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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Titular Honors.

From the Tribuni Charles Lamb once astonished the good, erudite, and simple-minded George Dyer by telling him that "it was rumored that he was to be made a baronet." "Oh! Mr. Lamb," said George, "that would never do at ali; I could not think of it." "But they will not ask your consent," responded Lamb; "they will make you one whether you will or not." Great was Mr. Dyer's distress and apprehension at this probable misfortune; and in view of a similar peril, we can fully sympathize with Mr. Cyrus W. Field. As a citizen of this most democratic republic, he cannot legally become Sir Cyrus; but what it the Queen, in spite of his protestations, should command him to be dubbed before he can manage to escape out of her realm? Suppose he should be abducted, and carried in the dead of night to some chapel, and "put through" (as we say in America) with all the remorseless secresy with which other men have been tor-tured by inquisitions and star-chambers, or as unwilling heathen have been baptized by overzealous missionaries? The baronetey once in the Field family, how could they possibly get rid of it? The cldest sons of the cldest sons would be baronets to the end of time, and by that very misiortune prevented from running for Congress with the slightest hope of success. No party could possibly take them up for fear of the satirical raking which they would get in the opposition newspapers. Plain Mr. Field is fairly entitled to everybody's good wishes; and as Mr. George Peabody has thus far escaped the same elevation, we trust that the hero of the ocean telegraph may be equally lucky.

We suppose that no Englishman (unless he has lived here) can appreciate the atter indifference to titular distinctions which is a part of the nature of every intelligent American. How cheaply we hold them is proved by the lavish facility with which, in our own way, we bestow them—by our innumerable "Honorables" and "Esquires." The first of these handles is submitted to partly for the sake of convenience. It indicates that at some time in his life the bearer has been in office, and it serves to distinguish him from other persons of the same name who have always kept a private station. "Esquire" means, with us, no more than "Mr." and (except in college catalogues, where it stands for "Master of Arts"), "Mr.' means nothing at ail, save that the name to' which it is prefixed is that of a man, and not of a woman or a boy. Titular distinction is not necessarily a folly, under certain forms of government; but these forms, by the blessing of Providence, do not happen to be our own. Our great men are known by the honest names which their fathers and godfathers gave them, and will continue to so known by coming generations. There is a classical simplicity and severity in this which commended itself to the good sense of Washington, who was never pleased to be saluted as "Your Excellency." It was not until the Roman Empire was at its last gasp that "Counts" and "Dukes" began to multiply. Real merit can safely afford to dispense with these distinctions, as we see in the case of celebrated Bishops. How many people know the episcopal title of Fencion, of Hurd, of Warburton, of Jeremy Taylor? How hard it is even now for us to speak of "Lord Macaulay"—how long would it be before "Sir Alfred Tennyson" would come glibly from our mouths? The names by which fame was won are those by which with us it is perpetuated. American West, the painter, is, we believe, the only President of the Royal Academy who is not a "Sir:" he remained too much of a Quaker to submit to knighthood; and all untitled he continues celebrated, as one who thought he was painting good and great pictures when he was merely spoiling acres of canvass. A baronetcy would no more have helped him to tame than it did Sir Martin Archer Shee, R. A. In America we have re-vived the historical strength of simple patronymics; the sense of personal, instead of family distinction, the simplicity of ancestral pride, lost since the early days of the Roman Commonwealth. We can trust the plain names of Washington, of Adams, of Franklin, of Jefferson, to the Muse of History; and they will be all the better remembered for lacking the botheration of an alias. Burns was right. It is the man who is the man. How many of Napoleon's generals are remembered by the flimsy and temporary tities which he conferred upon

We Americans have not altogether outgrown a certain pride of ancestry, and, perhaps, it is not desirable that we should. We may well be proud of the virtues of our foretathers; but most of us came of what is called plebenan stock—from folk not entitled to coat-armor. Nine of our families out of ten cannot count back for more than five generations, and some of us cannot accomplish even that heraldic feat. We can afford to be content with plain "Mr.," and leave the devices upon our buggypanels to the good taste of our coach-builders

The Associated Press.

