THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Dona Ferentes.

From the Tribune.

There are various ways of soothing a disappointed general as well as complimenting a successful one. Sometimes the recipient of sympathy gets also a big cheese; sometimes a house; now a saddle, and then a suit of clothes from an advertising tailor. Whether those kindly persons who have recently presented to General Lee a pair of gamecocks, roosters of no ignoble lineage and dunghills of an elevated breed, exhibited a delicacy equal to their personal devotion, may well be questioned. Why should a retired brave, who had had losses, and who is at present engaged in the praiseworthy occupation of teaching young gentlemen their mathematics, have disagreeable memories aroused by the gift of a brace of fighting fowls, and reminded of the doleful day when he himself was forced by fate to knock under? Of what particular value to the General these plumy little warriors will be, unless he kills, roasts, and eats them, we are at a loss to determine. It will be inconsistent with academical decorum to match them in the college yard. Placed, however, in a convenient position, they may prove valuable allies of the college bell in calling the boys to morning prayers, and may be regularly sworn at by the sluggards.

General Lee's letter accepting the poultry is before us, and we would quote from it, if there were anything to quote. He is simply grateful, and merely "yours respectfully." He indulges in no ferocious allusions to the Yankees, and in no rhetorical howls over the corpse of the Confederacy. This may be in good taste, but really we not think it is what the donors had a reasonable right to anticipate. We fear that it is of bad example to Major-Generals in general, and to our own officers in particular. Of what use is it to throw away kegs of butter and barrels of apples, hats, and boots, and other magnificent specimens of merchandise and manufacture, upon a military man who is so extremely afraid of damaging his chances of the Presidency, be the same more or less, that he never permits himself to go beyond the polite vagueness of "much obliged?" When, we should like to know, is a man to express his opinions, provided he has any, if it be not when his heart is expanding with gratitude, or his stomach is full of eleemosynary dainties? That must be a very inflexible caution which generosity cannot coax out of its reserve. We think that a General who expects to be President is under a sort of moral obligation to have views; nor is it any great stretch of suspicion to distrust the sincerity of opinions which are never aired. It may be very comfortable for a time to be upon both sides or no side, on this side to-day and the other side to-morrow; but the safest and most truly American way, before confiding a great public trust to any man, is to screw his notions out of him, or to make sure that there are no notions to screw. If he does not yield to the persuasive influence of presents, and is not to be melted into explicit correspondence and categorical lucidity by our donations, it is a very hard case for voters at least who desire to vote intelligently, and who are willing, in a certain sense, to pay handsomely for enlightenment.

We think if any more presents are to be made to any of these brave commanders who may be supposed to be laying slow and silent siege to the White House, that the accompanying notes might be so framed as to extract popular and useful information, something perhaps after this fashion: "Dear General, accept this coat, and what do you think of the Wool interest?" or, "Here is a little purse of greenbacks which your friends have made up for you, and please give us your views of the resumption of specie payments;" or, "Accept this barrel of apples, and let us know, if you will be so good, whether you think the serpent that tempted Eve, the venerable old snake, is not still alive and wriggling in various parts of this country." This may not be a very delicate way of getting at military views of civil matters; but as the country has more than once been miserably and expensively imposed upon, it is safe to aver that delicacy is out of place. It may not be quite agreeable for an old soldier to be forced to say something when he has nothing to say; but it must be remembered that if a man is to be President, he must ultimately speak and he must finally do, and that a little private embarrassment now is far better than a national botheration hereafter. We trust that no fine old soldier wants the great office, who is conscious of his unfitness for it; and he may rest assured that he is altogether unfit for it, if he be without decided opinions upon the leading questions which are dividing the land. A man may be very grateful, and highly gratified, and extremely pleased, and much obliged, and "yours, gentlemen, most respectfully," without being exactly a safe political person; and if we are to have military personages mixing in politics, what harm is there in subjecting them to a mild examination?

Barnum in Distress—A Call Upon the Radicals of Congress.

