Hospital of the Insane, where they who come out cutting themselves among the tombs sit clothed and in their right mind; or the Institu-tions for the blind, where the eyes of those who never saw are touched, and into their vision pours the sunlight of knowledge and religion; or the Magdalen Asylums, where the lost one of the street comes to bathe the Saviour's feet the street comes to bathe the Saviour's feet with her tears, confiding in the pardon of Him who said, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her;" or mention those medical institutions which have taken hold or the pulse of the world's sicknesses, and in all the land and throughout the world assuaged pain, prolonged the hie of the race, and into hovels of wrelchedness and lazarattoes of pestilence followed the footstens of the Great Physician; or speak of the thousand-armed machinery that sends streaming down through the chinery that sends streaming down through the reservoir the clear, bright, sparking, God-given water that rushes through our aqueducts, and dashes out of the hydrants, and tosses up in our fountains, and hases in our steam-engines, and showers out the conflagration, and sprinkles from the baptismal font of our courcnes, and with silvery note and golden sparkle and crystalline chume says to the hundreds of thousands of our population in the authentic words of Hum who made it. "I will be thou clean."

Ay 1 Ay 1 I have proved it. We have a goodly

heritage, and when I come to speak of the sins of this place, it is not because our city is worse than others, but because the very contrast with our history and our advantages and our mission makes the abominations ten-fold more abomi-

I shall not walk softly about this theme, but call things by their plain Anglo-Saxon terms, and in the name of the Lord God Almighty arraign wickedness in high places and low, and call up for public indignation and correction the crimes that walk our streets at noonday, and under the very suadow of our churches. The sources from which I shall bring churches. The sources from which I shall bring
the array of facts will be police detective and
almshouse reports and city missionary's exploration, and the testimony of the abandoned and
sin-blasted who, about to take the final plunge
into percition, have stargered back just for a
moment to utter the wild shrick of their warning and the agonizing wail of their despair.

People wondered how Turner got such facility in painting a storm at sea, but after a while
found him, during a storm lashed fort in the

found him, during a storm, lashed fast in the rigging studying the tempest. So those who have been in the a sful shipwreck of bad passions could best describe to us the storm. That hand tremulous with exhausting diseases, and hardly able to get the accursed bowl to his tips -put in such a hand the pencil, and he can sketch as no one else the darkness, and the fire, and the wild terror, and the headlong pitch, and the hell of those who have surrendered themselves to sin. We dare only to come near the edge, and, carefully ballancing ourselves, look off, and our head swims and our breath catches. Only those can tell the story wno, having fallen to the depths with wilder crash than glacier from the top of Swiss cut, stand down in their agonies, looking up for relief that comes not, and straining their eyes for hope that never dawns, crying, "O God! O God! O God!" It is an awill thing to see a man caged of sinful habit, and beating against the wires to get out, till there is blood on the cage and blood on the soul.

Others may throw garlands upon sin, and picture the overhanging truits that drop in her pathway, and make every step graceful as the dance. But we must speak of it as a giant black with the soot of forges where eternal chains are made, and feet rotting with disease, and breath foul with plagues, and eyes glaring with woe, and locks flowing in serpent fangs, and voice from which rumble forth the blasphemies of the damned.

I open you a door through which you see what? Pleasant pictures and fountains, and mirrors, and flowery bands? No! no! It is a lazar-house of disease. The walls drip, drip, drip with the damps of sepulchres. The victims, strewn over the floor, writhe and twist among each other in contortions indescribable, holding up their ulcerous wounds, tearing their matted hair, weeping their tears of blood, some hooting with revengeral cry, some howling with a maniac's rear, some chattering with an idiotic stare, some calling upon God, some calling upon friends, wasting away, thrusting each other back, mocking each other's pain, tearing open each other's oleers dropping with the ichor of death. And the wider I open the door, the ghastiter the scene, the worse the horrors, more uling, deeper curses, more blood, until I can no longer endure the vision, and I slam shut the door, and cover my eyes and cry, "God pity them!"

