EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Face the Issue.

From the Tribune. The Constitutional amendment now awaiting ratification by the States was matured and passed by the Republicau majority in Congress. No Democrat favored it in committee; no Democrat voted for it in either House. Johnson and Johnsonism would have beaten it if they could. Had they been able to control one-third of the votes in either House, they would have beaten it; in every State Legislature which has acted on it thus far, they, to a man, have fought it. Up to this hour they have unanimously done their worst to defeat it.

The Constitutional amendment has thus been them the main issue in the present canvass. It need not have been had they not chosen to have it so. It is a party issue because they as a party oppose and seek to defeat it.

1. They assert that the Republicans have not proposed it in good faith. In their view scores of such men as William Pitt Fessenden, Henry Wilson, John Sherman, Lyman Trumbull, Timothy O. Howe, etc., are tricksters and cheats, who spent months in devising an amendment to the Constitution which the South would not accept, yet which the North would consider fair, so as (in their phrase) to "perpetuate disunion."

We do not deem this deserving an answer. They wao really suppose that eminent states-men are simply sharpers of a low grade will continue in this faith, whatever may be said to the contrary. They are to be, not convinced, but pitied. But those who mislead them know

II. They assert that there is no certainty that

the States lately in revolt have no assurance that their representatives will be admitted to seats in Congress if they should ratify the In a certain sense, that is true. We can

imagine a fashion of ratification that would not insure instant admission to Congress. A State might ratify with palpable intent to have the amendment engrated on the Constitution, but in order to acquire power to deteat it. But if any State shall in good faith ratify it, accepting it as a settlement of the chief matters in dis-pute, and doing its best to have it generally ratified and acquiesced in then we presume that State will be treated exactly as Tennessee has already been. She ratified it, and was fully represented in both Houses of Congress within the ensuing week. Why is not that reasonable celerity?
III. They proclaim that whether with or without good reason, the Southern States will

not ratify. We answer that this assumption is at war with reason and probability. These States eagerly desire readmission to Congress. The loyal States, through Congress, have proposed terms which the impartial must (and do) pronounce fair and liberal. The judgment of the country approves them. If, now, the South should virtually say, "We will not ratify, we prefer to stay out;" public opinion would respond, "Stay out, then; we can stand it as long as you can." The South will find this a losing business, and back out of it ungracefully. She will prefer to keep out, that is, to ratify and come in. The

s of this already afforded are decisive

The Northern Copperheads saw fit to fight the amendment desperately in Congress. They made it the main issue in the present canvass. Yet, after having so made it, they are clearly afraid to meet it. They bolt the amendment, because it precludes giving a South Carolina Rebel double the power in our Union that is accorded to a New England republican; vet they do not dare to tight it on this ground. Nor do they like to stand up and argue that the Rebels have the same right to enter Congress to-morrow as if they had never sought to destroy the Union. The loyal heart of the nation non-concurs. They are compelled, therefore, to shuffle out of an issue of their own raising, and to try to prove that the radicals do not months in framing a Constitutional amendment on purpose to have it defeated—and that the Tuckerton Whistle or Pendleton Gas-Bag is the authoritative organ of the Republican party, and not its National Committee nor its leading journals. It is a desperate undertaking; but what else can they do?

The Constitutional Amendment in the South. From the Herald.

We have before us, in a Mississippi paper, a letter from the late Provisional Governor Sharkey, now one of the United States Senators elect from said State, as reconstructed, in the absence of Congress, under the conditions imposed by President Johnson. In this letter, dated Washington city, September 17, and addressed to Governor Humphreys, the writer savs:- "The public prints inform me that our Legislature is to be convened in extra session on the 15th of October," and that "the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a fourteenth article may possibly be submitted to the Legislature for its adoption or rejection." Mr. Sharkey then proceeds to give his opinions on the amendment, involving

number of objections, of which the first will

serve our present purpose.

