THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Telegraph-Its Monopoly by England. From the Times

Lord Derby, at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th, said that he regarded the completion of the Atlantic telegraph as "another proof that England was mistress of the sea." Precisely in what sense he desired this phrase to be under stood remains to be seen. It may have been simply a graceful pleasantry, implying that England, by completing the cable, had proved herself able to cope with all the dangers and hostilities of the deep. But it may also implywhat is much more important—that by controlling the use of the cable England will make herself 'mistress of the sea," and defy rivalry or suc-

cessful resistance. Both ends of the cable are on English soi and under English jurisdiction. In the even of war with this country, no one can doub that England would monopolize the use of it—indeed, any use that could be made of it would be wholly for her advantage. Our Government be wholly for her advantage. Our Government would not be allowed to concert with Continental powers, or with our agents at Continental courts, measures of war against England over the line, nor could we see it to expedite or direct the movements of our war vessels in forother hand, could communicate freely and hourly with her fleets on this side, and with her agents and representatives in British America. Whatever facilities the A lantic telegraphs of the graph of the country with her agents and representatives in British America. Whatever facilities the A lantic telegraphs of graph of the country of graph can give in time of war would inure ex-clusively to the benefit of England. In that sense and in that way the British Prime Minister may well regard the cable as making England more than ever "mistress of the sea."

We have not failed to point out this result from the time the cable enterprise was first projected. We urged the importance of having end of it on American soil and under American control, and or having so much of American capital embarked in it as would give us a voice in its control. Neither has been done-perhaps both suggestions were impracticable. The cable is, to all intents and purposes, though largely indebted to American energy and enterprise for is completion, an Eng'ish work. Both ends of it rest on British soil and are subject to British authority. It is owned substantially by English capitalists, who fix the tariff, and control its working in all respects. And, what is also important, the English Company which owns the cable, owns also the only steamer ever built capable of laying down a cable across the

It can scarcely be expected that we should regard such a state of things with permanent satisfaction. The absolute monopoly of tele-graphic communication with this continent nvolves a power more vast and terrible than has ever been enjoyed by any nation in the world. What should we say if every letter or written message which passed between this continent and Europe, must pass through the hands and under the inspection of the Government or subjects of Great Britain? Yet this monopoly, to all practical intents, is fully

equivalent to that.

This state of things demands a remedy which it is not quite easy at once to find. Treaties, guaranteeing the neutrality of the cable in time of war, would be worthless, because the execution of them would be wholly in the hands of one party, and all treaties, moreover, are aprogated by war. We might as well expect the English navy to remain neutral, in case of war with us, as the English Atlantic Cable. The construction of new lines seems to offer the only solution to the difficulty. The Russian line when completed will afford a partial remedy, but the route is too circuitous, and the operation of the line will be open to too many contingencies. The French Government s inferested, as we are, in preventing an absobute monopoly of the Atlantic for telegraphic purposes by England, or any other single ower. Spain has indicated a purpose to construct a line by way of Cuba, and the aid of Congress has been invoked by the company

engaged in the work. The whole subject demands the attention of our Government. It ought to have had it long ago. We should not have been content with encouraging and aiding the completion of the cable; we should have also taken care to prevent its falling wholly as a weapon of hostility into the hands of the power which will always struggle to be "mistress of the sea." That opportunity has been lost. But we owe it to effectually as possible. Congress might very well appoint a commission or a committee for a careful investigation of the subject.

The Republican Party and the South-The Power and the Duty of Congress. From the Berald.

The Republicans have more than a two-thirds vote in each House of the existing Congress, and by the late elections they have secured the same power in the next Congress, if limited to the States now represented. Going before the country upon a platform of Southern restoration, requiring certain conditions precedent of the excluded states as the price of their readmission into Congress, this dominant party and its policy have been indorsed in all the State elections which have since occurred from Maine to Oregon. Thus, with an emphasis which admits of no pettifogging or misconstruction, the power and the propriety of exacting securities for the future as the price of the

restoration of the lately insurgent States, have

been reaffirmed by the Union States of the war.

