# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY JULY 23, 1866.

# Evening Telegraph

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's published every offernoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning,

#### MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TREEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 76 CENTS PER MONTH

SUBSORIBERS to THE EVENING TELEORAPH in West Philadelphia, who have failed to receive their papers regularly for a tew da s past, are requested to torward names and addresses to this office at Office.

#### Do the Democrats Indorse President Johnson's Reconstruction Policy?

WE notice that the Democrats, in their various conventions throughout the country, are making haste to avow their support of the policy of President Jourson with reference to the reatoration of the Rebel States. We advise our eager Democratic brethren to go a little slow in this matter. In their hurry they may indorse too much.

The restoration policy of President Joanson, so far as carried out, rests upon precisely the same ultimate principles as that of Congress. The only difference is as to details-not as to principles. It is a question of degree-not of kind.

A little review of the history of this reconstruction business will fully substantiate our declarations. When, by the overthrow of the Bebel armies, the strife of arms had ceased, what was the actual political condition of the South? It was this :- In each State there was a State Government, with its full array of officers, execu tive, legislative, and judicial, in full and undisputed operation. (We leave out of the account the two or three States where there was a sort of divided Government, as in Louisana, etc.) These Governments had come down in regular and unbroken succession from the old Governments of these States while in the Union. The Rebellion had made no break in the chain of continuous State existence. Each State Government had grown regularly out of its predecessor. Moreover, these Governments were the choice, the undoubted choice, of the people. Nobody denies that. Still further, they were the only State Governments within those States. If they were not legal and valid Governments, then those States had none at ali. They were the regular successors of the previous Governments: they were the choice of the people; they were in actual operation: and they had no competitors. It is difficult to perceive how the case could be made stronger.

Now, the Democratic theory is, that these State Governments in the Rebel States, at the close of the war, were loyal, valid, and constitutional-the true, as well as only, governments there. The Democratic theory of the political effects of the war demands this conclusion. For, if these were not the legal and valid governments of those States, then they had none ; then their governments had lapsed, and they had become mere unorganized communities.

Now, what was President Johnson's view of the matter? Did he go to work upon this of judgment as to what conditions ought to be imposed upon the Rebel States before they are allowed to participate in the government of the country.

Pennsylvania Delegates to the August Convention.

THE Convention which is to as emble in our city on the 14th of August was called at the instance of what was termed Conservative Union men, with the declared purpose of being composed of all parties who favored the Presidential plan of reconstruction. It was not designed, as we understand it, by its originators, to be a resurrection of the dead carcass of Democracy. Its delegates were not to be selected from the supporters of the Chicago platform, but it was designed to harmonize the conservative Republican element, to make it the centre around which such Democrats as were pleased could cluster-to make them the accessories and the Jonnson Republicans the incleus. Such, at least, was the avowed intention of the organizers

of the Convention. It would seem, however, that in our own State, at least, the Democracy intend to monopolize the whole affair, and leave the JOHNSON men out in the cold. The State Central Committee of that party have coolly appointed delegates for the entire State, without giving the people a chance to choose their candidates, or allowing the conservative Republicans to have any voice in the matter. It is perfectly consistent with that misnamed organization to take all power out of the hands of the masses, and exercise it in a small and select coterie of leaders. The people are rewarded for yielding all their vital power by being given soft phrases and addressed as "gentlemen," "sovereigns," and the like. They get a shadow in exchange for a substance. In this case the usurpation is complete.

True, it is glossed over with excuses in regard to want of time for district elections. The call was out in the early part of the month, and certainly six weeks is enough to hold elections, it the leaders desired the election should be heid. But such was not their wish, and the consequence is that the delegates are appointed. All of the gentlemen selected are well known in the Democratic ranks. They have chosen from our city, G. M. WHABTON, Colonel PAT TERSON, RICHARD VAUX, Judge LEWIS, and "190" BROWN, all Democrats of the most viralent party stamp, and are of a character not to join any coalition, unless the Convention join with the Democrats, and not Democrats with the Convention.

