## Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

No. 108 S. Third Street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Lighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Flity Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

Soldiers' Bounties.

THE action of the Government officials with reference to the increased bounties voted to our soldiers by Congress, at its last session, is inexplicable on any other theory than that of a persistent design to defer their payment to the last possible moment. For awhile it was pretended that Congress had made no appropriation for the payment of these bounties, and on the strength of this the Democrats endeavored to manufacture a little political capital with the soldiers. We have now before us a Democratic electioneering card, on which a seldier is represented as presenting himself at a paymaster's office, and asking for his bounty, when the reply is made:-"I am very sorry, but Congress has made no appropriation for you!" But this falsification of the facts in the case not proving a profitable political investment, it is now acknowledged that Congress duly appropriated the money for the payment of these bounties, and the excuse for further delay is found in certain "regulations" made by the Department with reference to the presentation of the claims. These "regulations" are rare specimens of official stupidity. They provide that "all applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, and, before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations; and no applications filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid."

This will delay payment for six months more. What possible necessity is there for classifying all these applicants by regiments, etc.? The Department has the official musterrolls, and can refer to any soldier's name at a glance. Why not pay each man's claim as he presents it? The soldiers need the money now. The winter is coming on, and many of them have families to support. Congress has made the appropriation, and the money is in the treasury. Why is it not paid to them? There is no sufficient cause or just excuse for the delay.

In this connection we might refer to the silly invention of the opposition to the effect that Congress, at its last session, appropriated larger bounties to the colored soldiers than to the white. This lie is paraded in all manner of shapes. The facts in the case are well set forth in a contemporary as follows:-

"Soldiers of 1861 (when all were white) received no bounty at arst, but in 1864 they were asked to re-enlist, and received :-"First. \$100 bounty (by subsequent enactment) for their three years' service.

"Second. For their additional service they received \$300 bounty, and from cities, States, counties, and boroughs, sums ranging from \$300 to \$1000, as an extra douceur. These men served until the end of the Rebellion.

"Soldiers of 1802 received \$100 bounty from the Government, and in a few cases, bounty "Soldiers of 1863, white and black, received \$100 bounty from the Government, and addi-

tional bountie .; and Soldiers of 1864 received \$300 bounty from the Government, and additional bounties. "Some black soldiers received no bounty what-ever, particularly those who had been slaves,

The law is to correct the neglect of the Government, and to equalize the status of the sordiers of 1862 and 1863, and the blacks who received no bounty. Their right to such bounty must be shown by their discharge papers.

The True Policy of the Southern States. A FOREIGNER, looking at the present course of the Southern States, and having no interest whatever in the question involved, would accuse the late Rebel leaders of the utmost political dotage in pursuing the line of conduct to which they have so far adhered. Uninfluenced by any of the exciting discussions of the hour, he would see them as they really are, and thus seeing would behold a conquered and prostrate people refusing, through obstinacy, to surrender a superiority over the conquerors which they held before the war. He would see a section, desolated by war and impoverished by vast expenditures, deflantly endeavoring to dictate terms after it had unconditionally surrendered. As it is much easier to convince a man by showing him that it is his policy to act in a certain way, than by arguing about principles, we would merely view the condition of the South and her prospects in the light of expediency. Looking at it solely in that aspect, we have no hesitation in declaring that the true policy of the late Rebel States is to at once adopt the Constitutional amendment.

We do not seek to deceive when we say that the sentiment in the North, of the vast mass of the people, is overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed alteration of our fundamental iaw. The unprecedented majority in Maine is but an index of that sentiment. It is far more widely spread than is the Republican party, and has advocates among the ranks of those who support the conservative ticket. It is not a matter of opinion, it is a fixed determination, and unless the South will consent to the mild terms it proposes, she will be excluded from the national councils until the heavens melt with fervent heat. Every Northern State will ratify its provisions, the conqueror will stand as a solid Macedonian phalanx in its defense, and unless the conquered will pass under this most lenient of yokes, they will be utterly crushed.

A stranger might suppose, from the bitterness with which they opposed it, that they would have to undergo some disgraceful humiliation which would be inconsistent with their manhood and their honor. In reality,

ance of the amendment is no more humiliating than is any law proposed by equals for the government of all. Both North and South are affected alike by its action, and that in practice it applies more to the South than to us is only because by accident a larger number of negroes reside with them than with us. The rule applies to all, and surely what can be borne by us can also be borne by them. What is not too degrading for the North is not too degrading for the South. It does not compel negro suffrage, it does not grant the black a single privilege more than those bestowed on them by the Legislature of South Carolina, which adjourned on Saturday.