He says:-"In the first place, I do not believe the amendment was recommended by two-thirds of the Congress of the United States," that "the constitutional House of Representatives consists of members chosen by the people of the several States, and the Senate consists of two Senators from each State," and that "it is very clear that a body not so composed— or, in other words, where a considerable number of States are excluded from representation in both branches—is not the Congress of the United States." Now, we have to declare it as our deliberate opinion that a more revolutionary proposition that this never entered into the head of any of the leaders of the late Rebellion; that if Mr. Shar-less we have head no Congress of the key is right, we have had no Government of the United States during the last five years, nothing better than an unconstitutional Congress or two, all the acts of which are null and void To this extremity the objection of Mr. Sharkey will carry him; but he qualities it by saying that "when the Southern States adopted the amendment abolishing slavery the state of things was very different. They had not elected or sent members to the Congress which recommended that amendment. But when this amendment was proposed they had elected members who appeared at the proper time and demanded to be admitted, but were rejected. We are not, there-tore," he says, "to be told that we have recog-

nized this as a constitutional Congress. This does not mend the matter; for it abolishes the Thirty-ninth Congress and puts the lately rebellious States into this very charming posi-tion: that, having gone out to loin in an armed conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and having been reduced, after a four years' war, to the alternative of laying down their arms, they are all right again, and Congress can do nothing till they are restored to their seats. This is the chop logic of Mr. Sharkey. It has the true ring of the old State Rights mullification and secession theories of South Carolina before the war, and no man uttering such doctrines at this day is fit to represent any State in Congress, for he does not recognize the issues that have been settled by the late war for the Union.

It has been settled by the war that secession having been reduced, after a four years' war, to

It has been settled by the war that secession is a fallacy; that State sovereignty is a fallacy; that a State has no right to secode; that the States concerned in the late Rebellion are subject to its consequences, including the abolition of slavery, the repudiation of all the debts and obligations incurred by them in the Rebellion,

and to such other conditions of restoration as the Congress adhering to the Government of the nited States in the war may think fit to impose President Johnson, acting upon these fixed facts, undertook his work of Southern reconstruction. To his Provisional Governor Sharkey (this same Sharkey), of Mississippi, on the 26th of July last, the President, through Mr. Saward, addressed a telegram embracing these words:—
"The President sees no reason to interfere with General Slocum's proceedings. The Government of the State will be provisional only until the civil authorities shall be restored with the ap-

Again, on the 12th of September, in a despatch to Provisional Governor Marvin, of Florida, the President says, through the Secretary of State, "It must be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the decision of Congress." This settles the question, for Congress is the law-making power of the United States. Moreover, as this Thirty-minth Congress stands offi-cially recognized by the President as the Congress of the United States, its sovereign authority over this matter of Southern restoration is placed beyond dispute. The case lies in a nut-shell. The lately recellious States, de fure, have never been out of the Union; but, de facto, they were carried out by their Rebellion, are out now (excepting Tennessee), and will remain out till reinstated on the terms imposed by

Tennessee has been reinstated on the terms down by Congress in the Constitutional amendment before the country. President Johnson has thought fit to appeal from Congress to the people against this amendment. Here, as events have shown, he committed an unfortonate mistake. We hope, however, that he will be guided by the verdict, of the people in the approaching elections. We have no doubt as to what that verdict will be. Falling in with the overwhelming public sentiment of the North, he may still recover his lost ground in a hint to the Mississippi Legislature to lead off for this Constitutional amendment. A hint from President Johnson will suffice throughout the South against all the exploded State sovereignty theories of such unreconstructed Southern fol-lowers of Rhett, Mason, and Slidell, as Mr. Sharkey. Otherwise, the best opportunity and the best terms for restoration that the excluded States can ever obtain will be lost, and with them will be lost the opportunity offered the Administration for securing the balance of power in Congress, and in the reconstruction of parties for the future. Restoration, power, and prosperity are offered with this amendment, while from its rejection delays, agitations, and the perils of utter ruin and confusion await the excluded States.

The National Debt-Extensive Liquidation in September.

Secretary McCulloch has just given to the public another most encouraging exhibit of the national indebtedness. The details show a net liquidation of \$22,346,226 during the month of September; of \$96,951,425 since June 1, 1866; and of \$184,916,334 since August 1, 1865, when the debt was largest. The net indebtedness of the country August 1, 1865, was \$2,757,253,276; October 1, 1866, was \$2,573,336,942; net liquida-tion in fourteen months, \$183,916,334.

Thus it appears that the debt has been cancelled at the monthly rate of over thirteen millions since August 1, 1865. It is quite confidently anticipated that this rate of liquidation can be easily maintained until the public burdens shall have been reduced to moderate proportions, and until the legal privileges of premature redemption of tae interest-bearing bonds and notes shall have been exhausted. Through the summer and early autumn of the current year, the progress of liquidation has feen very rapid, having averaged over twentybour millions a month.

