THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson's Position and its Importance to the Country.

From the Herald.

What is the position in which President Johnson now stands before the country? What course will he pursue henceforward in reference to Southern restoration? Will he fall in with the Constitutional amendment of Congress, and bring his powerful influence to bear in favor of its ratification by the excluded States? or will he adhere to a line of policy which has been so emphatically rejected in the late September and October elections that we cannot doubt the verdict of the Northern States which are to speak in November?

These and such as these are now the leading questions of the day among the people. All men of all parties and all sections are discussing them. The predominant public sentiment of the country is in favor of the Constitutional amendment. The time has come for a response from the Administration; for from the lights before us we can give no answer in its behalf. Some say that Andrew Johnson, a man of the people, will accept the results of the recent elections as the voice of the people, and that accordingly he may be even expected to issue a proclamation, write a letter, or make a speech, urging upon the Southern States the ultimatum of Congress as their only way of restoration. But still there are others who say that the firmness, tenacity, or obstinacy, if you will, of Andrew Johnson will not be shaken, come what may; that, like a maddened horse that has seized the bit between his teeth, he will be checked by nothing till tumbled into a heap with the wagon over a precipice or against a stone wall. Between these conflicting opinions the evidence, so it now stands, is such that we can give no decision upon the subject. We are all in doubt, and doubts and misapprehensions begin to affect our financial securities abroad.

President Johnson, however, cannot be hesitating for want of light. He is embarrassed, no doubt, by the question of consistency, and shrinks, perhaps, from the idea of striking his colors to Thad. Stevens and the radicals. But these are absurd notions, and Mr. Johnson cannot too soon dismiss them. The amendment, after all, embodies nothing more than his own terms and recommendations to the Southern States, proposed from time to time. Consistency, therefore, invites him to co-operation with Congress. The amendment is not the plan of Stevens or Sumner; it is substantially the original plan of Andrew Johnson; something less, perhaps, in its exactions, but nothing more. The terms of the amendment involve his terms exacted of the excluded States; and the power of Congress to accept, reject, or modify his provisional measures he has himself admitted. The Constitution, the facts, the arguments, and the popular verdict of the North all invite him to the new departure which will identify him hereafter with this amendment.

That shallow consistency which adheres to-day to a certain theory because it was advocated yesterday, is not the consistency of a statesman. True statesmanship is guided by the prevailing tone and manifestations of public opinion, and the pressure of great events. The cabinet of England, the councils of Napoleon, the diplomacy of Bismark, and the absolute autocrat of all the Russias, in this age of public enlightenment, are governed in all great measures by the developments among their subjects of public opinion. If, then, even the absolute despotisms of Europe have learned to look for their strength and stability to the good-will of their peoples, how much more is this sound policy required of the President of the United States, the creature of the people, and on trial for a limited term as their servant? We cannot comprehend what possible advantage to his administration Mr. Johnson can expect from standing out against Congress, when, from this course, a working majority is assured in both Houses against him to the end of his term. On the other hand, by co-operating actively in behalf of the restoration plan of Congress, he may secure a balance of power in each House, even before the expiration of the present Congress, and a position in the next which will shape its legislation according to the recommendations of his annual message of December, 1867.

Consistency, safety, power, honor, and success are offered the Administration with the Constitutional amendment, and the opening of a new chapter, with a new Cabinet, in regard to our foreign relations and our financial system. The opposite course, of a continued resistance to Congress, will delay, but will not prevent the final ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States; but from such a course the Executive will be rendered powerless, except for mischief to himself, the South, the treasury, and the country to the end of his term. On the one hand he is invited to a historical reputation as the worthy successor and finisher of the work assigned to Abraham Lincoln; while on the other hand nothing better awaits him than the inglorious record of poor Pierce or Buchanan.

Radicals or Republicans?—Policy of Compromise.

From the Times.

We respect the pluck, though we cannot concede the fairness of the party nomenclature adopted by some of our radical contemporaries in reference to the late elections. For the first time the term radical is employed to designate members elected, in distinction from the term Democrat. "Radical" and "Democrat" are the names under one or the other of which all are classified, and under the former all Republicans are ranged, irrespective of the shades of opinion which are known to exist in the Republican party. The boldness that prompts the acceptance of a designation which to the majority is one of reproach, is marred by the dishonesty which employs "radical" as a general substitute for "Republican," regardless of the anti-radical utterances of the party organizations.

If the matter were one simply of name, the indiscriminate application of "radical" would amount to very little. It would be understood as an attempt of a certain class of journals to affect a larger measure of Congressional strength than radicalism can justly lay claim to. But in this case names are associated with ideas and principles and purposes, a correct appreciation of which is of considerable importance as between parties and sections, and also between Congress and the people.