Some may say, "What is the use of such an exposition as you propose to make in this course of sermons? Our families are highly respecta-ble. We are in no danger!" I answer that no family, however elevated or exclusive, can be independent of the state of public morals. While three years ago I discoursed somewoat upon similar themes, a tather sat indiderently, and thought such a sermon would be of no service to his family. Hear it, and let your ears tingle! At that time his son was tottering on the verge of habits which have since swallowed him, body and soul; and his daughter was taking the first steps in that dark, dismal, doleful path across which dart the nerce lightnings of an incensed God, and over which-shall I tell you? Will you endure the unfolding? Nay, my heart italis me! I shudder, and turn away.

However pleasant the block of houses in which you dwell, the wretchedness, the temp-tation, and the outrage of municipal crime will put its hand on your door-knob, and dash its awful surge against the marble of your doorsteps as a storm-struck sea drives on the rocky beach. That condition of morals is now being formed amid which our children must walk. Do you tell me it is none of my business what street profanity shall curse my boy's ear on his way to school? Think you it is no concern of yours what infamous advertisement shall, from placards on the walt or public newspaper, smite the vision of your innocent little ones? Shall I be offended at the nuisance of a stagnant pool of water near my dwelling, and have nothing to say when there are in the very heart of this city twelve thousand houses devoted to various forms of dissipation and abandonment, and day and night they steam with miasma, and pour out the fiery lava of pollution, and darken the air with their borrors, and till the skies with the smoke of their torment that ascendeth up forever and ever.

If there be a slaughter-house too near the city, we go down to the Mayor, and pitcously beg to have the nuisance abated. I make complaint to-night not to Mayor or Common Coun-cil, but to the masses of the people who have the power to lift men up to office and cast them the power to lift men up to office and cast them dewn—to you I make complaint against twelve thousand staughter-houses. In the name of our happy homes, our refined circles, our schools, our churches, I enter complaint. And it now you att unconcerned and leave to professed philanthropists the work, and care not who are in authority, or what laws remain unexecuted, you may live to see the time when you will you may live to see the time when you will curse the day in which your children were born.

My belief is that such an exposition of public immoralities will do good by exciting pity for the victims, and wholesome indignation against the abettors and perpetrators. Who is that man fallen against the curbstone, and covered all over with the marks of beastliness? Why, be was as bright-taced a lad as ever looked up from your nursery. His mother rocked him, p aved for him, fondled him, would not let the night

the hall. That was a kind husband, and an indulgent tather. He will kneet with them no more, as once he did at family prayers, the little ones with classed hands looking up into the heavens with thanksgiving for their happy tome; but at midnight will drive them from their pillows, and curse them down the stairs, and bowl after them as they fly down the street

in night-garments under the calm starlight.
Who slew that man? Who blasted that home? Who seew that man? Who blasted that nome? Who plunged those childern into worse than orphanaze, till their hunds are blue with the cold, and their cheeks blanched with fear, and their brow scarred with abuses, and their eyes hollow with griet? Who made that life a wreck and filled eternity with the upcoar of a destroyed spirit?

spirit?

My friends—there are those whose regular business it is to work this death. They mix a cup that glows and flashes and loams with enchautment, and call it Cosnac, hock, Swan gan. Heidsieck, old Bourbon brandy, champaign; but tell them not that in the ruddy glow there is the blood of sacrince, and in its flash the eye of uncoiled adders, and in the foam the white mouth-troth of eternal death. And not knowing what a horrible mixture it is, men take it up and drink it down, the sacrincial blood, the uncoiled adders, the death-iroth, and smack their lips and call it a deligatial beverage.

On! it I had some art by which I could break the charm of the tempter's bowl, and could, with a mailed hand, lift out of it that long serpent of eternal despair, and shake out its colls.

pent of eternal despair, and shake out its colin your presence, and cast it down and crush it out! But the enchantment cannot thus be broken. It hides in the bottom of the bowl, and not until the man is atterly fallen does the monster lift itself up and strike him with its laugs, and answer all his implorations for mercy with a fiendsh hiss!