The footings of the last three debt statements compare thus:-

Oct. 1. AUE. I. Sept 1. Interest in coin 81,242,628,441 91,288,322,541 81,310,065,942
Int in currency 1,679,668,959 978,771,649 930,339,190
Interest ceased 4,670,169 19,653,444 23,302,372
15 o interest... 443,449,046 441,567,810 437,322,205 Grand total \$2,770,416,606 \$2,728,314,835 \$2,701 850,700

Treasury 137.317.334 132.531.667 128.213.767

Net Indebted's \$2,633,099 272 \$2 505,683 168 \$2 573,336 942 Gratifying headway is being made in funding the temporary obligations of the Government, charge. Five-twenty bonds are steadily superseding the less manageable burdens, such as Seven-thirty notes, thus measurably relieving the Department from apprehended embarrassment, and enabling it to make timely provision for the claims of the national creditors by bringing the debt as nearly as practicable, under existing authority, into a consolidated and controllable form. More than eighty-six millions of the Seven-thirty loan (originally \$830,600,000, now reduced to \$743,996,005) have thus been funded. The notes so provided for were nearly all of the first series, maturing in August of the coming year. Hence, it seems that over a fourth of the notes of this series (originally amounting to \$300,000,000) have been prematurely funded, lessening, to this extent, the impending calls on the Department for cash or bonds, according to the reserved rights of noteholders. The bulk of the series will doubtless be as satisfactorily arranged for, ahead of maturity. Half of the temporary lean has been cancelled during the month. It was as much as \$45,536,000 on the 1st ult.; it is now down to \$22,500,000. These

are important gains for the Treasury.
Of the cash reserve of the Treasury, the coin portion shows a gain of nearly ten millions, and the currency share a decrease of less than afteen millions within the month. The actual

figures are as follows:-CASH IN TREASURY. oin Sept. 1. 1846. Oct 1, 1860. Curiency...... 57 297,749 41.953,858

Grand total...... \$132,631,668 \$128 213,767 Of the coin balance on the 1st instant, the sum of \$75,202,269 was absolutely the property of the Treasury, as against \$60,858,698 on the 1st of September, showing a gain during the month of \$14,345,571; while the sum of only \$11,057,640 pelonged to depositors holding gold certificates, as against \$15,489,220 standing to the credit of the same parties on the first ult., indicating a reduction of \$4,422,580. At the ruling price of gold, the Treasury own a comreserve equivalent to about \$112,500,000 in currenty, or enough, if so used, to bring the aggregate public indebtedness under \$2,573,300,000. Of the interest-bearing portion of the debt, Five-twenties (of all issues) now form \$798,102.-250, as against \$776,432,800 on the 1st ult., and the Six per cents of 1881, \$283,738,750, against \$283,734,800 a month ago. These, with the Tenfordes, constitute the bulk of the coin-bearing portion of the debt. The volume of outstanding compound interest notes has not been altered. It was \$155,512,140 September 1; it is the same to-day. The aggregate legal-tender circulation, however, shows a slight contraction, being now \$554,677,422, against \$555,115,732 on the 1st ult. The plain greenback circulation on June 1 was

\$402,128,318; August 1, \$400.361.728; September 1, \$399,603,592, and October 1, \$399,65,292.

The matured debt on which interest has ceased, but which has not been presented for payment, has grown from \$19,653,444 a month back to \$23,302,372, a suggestive circumstance of the growth of popular confidence in the trust worthiness of our venerable Uncle, which the latest debt statement cannot fail to promote.

The Great Scandal of the Age.

