THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

What's in a Name?

From the Tribune. A great deal, of course, if it only be long enough. Monarchs are famous for the clongation of their baptismal appellations, and Senator Doolittle has received from one who is not his special admirer the linked and long-drawn out title of a National-Union-Democratic-Republican-Bread-and-Butter-Johnson-Man. Although this was not meant to be complimentary, we must do the Senator the simple justice to say that it implies a great stock of principles, an extensive and many colored wardrobe, numeextensive and many-colored wardrobe, numerous resources, and great catholicity of opinion. It is not the sort of name upon which one would like to undertake, at short notice, an acrostic. Yet it must be admitted that it is pregnantly expressive, and beaucifully indicates the state of gentlemen where the case of the second well records a gentlement where the case of the second well records and the second well records an expressive, and beautifully indicates the state of a gentleman who is loosely weltering in a kind of Bay of Biscay of politics, and distracted between the desire to catch a few fish and the fear of being driven fiercely upon shore. Verily, we live in a time of multitudinous professions. Never had those great archers, whom it is unnecessary to name, so many strings to their bows, so many eggs in one basket, so many argostes sent to sea in different directions, so many wagers, if we may say, upon both sides, laid in accordance with the safe and sublime philosophy of bedging. Mr. Doolittle's many membered addendum is really worth analysis.

1. National, i. e., he is for making treason a

1. National, i. c., he is for making treason a misdemeanor and rebellion a crime which it is impossible for anybody to commit; and if that is not being national, we should like to know

2. Union, i. e., union between light and darkness, trath and falschood, toyalty and treason, order and anarchy. State sovereignty and federal supremacy When you go in for Union, there is nothing like going in for a great deal of it.

3. Democratic.—Ah yes! Mr. Doolittle was a

3. Democratic.—Ah yes? Mr. Doonttle was a Democratic pillar so long ago as the ancient days of the Barnburners. He is certainly entitled to the name, for he has been a Democrativice and everything else only once.

4. Republican.—Lucus a non lucendo—on this principle he is a very good Republican, indeed; but what shall we call several millions of voters, now rejoicing in that name, who could not be induced, for love or money, to ride in the same wagon with the polymorphous Senator?

wagon with the polymorphous Senator?

5. Bread and Butter.—Here we begin to see daylight. Some people may be anary at the notion of a Senator working for bis victuals. We are not. Bread, butter, buef, muttou, not to mention other alimentary articles, are very good things. Sancho Panza expected them in great profusion when he was made Governor of his island, but he didn't get them; and Senator Dochttle may expect them and be grievously disappointed in the same way. It appears so just now. "Tis a hungry world, but it is also a charitable one, and we shall be the very last persons desirous of seeing Senator Doolittle tor-mented by a good appetite with nothing to appease it. I care of him. His relatives, we fancy, will take

6. Johnson Man.—There you have it in its naked and elegant simplicity. Only there is always a preferable virtue in the possessive case. Johnson's Man has the more accurate sound; and if anybody ever needed a man to look after him, it is the President. He is welcome to Mr. Doolittle.

—This last is the only title which we conceive to be strictly accurate. Wherefore we tavor it. Johnsonite, Johnsonian, anything derivative you please! In this way only can you secure the delicacies of nomenclature. There is no party but the Johnson party—there is no policy but the Johnson policy—there is no principle but the Johnson principle, in all the ramifica-tions of this magnificent bolt Johnson is the centre of the speculation. It is Johnson vs. Con-gress and the people. The party is all Johnson from its small head to its short tail, and seems to have been organized (so far as it is organized at all) for his especial honor, glory, and canoni-zation. We, at least, can make nothing else out of it, and, therefore, we are perfectly willing nlways to salute Mr. Doolittle as Mr. Johnson's

The Amendment Before the Southern Legislatures - Governor Humphreys' Message.

From the Times

The Legislature of Mississippi is now convened in extraordinary session by proclamation of the Governor of the State. In his proclamation convening this body, Governor Humphreys did not set forth any special object of the session; but in the message which he sent to it when it met on Monday, he enters upon a discussion of the political situation, which he finds to be very dismal; and, after referring to some matters of lesser consequence, proceeds to make a violent onslaught upon the Constitutional amendment, declaring it to be such an "insulting outrage

declaring it to be such an "insulting outrage upon the Southern people, such a gross usurpation of the rights of the State, and such a centralization of power in the Federal Government, that" (says he, "I presume a mere reading of it will cause its rejection by you."