It only proclaims a general rule changing the basis of representation, a rule applicable North and South, East and West, and no more degrading than a change in the rate of tariff or a tax on cotton. That the heavy tax on cotton falls principally on the South does not imply an insult to that section, and that a new basis of representation is ordered does not cause the inference that a stigma is put on the South because she is most affected. If cotton grew North we would suffer, and if the negroes were as numerous here as there, the same law of decrease would affect us as them. There is nothing in it insulting or humiliating. It is merely a loss of power, not of self-respect, which keeps back the South.

Feeling convinced that the South will never be represented until it does adopt the amendment, we urge as a matter of policy that it immediately act. It will then be at once readmitted to Congress. To be sure, it will lose some twenty-four members in the House, but as the majority in the North is so great that even with the twenty-four it would still be in a minority, we do not see that their loss is of vital consequence, especially when we reflect that the Senate will become the conservative body. If all the Southern States were to return and adopt the amendment, the upper House would then stand about forty Republican to thirty-four Conservative, which would prevent the passage of a bill over the President's veto. They need not extend the right of suffrage unless they desire; but even if they did not, their condition would be infin'tely improved by a readmission. All the questions would be settled for the present. Commerce would be once more established. Harmony would prevail. The country would be harmonized, and the South be allowed to go on in the new way of prosperity opened to her. Will she accept and regain her power, or will she continue forever an excluded province, hanging, without influence, on the very verge of the nation?

The Pittsburg Convention a Great Success THE demonstration of fighting soldiers and sailors at Pittsburg is a magnificent success. Nothing like it has been witnessed in the country. The contrast between it and the late Cleveland affair is most marked and significant. This is a convocation of men who expect no "bread and butter." They will send no congratulatory messages by telegraph to the Fort Pillow butcher. They are men who tought to save the country from disruption, and the Government from overthrow. They seek now to guard the truits of their costly labors. They speak the sentiments and cherish the convictions that really carried the nation through its great struggle. A private soldier, a representative of the three hundred thousand "brave and true." who laid down their lives in the war against Rebellion, was, appropriately, called upon to preside over the preliminary proceedings of the Convention. The proceedings of the Convention will be watched with interest, and cannot tail of having a marked effect upon the country.

The Bayard of Journalism.

Some men, like the unfortunate "Wellington de Boots," seem destined to go through life in constant anticipation of a personal conflict. Of this class is H. Rives Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner. That noble knight of the quill and bowie-knife has had no less than seven fights within the past twelve months, and now it seems as though another was to be added to the long list of tournaments in which this Bayard of journalism has engaged. The New York Tribune yesterday gave the following special:-

"Washington, September 23, 1866.-Colonel John Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, and candidate for the Virginia State Senate against Robert Ould, ex-Rebel Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, pasted posters about the city of Richmond on Saturday afternoon, branding H. Rives Pollard, editor of the Richmond Examiner, as a coward, etc., and to-night news is received here privately that a duel has been arranged between the parties. The difficulty arises out of a political controversy, the Examiner having retorted to Colonel Tyler's card pub-lished in the *Enquirer*, which accused Pollard in very uncharitable terms with being sustained and supported by certain Northern capitalists."

This announcement conveys to us news, and brings once more before the public "Bob" Tyler. We had thought that the "President's son" was dead, but he suddenly flashes once more before us in a belligerent character. The duel, so very privately arranged by posting the fact on dead walls, will of course be prevented, as the comba ants probably desire. Should it occur, and either of the "high contending powers" fall, the world will be relieved of a pugilist whom social position or ability has alone raised from the prize-ring.

HE HAS HIS REWARD--Hugh Ewing, who figured quite extensively in the late Cleveland Convention, has been appointed Minister resident at the Hague.

