. The advantages thus won by the Prussians were tollowed up, as we now learn, with no loss of time; and on the 1st of July, less than a fortnight from the day of the declaration of war against Austria, the two invading armies of Prussia effected their junction at the town of Gitschin, which was that day carried by assault. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 25th of June, after giving a graphic sketch of the great strength of the Austrian positions in Northern Bohemia, and of the general hostility of the Czech populations in that region to the Prussians, thus described the general aspect of the military situation:-"Into such dangerous ground the Prussian columns are now iceling their way from two sides. If they advance they will soon fall in with the enemy lying in wait for them on his chosen battlefields. The left wing of the Austrians is disposed between Toplitz, the famous watering-place, and the Elbe. Directly south of Reichenberg, the centre is supposed to find itself are supposed to find itself. encamped near Turnau. Lomnitz, and Munchen gratz; while the right wing, beginning at Hohen-stadt, in Moravia, stretches all the way to Oswiecim (Auschwitz) and Szczakow, on the Galician borders."

victories which carried the Prussian eagles into Gitschin have rolled up and rolled back the left wing of Marshal Benedek's army beyond the Elbe and the Moldau; and driven the centre back more than forty miles from its positions of Turnau and Munchengrantz, to seek refuge also behind the Elbe, between the once formidable, though now comparatively insignificant fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniggratz. Gitschin itself the reader will find no difficulty in locating on any ordinary map of the sent of war, if he will remember that it lies at a distance of nearly sixty miles due west from Glatz, the point from which the Crown Prince of Prussia moved into Bohemia, and at a distance of about thirty-eight miles southeast from Zitiau, the fortified depet on the Saxon frontier of the army of the Prussian Prince Frederick Charles. Operating from Gitschin, the armies of Prussia in the first days of July, it will be seen, of July. But as the marriage of the Princess
Helena was about to be solemnized, the grace of
Bohemia. By Eger, in Western Bohemia, the

Austrian commander was in communication with the Bavarian army and the Federal forces under Prince Charles of Bavaria, numbering in all more than two hundred thousand men; and we have as yet no light that can be relied upon as to the operations, actual or prespective, of this formidable body, though it is known that

this formidable body, though it is known that the Prussians were pressing from the Rhine castward, and that military events of importance could not long be delayed in that quarter.

But that the grand primary objects of the Prussian invasion of Bohemia have been accomplished; that the two main armies of William I have joined their forces in victory in the heart of Northern Bohemia; and that a terrible blow has been struck both at the prestige of the Austrian troops and at their confidence in their confimander-in-chief—these things are unquestionable. In the first fortnight of the war the tionable. In the first fortnight of the war the Prussians have won the most serious advantages, political, geographical, and military, over their antagonists. The influence over men's minds already established for the policy of Prussia by the successful audacity and prompti-tude in action of her Prime Minister, has now been secured for her arms by a campaign more sharp, short, and dec sive than has been fought in similar circumstances, and by armies of such magnitude against a toe so formidable, since the times of the first Napoleon. It is a striking fact, which has already attracted attention in Europe, that in these opening battles of the German war, as in our own, actions have been fought continuously on from one day into another. The truth is, that the extent of the revolution effected by the railway in war has not yet been fully appreciated. By reducing the drain upon the strength of armies and abbreviating the long and exhausting marches of termer times involved. of former times into a rapid transit by steam, the railway has made it possible for forces once brought into collision to maintain a conflict longer and more obstinately than of old. Ot this truth we shall doubtiess have many more and bloody illustrations during the current summer; for these opening triumphs of the Prussians, so far from hastening the close of the struggle, are much more likely to prolong it, to embitter it, and to extend its devastating

A New Cabinet.

From the Daily News. The resignation of the Postmaster-General is. we hope, the prelude to a complete reorganization of the Cabinet. The President has too long been embarrassed by the presence of conflicting elements in the Executive councils. But now that a powerful conservative organization is being formed in support of his policy, it would be a manifest injustice on the part of Mr. John son to retain among his advisers men who are the recognized tools and supporters of the opposing faction. The radicals, through the influence they wield by their majorities in Congress, have already an advantage in partisan action that renders the concession to them of any attributes of strength beyond what they are legitimately entitled to, an act of foliy and weakness against which the conservative party cas the right to protest. The advocates of the policy of immediate reconstruction are laboring with an energy and determination commensurate with the importance of the interests involved, and they expect, or course, the active co-operation of the Chief Magistrate. They cannot consent to the maintenance of a nest of radi-cal sympathizers at the very citadel and centre of conservative action. The conflict has attained a crisis that calls for the observance of strict discipline and a prompt acceptance of every teature calculated to promote success. The offices of trust and influence at the disposal of the President should be filled by men who are distinctly and avowedly favorable to his policy, and reticence or equivocation should be regarded in the same light as an unqualified expression of hostility.

