Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

No. 108 S. Third Street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and malled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Flity Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1866.

Wendell Phillips.

In a public meeting in Boston, held at Fancuil Hall, nearly thirty years ago, for the purpose of expressing the indignation of her citizens over the then recent murder of Elljah P. Lovejoy, while defending the freedom of the press in a distant Western city, there arose, at a critical point in its proceedings. when conservatism, under the lead of a high State official, seemed about to defeat the object of the assemblage, a young lawyer in the flush of early manhood, who, in a burst of spontaneous and indignant eloquence, rebuked the half-hearted official, and carried triumphantly through the meeting a series of resolutions fittingly expressive of the sentiments of the people of Boston concerning the tragedy which had called them together. It was the first great speech of Wendell Phillips, then in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

The young orator, whose earliest efforts were thus directed against that giant system of iniquity which then held almost undisputed sway in Church and State, which murdered without punishment, and was cruel without remorse, which abolished the right of petition in Congress, and trampled a free press and free speech under the feet of infuriated mobs in all our great cities-North as well as South -has lived to behold the slave-power prostrate in the dust, its perpetual death-warrant inscribed in the Constitution itself, and the last lingering remnants of its prejudices and its crimes tast fading before the growing intelligence and quickening moral sense of the American people, in this brighter and better era of their history!

Mr. Phillips has held, and still holds, a unique position. Without official positionthe constant advocate of measures far in advance of public sentiment, and oftentimes of theories utterly obnoxious to the majority of his hearers -a stern iconoclast, not sparing the most revered objects of popular adoration-the defender of a downcast and despised race, he still, by the brilliancy of his genius, the spell of his eloquence, and the force of his arguments, manages to hold the ear of the people as no other man has ever done in this country. Men denounce him, and then go to hear him. They call him a fanatic, and yet eagerly read his speeches. They say he is an extremist, and yet from time to time adopt his measures.

There are several reasons for these apparently conflicting phenomena. In the first place, Mr. Phillips is a man of rare genius. As an orator he occupies the very front rank, and yet not so much by the power and charm of his delivery as by the brilliancy and attractiveness of his ideas and his style. His speeches will endure what those of many eloquent speakers will not endure, viz., to be read. Hence, the circle of his influence is vastly enlarged over that of those orators whose great strength lies in their delivery. The dwellers beside some mountain canyon in distant Colorado or Nevada will read one of Mr. Phillip's addresses, and be moved by it almost as much as though listening to it from his own matchless lips. He combines the power of the pen and the tongue in a most eminent and unusual degree.

In the next place, one secret of Mr. Phillips' influence lies in his hold upon popular confidence. In all his labors, there is the entire absence of any personal end or aim. Though gifted and rich, and of the highest social position, he has devoted his life to what has been in the main an unpopular work. The highest offices and honors of the State were within his easy grasp, had he but been willing to fall in with the prevailing current. Even now, when the people of his own district would gladly honor him with official position, he steadily retuses. Now the spectacle of such a man voluntarily abnegating official distinction and all personal preferment. n a country where such things are so eagerly sought after, is not without its effect upon the minds of the people. Hence, while they do not adopt Mr. Phillips' measures, or indorse many of his notions, yet they do have a confidence in his integrity which goes far to confirm his hold upon them.

Finally, Mr. Phillips' influence springs in a great degree from the cause which he advocates. He has seized the fundamental idea of American polity and of American society, and he presses irresistibly forward towards its perfect realization. He is called a dangerous man by some; but if he could, as a word, realize his entire theory of society, what would it be but universal education, perfect equality before the law, and the highest type of Christian morality? Happy country whose most "dangerous" man aims at nothing worse than the complete triumph of justice in her institutions and laws! Hence it is that Mr. Phillips fights with all the great moral forces of society rather than against them. The only difference between him and the great mass of liberal-minded men is that he constantly fights on the skirmish line. The great host moves steadily on, but Phillips keeps ever in the advance.