We must couse up public ordinant till elternal

We must rouse up public opinion, till city and State officials shall no longer dare to neglect the execution of the law. We have enough enactments now to revolutionize the city and strike terror through dinking saloous, and purely discount of single tractions. gambling dens, and houses of sin. Tracts distributed will not do it. Bibles printed will not accomplish it. Will tracte do it? As well try with three or four snow-lakes to put out Cotonavi. We want collection of the collection o paxi. We want police officers, Common Councilmen, aldermen, sheritts, and mayors who will execute the law. Give us for two weeks in Philadelphia an bonest City Hall, and public pollution would fall like lightning from Heaven. If you Recublicans and Democrats do not have enough actermination through the men you elect to do their duty in this regard, we will after awhile form a party of our own, and put men in positions pledged to anti-rum, anti-dirt, anti-nuisances, anti-all municipal abominations. and will give to those of you who have been so long fattening on public sports, careless of public morals, not so much as the wages of a Street-sweeper.

It may seem to many that all our battling against these evils will come to nought. Not so. The zoophytes of the sea themselves toil in little industrie: until there rises up, as result of their toil, great islands and bars; and I hope in God that by patience and concentration of effort we may, all together, boild a breakwater that will dash back the surges of municipal crime. Besides that, we toil not in our own strength. It must have seemed insignificant for Moses to stretch out his hand over the sea. What a silly thing to stretch out his hand over the sea ex-pecting it to fly away! But the east wind begins to blow. The waters pile up into glittering palisades. The billows reared as God's hand palled back upon their crystal bits. Wheel into line O Israel! Pearls crash under the teet. The flying spray springs its rainbow arch over the victors. The flour of hosts mounting the other beach answers the shout of hosts mid-sea, till, as the last line of the Israelites have gained the beach, the shields clang and the cymbals clap, and as the water whelm the pursuing toe, the switt-ingered winds on the white keys of the foam play the glad anthem of "Israel de-hvered," and the awful dirge of "Egyptian

So we go forth and stretch out the hand of prayer and Christian effort over these dark,

boiling waters of crime and suffering. People laugh, and say, "What good will that do?"
but wait. The winds of Divine help will begin to how, and the way will clear for the great army of Christian philanthropists. The glistering treasures of the world's beneficence shall line the path of our icet. And to the other shore we will be greeted with the clash of all Heaven's cymbals; whilst those who resist, and deride, and pursue us, will fall under the sea, and there will be nothing left of them, but here and there, cast high and dry upon the beach, the splintered wheel of a charlot, or thrust out from the surf the breathless nostri of a riderless charger.

Locks and Lock-Making. The London Athenaum, in an article on the 'Resources of Burningham," has the following

about locks:-The first patent for a new lock bears date 1774, by which instrument Robert Barron, of London, secured to himself the privilege of "constructing locks in which the security was effected by fixed wards, with the addition of litting tumblers or levers." Such is the merit of Barron's lock that it is still in great demand, as a secure and serviceable contrivance, although since its first production, successive inventors have taken more than one hundred and twenty patents for hovel locks, of which the most im-

portant are those known by the names of their respective inventors, Bramah, Chubb, and Houbs, Joseph Bramah's lock, patented in 1784, was for more than two generations regarded as a continuous that would baille the severest mechanician who should venture to pick it. For years a specimen of this beautiful arrangement was exhibited in the window of Mr. Bramah's shop in Piccadilly, together with this placard:—"Notice,—The artist who can make an instrument that will pick or open this lock will receive two hundred gumeas the moment it is produced." The reward was not claimed till 1851, when an American mechanician, named Robos, who had been drawn to the English is etropolis by the Great Exhibition, saw the challenge, accepted it, and after a tough fight that lasted sixteen days proved vic-torious. The success of Mr. Hobos not only caused lively excitement in the public mind, but for a time gave his lock a decided advantage in the market over the deteated Bramah, and also over the Chubb, which, originally invenied in 1818, had for more than thirty years divided public favor with Bramsh's invention. That the Chubo bas not lost its hold on public confidence may be interred from the fact that "Messrs, Chubb & Son manufacture about 30 000 looks per annum, the cheapest of which is sold at 10s, net, while many of them are worth from £2 to £3 each." It is almost necities to conserve that the distinctive and most less to observe that the distinctive and most valuable leature of the Chubb is its detector, i. e., the spring which renders the bolt immovable as soon as the lock is tried with a false key. Like Bramah's and Hobbs' locks, Chubb's locks are made in series, each lock having its separate key, and all the locks of a series obeying a master-key. So extensive are the combinations that it would be quite practicable to make locks for all the doors of all houses in London, with a distinct and different key to each lock, and yet there should be one master-key to pass the whole! A most complete series of locks was constructed some years ago by the late Mr. Chubb for the Westmin ter Bridewell. It consists of 1100 ocks, forming one series, with keys for the master sub-reading one series.

