THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Negroes in Trigonometry and the Classics From the Tribune.

If the large class of Americans, imported and native, who have been educated to express their hatred of equal rights and their prejudice against race by mouthing with hot rage, or airy contempt, the word "Nigger!" could be compelled to visit in detachments the Phaadelphia Institute for Colored Youth, on Shippen street, they would speedily get cured of the false ideas upon which slavery in the United States sought a logical and lawful foundation, and which now inspire the opponents of impartial suffrage to resist the extension of the ballot to the black man. We visited this school last week, and for two days witnessed its annual commencement exercises. We saw there abundance evidence:-

I. That under the management and instruction of colored teachers, male and female, there is in Philadelphia a school for the education of is in Philadelphia a school for the education of girls and boys in the Latin and Greek Classics, the Mathematics, History, Geography, and Composition, which is fully equal to the best of the endowed academies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. This is saying a great deal, but we will stand by it, II. We saw that under the development of

this culture, favored by the strong social posi-tion which the colored population in Philadel-phia have attained in that freest of our great cities, there were 181 boys and girls of African descent as intelligent, as self-respectful, as well mannered, as well dressed, and as promising as the same number of school children in any of the best schools of New England. To be more specific—we saw a large school of colored pupils, who, in no respect, save color and features, differed at all from the best educated and nost carefully trained white boys and girls of same age in the best academies of the orthern States. In all respects they were fully

their equals.
III. We saw colored children of both sexes. between the ages of twelve and nineteen, rigidly examined in Xenophon's "Anabasis" and the Greek Testament, in Virgil's "Æneid," Cicero's orations and Horace's songs, in plane and spherical trigonometry, Legendre's geometry, algebra, mental arithmetic, English analysis, history and geography, and saw that they under-stood and knew what they recited; that they were radically and thoroughly instructed; that their answers to questions were not exercises of memory; that they had not been drilled parrot-like for a public show; and that they had successfully received from colored instructors the educations which our best schools give white children preparatory to entering college.

children preparatory to entering college.

IV. We heard compositions read and declamations delivered upon such themes as "The Essential Feature of a Republic," "Music as an Element of Worship," "The Education of Women," "The Age of Pericles," "The American Congress," "The Province of Poetry," "Individual Effort," "The New Rome," "The Two Ciesars." These performances-original, marked with thought, of a high grade of excellence in the use of language and structure of sentences and tull of generous feeling and morality—had they been listened to by the most prejudiced uphoiders of caste, would surely have shamed them out of all further talk about the inferiority of the African race, and brought them to a candid confession that there is nothing in the organization of the colored American which should withhold from him complete political enfranchisement-nothing in his character or capacities which can longer upnold the mean and cowardly lie that the Government of the United States was intended to be a "white man's government."

Richard Humphreys, a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, preparing for his death in the year 1832, devised \$10.000 in trust "to instruct descendants of the African race in ool learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trade, and in agriculture, in order to prepare and quatify them to act as those branches of useful business. That little sum of money was the seed from which has grown up the Shippen Street Colored High School. It would well repay a visit by any generous and public-spirited man in this city. The example of beneficence and patriotism set by the Quaker Humphreys, if followed in New by some citizen intrusted with great wealth, would produce results of the highest social and political value.

The Next United States Senator from From the Herald. New York.

The question who is to be the next United States Senator from New York is dividing public attention with the meteoric shower and the discovery of the mastodon. The people will watch the action of the State Legislature in this matter with much interest. They will expect their representatives in their choice of a Senator to correctly reflect the popular verdict rendered in the late election. Senator Harris, whose term is about to expire, is a candidate for re-election: but his success is out of the question. He has avowed himself a follower of the Jacobin faction, in tavor of ignoring the Constitutional amendment as a basis for admitting the unrepresented States to Congress, and an advocate of the impeachment of the President. There can be but one interpretation of the meaning of the late election—the acceptance by the people of the Constitutional amendment as a final settlement of the question of Southern restoration The Legislature cannot disregard the will of the people by electing a United States Senator who is an avowed opponent of that policy, and who would reopen the question and bring new trouble and agitation upon the country.