PAY YOUR MONEY, AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE.-We wonder if any office in the gift of the Government is of sufficient importance to merit the acceptance of General John A. Dix. Can it be that there are so few respectable men in the conservative party that all the honors must be showered upon one? During the last mouth General Dix

they have no such alternative. The accept- | has either been offered or strove to get the following posts :-

Minister Resident at Hague Governor of New York. Naval Officer at New York city. Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

At present it would seem that, with the exception of the second of these offices, he has them all within his control. He has thus already declared four of his principles, and is possessor of four of the five loaves. The fishes will probably be torthcoming in a few days.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. Proposed Amendment to the Consti-

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America two-thirds of both Houses comparing That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Junstitution of the United States which when its filed by three pourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution. viz:—

Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the Urited States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are critizens of the United States and or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any berson of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South : for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own

citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding inclans not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers or the members of the Leg'slatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, below twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way shridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this proviso, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all ber slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; no v that s'avery is abolished she will have two-filths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and won d thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North This is the reason why the Rebals are now opposing this part of the amendment.

'Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state, los support the Constitution of the United States, shall have ear aged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability.'

The intention of this section is to give the offices

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the Souta, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough alroady. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have heretofore held office and taken an oath to support the Constitution the United States, should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant rehel by a two-thirds

vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public cent of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bountles and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Therefore well and of full future hope on the past

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[ See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.] SPECIAL NOTICE

UNION LYAGUE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1865.

THE HON. A. K. McCLURE Will address the members of the UNION LEAGUE, and the citizens of Philadelphia,

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH.

The Hon. HENRY C. CAREY, will preside upon this By order of the Committee on Public Meetings. JAMES H. ORNE, Chalman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock af par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share. subscribing for a full share,
the subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sentember 16, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1868
at 3 P. M.

at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent, per approus and on all payments made before. er cent, per annum, sno on a l payments made between out date and the ls. of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be oriented to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, it paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 8 30

Treasurer.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. TO THE ASSESSORS OF THE LITY OF PHILA-DELPHIA. DELPHIA.

The time tor holding the Extra Assessment being advertised wrong the City Commissioners would heroby notify the citizens and Assessors the time for holding the Extra Assessment, according to law, is from the hours of 1 P. M. to 16 o'clock P. M. on the 5th, 27th, and 28th days of SEPTEMBER.

9 25 344p

JAMES SHAW, Clerk.

FOR ALDERMAN FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

SPECIAL NOTICES. 137 UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

STATE. GOVERNOR. Major-General John W. Geary.

> PRESIDENT JUDGE. HON. JOSEPH ALLISON. ASSOCIATE JUDGES. HCN. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,

F. CARBOLL BREWSTER, Esq.

JUDICIARY.

CITY OFFICERS. RECEIVER OF TAXES. RICHARD PELIZ CITY COMMISSIONER. CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

> COUNTY OFFICERS. CONGRESS.

First District-Second District-Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL Third District-Hon. LEONARD MYERS. Fourth District-Hop. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. Fifth District-CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR. First District-JEREMIAH NICHOLS, RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN. PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES MOMANES. CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS. JOHN Q. BUTLER.

CORONER. SAMUEL DANIELS. ASSEMBLY.

First District-GEORGE W. GHEGHAN. Second District-ROBERT C. TITTERMARY. Third District-

Fourth District-WILLIAM W. WATT. Fitth District-JOSEPH T. THOMAS. Sixth District-JAMES FREEBORN. Seventh District-JAMES SUBERS. Lighth District-James N. KERNS. Ninth I Istrict-FRED. DITTMAN. Tenth District-ELISHA W. DAVIS. Eleventh District-WM. J DONGBUGH Twelfth Listrict-ALEXANDER ADALKE. hirteenth District-ENOS C. RENNER. Fourteenth District-W. M. WORRALL. Fitteenth District-GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR. Sixteenth District-DAVID WALLACE. Seventeenth District-EDWARD G. LEE. Eighteenth District-JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Com-WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Secretaries.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.

A meeting of the Freentive Committee will be held THIS (Westesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at No. 1107 CHESNUF Street Important business.

WILLIAM MONICHAEL, President WILLIAM I. FOX, Secretary.

CHICKERING PIANOS IN EUROPE. —See Evening Bulletin for testimonials from the great artists and plane manufacturers of England and the Continent, received by last steamer from Europe. Warerooms, No. 914 CHESNUT street. 9 22 6t W. H. DUTTON.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOW ing mentorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's Press:-

MUJAVIRO. - This delicious new perfume for the handkerchier, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all persumes the tragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists, [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING,-JOY COE & CO , N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHES-NUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILD-INGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

"Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S

"Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cercus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON 8-TAKE NO OTHER. FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRADE PIANOS—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT treet. [6 15 1214p\*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. CHE SNUTStreet. [9 15 12: 4p\*] WM. H. DUTTON.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deiormity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and filt; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government at dour principal Surrecons. Patented August 18, 1865; hay 23, 1815; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO.