was as bright-faced a had as ever looked up from your nursery. His mother rocked him, p aved for him, foudled him, would not let the night air touch his cheeks, held him up, and looked down into his laurning eyes, and wondered for what high position he was being fitted. Entered manhood with high hopes. The world beckoned. Friends; cheered. God approved. But the archers shot at him. Vile men set traps for him. Bad habits hooked him with their iron grapples. His feet slipped on the way. And there he lies! Who would think that that uncombed hair was once toyed with by a father's fingers? Who would think that those bloated cheeks were once kased by a mother's lips? Who would think that those bloated cheeks were once kased by a mother's lips? Who would think that the his can. Help him up from the sidewalk. Put the bat on over that once manly brow. Brush the dust from that coat that once oovered a generous heart. Show him the way to the home that once reloiced at the sound of his footstep, and with gentleness tell his children to the master, sub-master, sub-master, with next of the master, sub-master, and warders.

Among the seats of the South Staffordshive lock trade, which supplies us with trumpery "pads" as well as unpekable "safeties." Wilenhall enjoys an unenviable celebrity for the cheapness and corresponding worthlessness of a Willenhall lock-mith happens to let fall a lock in the process of manulacture, he does not stay time." The late Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft, who resided at Willenhall for a time, was once taylienhall that that the thick tongue once made a household glad with its innocent prattle. Utter no harsh words la his ear. Help him up from the sides of the South Staffordshive lock trade, which supplies us with trumpery "pads" as well as unpekable "safeties." Willenhall enjoys an unenviable celebrity for the cheapness and corresponding worthlessness of a Willenhall lock-smith happens to let fall a lock in the process of manulacture, he does not stay to pick if we have a willenhall enjoys an unenviable ce data of 1100 locks, forming one series, with keys

dozen; rim, dead, mortice, and drawback, 3000 dozen; fine plate, 1000 dozen; and secured leveled k cas and other descriptions, 500 dozen; being an average production of 31,500 dozens of locks per week." Of course, a large proportion of that prodigious supply is absorbed by foreign markets.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTED NITROUS OXIDE OF LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Denia. Surgical and Medical purposes, and for amusement Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting to charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 W.LST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust Edical. street.

\*\*teventh street cars pass the coor. Don't be foolish though to so elsewhere and say \$2 and \$3 or gas. N. B. —1 continue to give instructions to the dental protes sin.

UNION BENEVOLE AT AS ACCIATION—
Founded 1851—'An Institution for the Encouragement or Industry, the suppression of Pausertam and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy
Poet"—At the annual meeting held Fuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society. N. W. corner
of Sevents and Sansom streets, the toltowing gentleof Sev. no and Sansem streets, the following gentle-men were only elected officers and managers for the ensume year:— President—Samuel H. Perkins, Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher

Learning. Treasurer-Edward Wilcox, No. 404 Chesnut Corresponding Secretary-L. Montgomery Bond.

Recording Secretary - John H. Atwood. Senjamin Cotes, Thomas A. Budd. Thomas A. Budd,
Charles Rhoads,
Richard Wood,
Charles S. Wurth, M. D.,
Edward E. Wood,
James Bayard,
Joseph A. Clay,
Ai red M. Collins,
John E. Graeff,
Henry D. Snerrard,
of the Board the follow. Themas Latimer, John Bohirn, Wasiam Purves Arthur G. Collin, Ben'amic Orne. John W. Cingborn, Thomas Wattson oseph H. Duiles, ohn Ashburst, At a snow quent meeting of the Board the follow ing appointment was made, to wit:-John Hicks

There are 120 gratuatous female visitors (viuting in

the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disbursements for the past year, taken from the annual report, to wit:-No. of visits made to the poor..... 3,417 cholera.....

Persons found employment, incluuning domestics to piaces in fami-157 " Children piaced at school and Sunday School.
" Persons, including children, loand 1,243 103

" Young girls rescued from an aban-doned me and restored to friends. Cash distributed from collections made by
the visitors themselves. 2,594-92
Cash distributed from the office, including 4,017-12

Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid.

Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch.

Each distributed to other lema e labor at the store of the Society.

Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (or 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed in quarters, at \$750.

Cash value of 63 tons of COAL and 11 cords of wood, collected by the visitors.

Cash value of orovisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, indian meal, polatoes, benus, homnly, its, coffee, sugars, molasse, bread, solp meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sic.

Cash value of materials: 1627 new and partially worn galments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknow-

Doreas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and or individuals,

ledged elsewhere) and or individuals, cash \$15.

cash waite of 252 yards of stuits 45 articles of furniture, and bedoing; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes.

Cash value of 550 stores lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These stores were patterned by the Society for this use, and are very economical in their operation. They cost, with repairs, delivered and returned, about \$6 each. As they last three years, the cost (and consequent value to the poor) per year of each store is, therefore. is, therefore.....

fully received at the office of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmuna Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut

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 Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Board of the company on the Sth of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilese of subscribing for new stock of every five shares then stancing in their names. Each share the privilege of subscribing for a full share. In artiforal part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share. The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 18, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1966 at 3 P. M.

I as ment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an

1 a, ment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an mass ment of 20 per cent, or ton do lers per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be be paid at the time of shoserings. The bulling may be paid rom time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1857 On on payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of 1 July 1857, dresaid instalment, made before the 1st of 1 July 1857, dresaid instalment, made before the 1st of 1 July 1857, interest will be charged at the 1sm rate. charged at the same fate.

All stock not paid up in full: by the 1st of November, 1867, with be forcested to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until and r June 1 1867, and said stock, it paid up in full, will be entired to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

2 30

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Notice is hereby given that seased croposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and the Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and the Million Dollars of the Nix Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Fennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Depa iment in the city of Harrisburg until Common seath of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Depa ment in the city of Harrisburg until 2 o'clock P. M. of ThUESDAY, the list day of November, A. D. 1866.

Licders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "commissioners of Sinking Fund Eurosburg, Pa."

Endersed' Proposals to sell State Loans. The commissioners reserve the right to reject say bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commissioners. JOHN P. HARTEANET.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, ELI SLIFER W. H. Kf MBLt.

State Treasurer.

Commissioners of the 5 nking fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November I, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual cividend of FOUR PER CENT or the Cambal Stock of the a empany, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and aiter November 30 1866.
Light Fowers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 228 S.
To IRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

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

entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had nee, for four stamps by sodressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
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THE BEST IN THE WOLLD.

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HAVE MADE A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

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Moire Antiques, Shawls. Velvets, Cloakings, Silk Popling, Wool Poplins, Corded Poplins, Rich Pland Popting

Rich Plaid Merinoes, Colored Merinoes, Printed Merinces, Empress Cloths, Velour Busse. Biarritz, Epinglines, Bombazines,

Tamisse, Mous Delaines, Black Alpacas, White Alpacas, Colored Alpacas, White Reps, Black Reps, Colored Reps.

French Chintzes, Damasks and Diapers, Towels and Napkins, Doylies and Table Covers, Counterpanes, Flannels,

Blankets. Blankets, Blankets, Gloves and Hosiery, Mourning Goods.