Mr. Phillips' faults as a public man are such as would naturally develop out of his position. No man can wage such a perpetual warfare all his life, and keep the true and even balance of a perfect character. No man can deal so constantly in criticism upon his not compromise; he does not want

unfavorably affected bimself. The work may be a necessary one, but it has its perils to the worker. Hence we often find in Mr-Phillips' criticisms of public men, especially those who are seeking the same great ends with himself, an exaggeration, a harshness, and an apparent want of candor which greatly detract from their power and usefulness. There is, too, in Mr. Phillips' style a constant tendency to excess. He deals in epigram and antithesis, and often, for the sake, apparently, of saying a sharp thing, he says an unca ndid thing.

Nor is he a safe guide for the practical legislator. So far as theory is concerned, Mr. Phillips may be right, but the practical legislator must make allowance for existing facts. Probably Mr. Phillips himself, invested with the responsibilities of official position, and obliged to act in some way, would become obnoxious to his own criticisms,

It is worth something in a country like ours to have one man who dares say what he thinks of men and measures, even though his thoughts may not be strictly just and correct, Public men can hardly be held to too strict an accountability by the people. We have no law so powerful as that of public opinion, and a correct public opinion must, after all, be the resultant of numberless private opinions. And so, while Mr. Phillips may go too far and be "too radical," as the phrase is, we certainly have numbers who do not go far enough, and are too conservative, so that the balance is likely to be preserved.

Shall We Compromise the Issue? THE victory which the Republican party has achieved at the polls during the past two months, has been accomplished by firmly following the banner of the Constitutional amendment. The Democracy appealed to the passions of the masses, and talked to them of negro equality, negro suffrage, and a score of other negro horrors, which the fertile Democratic mind has ever been wont to conjure. The Republicans addressed the reason of their auditors. They said, "Come, let us reason together;" and the people listened, and were convinced that the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as set forth in the amendment submitted, was necessary and just. Because the issue was made on that question, the victory has been ours. The only question to be settled by the people was the one involved in that amendment, and the promises and pledges of the Republican party alike bind it to a firm and unwavering adherence to that ultimatum. ·For the past week we have daily received

from Washington rumors of a compromise to be effected between the President and Con gress, by which one is to give universal amnesty and the other impartial suffrage. The Constitutional amendment is to be cast aside, and some new issue substituted in its place. We are to have a settlement of the question based on a plan never contemplated during the last election; and the people, instead of having their declaration in favor of the amendment heeded, are to be slighted for some new arrangement. The rumors that have been sent from the capital are thrown out as feelers to detect in which way the popular tide is flowing, and see what the Republican party think of the new basis of reconstruction. So far as we are concerned, we will hold no doubtful language. We are utterly and entirely opposed to the abandonment of the acknowledged issue, and the substituttion of a new one, on which the popular voice has not been allowed to be heard. We asked and received the suffrages of the Northern people on the ground of our adherence to the just and magnanimous plan of reconstruction set forth in the series of amendments proposed by Congress at its last session. We gave pledges to adhere to these amendments, and we would be false to ourselves and our profession were we to be deluded into the acceptance of any other settlement than that adopted by the popular verdict. We are told that we ought to compromise. What is the need of yielding anything when we have all in our power? We hold the reins, we have the whip; and why should we compromise, like the old man and his son in the fable, by descending and carrying the ass? It is no compromise where one party yields all, and the other abandons only what it already had no power to retain. We are told that we will secure universal suffrage by the arrangement. Such a consummation is desirable, but it is not the chief end of all the struggles in which we have been engaged.

The Constitutional amendment, while it contemplates universal suffrage, does not demand it. Again and again did our orators and writers assure the people that it was not the question before them. And now, to have it thrust upon us, with the extremely objectionable appendage of general amnesty, and without any guarantees for the payment of the national debt, is a compromise which to us is anything but des rable. The question of suffrege is merely a question of time. It is founded upon the immutable basis of justice, and must eventually be achieved. We doubt the propriety of such an extension to an uneducated and a servile race, without any preparation, so that even if the "compromise" was to be made in good faith, we would rather hold tast to the plan as secured by the amendment.