The Herald has made Horace Greeley prominent as a candidate for the Senatorship; but it has been upon the presumption that he is and will continue to be an honest and unconditional supporter of the Constitutional amendment as a final basis for the readmission of all loyal representatives to Congress. Some fear is expressed that he may run off after some impracticable notions about "manhood suffrage," or "universal suffrage and universal amnesty," or some other figment of a functive brain. He must come out plainly, and place himself squarely upon the Constitutional amendment, or we shall have to let him go. He may allow the long-haired champions of negro's rights and women's rights and free love and bran bread to fill the columns of his paper with their notions and ileas, for that is of very little consequence; but Greeley, the Senator, must show his hand and put himself on record as a fair, square. Constitutional-amendment man, or the Herald must give him

up as a bad job. There are other obstructions in Greeley's path, but they are not serious, and can be re-moved without much difficulty. One contem-porary states that Greeley cannot be taken up because he is from the same section of the State with Senator Morgan. If this is really an State with Senator Morgan. If this is really an objection, there is an easy mode of getting rid of it. Senator Morgan is a very rich man, and has plenty of business to attend to at home without going to Washington, where he is of no earthly use to any person. We have no doubt he will cheerfully resign his office in order to disembarrass Greeley's prospects. As a senator he is a "dead letter." He never speaks in Senate, and never makes up his mind on a nuestion until the fight is over. His the Constitutional amendment was

he Constitutional amendment was its success was assured. He his office, for he is a rich 's can afford to accept noor representative. 's impracticome out squarely for the Constitutional amendment. If he will make up his mind to follow our counsel, there is no reason why Greeley should not be our next United States Senator. We have dropped the superfluous prefix of "Mr." and spoken of Greeley as "Greeley," because no person thinks of talking about "Mr." Montesquieu, or "Mr." Socrates, or "Mr." Plato, and it is equally out of place to talk about "Mr." Greeley, who, in some respects, may be said to resemble Socrates, for he has had his life written, like Socrates, and Parton is his Plato. We offer our apologies to Plato for the comparison. apologies to Plato for the comparison,

Suffering at the South-The Necessity for Adopting Measures of Relief. From the Times

There seems no room to doubt that actual destitution is imminent throughout a large part of the South. The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are represented as the scenes of wide-spread suffering, arising from the failure of crops upon which the people of the interior counties relied for their year's subsistence. Some of the crops have altogether failed; others are so short as to be inadequate to the wants of the winter months; and as no large reserve exists in any part of the South, the prospect is to immense numbers appalling. Nor is there any resident wealthy class to minister to the necessities of their destitute neighbors. The yield of cotton falls so far below expecta tion that the planters are unable to meet their own indebtedness. Even now we hear of applications to the State and military authorities for assistance to avert impending tamine; and the rigors of the approaching season portend misery and disease unless the official action be both prompt and effective.

Unfortunately the Southern State Govern-

ments have not very extensive resources at their command. Their treasuries are empty, their taxes uncollected and uncollectable, and their facilities for raising money by loan far below par. The Freedmen's Bureau may have more available means, but there are reasons for restricting rather than extending its electro-synary operations, if other means of relief can be made available.

Such being the condition of thousands and tens of thousands at the South, and such the inadequacy of Southern, powers of relief, a duty devolves upon the North that should neither be underestimated nor deterred. It is not a case for Congress or the President, nor ten the Congress or Legislatures of States. for the Governors or Legislatures of States within the Union. It is a case in which the benevolence of the North should spontaneously come forward, to assure the starving multitudes of its readiness to co-operate with trustworthy local organizations that may be formed for their relief. The North is able of its bounty to take care that suffering, however extended, shall not culminate in famine; and its liberality when appealed to from other quarters, should be a guarantee of what it will undertake to do when the Southern authorities shall set forth the data of an appeal, and the manner in which they propose to apply the assistance that may be rendered them.