From the World. The statement made by Mesars. Reed, Tucker, and Ould, of the counsel of Jefferson Davis, dated the 2d, and published in the Richmond papers of the 4th inst., places the Chief Justice of the United States in a scandalous predicament. In most criminal cases, it is the prisoner that skulks, and justice makes haste to prosecute and sentence him. But in the case of Mr. Davis, it is the Judge that skulks, while the prisoner presses his petition for a trial. The statement of Mr. Davis' counsel is a

the factor and read the same at the same of the Constant Constant Constant of the constant of the constant of the same at the constant of the same at the constant of the cons

brief recital of the manner in which they have been practised upon by the court, and led into making a fool's errand to Richmond. On the 5th of Jone, a formal session of the Circuit Court of the United States was held at Rich-mond, at which Mr. Davis' counsel were present, ready and anxious to proceed to trial. Instead of indulging them in this reasonable wish, the presiding Judge adjourned the court to the 2d of October, promising a trial of Mr. Davis at that time. The following is the language then used from the beach:-

"The Chief Justice, who is expected to preside at this trial, has named the first Inesday of October as the time when it will be most convenient to him. When this Court adjourns it will adjourn, not until the next term, which is in November, but until the first Thesday in October next. The motion of the District Atlorney is therefore granted. This Court will adjourn, not until November, but until the first Thesday in October, which is preferred by the Chief Justice and Attorney vieneral. The case will then, if not before disposed of, be taken up."

Most certainly Judge Underwood did not venture to make this promise, in the name of the Chief Justice, without the Chief Justice's authority. Chief Justice Chase, then speaking from the bench, through the mouth of the District Judge, adjourned the court until the 2d of October, promising that the trial should then proceed, and that he would be present to confuct it. How will be excuse himself for disap-cointing the expectations of counsel, and keepng a prisoner, who has been eighteen mouths in close custody, still immured in prison imploring in vain to be confronted with his accusers; Why is justice thus refused and delayed by its sworn and paid minister? The following language is copied from the Constitution of the United States:-

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been com-

Judge Chase, who is sworn to support the Constitution, and paid to administer justice, is responsible for the violation of this imperative firection which the Constitution gives to him, There can be no trial without a court, and how can there be courts if the judges decline to hold them? It is the duty of the Chief Justice to know the law, for he is its most authoritative expounder. When he caused the court to be adjourned from June to October, promising to be then present and preside, he must have known whether such an adjournment was reguiar, and whether his promise could be legally kept. It is for him to inform the country why it has been violated.

In the great treason trial at the beginning of this century, which was presided over by the most illustrious of Chief Justice Chase's prede-cessors, there was no such discreditable shrinking from the presence of the prisoner. Barr had been arrested in what is now the State of Mississippi in January, 1807; was subjected to an examination at Washington, the capital of the Territory, and detained in custody to be sent to the Federal capital. He escaped from custody, but was afterwards rearrested and was immediately brought to Richmond, where he arrived on the evening of the 26th of March, Now observe the dates. On the 30th he was brought before Chief Justice Marshall, examined, and committed. He was then admitted to ball to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the Circuit Court, on the 22d of May. On the 24th of June, the grand jury, of which the celebrated John Randolph was foreman, brought in a bill of indictment for treason, to which Burr pleaded not guilty, and the trial was postponed to the 3d of August—a delay no greater than was needed for the preparation of he case. Thus prompt was Chief Justice Chase's illustrious predecessor to discharge his consutu tional obligation to give the person charged with treason "a speedy and public triol."

In a case like this of Mr. Davis, a lay in the trial is senial of justice. It would seem as if the Chief Justice, aware of the teeble and waning health of the prisoner, is hoping that death may intervene to relieve him from a disagreeable Imprisonment province ed beyond necessity is punishment; and if it ends the days of the prisoner, it is the punishment of death. Punishment may properly follow the sentence, it Mr. Davis is convicted; but punishment previous to trial is injustice, and if it results in the death of the prisoner, it is murder. Nobody will dispute that to strengle num in prison without a trial, would be murder; and if he is wilfully put to death by the slower process of confinement pro-tracted without necessity, we do not see how the mode of its indiction can affect its moral character.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION .-The originators of the amosthetic use of Nirous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 137 WALNUT Street. Come to beadquarters. We never tail.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH,

will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices o YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 10,

Subject-"CURIOSITY." This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in Philadelphia. THURSDAY EVENING, October 11. Subject-"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."

Ticaets at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 724 CHESNUT Street. Reserved Sears. 50 cents and 75 cents
Orchestra and Stage. 50 cents
Unreserved Family Circle. 25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock, Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

O'Clock. 186 4t 4p

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL

AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELEHIA. 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 a pear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 F M of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of 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 int share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sontember (0, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1869, at 3 F.M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1869.