But this offer of compromise is a delusion and a spare. It is made to seduce the Republican party from the landmarks which have guided them through the past storm. If we declare our wil'ingness, the "conservatives" will refuse, and hold us up before the country as abandoners of our pledges, as a grossly inconsistent party. It is a weak invention of the enemy. The President will

fellows, and dwell in such an atmosphere of 1 to, nor do we. Compromises have always denunciation and invective, without being | been the curse of our land. We have yielded to treason and arrogance long enough, and now that we have the power, we say reject all such offers. Let no proposition be entertained but an unconditional surrender. When an enemy is driven to the wall, he seeks to gain time by a pretense of willingness to capitulate. The device is an old one, and will not save them. Let the Republican party go on securing the adoption of the amendment in all the loyal States; and unless the South submits, there are legal means within the power of Congress which will secure its ratification, with or without the consent of the late rebellious States. The people are determined to see the amendment a part of the supreme law of the land. On that issue we have received their support. Let us not abandon it for any of the seductive though false offers of those who have ever been treacherous in the past, and will ever continue so in the future.

The Pope's Allocution.

THE full text of the Pope's recent allocution thows the bitterest hostility to the Government of Italy, and declares all the decrees of the Government with regard to matters concerning the Catholic Church to be "null and void." The Pope declares that he can not renounce his civil power, but, on the contrary, he is bound to defend it.

We apprehend that this will not restore the monastic establishments lately abolished in Italy, nor will it long retard the downfall of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Everything points to the early occupancy of Rome by the forces of King Victor Ema-

KANSAS.

The Cheyennes Refractory-The Union Pacific Railway.

Archison, Kansas, November 19.—The Cheyenne peace conference is a failure. It was to have been held at Fort Ellsworth. The Indians would not go there, but assembled at St. Serahah, on the Santa Fe road, forty-five miles southwest, and informed the Commissioners that they would not go to Fort Ellsworth to receive their presents; they did not want any, and if the Government wanted to give them any it should send them to St. Serahah. They refuse to cede the Smoky Hill route.

The United States Commissioners have reported the acceptance of the second twenty miles of the Central branch of the U. P. R. R. miles of the Central branch of the U. P. R. R. to the Secretary of the Interior.

The excursion party have been receiving an enthusiastic welcome. A ball was given this evening in bonor of their visit. Speeches were made by Dr. lyng, Mr. Webb, and others. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevail.

THE LATE RAILBOAD ACCIDENT AT ERIE Twenty-five Thousand Dollars Awarded the Injured-The Track Master to be Tried in February.

BUFFALO, November 19.—The Erre Discatch newspaper states that the Buffalo and Eric Railroad bave settled the claims of those persons who were injured by the late accident on that road for the sum of \$25,000.

The friends of the occeased accept \$5000 each, while the rest is distributed among the wounded. The Dispatch also says James Mahoney, the track-master, who was arrested on account of the late accident, waived an examination, and gave bonds in \$2000 for his appearance at the February session of the Court. The witnesses were also put under ball to appear at the same

—General J. A. Garacid was returned home to Portage county, Ohio, after an arduous political campaign in Illinois, Wisconsin, and New York, dering which he travelled 7500 miles, and delivered sixty-five speeches.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY COE & CO , N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHES. NUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILD-INGS, New York, are "BELLIES for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country. JOY COE & CO 730 ly 4p

TO ARCHITECTS ..

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILD-INGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASH-INGTUN, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estin ates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Wayhington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other mformation relating to the subject, will be surfaished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by let er, to the undersigned

A premium of \$3000 for the first, of \$2900 for the second, and of \$1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant colone T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all

1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the surpose, as well as to retain any or all or such By order of the Board.

11 20 im]

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING, NOVEMBER 20. SUBJECT :- "THE DANGER OF THE HOUR." Feserved Seats. 59 cents. Admission, 25 cents.

lickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHES VUT Streets; also at the Academy in the evening. Scale not reserved in the Family Circle. Bl oors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. 11 14 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO are looking for business to call and examine the American Cow Milker, patented March 28, 1835—a sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows, never before introduced in this state. There never was a patent fissued from the Patent Office which has sold so readily as this 360 counties have been sold within 30 days and many more engaged by the most cautious and prudent business men. It milks the four tests of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows in one-thi-d the time. It is enemp and durable; weight only four time. It is enemp and durable; weight only four time. It is enemp and durable; weight only four time. It is est adjusting; will fit any cow. It will milk three-ten-ed cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to ret out of order and is perfectly agrees ble to the cow. Come one and a land pass, our judgmen, upon the most valuable invention of the mineteenth century. An opportunity's now offered to enterprising men, with large or smal can tal which does not present itself more than once in a life-ime. Call on American Cow Milking Machine Company. No. 415 CHESWUT Street.

CARD. — THE PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL BOOK SUCIETY having made a change in the management of he'r store, and arranged for a more complete assortment than bitherto of books for Religious Families unday Schools Parah Libra-rice, and Clurches, invite attention to their new stock. All orders, small or large, will receive prompt attention at their off at me, So. 1224 CHESDUT Streat.
[11 16 stuth2w4p]

CARTERS TAKE NOTICE.—THE

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH American Freedmen's Union Commission, OFFICE, No. 711 SANSOM Street.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,

President of the Commission, will Preside at the Meeting to be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On Thursday Evening, Nov. 22. MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD. REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, REV. ROBERT J. PARVIN.

And Other Distinguished Gentlemen, will Ad-Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, TO MORROW (Wednesday) MURNING 11 20 3t

GREAT ATTRACTION. WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15.

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15,

NEW LIBERTY HALL.

LOMBARD Street above seventh, the GREAT UNION FAIR,

For the Benefit of the

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E.

CHURCH.

Where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three porsons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a spiendid silver-mounted Bat and Glit Ball to be awarded to the alub receiving the largest number of votes. And one of Ray's Patent Library Register, to be awarded to the Sabbath Schbol receiving the largest number of votes.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANNIES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCAN-CANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.
The Twenty-flith Anniversary of this Association will be held at the

be neld at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Acvember 27, at 1% o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by the

REV. ALFRED COCKMAN,

REV. PHILL IPS BROOKS, and

HON ALFXANDER G. CATTELL.
The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prote
HASSLER.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36
N. THIRD Street

11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG. President. NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY. December 3. at the office of the Company. No. 129 S FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.

E 11 20 12t

FALL STYLE HATS. THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

EDWIN HALL & CO..

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

'Pim Bros." Irish Poplins.

Havana Browns. Coffee Browns. Dark Browns,

Blues, Whites, Lavender, Pearls, Blacks, Etc. Etc.

CLOAK VELVETS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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From the New York Auctions of Last Week,

4-4 CLOAK VELVETS.

REAL LYONS MANUFACTURE.

PURE SILK. AT REDUCED PRICES.

These, with our own importation, make our stock of MANTILLA VELVETS

VERY COMPLETE.

CARLAT FALL IN DRY GOODS. Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices

we are prepared to sell TWENTY-F.VE PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES. Williamsville Muslin at 35% cents. Torresdale Muslin at 31% cents. Wamsutta Muslin at 37% cents. Brown Sheetings very cheap. Large assortment of Francels, from 25 to 37% cents

Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents. LOTH's for Ladies' Cloakings, from \$1.75 to \$10 per yard. Full stock.

LYONS VELVET, \$12, worth \$15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from \$11 to \$22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD
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EDUCTION IN PRICES Their Stock is unriv lied for extent, variety, and general adaptation to t wants of buyers.

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Mourning Goods. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 727 OHESNUT Street.

Gloves and Hosiery,

LYONS VELVETS. BEST MAKES OF

LYONS VELVETS. FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO. 11 19 6trp | No. 727 CHESNUT Street. PURPLE VELVET CLOTH.

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SPLENDID QUALITY.

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A large assortment of NEW STYLE CLOTHS, just opened, at BEDUCED PRICES JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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At such prices as will effect a RAPID REDUCTION, And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a

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Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Basques and Circulars, MADE IN THE BEST STYLE

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SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER. Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received

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PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER. OSEPH P. MUMFORD, (10 81 to

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REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

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Lace Curtains cleaned and mended. White Holland Sheets calendered. (10 10 tuths3m5 GREAT REVOLUTION

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Pure California Champagne, Made and repared as if done in France, from pure

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"Messes. Boucher & Co.:—
"Gentiemen:—Having siven your California Champagne a thorough test we take sleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used.

We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truy."

J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE No. 16 DEY Street, New York. [1 30 tuthalm]

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