From the Times. The Associated Press, at a meeting held on Monday afternoon, removed Mr. D. H. Craig, who has been for the last fifteen years their general agent in this city, and appointed James W. Simonton in his place. Notices of this action, duly certified by the President and Secretary, were immediately sent by telegraph to all the correspondents and agents of the Association in different parts of the country.

It is not necessary at present to speak of the causes which have led to this action on the part of the Association. The fact that Mr. Craig immediately telegraphed a peremptory contradiction of this announcement, and claimed to be still the agent of the Association, while ac-knowledging that he had been for several weeks engaged in an attempt to convert the agencies and facilities of the Association to his own personal use and profit, saves us the necessity of any further explanations at the present moment. We shall undoubtedly have occasion hereafter to enter into more full and explicit details on

the subject, Meantime it should be understood throughout the country, by agents of the Association and by all newspapers who are connected with it, that Mr. Craig has no longer any right or authority to act on its behalf, nor any means of using its facilities for the collection of news, foreign or domestic, Mr. James W. Simonton being the only authorized agent of the Associa-

The Farce of a Mexican Empire-Exit

From the Herald. The flight of Maximilian from Mexico, like the capture of Jeff. Davis in petticoats, gives a ridiculous termination to a very interesting historical episode. To take advantage of our civil war, establish a foreign empire in Mexico, regenerate the Latin race, collect vast amounts of gold and silver for the French treasury, and delight the French people by showing them a plendid military expedition which more than paid its expenses, was really a grand Napoleonic idea. Although Americans have been apposed to the empire from the outset, and rejoice that the farce is over, still they cannot help admiring the boldness and originality of the French

Emperor's scheme,
The selection of Maximillan as the Mexican Emperor was also a shrewa piece of diplomacy, all circumstances considered; but if Napoleon had been wise enough to foresee the triumph of | an opclent cheesemonger with much private

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the Union arms in our late struggle, he would either have abandoned his project altogether or else have chosen a native Mexican, instead of Maximilian, as his imperial tool, thus avoiding any conflict with our Monroe doctrine, and basing his action upon the right of the people to after their own form of government. However, it is too late now to speculate upon what might have been. Napoleon's idea was a brilliant one, but it has proved impracticable, and with his usually good sense the French Emperor quietly withdraws his troops and his overest. withdraws his troops and his puppet, and gracefully yields to the United States the manage-

ment of affairs upon this continent.

But although we may admire the breadth and cleverness of Napoleon's scheme, we can-deny that Maximilian's attempt to put it practical execution was a mere farce, into practical execution was a mere farce, relieved only by the graces, the virtues, and the misfortunes of Carlotta, and ending, like all farces, with the ignominious and laughable exit of the low comedian. When Maximilian came farces, with the ignominious and laughable exit of the low comedian. When Maximilian came to Mexico he was singularly in earnest. One would have thought that he expected to found an empire that would outlast the day of judgment. He resigned all his hereditary rights to the crown of Austria, and cut himself off, so far as was possible, from everything connected with the Old World. He tried to persuade himself and his people that he was a Mexican. He sported a sombrero and a ponchon, and discarded the European style of costume.

In his speeches and proclamations he spoke of "our" history and 'our" heroes—meaning those of the Mexican people—as if he had been to the manor born. Quietly ignoring Juarez. Santa Anna and the Mexican republic, he processed to regard himself as the direct successor

Santa Anna and the Mexican republic, he prolessed to regard himself as the direct successor
of Yturbide, and in order to link himself still
more closely to Mexican traditions, he arranged
that a lineal descendant of Yturbide should be
his heir in case he should die without issue.
This was all very pretty, very dramatic, and
very romantic; but unfortunately the world
refused to beheve it real. It was just like a
scene at the theatre, which seems quite like
reality, but which everybody knows is mere
mummery. Maximilian dressed his part well,
and played it with a great show of earnestness;
but he never could persuade either the Mexicans but he never could persuade either the Mexicans or the rest of manking that he was anything more than an actor, and his empire anything more than a theatrical sham.