The President has accepted the principles enunciated in the call for the Philadelphia Convention; his Cabinet should therefore be composed exclusively of men who can conscientiously and unbesitatingly endorse those principles. And as the purpose of the Convention is mainly the reconstruction of the South, and the restora tion to the Southern States and people of the enjoyment of their rights as members of the political household, it is but equitable and politic that that section should be represented n the Cabinet. We do not call for extreme or hazardous measures, but we believe that or more Southern statesmen should be called to the Cabinet, it would be hailed by the masses, North and South, as a seal upon the bond of Union, and a confirmation of peace and conciliation.

Every consideration of justice, self-interest, and patriotism invites the people of the North to live upon terms of equality with those of the South and we are convinced that the great majority of them earnestly desire such a consummation. It is in that behalf that the elements of conservalive strength, through the proposed action of the Philadelphia Convention, are to be con-centrated. We must depend upon Southern votes and Southern influence for the realization of the intentions of the Convention. Why, then, should not representatives of the South assit in the Executive Councils while the cam paign is being fought? The National Union party takes the ground that the National Union exists now, in all its political essence, the same as it was before the war. As the President has himself incorsed that theory, he would be justified in giving the South a voice in shaping the policy of the Administration, so far as the Executive authority has power to act in that direc There never was a time, previously to the war, when the Cabinet was of a strictly North-ern composition; and if the conservatives enter apaign upon the principle that the relative political attributes of the sections have not been changed, there is no reason for any delay in an equitable distribution of Cabinet positions between the North and South, at the hands of an Executive who stands upon the platform of the Convention.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week The simplicity of this apparentus, its entire reedom from danger, the cheapress and quality of the light over all others, has gained to it the invorable opinion those acquainted with its merits. The names of those baving used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O. Send for a Pamphlet.

FOR SALE—STATE AND GOUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Alt Heater for Cosi Oil Lamnet it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. Tals we will warrant Also saves on third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sout to and part of th CUnited States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the g neral Course of Instruction in this Pepariment, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, staden a can pursue these branches which are essentially practical and

tose branches which are essentially practical and technial viz.—
ENGINELKING—Civil. Topographical. and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHIFFC-1URE, snot the spelication of Chemistry to AGRICUL-1URI and the ARTS.
There is also aborded an opportunity for special study of ThADE and (UMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUACE, and FHILCLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Chiculars apply to Fresident CATTFILL, or to Prof. R. B. NOUNGMAN, Clerk or the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania. April 4, 1806. 518

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOCETH SIREET.

PHILADELPRIA, June 20, 1865.

DIV DEND NUTI: E

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re opened on Friday, July 18th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preserved and Common Stock, clear of National A Divided of FIVE FEB CEST, has been declared on the Preserved and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, or and a ter July 13th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRANKFORD LYCEUM OF SCIENCE for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge are hereby notified that the property belonging to the said institution has been sold and the runds ready for distribution. The stockholders are there are requested to produce their certificates or other evidences of claim within one year from this date, otherwise they will be debarred from all right in said fund

WILLIAM OVUINGTON,

18AAC SHALLCROSS,

ROBERT HUCK'L.

No. 4610 Frankford street, Frankford.

FRANKFORD June 18, 1866 619 tubes

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1868. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of \$1 50 per share was dec ared, iree of tax. payable on and atter MONDAY, July 16. The transfer books will be closed on and after WED-

NESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th. 7 10 7t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COM-PANY, No. 206% WALNUT Street.
PANY, No. 206% WALNUT Street.
At a meeting of the Directors of the St. Nicholas
COAL COAPANY, held at their omce this day a Divi
dend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to
twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State
tax payable on and after Monday, the Sth inst. Transler Books will be closed on Thursday, the Sih of July, at
30 cack, and remain closed until the 16tt

75 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER. Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE TARR HOME STEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN: ENTS a share, clear of State taxes, parable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

Birect.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL

COMPANY, No 309 WALNUP Street.

NOTICE—At a meeting of the Directors of the Dia
moid coal Company held on the 5th inst., a Dividend of
ONE 60 00 per share was declared, payable on and after
714 3th

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY-Office, No. 314 MARKET PHILADELPHIA. July 10, 1866. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PLR CENT. (See cents pershare) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the Ith inst.