It is not astonishing that Governor Humphreys should use such language as this, when it is considered that he himself (if we mistake not) belongs to that class of men who will be deprived of the opportunity of holding office in future by the passage of the amendment in question; but for the sake of the pacification of the country, and the settlement of its political difficulties, we shall be sorry if a similar view of the matter is taken by the Legislature which he addresses. We can, however, indulge which he addresses. We can, however, indulge in little doubt that it will be. Thus the first Southern Legislature of the unrepresented States, before which the amendment has been fairly brought (for neither South Carolina nor Texas took it properly under consideration) will stand in determined opposition to its ratification.

At the beginning of next month the Legislature of Georgia meets in regular session, and it will be followed by the Legislatures of other Southern States. Upon the Constitutional amendment they will take action, favorable or unfavorable, during the coming winter. As most of the members of these Legislatures were elected before the subject was brought to the consideration of the Southern people, it will not consideration of the Southern people, it will not be very astonishing if they pronounce against it with something approaching unanimity. But as the assent of a very small number of the Legislatures will be required to make the amendment a law, we do not consider it necessary as yet to give up all hope in the premises. If North Carolina, Arkansas, and Louisiana can be added to Tennessee, the amendment will be secured, and the rejecting States will doubtless themlibe willing to give it a reconsideration.

then be willing to give it a reconsideration.

The Democrats of the North have been very positive that not a single Southern State will positive that not a single Southern State will ratify the amendment, now or hereafter. If the Democrats had always proved themselves reliable prophets as to the course of politics, either in the Southern States or the Northern States, either before the war or since the war, we might give some heed to their predictions in this matter. But, unfortunately, they have been almost uniformly so far astray in their prognostications during the past six years, and are always so much led to their political assurances by their party interests and desires, that the public have come to the conclusion, as a general thing, that matters will in the end take a precisely opposite course to that which they foretell. The present question has a very different aspect to conservative citizens in the South from what it has to Democratic partisans in the North. With the latter, the whole thing is merely a question of party and party ascendancy. The Democratic party have pronounced against the amendment. They have made this opposition a prominent point of difference with the Republicans.

In the New Jersey Legislature, and wherever else they have had the opportunity of acting against it, they have done so an masse. They represent it has scheme for accuring Republirepresent it was scheme for scoring Republican ascendancy in the country for an intelligite period. They denounce it as diterly opposed to Democratic principles and Democratic prospects. They urge the Southern States, upon partisan grounds, to refuse its ratification; and in all their arguments and action, they show clearly that they are guided alone by party considerations. To the Southern States, on the other hand, the question is a very vital and practical one. It affects their inscreass in a though its political aspects also are to them. By being debarred from their share in legislation, and their influence upon such public meation, and their influence upon such public measures as affect their material welfare, their commerce and industry, and the development of the resources of their section, they suffer in ways which the Democratic partians in the North do not take into account, and which they

North do not take into account, and which they would not scruple to ignore from considerations of a party character.

The being debarred from representation in both Houses of Congress is not a matter for levity in the South, nor a matter to be handled successfully for party purposes, as in the North. It is a most serious concern, and an evil to be surmounted in whatever way is practicable by those who suffer from it. A large number of the Southern people are beginning to look at the natter in this light, and, without regard to what is said by Northern Democrats, are casting about them for the means by which they can secure possession of those all important rights and privileges which belong to them as States in the Union. These people, we hope, will take the matter out of the hands of the old politicians who now govern the South, as they did in other days, and will see to it that common sense and a spirit of compromise must be brought

to bear upon the necessities of the situation.

The North has pronounced for this amendment with such a degree of unanimity, that we can see no hope for the settlement of our political tropbles, and the admission of the South to the right of representation in Congress, but in its

Our National Game - The Great Match in Brooklyn.

On the Capitoline grounds in Bedford, one of the pleasantest suburbs of suburban Brooklyn. was played on Monday an Olympian game of base-ball for the championship of America. The contestants were the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and the Atlantic Club of Brooklya. Before the contest the latter were the champlons, and now that the honorable strife is over they remain the champions still, for they beat their adversaries by twenty-seven to seventeen

Every country from immemorial time has had its national game, tending to develop the physical qualities—the strength, the muscle, and the againty—of its youth. Greece had its Olympic games, at which wiestling, chariot-racing, and the stimulating contests of throwing the discthe quoit of modern days-formed the leading teatures. The more barbarous gladiatorial conflicts of Rome divided the interest of the show-loving public with the less bloody rivalry of the arena where strength coped with strength, muscle with muscle, and nerve with nerve. In the mediaval ages France and England rejoiced for the sham battles of the tournament. In later days racket and tennis supplianted the chivalric and semi-barbarous tournament in both countries. In France they were very popular in the ante-revolutionary times. At the present day France can hardly be said to have any game so thoroughly national as is either cricket, racket, or hand-ball in England, or bull-lighting in Spain, or as are the athletic sports of Germany, which we see reproduced in this country by the vari-

ous Turner societies.