And now the farce is over. At a hint from the United States Napoleon has rung down the Curtain. When it rises once more we shall have a very different sort of performance, with Sherman and Bazaine, Campbell and Castelnau, Juarez and Ortega as the leading actors. Meanwhile it is impossible and pairs of the control of while it is impossible not to pity poor little Maximilian, who packs his portmanteau in a hurry and steals away to Vera Cruz by crossroads and a roundabout route, his heart almost broken at his own disgrace, the loss of atmost broken at his own disgrace, the loss of his empire, and the illness of his wife. He did his best in the imperial role, but the audience bised him instead of applauding, and the management stopped the supplies. Until the very last moment he kept up the pretense of prosperous royalty. His last circular announced that his empire was peaceful and his subjects happy and contented. How grimly Napoleon must have smiled as he read there. Napoleon must have smiled as he read those words and compared them with Carlotta's tearful story! But at length even Maximilian saw that the farce was played out, and had ceased to be either interesting or amusing. He learned from a reliable source that Castelnau was on his way to the capital with orders that the government should be handed over to Marshal Bazaine. Rallying the poor remains of his former dignity, Maximilian rejused to await Cas-telnau's arrival, rejused to meet him on the read, and deciared that whatever was to be done he would do without orders from any-body. Thereupon he appointed Bazaine as regent, announced that he was going to Ori-zaba, so as to be nearer to Vera Cruz and the European news, and then he and his personal retinue stole silently away, leaving the crown, the sceptre, the sombrero, the royal robes, the ponchon, and all the paraphernalia of the empire behind, like a troupe of Thespians sneaking out of a country town where their efforts had been unappreciated and their wardrobe seized by the landlord. In history, in poetry, in romance, and in the drama, the attempt to establish a foreign empire in Mexico may be-come a favorite and picturesque theme; but Maximilian's inglorious exit has great y injured the effectiveness of the subject. Had he abdicated months ago, like a statesman, or had he insisted upon being assassinated, like a hero, it would have been much better for future authors and his own reputation.

Aristocracy in England and America. From the World.

Lord Archibald Campbell, the second son of the Duke of Argyll, has made up his mind to go into business as a wine merchant, and the London journals are full of commentaries favorable and unfavorable upon this portentous fact. Nobody, of course, is astonished that a young Scotchman should desire to make money; and although the blood of Argyll, the "Mac Callum More," the head of all the Campbells, is as blue as the sapphire which was let full from the window of Richmond Palace in sign of the death of the Virgin Queen, England has seen too many of her peers sitting on railway boards, aud "kiting" at the Stock Exchange, to be amazed at a mercantile venture on the part of a peer's younger son. The thing which starties Tories from their propriety, and flutters radi-cal hears with joy, in this particular case, is northat Lord Archibald means to turn a penny, but that he tells all the world that he means to turn a penny honestly, and that his father and mother stand by him in the premises, and that he frankly asserts the compatibility of a prosperous career as a wine merchant with the social claims and pretensions of a well-behaved young tord by courtesy.