Payment will be considered, due June 1, 1867, but an Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 72 per cent. of the notice per a fare, must be parid at he time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the lat of November, 1857. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the lat of June '85, discount with be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, and on alloayments made between in at date and the ist of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in fail by the lat of November, 1857, with be corrected to the use of the company Certificates for the new scock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, it paid up in fail, wit be entit to to the November dividend of 1867, but to no carrier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

Treasures.

B 380

Teasurez.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. FULLADELIBIA. October 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO PERSONAL TAX PAYERS.

Any receipt issued by an Alderman for Personal Taxes for any year orier to 1866 (for City or State) is not varied 'the only authorized partles appointed to the collection or such taxes are the Delinquent Tax Collectors, or the Clerks at this office.

Information is respectfully requested when any person or persons attempt to issue such receipts, as they will be dealt with according to law.

(Signed)

CHARLES O'NEILL.

10 6 31

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSTLVANIA - The Introductory Lec-ture, on the opening of the Nineteenth Annual session of this college, will be delivered by Professor O.E. Mr. the College Building Fillie Er Sreet, above Eleventh, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. KON-DAY, October E. Doors open at 7 P. M. The public are invited.

H. N. GUFRNSEY, M. D., Dein.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN CCAL
COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT street.
PHILADELPHA, October 4 186.
A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office, on 1 USDAY, the 2dd of October next at 16 o'cook, to ake
into consideration the further cevelopment of the Campany's property.

By order of the Beard of Directors,
16 4 15t C. R. LILDSAY, Secretary,

MEETING IN BIGHTH WARD.-A
Meeting of the Union Republican chizens of the
Eighth Ward will be beld on MONDAY VENING.
October 8th at 75 o'clock, at the schuylaid dots
Bouse, LOCUST Street, above I wellth.
By order of Committee of Smortindence.
CLATTON MONICHAEL, Ecocetary.
10538

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK

OF_ REPUBLIC. THE

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1896.

United States legal, tender notes......66.988 08 109,154-33 64.562-97

I. JOSEPH P MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solumnly swear that he shove statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIBARD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA-RESOURCES.

To secure deposits..... 100.000 00 \$2,646,471.43 8 519.55 151,173-30 Legal-tender notes. 1,783,348-21
National bank notes. 42,235-80
State bank notes. 1,68-00
Specie. 10,697-54 Cash Items.....

1,885,692 72 64,671,877.00 LIABILITIES. Spital stock \$1,000,000 00 urplus jund ... 139,103,00 United States deposits. \$2 295.837
Due from State banks. 337 044
Due from State banks. 16.22 3,210,371,28 31,382,77 Unpaid dividends..... 84,671,857-00

THIRTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA-DELPBIA, October 1, 1866 RESOURCES 50,000-00 86 062 516 48

4,082,784 14 9,665 52 1,104 54 99 952 27 30,992 45 21,514 54 Suspended Debt.....

********************** 810,308 629 94 LIABILITIES. 81 000,000 00 795,995-00 Due to individual Lepositors... 4 538 406 99 8.067.254 06 Dividends Unpaid..... 445,389 88 810,308,629 94

State of Pennsylvania.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

I MORTON MCMICHAEL, Jr. Cashler of First National Bank of Philadelphia do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowand beitet.

MORTON McMICHAEL, JR., Cashier.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.—
HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, October 10, at 3 and 7% o'clock P M
Friends of thorough Peace Principles, opposed to war and the injustice and oppression which causes it, are invited. Speakers from various parts of the country will be present.
At II o'clock A. M., a' the same place, the Pennsyl vania Branch of the above will meet 10 6 4t² THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office No 258 S. THIRD Street on (UrsDAY, October 9 at 12 o'clock, noon, or the election of officers, 9 20 171* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLANKETSI

BLANKETSI

cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Now have the LARGEST and MOST VARIED STOCK they ever offered to the trade, comprising grades and makes at

VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BLANKETS for the Wholesale Trade. BLANKETS for Institutions.

BLANKETS for Hotels. BLANKETS for Families.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St. ABOVE WILLOW.