The Congress thus endorsed in a substantial re-election upon the test of the pending Constitutional amendment, may say to the excluded States, "This is our ultimatum, accept it and resume your places in the Government or reject it and stay out." But, after all, a leading idea of the people of the North is the speediest possible restoration of the outside States on a solld compact of reunion. The true interpretation of the Union party of the war not only approves the course of its representatives in Congress in demanding of the defeated party of the Rebellion securities for the future, but authorizes Congress to enforce its conditions by such mea sures of legislation, under the war power, as may be deemed necessary to the end proposed s Congress, in a general law, may set aside all the work of reconstruction done by Mr. Johnson as President, and may provide, first, for the appointment of a military Governor over each of the excluded States, and next, for the election of Legislatures and regular Governors therein, under such restrictions or ex-tensions of the rights of suffrage as the two

Houses may see fit to impose.
Some such course as this has now, we contend, Some such course as this has now, we contend, become the duty of Congress, in view of "the general welfare" and the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," inasmuch as it is manifest that the excluded States, as now organized, will not, if left to themselves, ratify the pending amendment for years to come, and because it is evident, too, that those States, as now organized, instead of giving strength to the Government, are weakening it and bringing it into repreach, and subjecting it to the dangers of new civil commotions, South and North. In a contracted party view of the subject, the policy of leaving the outside States to their course of "masterly inactivity" may appear the winning game in view of their exclusion for the supproaching Presidential election. But the Reapproaching Presidential election. But the Re-publicans will be playing a safer game than this in a bolder hand of statesmanship. Wisdom, justice, policy, and humanity itself call for a

prompt settlement of this Southern difficulty by Congress, and the responsible party in this matter will be made stronger and not weaker in entorcing a settlement with those separates or the future, indicated by the potential voice of the North.

Call them disabled States, as defined by President Johnson, or States reduced to the condition of territories, as defined by Senator Summer, the the same, that they are States whose places and sunctions as members of the Union were vacated in their Rebellion. It is also a fixed and that ten of them have not been reinstated, and that the terms, the time, and the mode of their restoration rest with Congress, as in the case of a territory or a province wrested from a foreign power. If we look sluply to the lands and waters which geographically form the State of South Carolina, for in-tance, she hancver been out of the Union, but, politically, as a State about the province of the Union, but, politically, as never been out of the Union, but, politically, as a State, she was four years out, fighting all that time to place her soil in the possession of a hostile experimental Government, which she had assisted in setting up. Her surrender with her confederates to the Uniten States after a four years' war involves the power on the part of Congress to reconstruct her from the beginning, but as the right to pull down involves the circulation. just as the right to pull down involves the right o rebuild on a new foundation.

These facts, we say, have been made clear by the late elections, and Congress may now begin with a new broom, and sweep away all the Con-stitutional quib ling and pettiogeing and Exe-cutive proceedings and limitations by which this business of Southern recon-truction has been belogged and conjused and delayed. We shall expect, therefore, with the reassembling Congress, the exercise of its war-powers as far as necessary in some general act or acts of legislation covering all the excluded states, and bringing them to the simple solution of submis-

When Did the Rebellion End?

From the Tribune. In the United States District Court in the State of Delaware, a decision has been rendered by Judge Hall, releasing from imprisonment in Fort Delaware four persons, who had been arrested, tried, and convicted by the military authorities of the United States in South Carolina, in December, 1865. The prisoners had been found guilty before a court-martial, of which General Devers was President, of having voluntarily aided in the assault made on the United State troops stationed at Brown's Ferry, South Carolina, in October, 1865.

Judge Hall or lered the discharge of the prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the Military Commission was without jurisdiction in the case; declaring it as his opinion, that the Revellion has ceased in April, 1865; and, masmuch as the President's procta mation, issued in June, appointing a Provisional Governor for South Carolina, ordered "the District Judge for the d strict in which that State is included, to proceed to hold courts," the State was in the exercise of all its civil functions before the issuing of the order for the organization of the Commission by which the prisoners had been tried and condemned. The poin s of greatest interest in the decision of Judge Hall are, that the Rebellion had ceased and the authoricy of the United States was a know-ledged in South Carolina in April, 1865; and that, after the appointment of a Provisional Governor for any State by the President, the military forces of the United States were with out authority to arrest and try persons before military commissions. The practice of the Gov-ernment officers in all the Southern States during the past year and a half, both under the Freedman's Bureau bill and General Grant's order, are decidedly against the position taken by the Delaware Judge. It is not likely, there-fore, that he will be sustained.

General Dix and Dr. Butler.

From the World. General Dix sailed on Saturday for Europe, to enter upon his duties as Minister of the United States near the Court of St. Cloud. It is the reasonable hope of all good patriots that, in the discharge of these duties, General Dix may conciliate the good-will of the French Government without compromising the digntiy of the Union, and that he may effect a peaceable settlement of the many vexed and vexatious questions which, in one way or another, Mr. Seward has contrived to keep alive between Paris and Washington. One chapter at least in the history of the connection of General Dix with the public events of the last five years, which has never before been accurately made public, it is worth while now to bring forward; because, while it is calculated to increase the public confidence in the fitness of General Dix for the important post he is now about to fill, it will also serve the equally desirable end of increasing the public contempt for Dr. Butler. White the steamer which bears General Dix on a national mission to France will be ploughing her eastward way across the A lantic, Dr. Butler, if there be truth in the Tribune and Independent, will be prophesying things rougher than the Atlantic waves to the sangainary saints of Brooklyn. He will be cheering their sweet souls with his description of the citizens of New York as thieves, buildes, baby-murderers, tools, and cowards; he will be promising them the banging of all "Copperheads," "Rebels," and "disloyal persons" in the land, he will show them how casy and delightful a thing it will be to impeach the President, cashier General Grant, banish General Sherman, and anticipate the millennium of Dr. Cummings by putting Ben Wade in the seat of Washington, and turning over the command of the armies of the United States to himself, Dr.B. F. Butler. All this "tall talk" of the hero of Dutch Gap will be made the easier to him by his knowledge that General Dix is fairly on his way out of the country. For in the presence of General Dix, Dr. Butler, uttering truculent speeches and giving himself the airs of a Tamerlane, at New York, can never, for two years past, have been exactly comfortable. White he has passed current with the country at large as the despot who correcd New York into order at the time of the Presidential election in 1864, Butler himself has known full well that he stood before General Dix as "Falstatt" stood before "Prince Hat," and Poins when he had gone through with his wonderiul narrative of the rogues in buckram routed by his trusty sword:—"What a slave art

thou, to nack thy sword, as thou hast done, and then say it was in tight!" The pomp and circumstance with which the Conqueror of New Orleans" descended upon the metropolis in 1864, the noise of his orderlies and his horses, the clattering of his spurs, the pistols displayed upon his table at the Hoffman House, the splendor of his epauleties, and the fanfaronade of the radical papers in his nonor, blinded everybody at the time. The contemptu-ous indifference of General Dix has kept them blinded ever since to the truth of this curious history. Let it be ours now briefly to set it

Dr. Butler, on arriving at the Hoffman House in October, 1864, reported for public service to General Dix; but immediately began his own private arrangements for preparing riots in New York. He sent for a few small politicians, whom he scared with his horse-pistols, and kept up a tarce of receptions and official inter-views, which for a few days very successfully veiled his real performances. The genera theory of these performances was, that if small squads of soldiers should be posted all over the city on election day at the different polls, city on election day at the different polls, newacre in numbers strong enough to a we a really angry crowd, and everywhere with orders to make the crowd angry, it would be pretty nearly impossible for the day to pass off without one or more such collisions between the populace and the soldiery as might make a serious military demonstration at least plausibly justifiable. In preparation for such a demonstration the main body of the troops in and about the city were to be withdrawn from their ususual quarters in the forts and islands, and so posted as to be disposable for suddenly and completely overpowering the citizens, and practically voiding the day's elec-

tion, so far as New York was concerned. It was a very pretty plan on the whole, and not un-kil-tully receiled upon those demonstrations of December in Paris, which tollowed the Napole-onic comp d'etat, and upon which the Tribune has, at divers times, bestowed so much and such hearty vituperation. But, before it had been fully ripened, information of what was going on reached the actual commander of the Department of the Essi. General Dis, under whose orders Dr. Butler had of course been put when he came to New York, at once perceived the inevitable tendency of the Doctor's ingenious combination, and revolting at once from the insolent prefensions of his subordinate, and from the shocking prospect of a positive civil strile in the streets and squares of this great city, he despatched a distinct and peremotory city, be despatched a distinct and peremptory order to 'r. Bu ler to desist from his arrangements and absolutely forbade him to move a single soldier in or about the capital without an explicit command to that effect from the Headquarters of the Department,