There have been British nobles who took to business in despair, and when the turf or the green table or the curls of Circe had brought them, in the expressive slang of their order, "to grief." There was a Doke's son not many years ago who ran off to Australia and opened a ship-chandlery; and the son of a Marquis earns now, or not very long ago earsed, a decent living as a produce dealer in a town in Wisconsin. England abhors benniless noble-men as much as she admires noblemen who "keep up the credit of their order," even at the expense of other people. When the excellent Sir Morton Peto was trying the other day to persuade the stockholders of jthe, "London, Chatham, and Dover Bailway" that the accounts of the company were as satisfactory as they were incomprehensible, the uncivil creatures hissed and hooted at him, and even suggested the "Old Balley" as the place from which poor Sir Morton ought hereafter to date his letters. But a couple of noblemen who had invested the splendor of their tifles in the concern to return for much stock at favorable rates store and apake, and the with the contest. rates, arose and spake, and, though both of them candidly declared they knew nothing them canotily declared they knew nothing about the matter, the pacified shar-holders, says a sarcastic London journalist, "received the announcement of their rain from the lips of Lords Sondes and Harris with loud cheers!" Four centuries ago an English duke was formally degraded by his peers in Parliament for the atrocious crime of hot baving a sixpence; and when the English peers in the last century began to be gradually pagenged, their order began to be gradually pauperized, their order visibly fell into a sort of disrepute, the signs of which we can trace to-day throughout the dramatic literature of that time, and which dramatic literature of that time, and which waxed ever worse until the great wars with Napoleon came, bringing high prices for wheat and a debased currency, when the territorial aristocracy lifted up their heads once more, and shone even as the "shoddy" of our own time and country, until the eighteenth century proverb, "As rich as a nabob," has aradually given place to the more modern saying, "As rich as a lord." That a lord, therefore, should be rich in a country which so earnestly insists upon his being rich, and that if he happens to be poor he should seize any one of the opportunities commonly open to lords of freeing himself from that stigma, is in the ancient and established order of things. the ancient and established order of things. Lord Archibald might have sold himself in marriage to the accomplished grand-daughter of

applause and no public attention. But to open a counting-house next door to a cheeseopen a counting-house next door to a casese-monger; to cause to be put upon a brass, plate and set up over his windows, "Lord Archi-bald Campbell & Co., Wine Merchants;" to go off to the Garonne to "study the wine trade;" to invest in a partnership and manage its affairs; to solicit commissions from manage its affairs; to solicit commissions from Bordeaux exporters; to seek for a fortune by contracting to supply the cellars of his club, instead of spending a fortune in emptying them; to take, ma hort, astrangull and unfeudal and business-like a view of modern life, its relations and lts prospects, as if he were the son of the simplest shepherd or "gillie" that ever wore the tartan or piped the pibroch of Clan Campbell—this shakes Belgravia like the first thrill of a social earthquake. If this sort of thing is to go on, the worshippers of Lord John Manners creed seem to say, Grosvenor square will speedly be-come as promiscuous as Heaven liself. A quar-ter of a century has hardly passed since Lord John sung, in an ecstacy of social Puseyism:-

"Let arts and learning, tinde and commerce die, Bul God preserve our old nobility!" and lot here is one of the oldest of "our old nobility" embracing "trade and commerce" as the decus et prasidium, the staff and stay of his life! The siren chant which has charmed the ears of this canniest of Campbells is of quite another measure:-

"Earl Percy mines for coal and salt, The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt, The Douglas in red herrings; And ancient name and cultured land, I alace and park, and vassal band. Are powerless to the notes of hand Of Rothschild and the Barings!"

It will hardly do to deal with such a phenomenon as this as if it indicated the decline of aristocracy in Britain, however. Its meaning we take to be that the merchant is going up, rather than the noble coming down. Even in our own country, at the time of the Revolution, the notion that there was something degrading in trade was pretty strongly rooted; and good old Boston Federalists were always ready with evidence to prove that John Hancock became a rebel mainly because the gentlemen of the service and of the professions looked down apon his ladger-becauter, wealth. Mercanille conhis ledger-begoiten wealth. Mercantile opu-lence could then make its way into the British peerage, but only by sheer corruption and through the Court; in our own times it has made its way there by force of talents and of character, and through the public. Lord Archibald only caps and crowns the modern experience of the Barings and the Lloyds, and asks. "Since money can honestly make a nobleman why may not a nobleman honestly make

