THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Russo-Prussian Alliance.

From the Tribune.

Considerable excitement has been produced all through Europe by an editorial article in the Paris *Presse*, on the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Prussia and Russia. The article speaks of the alliance, not as something probable, but as an accomplished fact. The main point of the alliance is said to be that Prussia will give aid to Russia, if the latter power, in undertaking to solve the Eastern question, should encounter any other obstacle than the resistance of the Turks; while, on the other hand, Russia will assist Prussia, if any foreign power should step in to prevent the solution of the German question.

The report of an actual conclusion of the alliance is not yet confirmed by our advices from St. Petersburg and Berlin, but the language of the official press of both Russia and Prussia, for several weeks, leaves no doubt that negotiations for such an alliance have been actively carried on, and that the best understanding existed between the two great powers. A recent rumor of a Polish paper asserted that it knew, from the most trustworthy source, that Russia had offered to the Government of Berlin to cede to Prussia so much of the territory of the kingdom of Poland as lies west of the Vistula, provided Prussia consented to the annexation of Eastern Gallicia to Russia, and allowed the Cabinet of St. Petersburg freedom in the East. The Polish paper defies the official papers of St. Petersburg and Berlin to deny the report if they can. Thus far no denial has been given. On the contrary, the cable has informed us that the report of a failure of the alliance is unfounded.

The official papers of St. Petersburg and Berlin abound in open threats of disintegration against both Austria and Turkey. An organ of the Berlin Government says, in plain language, that in consequence of the appointment of the Baron von Beust as Austrian Minister, Prussia will make haste to complete the work of German unity. The Russian papers, with equal plainness, state that as the work of German unity is being carried through under the leadership of Prussia, it is becoming that Russia should undertake the task of uniting all the Sclavi under the rule of Russia. Of all the many Sclavic tribes which are now governed by Austria, none interests the Russians more than the Ruthenians (or Russnians) of Gallicia. They are more nearly related to the Russians than to the Poles; they have, encouraged by Russia, of late begun to emancipate themselves from the influence of the Poles; they constitute an actual, though oppressed, majority of the population of Gallicia. The Russians already talk of the Ruthenians of Gallicia as a Russsian Venetia, and this sentiment spreads with great rapidity all over Russia. The interest that is taken in the annexation of the Ruthenians to Russia is the more profound, as it will be the heaviest blow that has yet been struck at the Poles.

Thus influences are at work at St. Petersburg and Berlin which irrepressibly push the two Governments towards an alliance and towards the further disintegration of Austria. Though it may be difficult to find out what result the negotiations for an alliance have thus far had, we believe it highly probable, and almost certain, that the formal announcement of the alliance will soon be made, and that poor Austria will, before the lapse of many months, find herself in the midst of another war, with no hope whatever to come out victorious, or to escape without large territorial losses.

The Democratic Party.

From the Times.

The Chicago *Times*, which has been for years the most zealous and unscrupulous organ of the Democratic party in the country, now urges that party to insist upon "impartial suffrage," which means negro suffrage, in the Southern States. Its reason for this measure is purely partisan: the negro question, it says, must be got out of the way before the Democratic party can hope to regain its lost ascendancy; and the only mode of getting it out of the way is by granting suffrage to the negro. *Therefore* the *Times* declares itself in favor of this measure.

We have more than once alleged that the Democratic party sacrificed all public interests and measures to its own success; that it judged all policies and all principles by their bearing upon that specific end. It supported President Johnson, not that it cared a straw for him, but because it thought he might be made useful in restoring it to power. It professed to favor the Philadelphia Convention and platform—not that it cared for either, but because they seemed to command public confidence, and thus promised to be of service in restoring the Democrats to office. So perfectly palpable were the motives of the party in this matter—so openly indeed were these motives avowed by their words and in their actions, that the people utterly refused to place any confidence in the party, and overwhelmed it and its candidates with defeat.

Now that the game of the Democrats has failed, the mask is thrown aside. President Johnson, having failed to help them to power, is unhesitatingly repudiated, and all pretence of supporting him is discarded. The Chicago *Times*, the leading organ of the Democracy in the West, and the most zealous champion of the President's policy, now demands that the Democrats shall "*cut loose* from the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that *hybrid concern* to float on the sea of public contempt." This is not the language which Democrats have lately been in the habit of using towards the President. The *Times* still concedes that his policy is right, and claims that in supporting it "because of its righteousness," the Democracy has exhibited "a patriotism whose purity was never excelled;" but now that it has failed to give them power, it holds that they should support it no longer. They must hunt up another policy—one that *will* give them votes and victory; and it hits upon "impartial suffrage" as just the thing for the occasion.

We do not dream that the Democratic party will act upon any such advice. We leave the *World* to express the party horror at this betrayal of its principles, and this shameless espousal of the leading heresy of its enemies. The *World* has been thrown into distressing spasms of shocked and indignant virtue already, by the suggestion that the Sotuh would do well to remain its *status* in the Union by so small a sacrifice as adopting the Constitutional Amendment: what will be its agony on finding negro suffrage recommended to the South by a leading Democratic organ, as a Democratic measure, imagination fails to conceive.

But the article of the Chicago *Times* is significant as betraying the absolute conviction of the Democratic party of its own utter and final overthrow. It shows that it feels its defeat to have been complete and final. Its only chance of recovery is by taking the extremest ground of the extremest radicals. Even this would not help it. The Democratic party could never be brought to support negro suffrage with anything approaching unanimity, and the attempt would only still further disgust and revolt the great body of the people of all parties. It would result precisely as the attempt of the Democrats in this State did last year, when they adopted a Republican platform and nominated Republican candidates upon it, in the hope of carrying the State. It matters very little what the Democrats do; so long as they do it *as a party*, under their old party organization, with their old party leaders, and for the avowed purpose of regaining their lost ascendancy, they will never gain the public confidence essential to success.

The Internal Revenue Commissioners' Report—The Income Tax.

From the Herald.

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, is preparing his report for the Secretary of the Treasury; and it is to be presumed that, in addition to a complete history of the working and condition of the department, he will recommend some modifications in the Internal Revenue law for the consideration of Congress. The operations of this law have been successful in an extraordinary degree in providing a vast revenue to the general Government; but at the same time it has been, and is now, more than ever excessively oppressive upon the people. The most objectionable feature in the law is the income tax, an impost which can, under any circumstances be only justified by its absolute necessity. Now, the question arises, whether it is any longer a necessity for the maintenance of the Government, in view of the immense returns coming into the Treasury, under all provisions of the Internal Revenue law, amounting to over a million dollars a day, and the large accumulation in the Treasury, which amounts to hundreds of millions. It is decidedly the popular opinion that no necessity exists for the continuance of a tax on incomes. It involves in the first place a large expense to collect it. It is fraught with difficulty in the collection, and is a constant source of annoyance to the taxpayers. It is inequitable, too, inasmuch as it is in many cases interpreted in favor of the man of large means, and against the man who earns little more than a bare subsistence, out of which, beyond a certain limit, he has to pay five dollars out of every hundred which he works hard to get; and lastly—which is the strongest argument of all against the continuance of this obnoxious tax—it is not required for the expenses of the Government.

The Internal Revenue law was enacted in time of war, and the returns under it now largely exceed the requirements of the Government in time of peace. The modifications made during the last session of Congress were inadequate to the changed condition of things, and it is to be hoped that it will be altogether remodelled at the approaching session, and the income tax abolished entirely. Every conceivable thing which we use is taxed, from a lucifer match to a pianoforte and the watch we carry in our pocket; from a silver spoon to a carriage or a yacht. The bread we eat, everything we drink, the medicines we are compelled to consume are taxed; the very doctor who prescribes them, and who brings us into the world, is taxed in the shape of a license, and the undertaker who buries us after the nostrum, fail is taxed also; so that the Internal Revenue law follows us to our very graves. There would be no objection to this system of taxing early and taxing often if there was any necessity for it. No one complained of high taxes during the war; they were paid cheerfully; but the opinion has taken strong hold of the public mind that the present rate and method of taxation—the income tax especially—is not requisite for the maintenance of a peace establishment.

It will be well for Commissioner Rollins to take these things into consideration when drawing up his report, and also to make some reference, in a comparative way, to the tariff. Though not exactly within the limits of his department, yet, as a source of revenue, it bears somewhat upon the question he has to deal with. It should be a paramount duty of the forthcoming Congress to reduce taxation in every shape to the minimum essential to carrying on the Government on a basis of peace. They will not be doing justice to the country if they overlook this important measure.

Amnesty and Pardon.

From the World.

The thirteenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, defining the penalties of treason and insurrection, is in the following terms:—

"The President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing Rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time, and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

The power to grant pardons is conferred on the President by the Constitution, without any limit or restriction, and perhaps the authorization contained in the foregoing section of the Confiscation act was superfluous. But evidently Congress did not think it so, or at least considered the question as open to doubt, or they would not have made such an enactment. The power of the President to grant pardons in individual cases cannot be abridged by Congress or questioned by anybody; but a general amnesty by proclamation previous to trial or conviction, may seem to have a different character. In one mode of viewing it, it is a repeal of the law ordaining the penalties. But the repeal of laws, like their enactment, is properly a legislative function. By a stretch of the pardoning power all criminal legislation might be defeated by the extension of executive clemency to all offenders. Of course, the pardoning power was never designed to be used for such a purpose, but only to operate in exceptional cases, where the regular course of justice would be inexpedient.

The termination of a rebellion is a case calling for a wholesale deviation from the ordinary methods of criminal procedure. Congress, therefore, took care to relieve the President from any delicacy or doubt about trespassing on their prerogative of repealing laws, by expressly authorizing him to pardon by proclamation, in advance of any trial, and to any extent he might think expedient. Soon after the close of the war, President Johnson exercised this power by publishing an amnesty which included the rank and file of the Rebel armies, and the great body of the inhabitants of the Southern States, but reserving for separate and subsequent consideration certain enumerated classes, consisting of officers of rank and men of wealth. These he has since been pardoning at intervals on their own application; but it seems to us that the time has come when he ought to exempt himself from the trouble and annoyance of such applications by a new amnesty, including everybody except the very few individuals who are to be tried for treason.

We cannot doubt that the President intends, and the country expects, that all, or nearly all, of the excepted classes will sooner or later be pardoned. If this is to be the final result, the sooner it is consummated the better. The persons yet unpardoned are the men of wealth, the men of enterprise, the men whose capital and business capacity are needed to relieve the South from its industrial stagnation, and renew its prosperity. How can these men put their property to profitable uses if they know not whether it is their own? How can they sell plantations or warehouses while the liability to confiscation prevents their giving a title? How can they borrow money when the security they would offer is subject to the same liability? The great want of the South, for the revival of its prosperity, is the introduction of Northern or European capital. But such ventures will not be made without security, and the men who should naturally give it cannot hypothecate their property for the payment of loans so long as they are unpardoned. The cases are all so nearly alike—the crime is so precisely the same—not differing at all in nature and but little in degree, that there is no good reason why every case should receive a separate examination at the hands of the President. A new amnesty proclamation for the immediate relief of all classes is one of the fittest things the President could execute.

Another reason for getting the whole business of pardons off his hands is, that it renders the President obnoxious to damaging charges by his malignant and unscrupulous enemies. The fact that there is a great body of wealthy men who could afford to pay handsomely for pardons, exposes him to the suspicions of the captious. A situation which a corrupt man would naturally covet, and could easily turn to great profit, is one in which an honest man should not wish to be placed; and yet, in the present case, it is one which it requires more courage to abandon than to hold. If the President had, at any time previous to the elections, published such an amnesty as we now recommend, the radicals would have pursued him with a noisy hue and cry for his leniency to Rebels. But the time when such an outcry could do any mischief is past, and the President ought at once to relieve himself from all the embarrassments resulting from applications for individual pardons. They consume his time to no purpose; they delay the revival of Southern prosperity; and they afford occasions to his enemies to charge upon him abuses which may be practised by the intercessors through whom pardons are sought. He can act, in most cases, only on the representations of others, and it is impossible that he should know that their services have not been bought. The very possibility of a brokerage of this kind, of which he can know nothing, is a sufficient reason for setting the radicals at defiance, and precluding all applications by a complete amnesty.

We deem it important that he should publish such an amnesty now, before the meeting of Congress, lest that body should repeal the section above quoted, and then deny the authority of the President to take any further action. The radicals want to keep the remaining cases, as the only means they have left of terrifying the South into a ratification of the pending, or some more objectionable, Constitutional amendment. The President should promptly take this weapon out of their hands.

His authority to do so now is undoubted and incontrovertible, for Congress itself has expressly conferred it. If that permission should be repealed at the beginning of the session, his authority would be open to question; and if, after a repeal, he should act it, manifest defiance of the will of Congress, they might make it a ground of impeachment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, 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 Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—*Founded 1831—"An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the Suppression of Pauperism, and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor."*—At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.

Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Learning.

Treasurer—Edmund Wilcox, No. 404 Chesnut street.

Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.

Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

Benjamin Coates,	Thomas A. Budd,
Thomas Latimer,	Charles Rhoads,
John Sohlen,	Richard Wood,
William Purves,	Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Edward R. Wood,
Benjamin Orne,	James Bayard,
John W. Claghorn,	Joseph A. Clay,
Thomas Waitson,	Alfred M. Collins,
Joseph H. Dulles,	John E. Graeff,
John Ashburst,	Henry D. Sherrard.

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

There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting 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:—

LABORS.

No. of visits made to the poor	16,128
" Families under charge	6,996
" Sick administered unto	1,417
" Deaths attended upon — five by cholera	157
" Persons found employment, including domestics to places in families	1,343
" Children placed at school and Sunday School	108
" Persons, including children, found asylums	48
" Young girls rescued from an abandoned life and restored to friends	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Materials Reduced to Money Values by Estimate.

Cash distributed by visitors from appropriations by the General Board	$3,875 00
Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves	2,594 92
Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid	1,190 00
Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch	4,017 12
Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society	793 67
Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (of 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed, in quarters, at $7 50	13,050 00
Cash value of 64 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD collected by the visitors	708 00
Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, potatoes, beans, hominy, tea, coffee, sugars, molasses, bread, soup, meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sick	1,550 00
Cash value of materials: 1627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and of individuals, cash $75	1,231 00
Cash value of 262 yards of stuff, 46 articles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes	425 00
Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These 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	1,100 00
Total	$30,434 71

Contributions both in money and materials thankfully received at the office of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut street. 11 7 wfm6t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 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 of 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,
8 30 Treasurer.

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 20, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 06 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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. 1 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THE ORATOR,
SCHOLAR,
STATESMAN,
AND THE UNCOMPROMISING FRIEND OF HUMANITY,

Will Speak at the Academy of Music,

On Tuesday Evening, November 20.

Subject—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, holding eight, $5 00.
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six, $4 00.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock. (11 14 tf

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.
10 25 2w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. LEX, President.
JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 3trp

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CENTS'
PRINTED LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW STYLES,
JUST OPENED,
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

The largest Stock of
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. (9 17 tf 2 3trp

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has received just his first Fall Importation of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
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
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING 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 invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Plaid Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. (10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
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.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 tf

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
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.
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.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality in period.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
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., e.c.
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.
GLOVES.
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 3] 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 $4·25 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.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

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ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
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ALL-WOOL POPLINS, AT 87½ CENTS.
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WINSEYS AT 50 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERES AT 50 cents.
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FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·00. PRICES REDUCED for all grades.
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