By this action of General Dix the catastrophe for which Butler longed was averted. The city was remitted on election day to the regular and orderly protection of its own laws and its own people; and, as we know, the contest passed off, exciting as it was, without so much disturbance as would be necessary to make a fine old Irish gentlemen feel that he had really died, and been "waked" and "buried dacently." Butler, been "waked" and "buried dacently." Butler, disapt ointed of his anticulated carnival of bloodshed, tyranny, and plunder, contrived, how-ever, to steal a certain measure of "thunder," as the author of the peace which it had been his mission and his effort to disturb. As the law has compelled Lim to discorge the fity sand dollars in gold which he cribbed at New Orleans, and kept for four years, let the testimony now deprive him of this ill-gotten kudos also. To General Dix belongs the honor of having kept the peace of New York in 1864, by the simple expedient of fetting New York alone. To Lr. Butler belongs the shame of having secretly planned in 1864, the opportunity for which he has openly louged in 1866, of "hanging up" and "shooting down" the "rabble" of the first cut of the Weslern World. of the first city of the Western World.

SPECIAL NOTICES

DR. BOLPH LEE HAS ADMINIST TFRID NITROUS CAIDE of LAUGHING GAS to thousands with period success for Donta surgical, and Stediesl purposes, and for amusement Only hits cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for the contracting of the contr extracting when artificial tee b are ordered. Office, No 226 Wher Washington SQUARE, below Louist street.

- Feventh street cars pass the coor. Don't be toolish enough to co elsewhere and pay \$2 and \$3 or gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession.

10 12 tmw3m

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY IN URANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1835
PHILADELPHIA. NOVember 11. 1866.
The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in co. itermity with a provision of its Picinium's received from the company is published.

\$742,462.43 1 remiums on Volicies not marked off No-vember 1, 1865..... 276.964.47 81,019,426 99

8683,121 9 Interest during the same period—sal-vages, etc..... Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and In and Navigation

8192.669-44

8578,170-28

This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on lyidends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1838.

\$100,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, 1871.

100,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, 1871.

100,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan ireasury, Notes.

120,000 United States 13-10 Per Cent
Loan ireasury, Notes.

125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per
Cent. Loan (exempts).

54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per
Cent. Loan.

20,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per
Cent. Loan.

20,000 Peonsylvania Railroad first
Nortgage Six Per cent Bonds
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent Bonds
26,000 State of Tenn see Five Per
Cent. Loan.
Loan.
Loan.
Loan.
10,000 State of Tennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent Bonds (Penns)1Vania Railroad guarantee).

20,750-00

1,000 State of Tennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent Bonds
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent Bonds (Penns)1Vania Railroad Company.

10,000 State of Tennsylvania Railroad
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Southern Mail Steamsuip
105,000 Loans on Bonds and Nortgage,
195,000 00

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217,637 23 38,923.9 2.939-9 -41 549-66

81 407,321 56 This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as This being a new enterprise. The part is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA November 14 1888.

The Board of Firectors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CATITAL STICK and SIX PER CENT interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, tree of Nationa, and State Taxes.

Taxes,

i hey have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWINTY PER CENT, on the EARNED Picklums for the year ending October 31 1868 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and a ter the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICAT'S OF PROFILS of the Company, for the year 1862 be receased in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profils issued under \$25 By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend where of it is evidence."

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmand A. Souder,
Paeophilus Paunding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
James C. Hand,
William G. Bou ton,
Edward Darlington,
Edward Darlington,
Edward Latourcade,
Jacob P. Jones
James B. McFarland,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIvaine,
John D. Taylor,
Homas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
L. B. Reager,
John D. Taylor,
Homas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
L. B. Reager,
John R. Semple, Pittsburs,
L. B. Reager,
J DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Lumand A. Souder, Taeophilus Pauding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dailett, Jr., James C. Hand, Willam C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Buch Create Hugh Craig. John D. Taylor,

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCAN-CANFILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Ambiversary of this Association will be held at the

be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7% o'clock.
Addresses will be dedivered by the

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN.