#### The Riches of Railroad Stock.

THE desire to invest in railroad stock is easily explained by reference to the returns made during the past year by the leading roads in the country. According to the latest annual reports of thirty, seven of the principal railways of the Eastern, Western, and Middle States, two paid dividends of thirty-five per cent. last year, one of thirty per cent., one of fifteen per cent., two of twelve per cent., thirteen of ten per cent., three of nine per cent., one of eight and a half per cent., two of eight per cent., two of six per cent., one of five per cent., and two of three and a half per cent. Only seven omitted dividends. The entire profits of the thirty-seven roads amounted to \$56,696,670. The earnings, expenses, and dividends are in the aggregate for the last fiscal year, of those of most interest to our readers, as follows:--

Erie. 15,434 775 Camden & Amboy .... 5 799 930 Contral, of New Jersey. 3,036,390 Reading. 11,142 519 10 368,264 4,659 192 1 748 481

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COLONEL A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, Colonel M. J. SAFFORD, of Alabama, and Colonel U. S. STORRS, of Tennessee, have been appointed s sub-committee to prepare for the assembling of the Convention of Southern Unionists in our city, on the 1st of September. They have issued an address, in which they place the question of electing delegates in the proper light before the Southern people. Regardless of personal danger, let them meet the issue. The call says: -

"If the enemies of free government do not yet understand that the rights of American citizenship are to be paramount and supreme over the heilth spirit born of slavery, and nurtured by b gotry, ignorance, and prejudice, they will learn it in the threes and subugales of the next civil commotion which they and their sbettors inaugurate. One other step, and they will place themselves forever without the they will place themselves to ever without the pale of forgiveness. The flat has gone forth. The people of the United States have resolved that this shall be a Government of freedom and entry indits for a lower the states have resolved. equal rights for al; and we to those vho shall bereafter resist this solemn judgment. He who is guilty of a second recellion to this Government will appeal in van for pardon. Let us act boldly, as becomes tree men; and if we should thereby incur danger, the country will ur derstand and apprec ate the shameless hypocrisy of those who prate of their loyalty and right to readmission into the Union in one breath, and in the next excite a brutalized mob to violence upon a citizen for exercising the constitutional right of meeting his fellow-citizens to petition the pol tical power of the nation for a redress of grievances. Let us do our duty, and trust to Gcd and our loyal country near for vindication and protection. We urge you to 1 se no time in making your nominations by public meetings or otherwise, as may be most convenient for you. You can scarcely conceive the importance which gentlemen from every part of the country attach to this proposed meeting of Southern Unionists. We venture to say we have. in a great measure, our destiny in . It is carnestly hoped that we will wisely use the power we porsess."

SENSIBLE FOR ONCE .- The New York Herald.

although dec dedly conservative in all its views, tor once speaks with sense and candor. In this editorial it disposes of the bugbear invoked by the timid RAYMOND :---

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES .- The noise raised about the proposed distribution of arms among the different States is all nonsense. This has been the rule of the General Government for years. The several States are entitled to draw from the General Government a certain percentage of arms every year to distribute among the militia. Were we living under a monarchical government a move of this kind might have some significance; but this is a Government of the people, and a distribution of arms is not only proper, but the cor-rect pole, to pursue. If the people cannot be trusted, who is to be, under our form of government

THE U. S. SENATE has agreed to the House amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill forbidding any payment of salary to the present incumbent of the mission to Portugal-Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY. That gentleman's duties seem to have consisted mainly of writing letters abusive of Congress. He must do so now at his own expense, if at all.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has refused to pass the joint resolution in reference to adjournment, empowering the presiding officers of each body to call Congress together previous to the first Monday in December, if thought necessary.

#### Suicide of a Wall Street Broker.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 22.-Harlan G. Knapp. a young man twenty years of age, of respecta-bility and good family, residing at this place, committed suicide yesterday by shooting him-self through the heart and longs with a sevenbarrelled revolver, at half-past four o'clock P. M. The occurrence took place in the cometery grounds at ached to the First Presbyterian Church, ot which deceased was a memoer, and

has been a regular attendant for years. He was not laboring under any observable mental derangement at the time of the occurhaving arrived in the half past 3 o'clock

-The New York Times this morning says:-"We call attention to the proposals of the City Comptroller for \$100,000 'New Aqueduct Stork,' bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's office to-morrow, Tuesday, July 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. This stock will bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeem id on the 1st day of August, 1884, from the Sinking ULG.

"We learn that the Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington has instituted a suit in the Circuit Court or the United States for the District of Southern New York against one of the Mational Banks of this city, for the ecovery of \$209,000 of the securities of the exploded Washing on concern. The New York Bank, it sopears loane | \$150,000 to the Wash ington Bank and \$50,006 to its President, individually, on the post notes of the bank at 15, 30, 45, and 60 days' date on the pledge or collateral securities. The National Currency and Bank-ing Act of Congress prohibits the issue of such post notes. One of the notes of \$50,000 was paid off, but the New York Eank bolds all the collateral for the ren aming \$150,000, only \$100,000 being due from the Washington Bank. The Receiver claims the restitut on of all the securities on the group ds, first, of the illegality of the whole trans-pet on as being made on post notes, and of the improper use of the securities of the Bank for the individual transactions of the President. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, whatever may be the decision in the Circuit of Southern New York. It is only one, but not the least interesting, of the many cases, civil or criminal, which have already been or soon will be instituted in reference to the affairs of the Merchants' Bank of Washington."