From the Herald.

A cry of distress comes over to us from Connecticut in behalf of P. T. Barnum, and we do pity Barnum. The Philistines are down upon him as they came down upon Samson, when "heaps upon heaps" he laid out a thousand of them with the jawbone of an ass. Barnum, with the shoulder-blade of the woolly horse, is doing the best he can; but he lacks the strength of Samson. Moreover, his right hand man, Tom Thumb, is abroad, and cannot come to his rescue, because, we suppose, of the death of that "blessed baby." (By-the-way, can Mr. Oakey Hall give us any account of the fate or manifest destiny of that "blessed baby" of Bond street?) Barnum wants help. "Grizzly Burleigh," in his cause, has proved a *fiasco;* General Logan, who made a flank movement into Connecticut in support of his fellow-soldier, General Hawley, on finding himself confronted by Joyce Heth, made a flank movement out again. "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" Not one. Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, knows something about alligators; but Feejee mermaids are not in his line. Greeley, who would run "just once" the gauntlet of the first Bull Run for a Fourierite phalanx, shrinks with benevolent disgust from Barnum's phalanx of owls and monkeys, cats, rats, and dogs, all in the same cage. Is not this likewise a clear case for Mr. Bergh in the matter of heartless cruelty to animals? Is not this thing a thousand times worse than a dog fight?

It has been suggested that if Barnum would parade his caravan of monstrosities around his district "free gratis for nothing," he might get up a hurrah and do something among the yeomanry. But, as when a member of our Board of Aldermen is understood to be up to his ears in a job he is said to be "on the make," so Barnum is "on the make," and a free caravan wouldn't pay. Whether we consider this political campaign of his as an advertising dodge, or a movement for another book on humbugs, there is money in it for Barnum, elected or rejected. He objects to making contributions to the party on the score of patriotism; but the Republicans who support him may make as many contributions as they like. "Heads I win, tails you lose." Woolly horse or California jackass, just as you like. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

John Morrissey went into Congress with a rush, because he came down like a prince—sixty thousand dollars, they say, down on the nail. Whereat the Democracy rejoiced, and great was the slaughter of the Amalekites, the wind from Morrissey's right hand clearing the track also for Mr. Brooks and Fernando the first and last. But for lack of "der monish" Barnum's chariot wheels drag heavily, and for lack of speakers he is losing ground. So now, in this difficulty, as in every other, we turn to Congress for relief. The present session, we guess, will be closed in season to give the members returning homeward a chance for a lift to Barnum in Connecticut, to lighten this dead weight upon Hawley. To this end General Ben Butler, with his famous trick of bottling himself up, would be the very thing for Barnum. Ashley, too, in Connecticut, as the roaring sea lion against Andy Johnson, would astonish the Copperheads. Mr. Raymond as the "What Is It?" would bother 'em; Long John Wentworth as the Belgian giant would scatter them; and in seeing "old Thad Stevens" they would see the white elephant of Congress in all his glory. With some other members to fill the parts of the bearded woman, the "fat man of Bombay," the living skeleton, the ox with three horns, the beast with seven heads and ten horns, and the nigger turning white, and with some repenting one-legged Rebel to show off Santa Anna's original wooden leg, the Barnum plan of operations in Connecticut would be complete, and it would sweep the field. By the beard of the prophet! we like the scheme.

We call upon the Republicans in Congress to stand by their new leader and their new platform in Connecticut. After the terrible revolution and the stern moral reign in England of the Puritans came the jolly reaction under the harum scarum "merry monarch," when religion and morality were "whistled down the wind," and bear dances, bull baitings, showmen, free concerts, and the hangman were the order of the day. We, too, have passed through the ordeal of a great revolution, and a great reaction is upon us. It opens like that of England under Charles the Second, and for this "hail fellow well met" for funny tricks, Charley, in his day, would have gone, with all the beauties of his court, to electioneer for Barnum. In this direction the Republican party is now drifting in Connecticut, and the radicals of Congress, in going with the tide of reform, such as it is, are called upon to give a lift to Barnum. If Barnum will not bleed for his party, the party must bleed for Barnum. We can't all be captains.

