THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The State Elections. From the Times.

The results of the late elections show very clearly that the contest has been almost precisely as it was two years ago, between the Democratic and the Union parties. The differences between Congress and the President have had no perceptible influence upon the party divisions of the past four or five years. Nor has the Philadelphia Convention, strong as was the impression which it made at the outset upon the public mind, produced any marked effect upon political organizations in the several States where elections have been held. On the one side is the old Democratic vote, increased or diminished somewhere here and there by local influences, and on the other is the Union majority, stronger on the whole than ever before and not at all affected either by the strong appeals made to its judgment and reason, or by Government brought to bear upon it. It is undoubtedly true that the whole power of the Administration has been thrown against the Republican party; yet that power, great as it always is, has been able to effect absolutely

nothing in the general result. The reason of this is found in the fact that it has been thrown in favor of the Democratic party, as organized and directed during the war. It has not been used with primary regard to the principles and policy of the Administra-tion itself. The Philadelphia Convention set forth what we believe to be the Administration platform on the subject of Restoration; but that platform was not made the basis of political action by the Administration itself or by anyaction by the Administration itself or by any-body else. It was simply surrendered to the Democratic party as a stepping-stone to power. The leaders of that party seized upon it for that use. Their subsequent action proved con-clusively that their motives in accepting and endorsing it were partisan—that they sought, not so much the restoration of the Union as the reorganization and reinstatement of their the reorganization and reinstatement of their

own party.

The Philadelphia Convention gave the country a basis of restoration upon the principles set-tled by the war-and to this the South gave its unanimous, sincere, and cordial assent. If the Democrats of the North had accepted it with the same sincere desire for the public good, it would have been indersed and reaffirmed by the people. But they did nothing of the sort. They took it as part of their own stock in trade. They seized it as the ladder upon which they were to climb back again into the high places from which they had been expelled. Designed as a great national movement, for the attainment of national ends, it became, in their hands, a tool for the attainment of a partisan purpose —for the resumption of official place and party

power. Unfortunately the friends of the Administration lent themselves to the project. Demo-cratic committees and Democratic candidates repaired to Washington and demanded of the Administration the aid of its patronage and its influence for their party purposes, and it was very largely accorded to them. Democrats of Copperhead antecedents were appointed to office—not universally, perhaps o ten through inadvertence and lack of information—but upon the application of Democratic leaders, far more auxious to restore their party to power than to serve the Administration or save the Union. The same men, acting from the same motives, secured Democratic nominations for State offices and for Congress, wherever they had chances of success, and the whole course, or sufficed actions. and the whole current of political action ran in the same direction.

The natural effect of all this was to produce upon the public mind the conviction that the aim of the Administration was to restore the Democratic party to poower; and as this convic-tion grew the political power of the Administration dwindled until it absolutely ceased, as the result shows, to have any perceptible influence upon the elections whatever. There is one thing upon which the people have made up their minds, and peither the President nor any other power can change it, and that is that the restoration of the Union shall not be intrusted to the men who tried to destroy it by war, nor to those who failed to resist that attempt by all the means in their power. This determination may not be logical, nor constitutional, nor strictly in accordance with the rights of States and sections; but it is instinctive and uncon-querable. Once let it be distinctly understood that the Democratic party is not to be restored to its old ascendancy, and the people will be liberal, just, and generous in their adjustment of all political differences; but so long as that point is left in doubt, they will be exacting and intolerant upon all. The late elections show that they intend to have guarantees upon that point first; and nothing is likely to be gained, in any quarter or by any party, by resisting and delying their will.

Late Elections-Our National Finances. From the Herald.

The elections that have just taken place have made the issue with regard to Southern restoration a simple one. The conditions laid down by Congress have been approved by the popular voice-by the people of the Northern States, who have the sole power over the question in their hands. When we say the Northern States, we take it for granted that the rest will go as Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa have gone. The elections in these States are sufficient to show the current and force of popular sentiment throughout the whote North. The verdict is decisive.