The answer of English society to such a ques tion is worth noting out of England as well as in England, because it carries with it a fresh illustration of that practical, and, as we may call it, democratic force in the organization of the English aristocracy which always has dis-tinguished and still, as we see, distinguishes it from the aristocracies of the continent. Between such a case as this of Lord Campbell and the case of the Prussian Count Eulenstein, who, a year or so ago, cut down a cook with his sabre, and was let off with no more punishment than Louis XV administered to the Count of Charolais for amusing himself by shooting carpenters off the roofs of the houses about the Palais Royal, lies a great gulf, which really makes two complete and differing civilizations. It is a curious speculation, too, in connection with this case of Lord Campbell, and a speculation which brings the case, in a manner, across the Atlantic to ourselves, whether the Duke of Argyll, who consents to see his son become a wine merchant, would have consented as readily to see him open a dry goods shop, Here, in New York or Boston, a native whole-sale importer of old sherries would, no doubt, be very much "riled" if any one were to express surprise at his receiving an invitation to dine with a duke. But have we not, perhaps, a new wholesale importers of old sherries who would consider it a great piece of impertinence if a merchant tailor should present himself in an evening dress to put his legs under their manogany and sip their Amontillado? Is it certain that what the baton of noblesse had failed to do, the pitchlork of democracy has accomplished, and that human nature has really been driven out of the windows of Independence Hall If levelling goes on upon one side of the water, does not clumbing go on upon the other And is it by any means clear that it all the dukes in England should take to wholesale coster-mongering, and all the dukes' sons to brewing ale, nay, that if "impartial suffrage" should be nceded to all Americans of African descent and John Bright be chosen President of the British republic, the social philosopher on either side the sea would never more be reminded by the ways of men and women that-

"Great fleas have little fleas Upon their backs to bite 'em: And these again have lesser fleas, And so—ad infinitum!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ORGANIZED in 1835, INCORPORATED June 7, 1844

ORGANIZED in.1835, INCORPORATED June 7, 1844

Office, No. 597 NORTH street. Open from April 18t
to October 1st from 9 to 52 A. M. Open from October
1st to April 18t from 2 to 5 P. M.

GE JHGE. H STUART, President.
ALEX G CATTELL, Vice-President.
RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, secretary.
THOMAS T. MANON. Treasurer.
No. 428 MARKET Street.

MANAGERS FOR 1866.
Maithew Newkirk,
Wuson Dunton,
James Appleton,
Charles Santee
James B. Rodgers,
Samuel Work,
1sanc R Smith,
Geotge Nugent.

Geotge Nugent.

GROWN OPEN TOWN OF THE STREET O

Wisor Duaton, James Appleton, Charles Santee James B. Rodgers, Samuel Work, Isaac R. Smith, George Nugent, Thomas Potter

Robert Grigg. John Weist

tract. Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

Its management is placed in the hands of persons beconging to different religious denominations, and it is conducted without see army bigs.

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or combing for aid. And it furnishes to its con ributors cards, to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which completed its thirtiefly year—

423 visits were made, and 124 visits were made, and 125 minites were relieved.

41 social not be found.

270 schildren good and comfortable homes were secured.

Resides which many religious and temperance were

secured.

Besides which, many religious and temperanes meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracks were distributed. The Managers earnestly appeal for all to carry on this tood work. good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling upon our citizens and the friends of the Society for subscriptions. [II I that if it is not a society for subscriptions.]

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PRILADELFINA. August 29, 1896.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that toe 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 privilese of subscribing for new stock of per, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their asmes Each shareholder establed 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 19, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1885 at 3 P. M.

Fay ment will be considered due June 1, 1887, but an

tember 10. and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Fa) ment will be considered due June 1, 1857, but an instain ent of 20 per cent, or ten dollars per share, must be said at he time or subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the adascribers, before the lat of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesald instalment, made before the lat of June 1857, discount will be allowed at the rate of a per cent, per annum, ano on a leayments made between that date and the lat of November, 1867, interest will be charact at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the lat of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June I 1867, and said stock, it paid up in full, while edities to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SILEPHPRD.

Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE SIRKING FORD.
TREASCET DEVARTMENT
HABRISHURG. OCCODE 24, 1859
Notice is bereby given that sesied proposals for the said of One Million Dollars of the Fire Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, and 2 o'clock P. M., of TBURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866
Biddern will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund Estraburg, Pa."
Endersed Proposals to sell State Loans."
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Comman onwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT. ELI SLIFER

Secretary of State.