-The New York Tribune this morning says :-"Money was offered in abundance to stock houses at 5 per cent. Loans were made in exceptional cases at 4 per cent., but 5/06 oer cent. is the usual rate. Prime commercial bills are 6 per cent., with sales of short dated at 5 h.

'fhe reden ption of One-year Certificates at the Sub-treasury is small, and this class of obligations is now nearly retired. The next step will be the payment of the temporary loan, towards which the Government has a balance in this city of full \$30,000,000, upon which it should have interest. As the Treasury, from internal revenue, will now be in possession of a large surplus over its daily expenses, there seems no good reason why substantial payment should not at once he made upon the temporary loans, and the rate be reduced to 4 per cent, upon this

class of indebtedness. "The exchange of 7:30s for 5-20s proceeds slowly, and this plan of funding does not promise great success. As 5-26s now sell, the party noiding 7:30s loses [@1-10 ] cent, by exchang-ing, if he desires to sell the grid bonds. The short time the 7.30s have to run before they can be exchanged for money gives them great value with parties desiring shor; investment and they will not be funded unless better terms than are now given are made. If a moderate commission was allowed a general agent, a large amount of currency debt could be exchanged for gold-bearing stock with advantage to the Government."

-Government securities were quoted on each Saturday of the past four weeks as follows:-June 20. July 7 July 14. July 21 ... 111: 109 109: 103 10) 12) 124 109 129) 123 984 105/ 104/ 105/ 108/ Sixes of 1867.... Sixes of 1868..... 981 1051 1051 1051 1031 1031 98) 107 105 105 103 103 108 103 103 PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street. -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South and after July 31st 1868

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.-WE COPY THE FOLLOW. ing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume nom Forney's Press-MUJAVIRO. - This delicious new perfume (or the

handkorchier, propared by Messrs. B. & G. A. WE GHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delioacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the tragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 45

PORTLAND RELIEF FUND

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Wood, Marsh & Liby Ward, William A. Drown. Stout & Aikinson. La pancott & Parry. John B. Ellison & Sons Edward T. Stee & Co..... Joshun Lappincott..... Edward Cash. Cash The I minderphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, Anthracue Insurance Company. Antifraction Insurance Company...... William F. Geddes, for printing..... Cash (D & C).... Thomas Mot:... W C. H & S. J. S.... Charles Spance Charles Spence.... D. Scull, Jr., Bros. & Co.....

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 \end{array}$ James Ramsden ..... SI2 682 50 As it is impossible to make personal application to all, the Executive Committee respectfully request that oit zens send in their contr battons. G A. WOOD, Chairman, No. 237 S EIGHTEEN TH Street, C W. CUSHMAN, freasurer. No. 128 S, DELA WARE Avenue. 7 23 2t "PORTLAND SUFFERERS."-AN C? in ormal meeting of citizens was held at the request of the a ayor at his office, on Friday. Ju y 13 to devise measures to, the relies of the sufferers by fire in

For land, Maine. he undersigned were appointed the Executive Com-mittee, to any or whom contributions may be sent :-

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The Bo	Office,	No 224 2	outh	Dela	ware	Avenu	1900

& CO.,

# \$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI BAIL SOAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mor gage Seven Par Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is as 000,000. Coupens, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a caretul examination or the merits of these Bends, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of \$5 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$16,010,100 with a net annual revenue. after the firstyca:, of over \$1.800 0 0, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Ballroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Mi-souri, but with the States of Kansas and lowa, and the great Pacific Rairoads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office

JAY COOKE & CO.

7 16 Im1 BANKERS.

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

T, ONGWORTH'S

DRY CATAWBA WINE.

JUST RECEIVED.

Longworth's Dry Catawba Wine. FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT. 4 14 (Sp)

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD. DAVIS & RICHARDS,

Democratic theory? Was this the principle upon which he commenced the scheme of reconstruction? By no means. He went to work upon exactly the opposite theory. He looked upon these Rebel State governments as mere usurpations, possessed of no legal or rightful authority whatever. In cutting themselves loose from the Union, by their own free and voluntary action. and in waging war in their corporate capacity upon the Union, they had ceased to have any constitutional existence, and were the mere organs of Rebellion and revolution. Accord-Ingly, he at once overthrew them in toto. Not a vestige did he leave of these governments, from governors, legislatures, and judges, down to magistrates, constables, and path masters. He swept them completely out of existence. In vain did they plead State rights. In vain did they urge that they were still in the Union. In vain did they contend that Rebellion could not take any State out of the Union. In vain did they urge any or all of the pleas which the present Democratic theory of their status authorized them to urge. The President was inexorable. They were mere Rebel organizations, having no valid or constitutional existence, and out of being they must go ; and out of being they did go. Even in the Amnesty Proclamation the President specially excluded from its benefits " all persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection." The inference is irresistible that, in the President's view, during the whole war, the Rebel States were without valid and constitutional governments. And this is precisely the view of Congress and the Union party.

The first step in the process of reconstruction being to overthrow the unconstitutional Rebel governments, the next step was to organize something in their stead. This was done according to a certain programme laid down by the President and executed by his agents. It was new work from the bottom. And now, just here, did the President take the ground that these States, as soon as reorganized, were entitled to unconditional admission into the Union? By no means. He insisted that certain conditions precedent must be performed by them before he would recognize them as entitled to admission. And here, too, the principle underlying his action and that of Congress is identical. Each imposes certain conditions precedent to their admission. It is only a question of particulars. The President says, you must do one thing; Congress, you must not only do that, but a little more. The President imposes those conditions which he thinks the safety of the country demands. Congress imposes such conditions as it thinks the safety of the country demands. Each goes upon the principle that some conditions may be

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k: (	Pennsylvania	17 459 169	11 270 053
1	Phil., Wil. & Balt	3 884,609	2 837,805
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	P., Ft W. & Uhicago	8,489,062	5.205 515
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٤.,	Ohio & Mississippi	3 750,133	2.742 511
	Michigan Central	5 121 218	2.406 150
1	Michigan Southern	4,686 445	2.749,657
	Chi. & Northwestern	6.820 050	5 018,478
	Illinois Central	7 181 2)8	5,008,284

#### The New Kansas Senator.

GOVEENOR CRAWFORD, of Kansas, has appointed Major E. G. Ross, of Lawrence, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the suicide of the late Senator JAMES H. LANE Major Ross is one of the early settlers of Kansas, and for a long time, in company with his brother, W. W. Ross, Esq., was connected with the press in Kansas, founding first the Tribune, and afterwards the state Record, both at Topeka He has held several minor offices in the State.

During the war be was connected with the 11th Kansas Volunteers, and proved himself an efficient and valuable officer. Upon the close of the war he became connected with a paper at Lawrence.

Major Ross is an original and radical Republican. His vote will be found uniformly on the right side.

WELL PUT .- Governor O. S. MOBTON, of Indiana, at a recent meeting held at New Albany in that State, made a speech in tavor of the Amendment and the Republican party, in which he well described the attuude of the Democracy. and pointed out the position in which that party at present stands. In a few words he does away with all their sophistry in regard to the irresponsibility of the Democracy so far as high taxes are concerned :---

"As to the Union, there would be none if the Democratic party of the North had not keen defeated at the poils, and the Democratic party of the South had not been deleated upon the field of battle. Every Democratic orator and newspaper agonizes upon the subject of high taxes. They dwell pathetically upon the op-God that the Democratic party has no responsi-bility in the mailter. But, how stands the great fact? These high taxes, one and all, were levied by the Democratic party. That party is the author and creator, absolutely, of the great which now rests upon the country, not, debt indeed, by direct legislation, but by bringing upon the country the terrible necessities out of which it has grown. Had it not been for the assurances given by the Demogratic party of the North to the people of the South, that no resistance would be offered to see as ion, and that the Government and the people of the North would be held still while the work of establishing a Southern Confederacy should be perfected the Beb disc second the perfect the south of the stablishing a southern confederacy should be perfected, the Rebeilion never would have been undertaken. When a Democratic politician come around you clamoring about high taxes, you can turn to him and say, as Nathan did to vou can turn to him and say, as Nathan did to David, "Thou are the man." The encourage-ment you gave to Rebels first levied these taxes. The assistance you gave to rebellion continued that in indorsing President Jourson they may find that they are endorsing too much. The principles of his reconstruction policy, as carried out by him, are identical with those of Congress and the Union party. It is merely a difference

P. M. train from New York, in company with some ladies (relatives), whom, alter leaving the train, he placed in a carriage, saying he would walk along. He immediately proce-ded to the cemetery, which is situated on the Main street, entered the grounds, and when about a hundred yards from the gate, on a grassy mound, at once shot himself. He was seen by two little giris at play in the cemetery, who gave the alarm to a man at work near by; but he was dead before the isborer reached him. Three balls entered the left lung, and two others-at one oritice-the upper auricle of the heart, causing almost instantapeous death. He dis-charged five barrels of the pistol.