1866 !-- OCTOBER DRY GOODS! OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE. Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc. Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc. I xcellent Black Alpacas, All-wool Delaines, etc. French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc. SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawis. Linen Goods in great variety cheap and good Brankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quins etc. etc. A spiendid stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
P. S.—Bieached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 3 m

no design were which person his wastell -

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAM BAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this merning, from auction Ingrain Caspets, all wool, at 80, 62, 75, 876, 81, 8-25, 8131, and \$150. Three ply Carpets, \$220 English Tapeatry Brusses Carpets, only \$150, worth \$250. Heap Carpets, 55c harry and Stair Carpets, 25c to \$150. Foor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Wincow Shades, 81 up 1 lain Shading, 55c Woolien Druygets, 8125. Stair Rods, 12c. Sp. Table Out Cloths, 75c.; Vervet Rugs, \$275; Occoa Mats, 8125. Bianke's-560 pa'r, of al-wool Blanke's at \$5, 85, 87, 88, 89, 810, and 311; Finnnels Tr. up; Musins, 12c. up; Marseiles Quits, 85 to 810; Dealnes 31c. Store for bargains wholesale or retair, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET barests.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE.

SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOOK,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St

OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE,

On Monday Morning, October 8,

(OLD STAND,)

NEW GOODS.

ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
HEAVY SOLID COLORED SILKS.
HANDSOME COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES,
HANDSOME PLAID FOPLINS.
ELEGANT PLAIN FRENCH FOPLINS.
BICH FANS.
PLAIN S 4 FINE FRENCH MUSLINS, for evening
ress. FRENCH MUSLINS, GOLD SPOT, for evening dress. A SPLENDID LINE OF ENGLISH HOSIERY, for

A SPLENPID LINE OF EXCESSE AVERAGE

GENTS' FULL REGULAR & HOSE,
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests extra cheap.
2000 CAMBRIC BANDS Great Bargains.
A full line of Bousekeeping Goods.
1000 dozen Large Size Fringed Towels, 25 cents.
1000 aozen Linen Towels from New York Auction
50 pieces finest French Poplins, spieneid amorth
1 case 10-4 Allendale Quilts, 82-25

HDKFS, HDKFS,
200 dozen very fine Hem. Hdkfs, 25c.
1000 dozen do do from 25 to 75c.
Linen Hdkfs, 10 to 25c. 1000 dozen do do from 25 to 75c, Linen Hdkfs, 10 to 48c. Gents' Linen Hdkfs.—Great Bargains. 100 dozen Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs, extra fine, 19

nts' Walsts, entirely new. Real Val. 1rimmed Sets. 50 REAL VAL. FRINGED SETS, at one quarter o e value. L'nen Tuck by the yard, vary low. 10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, \$6:50 and upwards. CANTON FLANKETS, 20 cents and upwards HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS, 50 cents, all wool. Best make of Ballardvale Flannels.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES! BEST JOUVIN KID GLOVES of our importation.
WHITE GLOVES, (Cloth, French.)
50 DOZES KID GLOVES, at \$1 25.
EMPRESS KID GLOVES, only \$1.00 per pair.

The above Goods have been purchased within the past week for CASH. Will be found worthy olinspection, being NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Balance of Bankrupt Stock, consisting of White Goods, etc. etc., closing out at extremely low prices. HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS HOOP SKIRTS! Closing out Balance of Hoop Skirts at a GREAT RE DUCTION for Want of foom.

Great Bargains in Skirts. E. R. LEE.

SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK, No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

The Gabrielle Skirt, Red.

Best Water-Proof Cloakings at E. R. LEE'S. Frosted Beavers, a Bargain for Ladies' Cloaks.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

One case Unbleached Canton Flannels, best in the city, for 25 cents. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Finnuels.

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Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants. PRICE & WOOD.

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Large size All-Wool Blankets, \$6 75, worth \$8. Crib Blankets, \$1.75; Grey Blankets, \$1 60. Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28 to 37 jc. Bleached Cauton Flannels, 28, 31, 374, to 45c. 25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unblenched Mus'in 35 cents for 5 4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin. Bleached Mushus, 20, 25, 31, 24, 33, to 89c. Unbleached Mushns, 18, 21, 25, to 37 cents. Calicoes, 15, 183, 20, 22, and 28 cents. Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 624c. to \$1. Plain and Hemstitched Hdkfs., Kid Gloves, etc.

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Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices of Do-mestics, we are still selling at the same low prices we did a month ago. GOOD QUALITY FAST COLOR CALICOES, 16, 18, GOOD QUALITY FAST COLOR CALICOES, 16, 18, 29 CENTS.

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ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, 37% and 50 CTS.
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