W. H. KFMBLE. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
PRILABRIPHIA, November 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of FOUR PER CENT, on the Capital
Stock of the Company, clear of National and State
taxes, payable on and sites November 30, 1868.

Biank Fowers of Attorney for collecting dividends
can be had at the office of the Company, No. 233 8,
Tried Street.

H 1 30t

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, The only perfect
dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the bair, prevents baldness. Soid by all Druggists, Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N.Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

To be had see, for four stamps by addressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Anatemy, No. 618 FROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE MADE A GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

> Moire Antiques, Shawls. Velvets, Cloakings. Silk Poplina, Wool Poplins, Corded Poplins, Rich Plaid Poplins, Rich Plaid Merinoes, Colored Merinoes, Printed Merinoes, Empress Cloths. Velour Russe, Biarritz, Epinglines, Bombazines, Tamisse, Mous Delaines Black Alpacas, White Alpacas. Colored Alpacas, White Reps, Black Reps, Colored Repa, French Chintzes, Damasks and Diapera, Towels and Napkins, Doylies and Table Covers, Counterpanes, Flannels.

Blankets,

Blankets,

Blankets, Gloves and Hosiery, Mourning Goods. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FARIES & WARNER.

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE. Bargains in Canton Flannels, from auction.

One case Canton Flannel, 25 cents, worth 3lc. One case Canton Flannel, 3I cents, worth 35c. One case Canton Flannel, 37] cents, worth 40c. Cheapest Canton Flannels in the city. Ladies' Merino Vests, \$1-25, \$1-50, \$1-62), \$1-75

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, 81

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests. 50 dozen French Cioch Gioves, white and colored All-wool Blankets, \$5 50, \$6, \$6.75, \$7, etc. Bird-eye Linen Diaper, \$2.85, worth \$3.50. FLANNELS!

Large assortment, cheap. 25c. heaviest yard-wide unb'eached Muslin.

All-wool and cotton and wool Shirting Flannels. All-wool Cassimeres, from auction, \$1 12. All-wool Delaines. Handsome Plaid Poplins.

FLANNELS!

American Delaines and Calicoes.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Russia Crash Honery, Gloves, handkerchiets, etc., as cheap as

FARIES & WARNER,

9225] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race. DLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERject in every respect, at a less price than they can
possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely
gure in saying to our customers that this stock of
Blankets is below competition, and invites a comparison
of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate
16-4 Bianket for 6550 per pair. We offer a Blanket at
88 per nair that we sold before the war at this price
We offer a Bianket at 816 per pair that we sold hast year
tor over \$20. You can find any quality of Bianket you
with in this stock. Grev Blankets 83 per pair; Light
Grev, or I rate Blankets. Cradie and Crib Blankets,
Ironing Blankets, 8-1b. Comfortables, for 83 cach. Store
keepers. Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than
whotersile prices. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1921
Blanket street. DRY GOODS.

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828 ARCH STREET.

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TABLE LINENS.

NEW PATTERNS.

JUST OPENED.

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PRICES .

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PRICE & WOOD N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! A large assortment of Blankets from \$6 up to \$15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flauncis, 624 cents. All-wool Flannels, 374, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to \$1.25 per yard. Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flanuels.

Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Table Linens, Napsins and Towels, etc. etc. A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery. A large assortment of Gloves.-Kin Gioves \$1.25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price. Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported. Ladies' and Gents' Mermo Vests and Pants, very

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts. N. B .- Platd Poptins \$1 121, \$1 25, \$1 37, and

Tartan Plains, 871 cents. French Merinoes and Delaines. French Chintzes, 3 ard wide, 624 cents. Fine quality black Alpacas,

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son.

Bas just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS. These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McS UILAR by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for lamily use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices. A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand. His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE. No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

No. 1024 CHESBUT Street.

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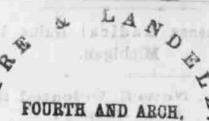
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