An inquest was held, but no pocket-book or papers of any kind were found on the body; hence the actuating cause is still a mystery. Intimate acquaintances, however, attribute it to Wall street stock speculations, as the unfortu nate young man had been operating on his own account for the last two months, having given up a situation for that purpose.

This horrible affair caused great excitement among the quiet denizens of this respectable town on Saturday night, and has cast quite a gloom over the community. The unfortunate young man was of strictly sober habits, good disposition, and fine promise.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ( Monday, July 23, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there is very little doing. New 5-203 sold at 105, a slight advance; 1061 was bld for old do.; and 984 for 10-40s. City loans are in fair demand at full prices: the new issue sold at 97@ 971. and old do. at 94.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56, a slight advance; Reading at 55), an advance of 4; Catawissa preferred at 374@371, the latter rate an advance of I; and Philadelphia and Erie at 311. no change; 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37) for North Pennsylvania; 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 441 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue du'il. Hestonville sold at 184; 414 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 42 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 571@58; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 35 for Schuylkill Navis gation preferred.

Bank shares continue in good demand for inrestment. Manufacturers' and Mcchanics' sold at 31; 225 was bid for North America; 1421 for Philadelphia; 127 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 301 for Mechanics'; 64 for Corn Exchange; 654 for City; and 40 for Conselldation.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 44, a decline of 4.

Quotations of Gold-10 A. M., 1514; 11 A. M., 1503; 12 M., 1501; 1 P. M., 1504.

-The Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company have declared a dividend of dwe per cent., clear of tax, payable on and after the 31st instant.

-The dividend on the stock of the Western Ur ion Telegraph Company is now being paid to Philadelphia holders at the Telegraph office.

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of	and aiter July 31st, 1866 7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasu
the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-	DRY GOODS.
American Gold	DWIN HALL & O
" June, 1864 13 194	DWIN HALL & CO
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" August, 1865 6) 64	and the second second second second
October, 1895 51 61	WILL OFFER FROM TO DAY
Philadelphia Trade Report.	BUTT DATABAN AN AVANTA ANALY
MONDAY JULY 23The Breadstuffs Market his characterized by excessive dulness, but as supplies	THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
come forward slowly and the stocks are very low,	
prices remain without essential change. There is no	SEA-SIDE SHAWL
shipping demand for flour, and only a few small	SERVICE SHAWL
Icts were taken by the home consumers at \$7@7.75	a second second second second second
P barrel for superfine; \$8@9 for extras; \$9 25@11	SHETLAND SHAWLS,
for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; \$11@12 for Penns, lva. ia and Ohio do, do; and \$12	
(411 IOF ISDCV IOD, 95 IB OT BULV. Run Figure is boud	AND TAGE OF A
at \$6 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. there is not much Wheat coming forword, and	AND LACE SHAWI
DOI IDRCD WODIOR + small splog of prime, not at 00 on	
at which figure it is free y offered In white bothing deing. Eye is strong at \$1 Corn comes in slowly.	AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
and is in hintled request an as of collow a of a	
mixed Western at 90c in Oats there is more doing, and 5@6000 bu-hels were taken at 50@52c. for West-	From what we have been selling them at. (1
ern, and 6 (65c for Fennsylvania. A small lot of new Delaware, the first of the scason, sold at 55c. Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.2462.25; and Olio at \$2.29.	E. M. NEEDLES,
Philadelphia Cattle Market.	No. 1024 CHESNUT S
MOZDAY, July 28Beef Cattle are in fair demand this week, but prices are unsettled and rather lower.	WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED
About 1700 head arrived and soid at 17@174c. for extra; 15@164c. tor fair to good; and 12@14c. P lb.	T TATTONT T A STAT
for common, as to quality. The following are the	LINEN LAWN
particulars of the sales :	
30 head Owen Smith, Western, 17@174.	At 50 Cents Per Yard.
48 " P. McFillen, Western, 15/217.	These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and W
110 "James S. Kirk, Western 16k@171	RANTED ALL LINEN.
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