The Fenians and their Foes.

From the Times.

The Fenians are unfortunate on both sides the Atlantic. They are chased by British troops through the fastnesses of Ireland and by Congressional demagogues through the swamps and fens of American politics. General Banks and Fernando Wood lead the two divisions of the pursuing forces here at home. Each of these illustrious leaders is fired by a noble ambition to capture the Irish vote, and each naturally finds in the other his most dreaded foe. Nothing but evil can come to the Fenians themselves from their joint efforts.

We presume no one who knows anything of the condition of affairs in Great Britain believes for an instant in the possible success of an Irish rebellion at the present time. The risings everywhere as far as heard from have been put down without the slightest difficulty, and there is no reason to doubt that this will continue to be their fate. The British military power is very strong in Ireland just now, and the Government and people of England are in a hot temper against every attempt at insurrection. The Fenians may, and probably will, keep Ireland in a state of commotion for some months to come. Their rights and liberties will be still further restricted, their industry will be suspended, some hundreds of them will be killed, and their families reduced to beggary, thousands more will be thrown into prison, the labor market, on which alone the people rely for food, will be precarious and insecure, and all the evils the Irish now suffer will be largely aggravated by the feeble attempts at rebellion into which their leaders have led them.

The only possible chance for a successful rebellion in Ireland will occur when England and the United States are at war. If Fernando Wood and General Banks desire to aid the Fenian cause in Ireland, as well as to win Irish votes for themselves and their party here at home, let them advocate and bring about such a war. This is the only way in which they can make their "sympathy" with the Fenian cause of the slightest possible value to the Fenians themselves. Anything short of that is simply a sham and a delusion. Whatever they may do or say, with a view of leading the Fenians to believe they are their friends, will only delude them to their ruin, unless they are willing to prove their friendship by plunging their own country into war on their behalf.

We can imagine no greater cruelty than that practised upon the mass of the Irish people, on the one hand by their own leaders, and on the other by our political demagogues. The former have plundered the hard-working Irish laborers, who are just beginning to establish themselves firmly and comfortably in this country, out of millions of their hard-earned wages—to be spent in deluding their countrymen at home into a rebellion, hopeless at the outset, and certain to involve their ruin. The latter aid this heartless work by holding out hopes that are certain to turn to ashes, for no higher motive than a selfish personal and party ambition. Between the two their fate is likely to be deplorable.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

From the World.

Of Senator Wilson's bill we have little to say beyond explaining what will be its effect, if it passes. As we estimate it, it is of next to no practical importance whether it passes or not. There is nothing which it directs to be done, which might not equally be done by the military commanders under the authority conferred by the Sherman law. Under that law, the simple will of military officers is the supreme law; no State Constitution, State law, State functionary, or State authority of any kind being of any force, or capable of performing any act, except by the permission or sufferance of the General in command. General Sheridan has already assumed a superiority to State laws, by ordering the postponement of the New Orleans election, which the law of Louisiana required to be held yesterday, having issued the order, as is stated, on the failure of the Legislature to pass an act to the same effect.

One of the arguments for Wilson's bill is, that it will preclude any conflict of authority between the Provisional Legislatures and the military commanders in fixing the time and prescribing the preliminaries of the State conventions. But there can be no such conflict, any more than there can between the military commanders and their sub-officers. The very pillar and pivot of the Sherman law is, that the military authority is supreme; that no State action of any kind can prevail if it be not according to military pleasure. If a Legislature orders an election on a day which the General in command dislikes, he will annul the order, and declare that no election shall be held on that day. If a Legislature refuses to provide for a State Convention, and postpones the whole subject, the military officer will himself appoint a day for the election of delegates and make arrangements for opening the polls. If (which seems to be a contingency which Wilson's bill seeks to provide against) the Legislature prescribes one day and makes one set of arrangements, and the military officer prescribes and makes another, the General would be likely to settle such a difficulty in short order without the aid of Congress.