The national game of America is now, par excellence, base ball. We can imagine how readily the English game of cricket was transformed into this active game, which is so much more suitable to the habits and temperament of our people. Cricket—although a highly scientific game—is a slow and serious pastume compared with the American prototors. with its American prototype. It requires more skill perhaps to play it well, and closer study for the looker on to understand it; but everybody, laoies and all, comprehends the game of base ball, which is a matter of quickness of eye, rapid play of muscle, swittness of feet, and ever-changing position, that carry the interest of the spectator as well as the player directly into the fortunes of the game. Hence, our national game chimes exactly with our national characteristics. The phlegmatic element of the Anglo-Saxon family may be fairly represented in the English game of cricket, during which the original Anglo-Saxon can dawdle-off and smoke his democratic pipe or aristocractic cigar at intervals; but the new branch of the family in America, with young vigorous blood swelling its veins, wants constant life and motion in its sports. Hence the English game has almost fallen into decay among us, while the American same is every day attracting the interest which but a short time ago attached almost exclusively to the race course, or, among certain classes, to

the prize ring.

We might regard the match played in Brooklyn on Monday as the culmination of success for our national game. In the first place it was a test of the quality of two of the best clubs in the country. In the next it was the most respectable and orderly gathering that ever assembled in the same numbers to witness a contest where diverse interests—each, of course, supported by their mutual friends—were represented. Twenty thousand people were present, and there was not the slightest breach of decorum observed during the four howrs in which the prize ring. rum observed during the four hours in which the issue of the game was being decided. The large force of police on the ground, finding their occupation as conservators of the peace altogether gone, sat on the green sward, and watched the game with as much pleasure as the

Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and gentlemen shouted lustily now and then; but the Philadelphia Club received as much congratulation as the Brooklyn boys when they made a good run and a successful inning. The utmost courtesy was extended to the strangers, who were probably struck with the contrast between the good order prevailing on this occasion and the confusion, crowding, and interruption which prevented the completion of the match a short time since, when the Atlantics visited Philadel-phia to try their mettle with the Athletics.

All the manly sports which serve to develop the muscle of our young men should be en-couraged. They help to make better material for the future of our young country; material for "sound minds in sound bodies," upon the principle of the ancient philosephers, and we know of no game more calculated to effect this end than our national game of base ball.

Alive and Kicking.

From the World. The Boston Journal, a radical paper of the most pronounced type, has the candor to say

in a recent issue:-"It will not escape the general attention, now that the smoke of the recent election battles is over, that there has been no great change in the strength of parties in the North for the last six or seven years. There is the Republican party on one side, and there is the Democratic party on the other—neither having died out, according to frequent predictions, nor set aside by any overwhelming popular uprising. This view of the matter may not be very exhibitanting

to Republicans of ardent temperament." It would have been more candid still for the Journal to have acknowledged that whatever change in public sentiment had occurred was in favor of the Democratic party. We have gained in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, while

the radicals have lost—the vote being greater in each State than in 1864. But the Journal is correct in saying that neither party gives any signs as yet of being moribund.

The foolish Herald and Times of this city really expected that the great historic party of the country would be awamped and compelled to go under in the recent elections. Finding

their predictions come to naught, they now unite in deplacing that the death-blow to the Democracy has been po thoused and Bovember. But they are matagen. The Democratic party lealive and kicking. It has no notion of dying. It will survive the Eadical party as it survived the Federal party, the Know-Sothing party, the Republican party, and all the other parties that have opposed it since the time of Jederson. Its mission is to restore the Union: and there is no possible combination of political elements outside the Democratic party which can accomplish that leat but the Democratic party.