The action of Congress next session in the matter of restoring the Southern States will be undoubtedly in accordance with this ver-The conservative Republicans, having obtained the victory and secured the lease of power they wanted, can now, afford to act with more promptness and generosity in restoring the South than under other circumstances. They have nothing to fear with regard to their political future by admitting the Southern States immediately those States ratify the Constitutional amend-ment. They will even strengthen their position by doing so. They are powerful enough in Congress to carry out this policy in spite of the radical destructives. The President, too, it is to be hoped, will see the necessity of the present situation, and will act in concert with the conservative majority in bringing about an early restoration under the Congressional plan. This, it seems to us, is the only practicable plan left, and the only safe course left to

We need a speedy settlement of the political difficulty, not only because there is danger in keeping it open until it becomes coronic, but because there are other important questions demanding attention. The most important of these is that relating to our national finances We present the extraordinary spectacle at the present time of being the richest and most prosperous country in the world, raising nearly a hundred and fity millions a year surplus revenue, paying off the national debt rapidly, and showing beyond dispute our ability extinguish the whole debt in fifteen or twenty years, and yet, at the same time, our securities years, and yet, at the same time, our securities are not worth in the markets of the world half their real value compared with the securities of other countries. British Three Per Cent. Consols are quoted at ninety, while our six per cent. gold-bearing interest bonds are selling at sevents.

ing at seventy. A comparison with the stocks of other nations will show a similar result, if not quite so great a difference. To the mass of people this anomaous state of things must seem almost incom-

for us, and it calls for some action to place our credit on a proper footing. The credit of an in-dividual is measured by his ability to pay, al-ways supposing he is honest and willing to pay. It should be the same with nations. Taking it for granted that no one has any doubt of this great republic keeping its faith with the national creditors, the only question that would be raised to keep our stocks depreciated is as to our means of paying. Well, the exhibit we have made and are making of our wonderful resources is a sufficient answer to that. While the richest nations of Europe have great difficulty in making both ends meet, and have nearly reached the unit of their productive power, we, with a the smit of their productive power, we, with a ocht as large as the largest, reckoning by the interest it bears, have an immense surplus revenue, and are able to pay off the principal of our lebt at the rate of nearly a hundred and fifty

nillions a year. This is our present condition; but when we look at the mealculable resources of this vast continent, at the surprising productive power of thirty-five millions of active and enlightened freemen, and at the increase of population, which doubles in twenty-five years—when we look at these facts, unpagalleled in the history of nations, who can doubt our ability to pay not only the interest, but the principal of the lebt also within a few years? that would weigh down any other country is comparatively a trifle to us.

We call upon the Administration and Congress, then, to heal up our political troubles at once, and turn their attention to this most important matter. Let our finances and financial system be placed upon such a basis as to make our credit stand as high or higher than that of any nation; for that is where it ought to be. Let the debt be consolidated and simplified in Let the debt be consolidated and simplified in one form, and a sinking fund established at the same time, with the fixed object of extinguishing the whole within a reasonable time. Let non-interest-bearing legal tenders be substituted for the national bank notes, and the interest-bearing bonds, upon which these notes are based, be carcelled to the same amount. The interest which the Government would thus save-say some twenty millions a year-might be made the sinking fund, or a part of it. skillful, statesmanlike management in making these changes, a considerable portion of the debt might be swept away in the process. Nothing would bring us sooner to specie payments, and it would effectually destroy the moneyed oligarchy which is fastening itself upon the country and the labor of the poor. Assuming that our political difficulties will be settled, this remains the paramount subject for our statesmen and the Government to take up. What statesman will immortalize himself— what party will establish itself—by solving this the greatest of all our domestic questions?

Falsifying Election Returns. From the World.

The Heraid is the most scandalously unfair of all the radical papers in its published election returns and comments upon the same. Having predicted the utter rout of the Democratic party in the election just past, it manages to give the impression to its readers that the radicals had made heavy gains, when the facts are the other way. In the case of Ohio, for instance, it compares the majority this year with Cox's majority last year in the canvass for Governor. Cox, it will be remembered, made several anti-negro-suffrage speeches, for which he was cut at the polls by the radicals, thus very largely reducing his own vote as compared with the rest of his