One fact, at any rate, is clear. The issues on which Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have passed judgment, and which now hang in the balance in New York, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and other States whose elections come off in November, are not radical issues. The turning point throughout has been, and is, the proposed Constitutional amendment, which does not embody the radical demands, and is denounced by the extremists as unsatisfactory. We will say nothing of the dogma of State suicide, or the call for confiscation and wholesale disfranchisement, or to a large extent these are inchoate, and are discussed theoretically, and as possibilities rather than questions to be now decided. Not so with negro suffrage. This is a practical question, and is so treated whenever a full-blooded radical is on the stand. He insists upon the enfranchisement of the negro as an essential condition of restoration. He is dissatisfied with the amendment because it does not include this provision. He deplores the shortcomings of the Republican party because, in the present campaign, it has recognized no other basis of action than the amendment. Radicalism, therefore, is not on its trial, and there is neither prudence nor justice in the attempt to denominate the successful candidates everywhere as radicals.

Another fact exists of which we are not unmindful. As an abstract question of equity, many of the Republicans, elected or to be elected, have declared themselves friendly to negro suffrage, and there are not a few who avow a determination to back this measure, if the terms now tendered be not accepted by the South. Meanwhile, however, all but an inconsiderable minority accept the amendment as the groundwork of restoration, and are prepared to abide by it in good faith as a compromise between the sections. Take as an illustration the case of Mr. Judd, one of the Illinois radicals, whose speech to a Congressional Convention is noticed by the Chicago *Tribune*. He considers "impartial suffrage necessary to secure equal rights, and therefore necessary to secure permanent peace. Nevertheless, he was willing to accept the plan proposed by Congress as the best thing attainable." Now, we can have no quarrel with radicalism of this sort. What a man's speculative opinions may be concerns us but slightly. In these times the practical is everything; and when a candidate supplements his professions on controverted points with a distinct acceptance of a moderate measure, we submit that he belongs to the Republican party, which has made that measure its own. To call him radical is to excite unnecessary prejudice against him. It is to awaken apprehensions on the one hand, and hopes on the other, for which there is no solid foundation.

It is in this aspect of the matter that the nomenclature to which we object possesses its chief significance. To identify the Republican party with radicalism is to impute to the former a policy which it has thus far refused to adopt. Democrats may resort to this method of misrepresenting an opponent, and of playing upon the fears of the South; but the distinction will not be overlooked by those who desire the success of a policy of reconciliation and peace. The South has sufficient causes of depression without being misled as to the purposes of the party which controls the action of Congress. And as we condemn the dishonesty which leads Democratic journals to circulate falsehoods for the consolation of their party, so we protest against whatever tends to confound the Unionism of Republicans with the ultra tenets to which they have never given an authoritative sanction. Let us avoid the needless awakening of fear in the mind of the South touching the preponderating sentiment of the Congress with which it must adjust the question of restoration.

Let it be well understood that, though in the next Congress, as in this, the Republican party will rule, it has no purpose beyond the present amendment, unless the obstinacy of the South itself induces other measures. The action of the Congress that now is, and the canvass for the Congress that is to come, should satisfy the South that it has nothing to dread from the views of extreme radicals, if it give a timely ratification to the very moderate amendment which has been submitted for its consideration. Upon this timely ratification all depends. The restraining influence of moderate opinions is necessarily in some degree contingent upon the success of the policy with which their promoters are associated.

Is it too much to ask that the anxiety for the re-establishment of the Union which leads successful candidates for Congress to waive unpalatable opinions, and to concentrate their efforts upon a compromise "as the best thing attainable," should be shared by those who oppose that compromise on other grounds? If the Judds of the Republican party forego their personal views to accomplish great national ends, may not President Johnson and the South be fairly asked to follow the example? If one side gives up negro suffrage for the sake of peace, ought not the other side to surrender an impracticable version of constitutional right, that the vital work of restoration may not be further impeded?

Building Fires.

From the Tribune.

The extraordinary fire at Quebec is just such another terribly illuminated chapter as the recent one at Portland on the danger of building up cities with wooden houses. It is not the first time that the Canadian city has been similarly visited. Two or three large fires, consuming hundreds of houses, have, we believe, appeared there within five years, and, judging by the facts, possibly no city on the continent of equal size has been more liable to the scourge of fire. At its worst and fiercest trial, Quebec, like Portland, found itself helpless, though warning must have been frequent in the number of wooden towns in Canada and Maine which have within near memory been destroyed. If it were not generally understood that many of our towns further north are almost entirely of wooden construction, the commonness of great fires in that region would be surprising, but it happens to be just the quarter where the disasters of great towns meet with no mercy from the elements. Wind and flames conspire with every wooden house to make its destruction inevitable.