But although the bill, if passed, will cause nothing to be done which would not equally be done without it, it may perhaps be better to have a uniform rule, and to trust as little as possible to mere discretion. By fixing a time within which State Conventions shall be called, determining who shall call them, prescribing the registration of voters and the regulations for the polls, the whole thing is put at the outset, and once for all, in the definite shape in which the Southern people will be called to act upon it. Let it be fully displayed in all its hideous nakedness! By the necessary operation of Sherman's bill, it will ultimately come into the shape of *compulsory* reorganization. The people may as well be cured of any flattering delusion on that subject, first as last. True, nobody will be compelled to go to the polls unless he chooses to go, and the concocters of this iniquity will be by nothing so much gratified as by the stubborn staying away of the white majority. The compulsion will consist in their being compelled to submit afterwards to a State Government which they had no hand in framing, and which, if they stand aloof and permit it, will disfranchise them forever, after the Missouri and Tennessee modes.

The only question or choice for the Southern whites is, whether they will be horse or rider—whether they will control their States by participation, or surrender them to the control of the radicals by abstention. Elections will certainly be held, and held early. If the majority of the Southern whites stay away from the first polls by choice, they will be kept away from all future polls by disfranchisement. This was the design of Sherman's bill: and the object of Wilson's is to hurry the scheme through to its consummation.

The Union Cement—Grant and Lee.

From the Herald.

The proposition of the *Herald* to unite the North and South in a solid bond of practical union by electing General Grant President and General Lee Vice-President in 1868 has created a great deal of excitement, amounting among the extreme radicals to a panic. One of this class writes the following letter from the City of Brotherly Love:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—J. G. Bennett, Esq.—Dear Sir:—You require every once and a while somebody to talk plainly to you, and in this connection I am constrained to say that you made a d—d fool of yourself by proposing in to-day's *Herald* to run Generals Grant and Lee on the same ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in 1868. This would be an insult to the loyal people North and South, and will never be tolerated, to connect a traitor with a loyal man.

General Grant possesses the affection and veneration of all the people of the North, and the respect of all the people at the South. General Lee enjoys the affection and veneration of the South and the respect of the North. General Grant is a patriot who served and saved his country in the field. General Lee was a Rebel, but confesses now that he was all wrong, and repents of his former acts. It is one of the principles of Christian charity to forgive a repentant sinner. The election of these two soldiers would insure to the country union and fraternity at home, respect and influence abroad.

We do not desire to compliment our correspondent as he compliments us, but we will say to him that it would be to his advantage to take a few lessons of some of his Quaker neighbors in good language and decent manners, and that if we can succeed in uniting the North and South, and restoring peace, goodwill, and prosperity to every part of the Union, we shall be content to allow him and all his degraded associates to call us "a d—d fool" as long as we live, and to engrave the title upon our tombstone when we die.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved. MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me. Respectfully, yours, THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Dr. W. WRIGHT—Dear Sir:—My children were ill, one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

F. E. THOMAS, 156 E. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.

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SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

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FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s, ALL SERIES, CONVERTED INTO Five-Twenties of 1865, JANUARY AND JULY. WITHOUT CHARGE. BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

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NEW SIX PER CENT. REGISTERED LOAN OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO., DUE IN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

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BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A. Dealers in all Government Securities. OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. THIRD Street. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. DRAFTS ON NEW YORK Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. 12 20 3m

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. Bankers, 16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York. Dealers in M. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms. U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

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PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. 1 31 3m

REMOVAL. DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street. Three doors above Walnut. 11 6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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Have on hand a large and splendid assortment DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash. [5 13 6p

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WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness. Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO., NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Have just received an invoice of FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, Manufactured to their order in Paris. Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE. 8 1

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75. Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. WILSON'S (Successor to W. L. Foulk.) LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA. Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal. Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO. NO. 304 N. BROAD ST., DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE, Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

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