The famine now raging in India has cast a blot upon the escutcheon of England's civiliza-tion. It has appeared almost incredible that a nation whose missionaries penetrate the remotest recesses of heathenism to preach the gospel of charity, should permit millions of its own subjects to perish from sheer hunger, without one vigorous effort to succor them. Let us take care that a similar horror be not repeated on a smaller scale in Alabama and other districts of the South. The plea of ignorance will not be available. The fact that destitution extensively prevails has been promulgated through too many channels to admit of controversy; and the inability of the South to cope with the suffering which weekly spreads within its borders, is equally susceptible of proof. We ought not to wait until fam ine actually begins its work.

Why Not Discharge Jefferson Davis ? From the World.

The shabby and scandalous treatment of this prisoner of state proceeds from the same motives as the unconstitutional exclusion of the Southern States from Congress. The gross illegality of detaining him in custody nineteen months without putting him on trial or confronting him with the witnesses expected to testify to his guilt, is an exhibition of the same rancorous and unmanly spicit which dictates the whole mode of dealing with the South that has prevailed since the meeting of Congress last December.

Chief Justice Chase and his sycophant, Judge Underwood, shrink from trying Mr. Davis lest his acquittal should expose them to the obloquy of the radicals who thirst for his blood, and lest Chief Justice Chase's chances of the ranical nomination should be diminished. The President has hesitated to release him on parole or bail, because the radicals would raise a great outery, and add to the otherwise formidable obstacles to the success of his restoration policy. Congress, although the subject has been before heir most important committee, would not lift a finger to promote justice, because they were willing to embarrass the President, and wished to spite the South.

There is good reason to suppose that there has been a studied collusion between the radicals in Congress and the Chief Justice to postpone and prevent a trial, and put the odium on the Presi-Chief Justice Chase fought off the trial as long as he could, by saying that he would not compromise the dignity of the judiciary by holding a court under the shadow of martial When that excuse became obsolete he invented others. He authorized Judge Un-derwood in May or June (we forget the month) to promise Mr. Davis' counsel that the trial should come on in October; but it afterwards appeared that this was like adjourning the case to the Greek Kalends, or to the thirtieth day of February. When October arrived, and Mr. Davis' counsel appeared, according to appointment, in Richmond, behold there was no court; the judges who had appointed it having dis covered all of a sudden that they had no authority to hold one at that time! Most learned Most sapient expounders of the law! If they had no authority to hold a court at Richmond in October, why did they appoint one, and make that a reason for postponing the

Meanwhile, the Chief Justice has discovered another reason for skulking from his duty. It seems that Congress, at its last session reor-ganized the circuits, but, by some unaccount-able blunder or oversight, failed to assign judges. Therefore, Judge Chase says he cannot try Mr. Davis until Congress has revised its clumsy law and rectified its blunders. This brings us to the grounds of our surmise of col-lusion between Congress and Mr. Chase. It is incredible that the Judiciary Committee should have drawn a oil reorganizing the circuits without submitting it to the Chief Justice for his criticism and suggestions. For aught we know, he may have prepared the draft of the law himself. Considering the constant repug-nance he has shown to try Mr. Davis, it would be quite in keeping with his wishes that the law should be in such a form as to furnish him with a new excuse when all the others he could invent had failed. Be this as it may, he has as per-sistently fought off the trial as if he were the

criminal and Mr. Davis the judge.

The action of Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood, discreditable as it is, is outdone by that of Secretary Stanton and Julige Advocate
Holt. If the one is scandalous, the other is
atrocious. It was by the representations of
Messrs. Stanton and Holt that President Johnson (who had then suddenly come into office, and had no time to look closely into the matter; was deceived into offering a reward for Mr. Dayls as one of the assassins of President Lin-coin. There was, to be sure, evidence to this effect; but it consisted of a deliberate tissue of perjuries fabricated with the connivance of Mr. Holt. Conover, alias Dunham, their ostensible author, has been, within the last two or three days, indicted in the District of Columbia for his forged stories and false swearing. Why was such evidence received without scrutiny? It was probably got up to be submitted to a military commission, like

that which tried Mrs. Surratt, where it would that which tried Mrs Surratl, where it would probably have passed muster by the complaisance of the commission to its official superiors. Fortunately for justice, the Prosident thought one such commission sufficient. But why was this perjured testimony kept closely concealed? Why was it never submitted to the inspection of anybody having an interest to detect and explode it? For no other reason in the world than because Stanton and Holt knew that it was talse, and would not stand scruting. Their than because Stanton and Holt knew that it was false, and would not stand scrutiny. Their combined falsehood, meanness, and injustice is worthy of their character, and of the deceitful, diabolical stant of the party with which they

are in sympathy.

But shall this scandalous injustice continue? So long as there was any hope of a trial, the President may have been reluctant to interfere, especially as his enemies would have caught at e pretext to heap up new calumnies against a sdn inistration. But now that the elections are over, these prudential reasons have lost their force, and the indictment of Conover calls public attention anew to the disgraceful arts which have been used to blacken Mr. Davis. The Constitution declares that every accused person shall have "a speedy and public trial." Nineteen months have clapsed, and this belied and maligned prisoner has no trial, nor seems

likely to have one.

Under these circumstances, the President should interpose in the interest of abused justice and of a calumniated reputation. Mr. Davis ought to be set at large either on his parallel to present himself for trial when the Davis ought to be set at large either on his parole to present himself for trial when the court is ready to try him, or if there is objection to anything so lib ral as a parole, let him be released on sufficient bail. We suppose nobody doubts that Mr. Davis would keep his parole; but if bail is preferred, any amount can be immediately obtained. In some way, let the Government and the country be relieved from the scandal of keeping this man, who has been the scandal of keeping this man, who has been secused as an assassin on perjured testimony, longer in confinement vainly demanding a trial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINIS-TERJD NITROUS OXIDE OF LAUGHING GAS to thousands with periect success for Dental, burgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement, only fifty cents per tooth for extracting: no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locast street.

street.

Feventh street cars pass the coor. Don't be foolish chough to so elsewhere and pay \$2 and \$3 for gas. N. B.

—I centimue to give instructions to the dental protest ain.

10 12 fmwsm.

UNION BENEVOLENT AS SOCIATION—Founded 1831—'An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the Suppression of Pauperium and the Helief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor 'At the annual meeting held Inesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventu and Samern streets, the following gentemen were duly elected officers and managers for the cusuing year: ensuing year:—
President—Sampel H. Perkins.
Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher

Treasurer-Edmund Wilcox. No. 404 Chesnut

Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.
Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

denjamin Coates.

Thomas A. Budd. Benjamin Coates, Thomas Latemer, Charles Rhoads, Richard Wood, Charles S. Wurts, M. D., Edward R. Wood, John Bohlen, William Purves. Arthur G. Coffin, James Bayard, Joseph A. Clay, Abred M. Collins, John E. Graeff, Benjamin Orne. John W. Claghorn, Thomas Wattson, Joseph H. Duiles, John Ashburst, Henry D Sherrard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit:—John Hicks

gent. There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (vi iting 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 disbursenents for the past year, taken from the annual re-

No. of visits made to the poor..... 1,417 157 Children piaced at school and Sun-day School...

Persons, including children, found 1,243

"Young girls rescued from an aban-doned life and restored to friends. DISBURSEMENTS.

Materials, Reduced to Money "alues by Estimate Cash distributed by visitors from appropri-ations by the General Board..... ... \$8,875 00 Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves. Cash distributed from the office, including 2,594.92 wages paid out there as aid.

Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch.

Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society.

(ash Value of 1740 ions of COAL (of 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed, in quarters, at 87 50. 1.190.00

ters, at \$7 50...