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JAMES McMULLAN Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

E as received just his first Fall Importation of ENCLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JaMES Mon ULLAN by the same manuscurer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for lamily use. A LARGE SUPPLY OF

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Strangers and others will und at

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

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1866!--SHAWL EXHIBITION N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPEING GARDEN STS We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city, of every grade, FROM \$1.50 UP TO \$80.

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We lavite an examination.
Long and Square Frasley shawls.
Long and Square block Shawls.
Long and Square block Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square block Thibet Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakmat Shawls, etc., etc.
We would also in rite attention to our BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for \$6.

Finer qualities at \$7.88.89, \$10, \$11, \$12 and \$14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap GOSEPH B. THORNLEY.

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THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT Will save the Expense of White Shirts ; , Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing; Improve the Appearance; Save Time in Dressing; Remove all objections to Colored Shirts; Preserve a Cleanly Exterior : Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health : Give joy to the Household; Make Travelling Pleasant; Save your Money; and Keep your Wife in a good humer,

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. MANUFACTORY. Il 9 [mwlm] No 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

T. S. I. M. P. S. O. N. S. S. O. N. S. Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries. Hosiciry, Gloves. Corsets. Handkerchiefs. Flain and Hemstirched, Hair, Nall. Tooth, and Plaic Brinshes, Combs. Plain and Fairey Soans, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Pans, and Panses, and an endiess variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merlino, and Wool.

Cilb. Cmols. and Bed Binnkers.

Marseilles, Allendale, Laneaster, no Honey Comb Quilts. Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colore,
Bordered, German Roll, Eussia and American Grash
Burlaps. Ballandvale. Welsh, and Shaker Flaunch in all grades. Ballandvale. Wherever Dispers of all widths at A full line of Nursery Dispers of all widths at Empedorate Street.

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

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Silk and Wool Stripe POPLIAS, very sheap. All-woo Pophus, \$1 per yard. Piala Pophus and All-wool Plaids. All-wool Delaines and Merinoes. Fine quality Black Alpacas. Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! All-wool Flannels, 43, 371, 45, 50, and 60 cents, hallardvale I larnels.
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels. beavy Canton Fianness, 25, 28, 31, 35 and Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslims. Table Linens, Napsins, and lowels.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH J. MAITHIAS, decrased.

The petition of CHRISTIANA E. MAITHIAS, widow of said decedent with appraisement of property elected to be tetained, has been filed, and will be approved by the Court on SATUBDAY, November 17th, 1866, unless exceptions are filed thereto.

11.7 widte J. A. BONHAM for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

EASIERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Whereas, the District Cour, of the United States for
the Lastern District of Pennsylvania, proceeding on
libeis flied in the name of the United States hath
decreed on the 24th day of October A. D. 1866, that ail
persons who claim to have any interest in flitten hunarea pounds of cettan, and five hundred and tweive
dollars, part proceeds of sale, captured by the barque
OLIVIA T. DAVIS, under command of John P.
Shrou st also, nine bales of cotton and ten hundred and
twenty-four dollars and ten cents part of the proceeds
of sale captured by the barque FANNY; also, twenty
bales of cettun and half a hale of cotton, and thirtytores hundred and eighty-seven dollars, wenty-live cents,
bart of the proceeds of sale, captured by the schooner
D. McCarthy; also, fifteen bales of cotton and
twenty-nine hundred and eight dollars, torly-seven
twenty-nine hundred and eight dollars, torly-seven
hat dohn P. Shrouds Charles Sewell, Joseph
Francis, and Adam Johnson, Rienard H. D Young
Hansen Gregory, Jr., be monished and cited.

Therefore, all persons who claim to have any interest
in the same cotton and moneys are monished and cited
to appear hefore the didge of the said Court, in the city
of shi adelphia, on the twentieth day at r publication
hereof to show cause why the said cotton and moneys
should not be pronounced to belong at the time of the
capture of the same, to the enemies of the United
states, and therefore or otherwise, liable te condemnation as lawful prizes.

The above is an abstract of the monitions issued by
the Court in said causes.

United States Marchal Fastern District Pennsylvania.

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