INTERESTING TO TURFMEN. The "fastest time on record," at all distances fe as tollows:--

1 mile, pacing. Pocahantas. 2:172

1 mile, trotting. Dex'er. 2:152

2 miles, trotting. Flora Temple. 4*50

3 miles, trotting, Flora Temple. 7:324

16 miles, trotting, Prince 50:00

10 miles, trotting, Trustee. 59:435

100 miles, trotting, Trustee. 845:32

100 miles dcuble, Master Burke and Robin.10:17:22

1 mile, running, Henry Perritt 1:02

4 miles, running, Lexmgton. 7:19

The number of men flogged in the army and militia of Great Britain and Ireland in 1863 was 518; the number of lashes inflicted, 23,668. The number of prisoners flogged in 1864 was 528, and of lashes inflicted, 25,638. The number of persons flogged in 1865 was 441; and of lashes inflicted, 21,561. The number of men marked with the litter D in 1863 was 1163; with BC 115. In 1864 there were marked-with the letter D, 1438; marked with B C in 1864, "cannot be rendered." The number of men marked in 1865 with the letter D was 1502; with the letters B G, 96.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PRILADELPHIA Angust 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this company are hereby notlised that the Board of Managers have determined to a low to all persons who chall alpear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of soptember next, after the closing of transiers, at 3 P. M. of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of port to the extent of one share or new stock for every five shares the standing in their names Each shareholder estated to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 16 and close on SATUKDAY, December 1, 1860 at 3 P. M.

Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instainent of 10 per cent, or ten do 1878 per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid at the time of subscribing the salore the 181 of 1 due 867, discount will be showed at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum and on a lapayments made between that date and the 18 of 1 does not all the side of the company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, in paid up in ini, wil be entil ed to the November dividend of 1867, but to no carifer dividend of 1867

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL IN-

BROAD Street below Walnut. The exercises for the Winter Season of the Institution

MONDAY, October 15. For reference to Dancing Classes, see circular of M'me MARTIN or Mr. REILLY
For reference to Light Gymnastics, Misses' and Ladles Classes, see circular of Miss 10. KINS.
For reference to Gymnastics for little Boys and Masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr JANSEN. First Class for Boys, thesaay, the 18th of October, at 4 P. M. CENTRAL DESCRIPTION.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK, FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute.
The circular for the Skating Park, with a new Programme for the coming sesson. Will be out and ready or distribution on Thursday, the 18th instant. 10 16 5t AID FOR THE SOUTH .- THE

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE
teachers in Georgia sem out by the American
Union Commission report that in consequence of the
extensive nature 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
condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to
this test, also a largely increased number o children are
applying or admittance to our schools. The Commission
are anxious to extend a be plus hand to all such, and
laise them to use ulness and happiness. But in order to
do this they must rely in the future as in the past, apon
the benevience of the people.

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

Contributions can be sent to

Contributions can be sent to SAMUEL V. MERBIOK, President WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No 1022 Market street.

JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract Bouse, No. 1216
Chesnut street.

10 15 st

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos 800 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
Octomer 9, 1886.
The stockholders of this Bank are hereby potnied that
the apital Stock will be increased to \$500,000, by subactipitions, payable on or before the 25 h instant.
A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed f. applications for which will be received from
stockholders and others.
W. H. KHAWN, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA. October 16 1863.
The Vice-President of the Bank. Alexander Whiliden.
Esq. having in May last 11 view of a prolonged absence
in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors
to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and
H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashler.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL
COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1896.
A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 22d of October next, at 10 o'c ock, to take
into consideration the further development or the Company's property.
By order of the Board of Directors,
16 4 15t
C. R. LIL DSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmlers reliable, instantaneous, the only periect
dye. No disappointment no ridiculous timis, but true
to nature, b'ack or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
Begenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves,
and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Soid by all
Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetleth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARPIAGE,
To be had nee, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Amacuny,
869.
No. 618 FROADWAY, New York.

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HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. PHILIP A. CUFGAR.

Feng about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years.

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the lat of September at No. 640 N. TWELFIH Strees. 827

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI M ONSIEUR ALEXANDRE. WOLOWSKI would inform his irrends and the public senerally that he is new ready to give mistruction in Singing and on the Plano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the volce powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading or the most difficult passages. It is system for the Plano enables his pupil's to execute eperatic and classical music with case, feeling, and brilliancy.

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

8 24 2 mrp

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H E G A R A Y I N S T I T U T E,

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 I cpartment, 860 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum. 8100.

Day Boarding Pupils, \$260.

MADAME D HERVILLY,

Principal,

6 22 mw4m

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LINEN STORE.