The fire in Quebec raged for several days, and if nothing else had been told us, the bare recital of its progress directly suggests the accelerating cause of a calamity so wide-spread. In its early stage three separate fires, which had, doubtless, caught from each other, owing to the easily inflammable character of wood, were to be discerned in different directions. By the end of the day 2500 houses had been burned, and 18,000 families rendered homeless. This vast exploit of flame could not have been accomplished sooner. That the destruction was so speedy and awful was, no doubt, because the material of the fire was already so well adapted to the flame that its architects and owners must have served, whether willing or not, all the purpose of practical incendiaries. On the vast calamity of the thousands who have suffered by the fire but one sermon should be preached—that of inexhaustible charity to all deprived of house and home. But certainly the fire itself has read an awful lecture on the peril of *building* fires.

The Radical Game of "Brag."

From the World.

The country is being treated to a monstrous game of "brag" by the three radical organs, *Herald, Tribune,* and *Times.* Every day in the week since the late elections were carried by the radicals (but with reduced majorities, showing steady conservative gains everywhere), these three journals have been insulting the public intelligence by a vociferous, concerted "brag" on the result in New York and the other States yet having to vote. They all seem to imagine that the Union voters of this State can be frightened out of their majorities, and made to throw up the election, by the same brazen effrontery with which old gamblers bluff off and fleece their dupes.

This is rough language, but to justify it we need but show that it fits the facts. Says the *Tribune:*—"Nobody believes that Hoffman has a chance." Says the *Times:*—"The Democrats appear to have a feeling that they are foredoomed to defeat in November." Says the *Herald,* with its usual leer and gibberish:—"We find, then, on looking over the field, that the last remnant of the Democratic party is utterly and totally annihilated;" and, for the five hundred and fifty-ninth time, "the Democratic party, therefore, is dead as Julius Cæsar." "A vote for the dead Democracy will be utterly cast away."

More unscrupulous, brazen "brag" than this cannot be conceived off a Mississippi steamboat. The *Herald* hopes to get the wind to blowing in the range of its nailed weathercock. The *Times,* odious to every man of any political principle in the whole country, and the laughing stock of friend and foe, hopes to varnish with the repute of a successful guess its last shameless tergiversation. The *Tribune* stoops to any trick that will win.

Now, the simple facts are, that since John T. Hoffman and Robert H. Pruyn and their associates on the National Union ticket were nominated at Albany, the prospect of their election was never more encouraging than it is to-day. We ourselves have received or seen letters from friends in nearly every town and every city in the State of New York—letters giving precise replies to questions asked. The regular canvass of the State is not yet concluded, though progressing briskly. These letters report in every city and town a compact, unmoved Democratic vote, and, with very slight and very inconsiderable exceptions, in every city and town a growing conservative Republican vote. The latter ranges from a dozen in one town to scores in others. Absolutely nowhere are there changes from the conservative to the radical ranks. Almost everywhere are there changes from the radical to the conservative ranks. Who that knows his neighbors, from Erie to Montauk Point, is not a witness to these facts?

Now, it only needs to recall what a slight percentage on the total vote of this great State shifts a heavy majority, to expose the radical game of "brag." One year ago General Barlow received 301,055 votes, and General Slocum 273,198, a Republican majority of 27,857. Barlow's vote was less than 52½ per cent. of the total poll; Slocum's was more than 47½ per cent. of the total poll. In other words, the radicals carried the State by less than 2½ per cent. of the entire vote.

Therefore, Hoffman and Pruyn have only to gain over and above Slocum's vote, which was not a full Democratic vote, less than five per cent. of the Republican vote, to be elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. If anybody doubts that this trifling percentage of the Republican party have determined not to follow its radical rulers into permanent disunion and another civil war; if anybody doubts that the Democrats of the State are full of energy and zeal, and determined to poll their full vote, then we have merely to say that the 6th of November will enlighten them as much as these letters from the 8 cities and the 953 towns of the State of New York have rejoiced us.

The "Africaine" in Mexico.—The *Africaine,* banished from the European stage, is consigned to Mexico. The manager, Biacchi, is now in Paris making arrangements for the Indian lady's transportation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock 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 fraction of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 10 per cent. or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
8 30

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teachers in Georgia sent out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence of the extensive failure of the corn crop the destitute 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 condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number of children are applying for admittance to our schools. The Commission are anxious to extend a helping hand to all such, and raise them to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the future, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the people.