Cash value of 64 tons of coal and 11 cords of wood collected by the visitors..... 13,050 00 708 00 Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, polatoes, beaus, homney, tea coffee, sugars, mo-lasses, bread, soup meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sic!

Cash va we of materials: 1627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various 1,550 00 Dorcas and other societies (acknow-ledged eisewhere) and or individuals,

cles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shees. Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the 425 00 cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. Those stoves 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 stove is, therefore.

is, therefore..... 1 100:00

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE SINEING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HARMISHUEG OCCODET 24, 1866
Notice is hereby given that seased proposals for the sale of One Million Do lars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Do lars of the Five Per Cent and Cne Million Do lars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be recel ed at the Treasury Depa timent in the city of Harrisburg until 20 clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1866
hidders will state amount offered price asked, and whether Hegistered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "commissioners of Sinking Fund Earnisburg, Pa."
Endersed 'Proposals to sed State Loans"
The Commissioners receive the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Communication.

JOHN F. HARTRANET.

JOHN F. HARTRANET.

Auditor-General.

ELI SLIFER
Secretary of State.
W. H. K.F. MBL.*
State Tressurer
Commissioners of the Suking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 1, 1866. NOTICE TO STUCKBULDERS. 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 after November 30, 1850
Elank Powers of Autorney for collecting dividends
can be had at the office of the Company No 238 S.
THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,

the Ninet'eth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, To be had nee, for four stamps by andressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Anatomy, No 618 FROADWAY, New York.

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THE BEST IN THE WOALD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only period
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GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOB.

Regenerating Fatract of Billefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevenus baldness, food by all Druggists. Factory No Si BABCLAY St., S.Y. 385

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
ARD NAVIGATION COMPARY.

Intraderina August 29, 1888.

The Stockholders of this Company are her by notified that the hoare of Managers have determined to milow to all pursons who shall as pear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the Closing of transform, at 3 P M. of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Kach shareholder estitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a tull share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, See tember 10, and close on SATCHDAY, December 1, 1865, at 3 P M.

Far ment will be considered due June 1, 1887, but an instainment of 20 per cent. or to indoiners per share, must be paid at be time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November. 1867. On all payments, including the aforeald installment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, decount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum sho on a languagents made between that date and the 1st of November. 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not gaid up in full by the 1st of November. 1867, will be corrected to the use of the charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November. 1867, will be corrected to the use of the company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock in ond up in mil, wit be entitled to the November dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

Treasurer

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The largest Stock of

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ENCLISH BLANKETS. These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for Jabes hes Ullas by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for A LARGE SUPPLY OF

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E elling at Greatly Leduced Frices. 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.

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LACES AND LACE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES. WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

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HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard. PLAIDS at \$1.60, \$1.25, and \$1.50; very handtome at \$2 (0. COLORED SULKS, from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per yard

BLACK SILKS at all prices. 1RISH POPLINS, best quality, \$3.00. SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUS. LINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES in great variety, at prices below competition.

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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 return prices. We invite an examination.

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i ong and Square Block Thibet Shaws.

Long and Square Block Thibet Shawis.

Respectively. BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for \$6.

Finer qualities at \$7 \$8 \$9, \$19, \$11, \$12 and \$14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of the buyers of the Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

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Dealers in Linens, white and Dress Goods, Embroideries Hosiery, Gloves Corsets, Handkerchiels Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plaie Brushes, Combs. Flain and Fancy Sosies, Pertumery, Imported and Domestic Puns and Pun Boxes, and an endiess variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Chi dien's Undervests and Drawers; English and German licelery in Cotton Nerino, and Wool.

Cilb. Cracle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, nd Boney Comb quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored ordered, German Boll Russia and American Crash orders. Bal atdvale. Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades,
A full line of Nursery Dispers of all widths at

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Nos. 22 and 24 PINE Street. DRY GOGDS.

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No. 727 CHESNUT ST. HAVE MADE A GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES Their Stock is unriv iled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to t"c wants of buyers.

> Moire Antiques. Shawly. Velvets. Cloakings, Silk Poplins, Wool Popling, Corded Poplins, Rich Plaid Popling Rich Plaid Merinoes, Colored Merinoes, Printed Merinces. Empress Cloths, Velour Russe. Biarritz. Epinglines, Bombazinea Tamisse, Mous Delsines, Black Alpacas,

White Alpacas, Colored Alpacas, White Reps, Black Reps, Colored Reps. French Chintzes, Damasks and Dispers, Towels and Napkins, Doylies and Table Covers, Counterpanea, Flannela Blankets. Blankets, Blankets. Gloves and Hosiery Mourning Goods

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FROM AUCTION.

Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap. All-wood Popins, \$1 per yard. Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.

All-wool Delaines and Merinoes. Fine quality Black Alpacas. Fine Binck Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! All-wool Flannels, 53 87 | 45, 50, and 60 cents.

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Ail wool and Domet Shaker Flannels. Heavy Canton Fianners, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins. Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves. Ladies' Buff and White cloth Gloves. Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves

Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES. Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.

Ludies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery. Ludies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap Musses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

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N. B .- JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality in ported.

Leal Kid Gloves, \$1.25 a pair.

Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, \$1

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FARIES & WARNER No. 229 North NINTH Street, ABOVE RACE,

Will open to-day-One bale all-wool Flannel. 33e., worth 37 jc.

FLANNELS. Ali-wool, 81, 38, 37), 45, and 47c ; Cotton and Wool Sic. up; double width ali-wool Shirting Flanzels, \$1:40; Cotton and Wool Shirtings, Plain and Twilled, Red and Grey Flannels, Fancy Sacque Flannels, etc.

CANTON FLANNELS. Cheapest and best in the city; unbleached Canton Fiannel, 22, 25, 28, 81, 87 jc.; white do , 25, 28, 31, 37 j. and 45c.

Several lots, just received from auction, all-wool Blankets, \$5 50, \$6, \$6 75, \$7, \$7 50, \$8 50, etc. etc. MUSLINS. Full assortment of all the different makes, bleached

and unbleached, from 20c up; Pillow-case Mushn,

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BALMORALS. Cheapest yet; Misses' Batmorals, \$1 10, \$1 25, \$1.45, \$1.65; Ladies' do., \$1.87‡, \$1.75, \$1.95, and \$2. MERINO GOODS.

Very large assortment of Misses', Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Merino Under-garments, Ladies' Merino Vests, \$1.25, \$1 55, \$1 625, etc. GLOVES. Several choice lots, just received, in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves. Bargains in Ladies' and Genis'

Fleecy hned Silk Gloves. FANCY GOODS. From late Auction sales-Wax Dolls, moving eyes and natural bair, 87j, 50, 62jc., \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50. Portemonnales, Reticules, Ash Stands, Penknives,

etc. etc. FARIES & WARNER. 9296] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race,

DLANKETS. — WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one let of good quality all-wool Blankets so \$4 per pair; 1 do., at \$6.20 per pair (these have been selling at \$7.50 by the case); 1 do., large size, at \$7.50 per pair; 1 lot at \$10 per pair; 1 these are the same we sold last year for over \$20 per pair; Crib Blankets, at each; Crib Blankets, every size and qually made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets We are an especial exam ination of the set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as 'ow as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be fugher

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10 27 No. 621 MARKET Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF

MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1855.

W.M. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Jarvin & Co.

DEAR Six:—At the late terrib! Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your sales. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining outling as about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Sate we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can observed by recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them.

DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,

Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. CLIVER, ENG., Agent for Marvin & GO.

DEAR SIN:—I had at my store one of your safes.
My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible configration.

I am pleased to say, on o, ening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scircely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DIL WORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER Es q. Agent for Maryin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—One of your safes wood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street. My store was s'tuafed in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most in tonce heat. The trial was evere, but the sate came On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Very respectfully,

L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO., 721CHESTNUTSt. (Masonic Hall) AND No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

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