No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

927 6m

A L E! ALE!

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDIN BURGH ALE,

FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COL. BROAD and WALBUT.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP

SAVES TIME. SAVES LABOR. SAVES CLOTHES,

> SAVES WOMEN. And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as c can as hours of hard machine rubling would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate tabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUI street; A. L. HARI, No. 327 Lombard street

MAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

ISAAC MOSS, No 2202 Green street; C. HART-

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP WHOLESALE OFFICE.

No. 107 South FIFTH St.

FDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENS THIS MORNING. FROM AUCTION,

FORTY LOTS OF

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.

OPENED AND FILLED CENTRES. AT VERY LOW PRICES. 9 26 wim3t4p

BURNS & ATKINSON. No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

No. 1107 PINE Street.

PRICE LIST OF BLANKETS: \$4 25 FOR 10-4 HEAVY BLANKETS. 65 75 FOR 10-4 "LANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE \$6-50 FOR 16-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER. 87 50 FOR 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.

10 00 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND HEAVY The finest BLANKETS made, with the exception of ore number.

95 cents for full 21 yards wide SHEETING, the best goods in the market 53 cents for 1% yard wide PILLOW CASE MUS-12% cents for excellent CBASH, from auction

Several cheap lots of LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and TABLE LINENS. \$1 10 tor 2 yards wide ENGLISH MERINOES; 4% yards make a full dress, which equals in appearance french \$1 15 for all shades in FRENCH MERINOES. These

T. QUINLAN.

No. 429 SOUTH Street. First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St. HAS NOW OPEN

FINE PARIS DRESS COODS. PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS. FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES. 4-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS. FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL

PRICES. PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES. MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY. MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES. And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS.

At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 Im 4p WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.

BANKERS. No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold.

And Old 5-20s,

August 7.30s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865, And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

9 26 2m) LAUGHING GAS

DR. COLTON

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Will have the pleasur to give TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS

> LAUGHING CAS. AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,

Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening September 28th and 29th. FRIDAY AFTERNOOS, at 8 o'clock, (Doors open at 2) for LADIES ONLY, and free. SATURDAY EVENING, for Ladies and Gentlemen

Tickets 25 cents. On Saturday Evening. TWELVE GENTLEMEN and SIX LADIES will inhale the Gas.

Dr. COLTON will combine amusement with instruc-Teeth will be extracted without pain, to show the beautiful ansesthetic effects of the Gas.
FRIDAY AF EENOON, FREE.
FRIDAY AF EENOON, FREE.
FRIDAY EVENING, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 754

CILVER-PLATED WARE .- SAMUEL K. MEAD & SMYTH. Would inform the trade that he has removed to No. 35 S. THIRD Street, where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER.
PLATED WARF of couble and triple plate, under the name of the firm of pMYTH & ADAIR.

922 tm

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

626 CHESNUT STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just Received Per Steamer " Melita." French and English

> Wilton 64 Velveta English Brussels,

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOOD

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

English and American Three-Plies

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. JUST OPENED. 19 21 2m4p

NOVELTIES.

CLOCKS,

FANCY COODS.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND PHIA For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guar-

CAPITAL, \$500,000

year contents unknown to the company, and tability is imited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.

COUPONS AND INTERPST WILL BY COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED

TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED. ON WHICK INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors. Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY. From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California. For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

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GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS.

Axminster, Royal,

Crossley Tape

NEW STYLES OF

Carpets for Halls, with Borders. English Oil Cloths.

Ingrain and Venetians.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO., No. 626 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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No. 819 CHESNUT STREET. 9 14 fmwtJ11

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Clarence H. Clark,
John Welsh,
J. Gillingham Fell,
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Vice President, CLABENCE H. CLARK,
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
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Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers.

Capitalisis, derchants Lawyers Tradesmen Families, etc., will be received at \$20 each box or tunk oer year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

N. B. BROWNE. President.

9 14 Lm

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GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE.