THE NEW YORK PRESS.

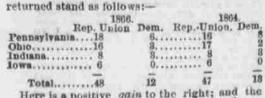
EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

The Lesson of October.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

From the Tribune The Johnsonized Democracy had to gain twenty-two Representatives in Congress in order to be able to prevent the passage of bills over a veto. Up to this moment, while nearly half the

members from the loyal States have been chosen, the Johnsonites have gained none. In the States that voted last week the members



Here is a positive gain to the right; and the representatives previously chosen stand as follows:— Rep.-Union Dem. Rep.-Union Dem. Maine.....

There was a failure to choose in one Vermont district, but both Republican candidates were far shead of their Democratic competitor, and a Republican will surely be chosen next time. We have also gained a United States Senator from Pennsylvania in place of Edgar Cowan, and have secured another United States Senator from Indiana in place of the Hon. Henry S. Lane, who declines a re-election. (The United Stares Senators last chosen from Pennsylvania

In Ohio, the Republican majority is at least 10,000 higher than last year. It is considerably higher in Iowa. In Indians, the Republican majority is less than in 1864, but far higher than in any other year.

and Indiana were against us.)

In Pennsylvania, General Geary's majority is larger than Governor Curtin's in 1863, when our entire majority was made up of soldiers and clerks sent home from the Union armies and from Washington to vote. Our adversaries then claimed that we coerced or changed the soldiers' votes; now, the soldiers are at home, and vote as they see fit. Yet they vote as they did when in the field; and, with the offices and patronage of the Federal Government turned against us, we have gained strength in Congress.

Can any fail to discover the signs of the times?

A Remarkable Conversion. From the Tribune.

It is little that the London Times can do, in the way of moral influence, towards helping the settlement of the questions by which this country is at present agitated and divided. The American people have learned to essimate the utterances of that journal at their true value, and the opinions of "The Thunderer" have but small weight with us now-a-days. Still it is interesting, and not altogether unedifying, to note the changes through which the Times passes in dealing with purely American questions. More: these changes are always significant. It the Times is variable and uncertain, it certainly does not lack shrewdness. It likes to be on the winning side, and it has a quick eye for the indications of approaching victory. During our civil war it supported the Confederacy with all its might, till it perceived that a collapse was inevitable, when it coolly abandoned its friends. So it has stoutly defended President Johnson in his position of antagonism to Congress; but now it suddealy turns round and advises him to make terms with the radicals, and to urge upon the South the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. But not content with this, it has a good word to say for the cause of negro soffrage, admitting, by implica-tion, the right of the Southern blacks to vote, "When the animosities of the war have some-what passed away"-it is thus it expresses itself "and the teelings with which the negroes are regarded are somewhat softened, the South-erners will, it is to be hoped, confer the franchise on black men, under proper regulations."

Very good this—for the *Times*, over the spirit of whose dream a change is evidently passing—a change produced, we believe, by the noble stand taken by the radical party of this country in delense of the sacred principles underlying the immortal Declaration of Independent pendence. It is thus that the right and the truth ever compel homage, even from men having little or no sincere sympathy with them. We suppose the Times may hence-forth be reckoned among the friends of the negro, and that it will cease to sueer at those who advocate justice for him. But now that it has given in its adhesion to impartial suffrage in the United States, it is to be hoped the day is not distant when it will raise its voice on behalf of the millions of unenfrauchised Englishmen, and help them in their struggles with the oligarchy of the old country. The people of America can take care of the question of suffrage in this country, and are quite equal to the task of settling it on a basis of justice to all. Let the Times look at home. There is a great work to be done there, and we shall rejoice to find it lending its influence and employing its unques-tioned ability in helping to liberate the political

Our Claims against England-The Time for a Prompt Demand for Indemnity

serfs of Great Britain.

From the Herald. The steamer City of Boston brought a special despatch to the Herald, containing an important extract from the London Times of October 4, on the subject of the Alabama claims. The action of the Administration with regard to the Fenian invasion of Canada, and the presence and demonstrations of our formidable iron-clads in English waters, have had their effect, and the Times' article indicates a radical change in public opimon on the subject of indemnity. It is proposed that a commission shall be appointed, embracing eminent jurists of all maintime nations, to deliberate on the duties as well as rights of neutrals in time of war; and it adds that if this commission shall convince the English Government that some indemnity is due the English States for the griavous injure influent United States for the grievous injury inflicted on her commerce by the Alabama and Shenan-doah, it will then not be too late to make reparation. The Times says England should have no talse pride on the subject of submitting the claims to a mixed commission, and hints that no country has more to lose by a lax interpreta-tion of the laws which she violated than has

It is significant that at the moment England It is significant that at the moment England is preparing to abandon her position, the people of this country are growing more determined in their purpose of obtaining their just indemnity. On Saturday last "a number of gentlemen representing claimants for indemnity from England waited upon the President, and urged upon him the necessity of immediate action." It was suggested "that a demand should be immediately made for indemnity within thirty days," with the alternative of the seizure of Canada, to be held as a sort of hostage for pay-Canada, to be held as a sort of hostage for payment of said claims. It appears that the President's political friends favor the movement, on the ground that even if war with England should follow, it would have a good effect in healing our party dissensions, and in bringing all parties to a happy accord in the restoration of the Union and in support of the Administration in a decisive settlement with England.

The main idea here presented is that war with

England must necessarily result from a peremp-tory demand for a settlement of these claims, But why war? It is apparent, we think, from the article which we have quoted, that if a post-

ing the simple answer of yea or nay from England, the money would be forthcoming. General Jackson, in his day, put in a demand upon France for similar indemn'ties to the extent of five millions of dellars, with the alternative of reprisals upon French commerce, and what was the result? After some little chaffering and an appeal by France to the King of Belgium, the justice of the demand was admitted and the cash was sent over. Let this suggested demand cash was sent over. Let this suggested demand be made upon England, and the iwentylor thirty millions indemnity involved will be considered a mere bagatelle compared with the tremenous sacritices and learful disasters that would result to her from a war at this time with the United States. Such a war would entail the immediate loss of the Canadas and all her North American possessions, her navy would be demolished by our superior fron-clads, her commerce would be swept from the ocean by our cruisers, and revolutionary uprisings in Ireland and England would probably bring the whole empire to a rapid dissolution, and a reconstruction of its fragments into numerous kingdoms and refragments into numerous kingdoms and re-

We know that the great bugbear of Mr. Sew-ard, all the way through, has been the four of a war with England or France, or both; hence war with England or France, or bott; hence his temporizing policy in regard to the French-Mexican usurpation, and these Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon our commerce. But the day for such temporizings has gone by. Mr. Seward has tilled his mission. The door has been closed against him. He now stands in the way of the true policy of the Administration touching our foreign affairs. This is the difficulty which must be first removed in order to take the first step of a new departure—the prompt and positive of a new departure—the prompt and posture demand for indemnity from England. To this end, and in view also of his manifest policy henceforth on Southern restoration, the first necessity of President Johnson is a new Cabinet beginning with a new Secretary of State. Until this essential forward step is made we must trust to luck, and from England and France we must take things as they come.

England and the United States.

From the Times. The English Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, made some striking remarks at the cable banquet in Liverpool lately on the importance of a cordial union between England and the United States. He expressed the conviction that upon such a union, "more than upon any other earthly thing, the future civili. zation of the world depends," and that "any man who either wilfully or ignorantly endeavors to estrange the two countries from each other, is doing the very worst and most mischievous piece of work that it is given to a human being

This is strong language, but we believe it expresses the strong conviction of caudid and reflecting men in both countries. We have evi-dence daily that the best men of both parties in England—the Tory Government and the Liberals in opposition—both believe it; and in the care taken by the London Times to inform itself accurately and fully concerning American affairs, we see evidence of the importance attached by that great journal, which is more powerful than any party, whether in or out of office, to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two nations. Such relations will between the two nations. Such relations will be best promoted, or the foundation for them will best be laid, by a trank and just understand-ing of the dominant sentiment on either side; and we shall contribute somewhat, perhaps, to that understanding by stating what may be unwelcome, but what is certainly true.

It is a very general belief in this country that England is just now anxious for irienally relations with us because she is in trouble at home—because she is isolated on the European continent, having no powerful allies, no strong bonds of friendship, no reason to look for aid, in case of need, to the great powers of Europe. but rather to expect from them acts of hostility more or less disguised—and because in the Irish disaffection, in the Fenian movement, in her colonial agitations, and in the reform movement which threatens to grow into revolution, she sees gathering perils, which render hostility on the part of the United States the most formidable of all the dangers she can possibly foresee or apprehend. This belief may not be well founded, but it is widely entertained, and the state of Europe is such as to make it plausible. Russia has not forgiven England for the Crimean war, nor lost her interest in the fate of Turkey; and the necessities of Napoleon are very different now from what they were twelve years ago, and the policy of non-intervention, whatever else it may have done for England, has certainly not given her a single ally in Europe who would stand by her side against the world.

Another conviction, equally strong in this country, and still more industial, is that when we were in trouble England did not show her-self our friend. She did not then think it so important to the civilization of the world that the most friendly relations should prevail be-tween the two countries. She did not then think it the "worst and most mischlevous thing" which any human being could do to estrange the two countries—or for one of them to inflic injury and damage upon the other. On the contrary, she looked with great complacency upon a gigantic struggle for our destruction. She allowed that struggle to receive aid and succor and reinforcement from her shores, and upon her soil; and when we urged the necessity of friendly relations, and showed her that the of friendly relations, and showed her that the civilization of the world depended upon liberty and law, and the power of the two great nations speaking the English language to protect and delend them, she gave us the technical pleadings of lawyers, and the cold maxims of a neutrality which cared little for civilization, and savored much of self-interest, in reply. Words, even, of kindness and hearty sympathy, then, would have bound America to England with bands of steel. They are of much less value now.

We do not urge these, things as reasons why

We do not urge these things as reasons why there should not be the most friendly relations between these two great nations, but only to point out some of the difficulties which will emparrass the English Government in trying to promote and strengthen them. The English themselves have made the task difficult. They have piled up obstacles in the way. The Government of that day did it by its indifference—the party which is now the Government did it then by its open demands and efforts for a more pronounced hostility. he London Times did it by a steady and systematic misrepresentation of the nature of our struggle and an open espousal of the cause of those who sought our destruc-tion. The men of rank and wealth in England did it by lending money to our foes, by orga-nizing societies and clubs in their support, and by throwing all their moral and social weight into the scale against us. It was only trom the laboring men of England, those who suffered most from the contest we were compelled to wage, that we received any words of encourage-

ment—any exhortations to persevere.

These things have made a profound impression upon the minds and hearts of the American people—one which will not easily or speedily be people—one which will not easily or speedily be effaced. Something beyond words of compliment or kindness, at social banquets or elsewhere, however sincere and cordial they may be, will be required for its removal. Just now England has far more to gain than the United States by an alliance and good understanding between the two nations. It is civilization in the East, and not upon this continent, that is menaced now. The peril which threatened it here has in good part been averted; but we were left to wage that great warfare alone, and it was made all the heavier for us because the power made all the heavier for us because the power which is so anxious for the cause of civilization now cared nothing whatever for it then. The public men of England are doing a good work, not only for themselves, but for the world, in seeking relations of friendship with the United states. But they must be prepared for a great many words of coldness, and for some of bitter-ness and reproach, before they secure the excel-lent end at which they aim.

The Constitutional Amendment Swindle. From the World.

The first section of the Constitutional amendment is either intended to give negroes a vote or it is not. If it is, it is a roundabout, concealed, and tricky way of doing it-the worst ossible way. It negro suffrage was not the

tive demand in the premises were made, requir- | radical intention, then these pets and durlings of theirs are excluded from the basis of representation, as they oncht not to be, whether they vote or do not vote, They should be represented as the aliens, minors, and women of all parts of the country are represented at the ballot-box, by the country are represented at the ballocoox, by the adult male white citizens; in Congress by representatives chosen of these. They snould be taxed, for direct taxation and representation are proportioned to population by the Constitu-tion. We have heavy burlens to pay; the three or more millions of Southern blacks should not be exempted from bearing their share of them. Now ten States are taxed on their total popula-tion, and that total population is excluded from all representation whatever. Is this a represen tative Government?