No 828 AROH Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct from Eu-101e,

A NEW INVOICE OF

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Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Children's Handkerkchiefs.

Printed Handkerchiefs,

French Linen Handkerchiefs. Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. German Linen Handkerchiefs.

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GREAT BARGAINS.

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

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FRENCH MERINOES. 1 Case New Shades, very good, \$1:121 1 Case Lupin's all colors, \$1:25. 1 Case Supernue Quality, \$1:50.

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RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, \$1874. 1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, \$150. 1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, \$150. 1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, \$185.

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T. S. I. M. P. S. O. N. S. S. O. N. S. Denters in Linens, white and Dress Goods, Embroideries Rosiery, Gioves, Correts, Handkerchiels Plain and Hemstiched, Hair, Natl. Tooth and Flace Brushes, Condss, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perumery, Imposed and Lomestic Pails and Pail Boxes, and an end ess variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Riesley in Lotton Serino, and Wool.

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Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Berdered, German Roll, Bussia and American Grash, Buriaps.
Bial and vale. Weish, and Shaker Flaoness in all grades.
A tuil line of Kurvery Dispers of all widths at
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85 Nos. W22 and 924 PINE Street. 1866 !-OCTOBER DRY GOODS! OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.

Heautifu Plaid Popilus, Cashueres etc.
Fine Plain Popilus Merinees, Empress Cioths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, Ali Wool De alons, etc.
French Chintzes (allcoes, Gloghams Checks etc.
SUPERB BRUCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS Ludies' Misses' and Children's Blankes Shawls. Linen Goods in great variety chean and good hunkets Flannels Hekings, Quilin etc. etc. A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimere at JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S.

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P. S.—Bicached and Unbleached Musius at lower market prices.

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Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAM
BAULT N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET
Streets will open this morning, from auction, lagrain
Carpets, all wood, at 50, 62, 75, 87c, 81, 81, 25, 81, 37, and
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Brusseis Carpets, only 81 20, worth \$2 50. He ap far,
pets 57c. Hay Carpets, 85 20. English Tagestry
Brusseis Carpets, 50c Fifty and Stale Carpets,
20c to \$1 00. Foot Oil Cloths, 62c. Stale Carpets,
20c. Window Shades, 81 up flain Shading, 50c. Wollen
Druggets \$1 25. Stale Rods 12c. up. Table Oil
Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, 82 75; Cooos Mats \$1 25.
Bankels—500 pairs, of all-wood Blankels at 85, 86, 87.
85, 89 \$10, and \$11; Flainels 37c, up; Musical Letter for
bargains wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTII
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CellLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of 81k Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchieß all of celors alpaca Braics and Sgirt Breids, 81k and Mothair Ending, Linen Shirt Bosons at manuscurer's prices, e.c. Indies give us a call before buying cisewhere to convince yourselves of facts

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50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, \$1 25. lufanta' and Misses' Merino Vests, best goods, Ladics' Merino Vests, large assortment. Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, \$1 25. Cambric Edgings out Insertings, from auction, 95 cent Lupin's double width all-wool Delaines. Best water-proof Cloaking, \$1 50 and \$1.75. All-wool Figurels, 35, 371, 45 and 50 cents, Canton and Wool Planuels, 31, 40 and 50 cents. Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels, Fine assortment Shirting Flannels, \$6.75, farge size all-wool Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS! 8000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels, Cariton Flat nels at 22, 25, 28, 31–33, 35, 87j cents. 5-4 Bienched Pillow-Case Muslin, 85 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

Unb eached Mustins, all widths and prices. Cheapest Balmora's in the city, \$1 75. 65 cents yard wide all-wool Shaker Flaupels. Linen Shirt Fronts, 873, 45, 50 cents. Cuffs, 18 cents. Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and \$1. Crash, 121 cents.

Chenpest Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., etc. FARIES & WARNER, 92951 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT, Have Just Opened

A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 37] cents. One lot of Tartan Plaid, 371 cents. Stripe Pop ine, Silk and Wool, 624 cents. Good Quality Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 60, 65 cents, up to \$1.25 a yard. Fine Quanty all wool Delaines. Plain and Plaid Poplins, French Merinoes. French Chintzes, yard wide. All-Wool and Domet Flannels. Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.

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HOSIERY.

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Merino Vests. Merino Drawers. Siik Vests and Pants. Hose and Half Hose. Ladies Striped Hose. (10 13 startes Children's Tartan Hose.

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Always on hand a good assortment of
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All sizes, and targe variety.

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