The proper comparison with the vote of last fuesday is that of 1864, when the full vote was out. Lincoln's majority was nearly 60,000; we do not believe the Republican majority this year will reach 30,000—the radicals do not claim more than 42,000. Vallandigham was beaten by nearly 100,000 majority, and judging by that vote, we have made enormous gains; but it would not be a fair comparison. The following figures tell the story of the heavy Democratic gains as com-pared with the vote two years since:—

about 10,000 Pennsylvania, Rep. maj...20,076 Ohio, Rep., majority......59,586 10 000 30,000 10,000 25,000 Ohio, Rep., majority......59,586 Indiana, Rep. majority....20,189 Iowa, kep. majority.....39,479 10,000 14,000 We have given in the above estimate higher figures to the radicals than we think the oficial figures will give them, but in no event can they come any ways near their majorities in 1864, Why cannot the *Herald* be at least as honest as

the Boston Advertiser, which acknowledges itself disappointed by the result, which did not The Heraid has made itself perfectly ridioulous by its recent summersaults. It was Democratic up to the Maine election, because it sup-posed the tide ran that way; then it turned radical because it supposed the Congressional party would be overwhelmingly indorsed. In both cases it blundered; the radicals retain their Congressional majority, it is true, but the increase of votes is with the Democrats. The highest aim of the Herald is to be a weathercock, but it makes a very poor one, as it can never tell which way the wind blows.

The Contested Seats. From the Tribune.

The present Congress was compelled to act on several cases of contested seats. The Republican majority being nearly three to one, while party feeling ran very high, there was great danger that politics would exert an influence over their decisions. So far, however, it would seem that the people, on appeal, have sustained the action of the majority.

In the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, A. H. Coffroth (Dem.) was returned to the present House, and held the seat several months. The House, on a contest, gave it to General William H. Kooritz (Rep.). The people have just re-elected General Koontz by a far larger majority than he claims to have re-

In the Twenty-first District, General Daw-son (Dem.) was returned by 125 majority. Smith Fuller (Rep.) contested. The House confirmed General Dawson in the seat. John Covode (Rep.) now carries that district by 350 majority. From the Seventh District of Indiana, Daniel W. Voorhees (Dem.) was returned by 584 majority. General Henry D. Washburne (Rep.) contested, claiming that a heavy fraudulent vote had been polled for Voorhees. The House finally decided that it was so, and gave the seat to General Wash-burne. He has just carried the district for the Fortieth Congr ess by 600 majority.

Pennsylvania.

From the Tribune. The general result in Pennsylvania is substantially, as we have already stated, a sum of eighteen Republican Congressmen elect, of whom two are positive gains. General Henry L. Cake's majority in the Tenth District is 185 over his opponent, Dr. C. M. Gloninger, and this is due, we do not doubt, more to the emergent and rising intelligence of the people than to the personal worth of the candidate. The Twenty-first District will return the Hon. John Covode, a popular representative man of his State, after an absence for a term from Congress. His majority of 350 is a very decided one, viewing the fact that his District previously elected Copperhead as unrepentant and inveterate as

he Hon. John L. Dawson. The radical candidate in the Twelth District. Mr. James Archibaid, has manually determined to contest the fraudulent re-election of his com-jetitor, the Hon Charles Denison, its present retitor, the Hon. Charles Denison, its present member of Congress. There can be no doubt whatever as to the lawless and disgraceful means undertaken to bring about this Copper head success. On the day of election 300 talse naturalization papers, already tilled out, were seized at Hyde Fark, a small dependence of the city of Scranton, and we have trustworthy contract that over 2004 illegal votes were assurance that over 2000 illegal votes were polled in Luzerne county. Mr. Archibald's prehensible. It is really a humiliating spectacle I technical defeat is wholly out of proportion to

his popularity and influence in the district wherein he resides, and, as he is but 700 votes behind his competitor, he will inevitably con-test the case, with the best chance of rendering another gain to the radical delegation in Congress.

Ohio. From the Tribune. Of the States which on Tuesday held their elections, Ohio is likely to claim the banner, Almost every part of the State makes the most cheering reports, and Democratic gains outside of Ciucinnati, are rare exceptions. The Republican majority of 1865 (29,536) has been nearly doubled, as the latest despatches indicate that it will not fall below 45,000. The following are the majorities in the counties heard from.

UNION MAJORITI Counties, 1866.		MAJORITIES.
Beimont 240	1865 Counties.	
Clark 450	74 Butler 1227 Crawford	
Clinton1200	1075 Marion	1177 1
Cuyahoga3000	2002 Ottown	740
Erie	492 Sanguazy	170
Green2300	1050 Seneca	074
Huron2000	1258 Tuscaraw	400
Lucas 1100	1929 Lascaraw	as., 400
Medina 1100	835	
Preble 950	809	
Scioto 500	369	
Stark 900	421	
Van Wert 225	194	
Washington . 700	197	

the probable defeat of Columbus Deiano in the Thirteenth District. All the other Republican candidates in the Republican districts have been elected, and the Congressional delegation will therefore stand sixteen Republicans to three Democrats.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. The originators of the anaesthetic use of Ni rous de Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More a 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We er tait.

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.
730 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

NATIONAL BANK

REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866 BESOURCES. 109,154:33
 Banking House
 54 975 54

 Furniture and fixtures
 2,788 10

 k xpenses and taxes
 7 699 23
 64.562-87

LIABILITIES. I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnif swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Manasers 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 at 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 tall share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY. September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865 at 3 P. M.

Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1857, but an instrument of 20 per cent., or ten do lars per share, must be paid from time to 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 instainment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, sho on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charsed at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of voremoer, 1867, will be ioriented to the use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until anter June 1 1867, and said stock, in gaid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
INVINCIBLES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1866.
The undersigned call upon all members having
TORCHES and other property belonging to the Club to
return the same to the riall on or before MONDAY, the
15th instant WILLIAM MCMICHARL, President.
GEORGE W. TRUMAN. JR. Marshal.
W. HAERY MILL-18,
Chairman of Com. Torrebes and Itamsparencies. Chairman of Com. Torches and transparencie
FZRA LUKENS,
2t Chairman of Room Committee

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 869 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
OCTORES 9, 1896.
The stockholders of this Bank are hereby, notified that the apital Stock will be increased to \$500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.
A number of unaliotted snares still remain to be disposed of applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.

W. H. KHAWN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-holders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company. No. 21826 WALNUI Street on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held. Philadelphia, October 6, 1866. SITER, Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING.—
The annual meeting of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASS OCIATION will be held on TUESDAY,
October, 1666, at 4 P. M., at the room of the Association, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM

JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, NO. 303
WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors, held on the
3d instant, a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., or One
Dollar per share, was declared, payable on and after
the 13th instant.

10 12 34*
S. ALTER. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PRILABELPHIA, October 4 1868.
A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDA1, the 23d of October next, at 16 o'cock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property. pany's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
10415t C. E. LILDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WOALD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous, the only perfect
dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Eggenerating Extract of Milliefleurs restores, preserves
and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, sold by all

truggists, Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N.Y. 33:

By the l'hysicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, JUST PUBLISHED-

the Ninctieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had bee, for four slomps by addressing Secre-tive New York Museum of Anniemy, No 518 L ROADWAY, New York, DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

Have Just Opened

One case Unbleached Canton Flannels, best in th city, for 25 cents. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canto Finnnels.

All-Wool and Domet Flannels, Heavy Shaker Flannels. Heavy Twilled Fiannels. Fine quality Sack Fiannels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at he very lowest market prices. Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins,

JUST OPENED, A new lot of 7-4 and 8-4 power-foom Table Linens 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Breached Table Linens.

Napkins and Towels. Scotch Disper, by the piece or yard. Linen Huckaback, by the yard, etc. etc. A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves. Just opened, a new lot of Castor Gauntlets. Kid Gloves, a superior quality for \$1.25; \$1.25 Jouvin's Bid Gloves, best quality imported. Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts. 8 1851

FARIES & WARNER

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Have Just Received from Recent Sales:

Lupin's double-width All-Wool Delaines, choice shades and splendid quality, 95 cents, worth 81-25. Heavy Water Proof Cloaking, 64 wide, \$1 50. Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 85, 90, and 95 cents. Balmoral Skirts, cheapest in the city. Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes and qualities. Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, \$1 25. Ladies regular made Hose, from auction, 50 cents,

Wide Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 31 and 40 All-wool Flannels, 35, 37, 45, 50c to \$1. Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 75 cents. Heavy Red and Grey I willed Flannels. Shirting Flannels, large assortment, very cheap.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

Large size All-Wool Blankets, \$6 75, worth \$8. Crib Blankets, \$1.75; Grey Blankets, \$1 60. Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28 to 374c. B eached Canton Flannels, 28, 31, 374, to 45c. 25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Mus'in. 35 cents for 5 4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin. Bleached Mushins, 20, 25, 31, 24, 33, to 39c. Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21, 25, to 371 cents. Calicoes, 15, 183, 20, 22, and 23 cents. Binck Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62jc. to \$1. Plain and Hemstitched Hdkfs., Kid Gloves, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

929\$1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race CANTON FLANNELS. GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents. Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels. Huguenot Canton Flannels. Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

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

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, \$1·12½. 1 Case Lupin's, all colors, \$1·25. 1 Case Superfine Quality, \$1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET, RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, \$1:374. 1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, \$1.50. 1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, \$1.10. 1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, \$1.35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINEN GOODS, And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the

Cheap Dry Goods Store of J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES. Strappers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS. HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, SLEEVES, ETC. ETC., ETC.,

in great variety, and at LOW PRICES. E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1934 CHESNUT Street.

Tabe Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Burlaps. Baltardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nurvery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
95
Nos, 922 and 924 PINE Street. IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORT

ment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S.
No 103 N. EIGSTH Street.
27 im Next to the N. E. cor Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

T. QUINLAN, MILLIKEN'S 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. 8-4 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 Destrable DRY GOODS.

At a little below the regular rotall prices. [9 22 lm4p

WARBURTON & SON. No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,

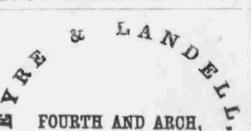
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION A SPLENDID STOCK OF BONNET VELVETS, BONNET RIBBONS,

SATINS, CORDED SILK, TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, MANTUA RIBBONS GRO DE NAPS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in CLUNY POINT, THREAD, VALENCIENNES, APPLIQUE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH
BLACK THREAD,
HUNITON, Etc. INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries, Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes, Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,

WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc. First-class Goods at the price of inferior. A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE THADE. 9 29stuth



OPENING OF

FALL GOODS. PIMS' IRISH POPLINS. PIMS PLAID POPLINS. PLAID MERINOES. CASHMERE ROBES. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. ST. BERNARD SHAWLS. ST. BERNARD CLOARING. EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. (4 12stuthrp

UPLEX SKIRTS.

THE IMPROVED

DUPLEX SKIRT

Is now meeting with great sale by

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHS.

For Ladies' Sacques, Cloaks, and

Circulars,

OF CHOICE STYLES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER. Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

ABOVE WILLOW MCCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard. PLAIDS at \$100, \$125, and \$150; very handome at \$2 00. COLORED SHKS, from \$1 50 to \$4 00 per yard, BLACK SILKS at all prices.

IRISH POPLINS, best quality, 83-00. SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUS. LINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, in great variety, at prices below competition. 8 13 ws3m

1866!-OCTOBER DRY GOODS! OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE. Beautifu) Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All wool De gines, etc.
French Chintzes, Unicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc.
SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS Ladien', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls. Linen Goods in great variety cheap and wood Biankets Flanneis, Tickings, Quillis etc. etc. A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at

JOSEPH H, THORNLEY'S, (Late Thornley & Chism's),
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lower
ket prices.

10 3 3m

GREY PLAID POPLINS, For Misses' and Children.

NEW LOTS IN CHOICE STYLES CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER. Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St. ABOVE WILLOW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL
Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ABCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET
Streets will open this morning, from auction Ingrain
Carpets all wool, at50, 62, 75, 87c. 81, 81 25, 81 37, and
81 50. Three ply Carpets, 82 29. English Tapestry
Brussels Carpets, only \$190, worth \$2 50. Hemp Car,
pets 27c. Eng Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets,
25c. to \$1 60. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths,
25c. Window Shades, \$1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Wool,
len Druggets, \$1 25. Stair Bods, 12c. up. Table Oil
Cloths, 75c.; Vervet Bugs, \$2 75; Cocoa Mats, \$1 25.
Blankels.—560 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at \$5, 65, 87.
SS. \$9 \$10, and \$11; Flannels 37c, up; Muslum, 12 c. up;
Marseilles Quilts, \$5 to \$10; Denaines 31c. Store for
bargains, wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH
and MARKET Streets.

921 lim

DRY GOODS.

LINEN STORE.

No. 828 ARCH Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

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AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. 10 11 thstult DEPOT FOR

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House-Furnishing Dry Goods Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

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Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use. SUCH AS

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SMYTHS' STOCKING STORE. ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY, Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino. UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys. JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,

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GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety. FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes o KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors, Large stock constantly on hand, ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
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Newest styles in every variety. CLOAKS AND FURS.

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