> Constitutional Amendment "Condition." From the World.

A bill accompanied the amendment, reported on the 30th of April, to provide for restoring the Southern States. It had two sections; one, that when they ratified the amendment they should have representation; the other, that the direct tax unpaid should be postponed ten years. This bill, which seemed to look towards representa-

tion, was defeated. The Thirty-ninth Congress thus refused to make the ratification of the amendment a condition of representation. In the lace of such a fact, for Republicans to talk of its being a condition is bare-faced, brazen dishonesty. Condition, indeed! They now deny the South all representation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 a low 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 the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock for every five shares then standing in their arms the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their arms as shall have the privilege of subscribing for a till 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, 1867, but an installed to the considered due June 1, 1867, but an installe ent of 25 per cent, of ten doilers per share, must be paid to the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers belote the 1st of November, 367 On a payments, including the aforesaid installment, made before the 1st of 1 June 1867, discount will be showed at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum and on a lipayments made between that dete and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

Alls lock not paid up in faul by the 1st of November 1867, will be portested to be use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be useful until after June 1 1867, and said stock, in paid up in full, will be entit ec to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend

FOR These SOUTH THE

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teachers in deorgia sen out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence or the extensive islaure of the corn crop the destinate from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are located in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most suffering conduit, not a sregards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number o children are applying or admittance to our schools. The Commission are annious to extend a be ping hand to all such, and alse them to used mess and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the lutage, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the scople.

The Commission has appointed the Rey James Boggs as their gent to wait upon our citizens and selicit contributions noney or cothing m behalf of this notice charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to SAMULL V. MERFICK, President WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No 1022 Market Sireet.

JOSEPH PARKEE, Secretary, Tract House, No, 1210

JOSUPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1216 10 15 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby bottfied that
the apital Stock will be increased to 8500 000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.
A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed f. applications for which will be received from
stockholders and others.

10 10 12t

W. H. KHAWN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA. GE GMANT. WN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILRO 4D COMPANY will be beld at the Office of the Company N. E.
corner of NIN. H and GREEN Street, on MONDAY,
the 5th of November next at 10% o'c oek a. M., and immediately a ter the adjournment of that meeting an
e. ection will be held, at same place 1st four wanagers
to serve three years; the election to close at 2 P. M.
A. E. DOUGHERJY.
109 tuft 11 \$ Secretary. 10 9 tuft 11 \$

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the RATHBONE PETRO-LEUB COMPANY of Pennsylvania vili be held at their office Ao. 16 8. FOURTH Street, on IUESDAY, 18th October, at 3 o'clock P. M. B 29 02 9 16 4t J. W. SANBORN. President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-holders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company. Ac 218 % WALNUT Street, on Well-NESDAY, Oc. ober 17 1856, at 12 o'c. ock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held.

CHARLES M. SITER, Secretary.

Philadelphia October 6, 1666.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL
COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
Filladeliphia, October 4 1866.
A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the abovenemed company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of october next, at 10 o'c ock, to take
into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. R. LII DSAY, Secretary. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WOALD.
Harmlers reliable, instantaneous, the only periect
dye. No disappointment, no rioleulous tines, but true oye. No disappointment no raiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Rescherating Extract of Alliefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baidness. Sold by all Druggists. Factors No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 235

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NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES, JUST PUBLISHED-

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To be had nee, for four stamps by audressing Secretary New York Museum of Ana. 6my,
863 No 618 I EOADWAY, New York.

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Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last wents—three years. WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL YOUNG LADIES.

No. 3810 CHESSUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. This Institution is designed to rival the best semi-taries in the country.