The Commission has appointed the Rev. James Boggs as their agent to wait upon our citizens and solicit contributions in money or clothing in behalf of this noble charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
OCTOBER 9, 1866.
The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the capital Stock will be increased to $800,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of; applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.
W. B. HAWN, President.
10 10 12t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218½ WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held.
CHARLES M. SIZER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, October 6, 1866. 10 6 10t

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.
By order of the Board of Directors.
10 4 15t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
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.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3s

JUST PUBLISHED—
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NEW YORK MUSEUM,
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FOUR LECTURES,
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To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 3 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

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PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
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ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.
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Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. This system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling and brilliancy.
Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.
8 24 3mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
8 22 fmw4m MADAME D. CHERVILLY, Principal.

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FRESH IMPORTATIONS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct from Europe,
A NEW INVOICE OF
1070 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
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1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.
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1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
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Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
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Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
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Excellent Black Alpacas, All wool De Laines, etc.
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SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety cheap and good.
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A splendid stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at
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CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. P. ARGHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets all wool, at 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Three ply Carpets, $2·20. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·00, worth $2·50. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 50c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1·00. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Woolen Drugets, $1·25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2·75; Cocoa Mats, $1·25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $11; Flannels, 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines, 31c. Store for bargains wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Circles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors, Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies, give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.
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FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.
SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.
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Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests, best goods.
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Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
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3000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
5-4 Bleached Pillow Case Muslin, 35 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31 etc.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths and prices.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city, $1·75.
65 cents yard wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50 cents.
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Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and $1.
Crash, 12½ cents.
Cheapest Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., etc.
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PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened
A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 37½ cents.
One lot of Tartan Plaid, 37½ cents.
Stripe Poplins, Silk and Wool, 62½ 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.
French Chintzes, yard wide.
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Plain and Twilled Greys and Red Flannels.
Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc. etc.
JUST OPENED, FROM AUCTION,
Several lots of Worked Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
KID GLOVES, superior quality, at $1 25, the best in the city for that price.
Good quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Several lots of Ladies' Gloves, left from last season, selling off very cheap.
Several new lots of Ladies' Gloves, from our own importations, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods from auction.
8 18 5t

H. STEEL & SON,
HAVE JUST OPENED
One Lot of Fine Quality
All-wool Striped Broche Shawls
Open Centre Broche Shawls.
Filled Centre Broche Shawls.
French Blanket Shawls.
American Blanket Shawls.
Misses' Long and Square Shawls.
Black Thibet Long Shawls.
Black Thibet Square Shawls.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Grey and Black, Grey and Brown.
Grey and Mode, and Grey and White.
Striped Poplins for Skirts.
Plain White and Red Serge for Skirts.
Striped French Poplins for Skirts.
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.
10 16 3t

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have now open, imported by ourselves, direct from Dublin, a full stock of
"PIM BROS."
CELEBRATED IRISH POPLINS,
In all the New Choice Shades of Colors, and New Styles of Plaids. [10 15 mwf3t40

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of
POPLINS! POPLINS
PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS.
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.
One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.
MERINOES! MERINOES!
I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities.
New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.
Just opened 2500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.
One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.
GIVE US A CALL!
My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.
9 22 w1m3m

McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED
A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.
PLAIDS at $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50; very handsome at $2 00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $4 00 per yard.
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, in great variety, at prices below competition.
8 13 w3m

BLANKETS.
The Subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.
ALSO,
Crib and Cradle Blankets,
And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
9 14 fmw6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
Real Welsh Flannel.
Shaker Flannel.
Swanskin Flannel, very soft and heavy.
English Unshrinkable Flannel.
Persian Flannel, Silk Warp.
Ballardvale and other Domestic Flannels.
Domet and Gauze Flannel.
Red and Grey Flannels.
Fancy Sacque Flannels.
Canton Flannels.
A full assortment now received and for sale by
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
9 14 fmw6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN
SMYTHS'
STOCKING STORE.
Always on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.
All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at
M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Newest styles in every variety.

HOSIERY.
COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have received per Steamer "Propontis"—
2 cases Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants from $1·50 to the finest imported.
1 case Misses' Merino Vests, from 80 cents to the finest imported.
1 case Boys' Merino Vests, from $1·25 to the finest imported.
1 case Gents' Merino Vests and Pants. Full, regular made, from $2·00 to the finest imported.
As ALL our goods are made for us in Europe, we have adopted a
TRADE MARK,
Which will be stamped on all our Hosiery. [10 3 wsm3m4p

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are pronounced from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1866; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 659 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 8 10

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South EIGHTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 6t

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp