THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Curious Effects of the Electrical Condition of the Atmosphere.

From the Herald.

As the earth nears the meteoric belt which surrounds the sun, our atmosphere naturally becomes surcharged with electricity. Some of he curious effects which have resulted from this condition of the air have already become apparent, and others still more startling are to follow. Observant philosophers may trace the beginning of this electrical influence in the suddenness with which Grant wound up the Rebellion, the excitability of the assassin Booth, the shock which Napoleon received when Maximilian's failure became evident, and the vigor with which John Bright opened his reform campaign in England. Then, as we swung still closer to the meteors, men's minds and actions were still more powerfully affected. No doubt Bismark's ambition was generated by electricity. The recent campaign of the Prussians was conducted with lightning-like rapidity. The mental disturbances resulted in attempts at assassination in Prussia, Russia, and Austria.

The Princess Carlotta, passing from the positive electric currents of this hemisphere to the negative electric atmosphere of the Old World, behaved so strangely that certain doctors, ignorant of the approach of the meteoric phenomena, pronounced her insane. The Fenians felt the afflatus, and invaded Canada. The Republicans were stirred up by it, and swept the whole North tremendously at the recent elections. President Johnson and Louis Napoleon were drawn into sympathy upon the Mexican business. Maximilian, receiving his inspiration from another pole of the universal battery, incontinently abdicated. Revolutions, like fireballs, suddenly flashed forth in Spain. A new island sprung up in the Mediterranean. The old Atlantic cable began to work. The Japanese Tycoon died off. All these and various other remarkable circumstances are doubtless attributable to the electrical condition of the atmosphere.

The nervous temperaments of the American people are peculiarly susceptible to these mysterious influences. At the South they have wrought up the politicians to such a pitch that the Constitutional amendment is rejected. At the North precisely opposite effects are produced, and the amendment is unanimously indorsed. When mastodons are discovered at Cohoes all sorts of political, religious, social, and dramatic revelations are to be anticipated. Electricity gives Morrissey an impetus that sends him to Congress. The same power elects Miles O'Reilly, smashes the corporation "ring," induces Brennan to politely decline a renomination, and clears the way for Judge Barnard as Comptroller. It operates vividly upon the religious world, and nerves the Rev. Mr. Smyth in his criticisms upon the clergy. It acts positively upon Manager Wheatley, drawing crowds to his demoralizing exhibition, and it acts negatively upon the other associated managers, emptying their houses remorselessly.

It inspires Ristori, and endows her with magnetic power over her audiences, and it places Dillon in the front rank of English tragedians, far beyond Forrest, the tamed Indian. It revives the Grecian games in their classical purity, and gives us a race-course at Jerome Park, free from those nuisances that infest the trotting tracks. It causes gentlemen to ride their own horses in a hurdle race, and originates such unprecedented feats as driving a team without traces to Macomb's Dam, and a four-in-hand around the Fordham course inside of three and a half minutes. It crowds the Park with thousands of brilliant equipages, and impresses upon everybody the desire for a grand Boulevard at the upper end of the island. It suggests the widening of all our thronged streets, and vetoes the Mayor who vetoes public improvements.

The nearer we come to the meteoric display the more amazing are the atmospheric influences. The ladies change their fashions as often as they change their minds, and grow more extravagant and charming with every transformation. Wall street is excited, and bulls and bears leap and wrangle galvanically. Unless these phenomena culminate in a meteoric shower, we may expect the most extraordinary events during the next year that have occurred since electricity created the globe out of the original nebulous gases.

But among the most noticeable results of the electrical excitement, the ocean yacht race, which is now awaited with intense interest by the people on both sides of the Atlantic, must not be overlooked. This race, to be begun in December, will inaugurate a new era in American and English yachting. In former times our yachtsmen were satisfied to cruise about the bay or the sound. Then they aspired to ocean matches to Cape May and return. Now, influenced by the electrical condition of the atmosphere and by the spirit of American enterprise which is itself electric, the owners of the year. *Fleetwing*, *Vesta*, and *Henrietta* have arranged a race from New York to Cowes, during what is popularly, though perhaps erroneously, regarded as the most tempestuous season of the The Commodore of the New York Yacht Club will act as one of the judges, and await the arrival of the contestants at the Isle of Wight.

The yachts are already at the shipbuilders', receiving the repairs and alterations necessary for their long voyage. The arrival of the winning boat will be immediately telegraphed through the cable. Never has anything connected with yachting occasioned so universal an excitement. The only point about which there seems to be any question, outside of the uncertainty as to the winner, is whether or not the owners will accompany their vessels. The public interest in regard to this matter is indicated by the communications, *pro* and *con*, which we have received, and a few of which we have published. "A Yachtsman," full of electric fire, argues that the owners must go upon their yachts or submit to the sneer of the British press that this race is a mere Yankee trick got up to sell the yachts. "A Landsman" replies with meteoric brilliancy that the race is between the yachts, not between the owners, and that pleas of business or of family duty are sufficient to excuse the owners from going.

A contemporary places the subject in a galvanic light by hinting that a yachtsman is not expected to sail in his own boat any more than a sportsman is expected to ride his own horse during a race. In our view, the question is one which every yachtsman must decide for himself. It is very natural that there should be a discussion about it, because such a race is a national affair, in which our national pride and reputation are concerned, as they were in the triumph of the *America*. We hope that the winner of the race will challenge the best British yachts, and beat them also. The fact that such an ocean contest is seriously contemplated is a striking proof, not only of the curious electrical condition of the atmosphere, but of the marvellous progress of our yachtsmen and of their superiority in enterprise to those bold Britons who ruled the wave until Americans snatched from them both the Queen's cup and old Neptune's trident.

Bright, Ireland, and Fenianism.

From the Tribune.

Ireland has not wanted men among her own sons to vindicate her claims to justice at the hands of the British Government and people. Those acquainted with her history will readily call to mind the names of Irishmen distinguished by all that is lofty and self-sacrificing in patriotism, all that is commanding in intellect and powerful in eloquence, who devoted themselves—some even unto death—to the cause of their country's freedom and happiness. And not in vain, it would appear, did the workers labor, and the eloquent orators denounce oppression and plead for their suffering countrymen, and the martyrs of political misrule and class vengeance incur the pains of exile or the ignominy of the gallows. The blood of patriots has a germinant quality, a resuscitating power; and in their sufferings and sacrifices are frequently laid the foundations of a nation's stability and welfare and glory. Ireland's native-born champions have successively disappeared from the scene of conflict—some executed for treason, some exiled, others dead; but Ireland's cause, in the sense of the nation's protest against oppression and demand for justice, still lives, and has at length found a representation and an advocacy full of promise for its ultimate triumph. Our readers will at once perceive that we allude to the demonstration which took place in Dublin on the 30th of last month, on the occasion of Mr. Bright's visit to that city. That demonstration was in every way a most remarkable one, and we venture to think it will form an epoch in the history of the Green Isle. Mr. Bright is, we believe, the first Englishman of political note and political power who has so completely won the confidence of the Irish Liberals, and of the great body of the Irish people, as to have been invited and welcomed to Ireland in the capacity in which he appeared at the Dublin banquet. He is, we believe, the first English Protestant around whom the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood of Ireland, sinking differences of religious doctrine, have shown themselves willing and ready to rally and do battle for their country. And it is just at the time when, under his able leadership and inspiriting eloquence, the people of England and Scotland have been roused from the "Land's End to John o' Groat's," to demand and insist upon having their political rights, that the liberal party in Ireland and the Catholic priesthood have invoked his assistance in their struggles, and united to do him honor. It is when a revolution is impending in England, that the champion of a movement that is growing into vast proportions, and acquiring a strength which promises to be irresistible, is invited to formally espouse the cause of Ireland, and make it a part of the grand programme of reform he is engaged and pledged to work out. That cause thus becomes part and parcel of the great reform movement of the day, and enlists at once on its side all of ability and energy and organization belonging to the movement. We write as of an accomplished fact; for it is evident from the tenor of the speeches delivered at the Dublin banquet by the spokesman of the hosts, the O'Donoghue, and the guest of the occasion, Mr. Bright, as well as from the letters of the prelates of the Irish Catholic Church in reference to the event, that a coalition has already been formed between the advanced Irish party and the Reform League, with a view to the common object of compelling the English oligarchy to do justice to the people of the whole United Kingdom. For Ireland, the alliance is most auspicious: for the cause of Parliamentary reform, nothing could possibly be more opportune. The two-fold agitation—that for suffrage in England, and that for the redress of Ireland's cruel wrongs—will act and react upon both countries in such a way as to inflict irreparable injury upon the Tory power, and hasten the downfall of caste ascendancy and class legislation. Much, however, will depend upon the perfecting of that union between parties on both sides of St. George's Channel, for which Mr. Bright so eloquently pleaded in his Dublin speech. We may not anticipate evil and failure in a case like this. Let us rather hope that the work so auspiciously begun will be pushed to complete success.

It is a matter for curious speculation what effect this new coalition is likely to have upon Fenianism. The movement known by that name had its origin in the wrongs of Ireland. What of strength it possesses, what of danger it menaces to England, spring altogether from that "root of bitterness." With the redress of those wrongs, or even with the inception of feasible measures of redress, Fenianism would be left without a motive or a reasonable object. In the interests of Ireland it is to be hoped that the questions, to the final settlement of which some of her sons see no other way but an appeal to the sword, may be satisfactorily adjusted by the more peaceful means to be found in political combination and organized effort.

The Effect of the Late Elections Upon the South.

From the Times.

It is natural that as "the South" and its treatment was the main question at issue in our late elections, the people of that unfortunate section should have watched for their result with deep interest. Their political fortunes were in our hands. And more than merely their *political* fortunes. For in the question of "reconstruction" or "representation" are involved matters that effect all the interests of the Southern people. Their material well-being, the development of their resources, their relations with the blacks, and their general prosperity for the future, are all dependent in a great measure upon the action of the Northern people at the polls, even if the security of property and the rights of individuals among them should be in no way compromised or menaced.

Deeply anxious as they undoubtedly were for the success of the "President's policy" in the Northern States—firmly though they believed that their political freedom and their practical well-being depended upon its application to the South—it must be said they exhibit no other than a submissive disposition after the defeat of all their hopes at the elections of last week. Their acquiescence in the decision of the ballot-box—even though they themselves had no voice in it, and though they regard it as humiliating to their pride and damaging to their interests—is put forward in such a way as to exhibit the deep consciousness existing among the Southern people that they are in the power of the North, and that the terms it imposes cannot be successfully resisted by them. They may not yet have seen fit to ratify the policy which the North has presented to them; their Legislatures have in no instance adopted the amendment, nor have the people shown any sign of actively co-operating with the North in securing the passage of this measure; but regarding its imposition on them as being now settled—knowing that the President can do nothing for them against a majority in Congress or in the country, they resign themselves to the circumstances and to their fate with hardly a murmur and hardly a word in the way of protest.

It may be true enough that they can do no better, and no worse. It certainly is true that if *resistance* be thought of as the alternative of the *acquiescence* which is displayed, any attempt at it on the part of the South would be madness. But it is not their refraining from active resistance to the will of the North that we speak of as at all noteworthy. It is their perfect and exceedingly un-Southern passiveness under the prospect of the practical enforcement of the bill in matters closely, and as they think adversely, affecting their principles and interests, and their refraining from all those strong manifestations of political feeling which we have always been accustomed to witness in all parts of the country under similar circumstances.

The fact that one, or two, or three or four newspapers published in the cities of the Southern States have given vent to expressions of excitement or anger since they learned the result of the Northern elections, is not worth mentioning as an indication of the existence of a state of feeling different from that just mentioned. We suppose that the people of both the North and the South will yet have to learn, if they have not already learned, that the unfairest possible mode of representing the opinion of the people of either section is by extracting the more extreme articles from the most extravagant newspapers. A terrible amount of deception has been practised upon the South in times past in this way; and we fear—in fact we cannot but know—that it is still practised upon the North by men whose profit it serves. For every Southern journal which at this day shows a feeling even distinctly akin to the bellicose, there are a score which never put forward an expression that can possibly be tortured into any other form than that of pacific acquiescence. And it is beyond a doubt that the latter express the sentiment which is all-pervading in the South.

The fact is, that the whole South are now at last perfectly satisfied that they are a conquered people—that they are at the power of the North politically no less than at Lee's surrender they were militarily. We have for a long time been hearing from a great many sources how desirable it was that they should reach the conclusion—that they should know they were no more the masters of the North, and could no longer dictate the policy of the country. We are quite sure that no man who has studied the manifestations of Southern sentiment within the last ten days, can doubt that they have learnt all this, and learnt it thoroughly. Though they have not yet come to the point of giving their active ratification to the Northern verdict, they at least submit passively, and with something like hopelessness, to its application upon them. The next step—and one which we have earnestly urged them to take—is to voluntarily adopt the conditions which will result in their attainment of all the constitutional privileges of free citizenship.

Some Diplomatic Matters.

From the World.

The destiny of the United States will assuredly be largely affected by the result of the present mission to Mexico. Yet it has been put in the charge of a perfectly incompetent minister. Mr. Campbell has no claims upon the Government, that we are aware of, for political or other services. If he has such claims they should have been paid off with some office in which he could soonest make money and retire from public life. He should not have been paid off with a mission of the first importance.

We are aware that Mr. Campbell's Secretary of Legation is a very competent gentleman, and that General Sherman cannot be one of the trio without lending the weight of his influence, in any case of difference between the Minister and the Secretary of Legation, to the only competent and well-informed member of the pair; and we are aware, also, that no power to conclude any treaty has been conferred upon the Minister.

But if anything in the matter was worth doing it was worth doing well, and it is not well to send as the head of this very important mission a person most unfit by education, abilities, and breeding to discharge its duties, decide its critical questions, and support the dignity and interests of his country; to send as the tail of the mission a person far better fitted to be its head; and to send as a mere addendum one of the two men in the United States whose presence in the republic or empire of Mexico would have more weight and influence, diplomatic and undiplomatic, than nearly all the ministers plenipotentiary and ambassadors extraordinary whom we have ever despatched to foreign parts.

Another piece of blundering in the State Department was the allowing our Minister at Yeddo, General Van Valkenberg, to voyage to Japan in a chartered merchant vessel instead of a national steamer. Admiral Bell remedied the blunder of Mr. Seward, as well as he was able, by taking him in the *Hartford* from Yokohama to Yeddo.

To the ministers of all countries, of the first and second class, except our own, the highest social and political circles of the countries to which they are sent are freely open. We have the good fortune to be here and there represented by an Adams and a Dix; but the most of our ministers have no suitableness for their function, and in the majority of cases we are disgraced by those who should do us honor. Mr. Campbell is of that majority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.
Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
8 30

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five 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, until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.
Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
10 25 2w

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 1 30t

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had gratis, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
8 6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
No. 483 North ELEVENTH Street,
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This Agency collects from the United States
All Arrears of Pay, Bounty, and Pensions due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows and Orphans,
Including the additional Bounty under recent acts of Congress, FREE OF CHARGE.
All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.
The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.
F. JORDAN,
Colonel, and Military Agent of Pennsylvania.
10 25 6t thlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address
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HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK AUCTION,
Extra Heavy Black Figured Silks, wide, at old prices.
Heavy Solid Colored Plain Silks.
Colored Moire Antiques, Great Bargains.
Purple Edge Black Silks, from auction.
White Edge Black Silks, from auction.
Gold Edge Black Silks, from auction.
The Best and Cheapest Black Silks in the city.
French Plaid Poplins, reduced.
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DEMONSTRATION IN GLOVES.
200 dozen Real Kid Gloves.
100 dozen Real Kid Gloves, at $1 15.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.
The Best Kid Gloves imported, every pair warranted, $1 25.
A splendid line of Ladies' Winter Gloves, White French Cloth Gloves, etc.
Gents' Winter Gloves, very low.
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Ladies' Undressed Kid Gauntlets.
100 dozen Corsets warranted bone.
100 dozen Corsets, warranted bone.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
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Great Bargains in Balmorals.
HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!
Closing out cheap for want of room, the GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT, especially adapted for Polonaise dresses with a new adjustment, for sale only at
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JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has received just his first Fall importation of
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These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
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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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Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
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Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
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Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.
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A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
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HAVE MADE A GREAT
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Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.
Silks,
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Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
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White Reps,
Black Reps,
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Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
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Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
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Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
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Fine quality Black Alpacas.
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All-wool Flannels, 33 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
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Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
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GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.
PRICE & WOOD,
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Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

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ABOVE RACE,
Will open to-day—
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33c., worth 37½c.
FLANNELS.
All-wool, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 47c.; Cotton and Wool 31c. up; double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $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 Flannel, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.; white do., 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 45c.
BLANKETS.
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 Muslin, 33c., etc.
BALMORALS.
Cheapest yet; Misses' Balmorals, $1·10, $1·25, $1·45, $1·65; Ladies' do., $1 37½, $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, $1·62½, etc.
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Several choice lots, just received, in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Fleecy lined Silk Gloves.
FANCY GOODS.
From late Auction sales—Wax Dolls, moving eyes and natural hair, 37½, 50, 62½c., $1, $1·50, $2, $2·50, Portemonnaies, Reticules, Ash Stands, Penknives, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 1] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one lot of good quality all-wool Blankets for $4 per pair; 1 do., at $5·25 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; these are the same we sold last year for over $20 per pair; Crib Blankets, $1 each; Crib Blankets, every size and quality made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets. We ask an especial examination of the set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as low as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be higher.
E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.
5-4 RICH PLAID MERINOES, At $1 per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street.
11 14 3t Above Willow.
SILK-FACED POPLINS, AT ONE DOLLAR.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street.
11 14 3t Above Willow.
ALL-WOOL POPLINS, AT 87½ CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street.
11 14 3t Above Willow.
WINSEYS AT 50 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
11 14 3t Above Willow.
ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERES AT 50 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
11 14 3t Above Willow.
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·00.
PRICES REDUCED
for all grades.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
11 14 3t Above Willow.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·50 to $1·25
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods $2 00.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
C. D. WISHAM,
9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.

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No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF
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BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, MANTUA RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.
A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in
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INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
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