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Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the lst of September. at No 640 N. TWELFIH Street.

M ONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI M would inform bis irrends and the public generally that he is now ready to give mstruction in singing and on the Flano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and meledious, and at the same time imparting that fielity to enable the accu are reading of the most difficult passages. I is system for the Plano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and bridlancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.

8 24 7 mrp

No. 704 8. WASHINGTON Square.

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Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1927 and 1820 SPRUCE
Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, Scottember 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

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Delanco, N. J., two ve miles above city—hourly accomible. Circu are obtained at No. 21. South SEVENTS
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9 5 1m³ Rev. JOHN MCRELWAY A. M., Principal

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Fine Wide English Canton Flannels

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1 Case New Shades, very good, \$1:12\(\frac{1}{2}\).
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J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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Strangers and others will find at No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment or LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, SLEEVES, ETC. ETC., in great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

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Marselles, Altendary
Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Piain and Colored
Fordered, German Roll. Russia and American Crash,
Burlaps.
Bai ansyale, Welsh, and Shaker Flauneis in all grades.
A tull line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

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Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

1866 !-OCTOBER DRY GOODS OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE. Beautifu Piaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc. Fine Piain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc. Excellent Black Alpacas, All wool De aines, etc. French Chintzes, 'allcoes, Ginghams Checks, etc. SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS Ladies', hisses' and Children's Blanket Shawls. Linen Goods in great variety cheap and good Blankets. Flannels, Tickings, Quitis etc. etc. A spiendid Stock of Cichs, and Cassimeres at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S. N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
P. S.—Beached and Unbleached Mustins at lowest market prices.

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Cloths and Window Shades, V. E. ARCHAM
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Streets will open this morang, from auction fagrata
Carpets all wool, at 56, 62, 75, 87c, 81, 8, 25, 8137, and
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Brusse's Carpets only \$190, worth \$2.50. He am Carpots 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c Futry and Stair Carpets,
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25c. Window Shades, 81 up rian Shading, 58c. Wool.
1cn Druggets \$1.25. Stair Rods, 12c. up, Table Oil
Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, \$2.75; Cocca Mats, 31.25.
88. 89 \$10, and \$11; Flannels 37c. up; Mushims, 125c. up;
Marseilles Quits, 85 to \$10; Delaines, 31c. Ntore for
bargains wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH
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SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Sik Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Clembs Belt Buckles and Sides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors Alpaca Braids and Sairt Braids, Sik and Motiair Binding, Linen Shirt Besons at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.

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IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORT-WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S, No 103 N. EIG 4TH Street. 27 lm Fext to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

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50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, \$1 25. Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests, best goods, Ladies' Merino Vests, large assortment, Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, \$1 25. Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction. 95 cent Lupin's double width all-wool Delaines. Best water proof Cloaking, \$1 50 and \$1 75. Ail-wool Finnnels, 35, 374, 45 and 50 cents. Canton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40 and 50 cents, Beavy Red and Grey I willed Flannels. Fine assortment Shirting Flannels, \$6.75, targe size all-woot Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels. Canton Flat nels at 22, 25, 28, 31, 83, 35, 87; cents. 5-4 Bieached Pillow Case Muslin, 35 cents. Bleached Mu-lins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc. Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31 etc. 25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Mus'in-Unbleached Muslins, all widths and prices. Chespest Balmora's in the city, \$1.75. 65 cents yard wide all-wool Shaker Flauncia. Linen Shirt Fronts, 375, 45, 50 conts. Cuffs, 13 cents. Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and \$1. Crash, 124 cents. Cheapest Hostery, Gloves, Hdkfs., etc.

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9 2961 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race. A MERICAN, BRITISH, AND

FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND SATINETS. AND NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF OVERCOATINGS,

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BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES AT LOW PRICES.

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Have Just Opened

A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 374 cents. One lot of Tartan Plaid, 871 cents. Stripe Popins, Silk and Wool, 62) cents. Good Quality Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 60, 65 cents, up to \$1:25 a yard. Fine Quality all wool Delaines. Plain and Plaid Poplins French Merinoes.

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