Trans er Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 12th and reopen

THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Enimless reliable, in tanianeous. The only perfective. No disappointment no ridicalous tints, but trace denuine is signed William a. BATCHELOR

Regenerating Extract of Militheurs restores, preserve and beautilies the hair, prevents be dress, So d b) all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY et., N. Y. 33 JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetisth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

entitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had tree, for four stamps by addressing Secre tars New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 175 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM, -F. LAKEMEYER DIMING-ROUSE, —F. LARESHETER
CARTER'S Aley, would respect up yin from the
Public generally that he has leitnothing undone to make
this place comfortable in every respect for the accoun
modation of guests. He has of end a large and com
modious Diming-Room in the second story. His SIDE
BOARD is surnished with ERANDIES, WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

FOUR DOORS BLLOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRIS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT Street

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c. FIREWORKSI

FIREWORKS GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT

For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds, Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Fxhibitions.

Gentlen en getting up private displays are especially

JOSEPH E. SMILEY, No. 23 South FRONT Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

HASTERN ICE COMPANY, —SEASON OF 1866.—8 ibs. daily. 60 cents per week; 12 lbs. daily. 15 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 00 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily. 165 per week. Depot. No 241 QUEEN Street below Third.

THOMAS J. L. 10NS, 61

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER WM, MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES.

No. 118 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Cotton and Woollen Machinery. Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every de

scription. Oak Tanned Leather Belting. AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING Of best quality and manufacture. 14 25 8mrp

DRY GOODS.

TINEN GOODS ONLY.

AT MILLIKEN'S

No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.

CORN COLORED LINENS.

FLAX COLORED LINENS.

BLOUSE LINENS.

LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes. SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.

LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.

TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

TOWELS, Great Variety. LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE 69 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, \$3.50. Shetland Shawls, \$4.00. Shetland Shawls, \$500. Sea-Side Shawls, \$6 00 to \$10.00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., 6 261 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

TINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS. 100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.

LECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,

CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY.

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

A new and desirable for of ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST...

WHITE GOODS. PUCKED MUSLIN.

SHIRRED MUSLIN. SWISS MUSLIN, PLAID NAINSOOK, STRIPED NAINSOOK,

91 CAMERIC NAINSOOK. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, OFFERS AT LOW PRICES.

Including all varieties Shirred Puffed. Tucked, Plaid Striped, Finin and Figured MUSLINS, Suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

160 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny Valencienne and other Laces: Insertings, Edings Figureings and Bands, Handker chiefs, Veils, Collars, Sieeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHHAP, and in great VARIE! Y

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

great VARIE Y
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE

No. 1034, PRABNUT STREET,

HOPKINS 628

HOPKINS 628

HOPKINS 628

HOPKINS 628

HOPKINS 628

Manufactory, No. 528 ABCH Street,
Above ikth street. Philadelphia.

Whele sale and Retell.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable tyles and sizes of every length and aize walst for acies, Misses, and Chiléren.

Those of OUE OWN MAKE" are sup-rior in finish and desirable to diversity to any other Skirts made, and warrinted or give astisaction. to give astisfaction Shirts made to order, altered, and repaired,

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS.

CORNER OF BACE

AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

sixes \$7.40
All Coal warranted and taken back line or expense to
the nurchaser, is not as represented. Also, the Coal forteited it not full weight.
2 16 cm

LUMBER.

1866. BUILDING! BUILDING
ST*P BOARDS.
WHITE PLANE.
YELL W PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT PLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.

1866. — PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER, CUT TO A BILL. AT SHORT AUTICE.

66. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHOET CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYTRESS SHUNGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!

EED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

BED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866. —ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH, OAK PIK AND BDS, MAROGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

-SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.

MAULE BROTHFR & CO.,
No 2566 SOUTH STREET.

TINITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALWS-TERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURBING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this class onstantly on nand. 4173m C. PERKINS. LUMBER MERCHANT

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Successor to B. Clark, Jr.,

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUVACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET. OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from......82250 to 8150 LIGHT BAROUCHE de..... 50 00 to 350 do 75 00 to 500 EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED BARNESS 27:50 to 90 WAGON AED SELF-ADJUSTING 15:00 to 20 GENTS Brushes, Combs. Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Genes

Trave Dng and Tourist Bags and Backs, Lunch Baskets Dress og and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises No. 1916 CHESNUTST.

HARNESS. A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SALDLES, COLLARS, HALFERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Tegether with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS.

> Res. 114 MARKET Street. COAL.

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

ONE TRIAL

WHITNEY & HAMILTON.

LEHIGH,

215

SCHUYLKILL,

COAL.

AND BITUMINOUS

No. 935 North NINTH Street.

Above Poplar, East Side. [62 AMES O'BRIEN.

DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Bread Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the at ove superior Coal, surable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the subjecterally.

Orders lett at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWBILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lebigh Coal from the Greenwood cohery, steve tay and Beater size \$755ac but at \$2.00. Also the very superior Schuyikil Goal, from the Reevestale Collisiy, Nutsize \$6.00. All sthor No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 765