REV. PHILIPS BROOKS, and
1 ON ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prote
HASSLER.
Cada o admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36
N. THIRD Street
H14rp WILHAM C. LUD WIG. President. NEW LONDON COPPER MINING NEW LONDON

A Special meeting of stockholders will be held on MONDAY. December 3 at the office of the Company. So. 1228 FAONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most unjoint nature to transact.

11 20 131

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT ATTRACTION WILL OPEN SOVEMBER 18.

WILL OPEN SOVEMBER 18,

NEW LIBSAET THAIL.

LOMBARD Street above Screath, the GREAT UNION FAIR.

For the Benefit of the PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M.E. CHRECH.

where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be obsered or sale.

Among the at rac lons will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount or cash for the above object. And a spiendid hiver-monuted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the lub receiving the largest number of votes.

And one of Ray's Fatent Library Berlster, to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes.

T.O. A.B. C.B. L.T. E. C.T. S.

TO ABCHITECTS.

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

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

The buildines required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, while be intrinsised to architects desiring to complete for the work, uson application, personally or by letter, to the uncarsigned

A premium of \$3000 for the first, of \$2000 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 the Board of Ordence Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1857.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all

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

By order of the Board,
II 20 lm;
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder

Brevot Lieutenant-Coionel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Intradeliphia, August 29, 1886.

The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the board of Madasers have determined to allow to all persons who shall all pear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transiers, at 3 P. M. of tha day the privide of subscribing for new stock of por, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their asmes Each shareholder entitled to a ractions part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing or a full share.

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In subscribing of a full share.

In subscribing of a full share in the subscriber in the subscriber.

Be part of the affection of the subscriber.

Be part of the affection will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on a lawyments made between to at date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock in t paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be ordered to the use of the company. Certificates of the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock. In gaid up in full, will be entit ed to the November dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION C MPANY.
PRILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such an their books on the 8th day of September last at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 79 1856, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.
Il 16 tl21 SOLOMON SHEPSERD, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTIIN: RUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South
FOURTH Street.

The Board of Directors have this day deciared a
quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT, on the capital
stock of the Company, payable on and after December 1, 1866.

The Books will be closed on and after MONDAY,
November 26, 1866.

H. G. LEISEN MING,
11 24 6t

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. . Sovember 20 1886. 5

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who assire to be examined any sourcess approved July 25 1886, will at once make application addressed to commodores. P. Lee, Hartrord, Connecticut who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the list of January next, or who do not present toemselves when notined, will be considered as having warved their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

Gill-EON WELLES,

11 23fmwlm. Secretary of the Navy. 11 23fmwlm

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD COMPANY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

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, psyable on and after November 30, 1866.

Biank Fowers of Attorney for collecting dividends
can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S.

Taird Street.

H 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHA, October 16, 1886.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Fso. Baving 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. P. Schetky, Esq. Cashider, 10-17
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous times, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A BATCHELOR.

Respectating Fatract of Millefleurs restores, preserves. and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33

JUST PUBLISHED By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetleth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled-

To be had free, for four stamps by andressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Analomy, New York, No. 618 EROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT, HAVE JUST OPENED

FROM AUCTION, Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap. All-woot Popins, \$1 per yard. Plaid Poplins and All-woot Plaids All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.

Fine quality Black Alpacas.

Fine Black Silke, FLANNELS! FLANNELS All-wool Flannels, 33, 371, 45, 50, and 60 cents, Ballardvaic Flannels All-wool and Domot Shaker Flannels, Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Table Linens, Napkms, 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 Bine Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Spun-silk Gloves, ficeced lined. Ladies', trents', and Children's Hosiery. Ladies' and Gents' Mermo Vests and Pants, very leap: Museus' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants. PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts. N. B .- JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality Leal Kid Gloves, \$1.25 a pair.

Keal Kid Gloves, \$1.25 a pair.

Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, \$1 DRY GOODS.

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

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! Bleached Muslins one cent a yard tess than any other store sells them.

Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and

371 cents.

Figure's from 81 cents up. Best American Prints, 18] cents. 12-4 Fremium Bochdale B ankets, \$11. 13 4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, 812. Misses' Balmorals, \$1 10, \$1.25, \$1 45, and \$1 65. Ladies' Balmora's, \$1 87 , \$1 75, \$1 95, and \$2 00. Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, \$1 00, \$1.25, \$1 50, etc. Ladies' Merino Vests, 81 25, \$1-574, \$1 50, etc. Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

GLOVES! 100 dozen below importer's prices.

Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 ents. Ladies' Cioth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

Boys' and Misses' Gloves.

Gents' Cloth trioves, 50, 60, 75 cents, \$1, \$1 25, and Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves. Gents' Co'ored Bordered Linen Hdkis. 275 cents

worth 50 cents. Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose. Closing out balance of Wax Polls, etc. etc. GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES! WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

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CHEAP SALE.

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,

MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting

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TABLE LINENS.

Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get

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EXPENSIVE SHAWLS Melodeon Covers and Rich Piano Covers

SUITABLE FOR FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FULL LINE OF SILKS. FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

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No. 727 CHESNUT ST., Have appropriated one Counter for the exhibition and

Extraordinary Bargains in Dry Goods.

This feature of their establishment will commend itself to the tavorable consideration of the public [246t No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

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Long and Square Passley Shawis.
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We would also invite attention to our
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Excellent All wool Blankets for \$6.

Finer qualities at \$7. 58. 59. 510, 511, 572, and \$14.

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

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S. 5. CORPERSTER AND SPRING GARDEN

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They appounce having just purchased largely, at pame auction sales, of

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And will sell these, and their entire large

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At a reduction of about FIFTY PER CENT, from recent prices, which makes the larger part of it. ALMOST AS CHEAP as the old gold rates.

They invite attention to the following:-POPLINS AND MEBINOES. "Lupine" fabries, from yesterday's saie.
"Plam" all-woo. Poplin Reps, \$1.00.
Mode colors, do. do. fluer goods. \$1.25.
50 pieces Lupins' heaviest Poplin Reps, \$1.25.
P and Poplin, all-wool, all new, \$1.00. \$1.25, and

Lup ns' French Merinoes, \$1 00. \$1 10, and \$1 25.
60 pieces French Merinoes, all colors, medium to
thes rindes prices \$1 00 to \$1 50.
\$1 00 for Lupins' Ve our Reps,
\$1 00 for Lupins' Silk Armure figured Reps.
French plain and plain silk taced Poplius.

BLACK DRESS GOODS' COUNTER. Black French Poplins, \$1 to \$2 25.

Black French Merinoes, \$1 10 to \$1 75.

Black French Delaines, 50c. to 68c.

black French De aines, double width, 87c. to \$1 25.

Black Canton Cloth, \$1 to \$1 25.

Black Canton Cloth, \$1 to \$1 25.

Black Lustrous Mohaires, 75c to \$1 25.

Black Lustrous Mohaires, 75c to \$1 25.

Black Shawis, Black Silks, Bl ck Prints.

DELAINES AND PRINT COUNTER. These goods are all much reduced. Merrimack, Sprague, and Cocheco Prints.
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Lupins' Auction lots Delaines, 50 to 56c.
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LADIES' CLOAKINGS. Finest French Cloakings from Auction. Fancy Cloakings at low prices Starle Cloakings, mammoth stock. Castorines, Astrachns, Velours Chinchila, Frosted Beavers, etc. 64 Goods for busin as suits. "Harris" and other Cassimeres. 6-4 best French black Doeskins. 6-4 best French black Beavers, Tricots, etc. CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.

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ALL THE NEW SHAPE CLOAKS. ORBERED CLOARS MADE PROMPTLY. GREAT BARGAINS IN BROCHE SHAWLS, \$20 UP. BLACK IHIBET LONG SHAWLS, BEST GOODS, \$8 DAGMAN SHAWLS, ZEPHYR SHAWLS. E iddlesex Long Shawls.

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Altaretiles Quits direct from importers'
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Always on hamd a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Chi dren's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hossery in Cotton Merino, and Wood.

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Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, nd Honey Comboulits. Quiits.
Tab e Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Grash.

Table Landers Roll, Russia and Springer, Springer, Springer, Ball and Springer, Ball and Springer, Ball and Springer, Ball widths at T. SIMPSON'S SONS', Springer, Spr colled Blankets—We Will Offer all-wool Blankets, sightly solied, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for \$4 per pair; larger and heavier for \$5 per pair; very large, \$7.59; also, Marsell es Quilts, slightly smoked at a file, for \$5 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.

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