THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

The Art of Giving.

From the Tribune.

The present is denounced by a great many philosophers, and not a few poets, as a grossly material age, joined to the idols of the Exchange, and given up to making money. There is in this a certain truth which is by no means a discouraging one. War no longer being the main business of mankind and the safety-valve of superfluous human energy, production and commerce have taken its place, to the great disgust of the manufacturers of verses. There is an end, say they, of high aim and generous purposes, and the world has grown altogether selfish and sordid. We cannot help thinking that it will do these grumblers good to read the newspapers. What is more military fame unconnected with patriotism worth when compared with the reputation which Mr. George Peabody, a plain merchant, has established for centuries, simply by giving away his money judiciously? Admitting the occasional value of war, Mr. Peabody does that kindly and gracefully which the Wellingtons and Bonapartes did cruelly and coarsely. With our little knowledge of history, we do not remember a period with such a power, and we may say passion, for giving as the present. Our charity, too, it must be remembered, is tolerably independent of ecclesiastical stimulus. Dying men now give, it is true, to religion, but they do not think that they will be damned for not giving; nor does the Church get all, and other proper objects of liberality comparatively nothing. Alms-giving in the nineteenth century is catholic in the best sense of the word; and while our wealthy men do not forget meeting-houses and the missionaries, they remember the value of convenient tenements, hospitals, baths, libraries, picture galleries, and universities for teaching something besides theology. There is an established habit of giving. The opulent are expected to bestow, and capitalists, living or dying, to found something.

When a rich man—rich enough, we mean, to be notable—is gathered to his fathers, the world, sure that it is coming in for a legacy, opens its ears to hear the will read, and the reporters go up to the probate office to take notes and to publish them. It is to the credit of human nature, it is the sufficient refutation of the Rochefoucaulds and the Swifts, it is a proof that the old parsimony of the drama is no longer common, when we find a custom of benevolence established, and a tacit admission on the part of Crœsus that he holds his gold in trust for his fellow-creatures.

But the most lavish generosity is nothing, except by accident, unless wisely directed. He who founds a hospital for cats must look to the cats for gratitude. It is the crowning glory of our modern charity that it walks hand in hand with science and letter, and seeks nothing so fervently as to make men wiser, and happier, and better.

There are many things in themselves extremely desirable which must be hopelessly out of the reach of the poor, however industrious and virtuous, unless the wealthy make them accessible; and among these we may reckon books in large collections, museums of art and science, picture galleries, and parks. When a rich man recognizes the value of these, we may be sure that our credit has not altogether hardened his heart nor obscured his brain. If some of these things are not according to his tastes and habits, he submits to be advised, waives his own prejudices, and defers to the judgment of those who may be more enlightened than himself. Such a concession (which we suppose Mr. Girard and Mr. Astor both made) to the higher opinions of mankind proves that money-getting and money-hoarding are not incompatible with generous emotions and elevated views. The real, genuine, traditional old hunks is going out of fashion, and we trust in fifty years more will become as extinct as the mastodons and the megatherium. For this, in America, at least, we are indebted to the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and entail, and to the delightful impossibility which here exists of founding a family. This wise feature of our legislation has made the rich man what he ought to be—the servant, the benefactor, the Good Samaritan of society. He toils for the power and the pleasure of making a will which shall diffuse happiness, increase social comfort, and promote the morals and the manners of his race. If he can do this he may consider himself eminently favored of fortune. There are many poor men to whom the gods have not given the gift of gathering, who are impatient only of their material mediocrity when they keenly feel how much it lessens their power of doing good. To these, however, is left the rich consolation of that blessing which is bestowed upon those who "do what they can."

It is, as we have said, a fashion now to be benevolent. When the historian of these days in which we live shall record our successes and our shortcomings, what we did and what we left undone, he will be forced by his very materials to recognize the liberality and the charity which are characteristics of our age, and, if he finds no individual distinguished and prominent, like Howard, Clarkson, Wilberforce, or Elizabeth Fry, it will be because the law of kindness has touched so many hearts, and a wise benevolence has opened so many purses and so many hands.

Soldiers on the Situation.

From the Times.

The "summer soldiers and sunshine patriots" are the great obstacles to reconciliation in both sections. The less their familiarity with saltpetre, the more fierce are they in invective, and the more ferocious in their demands. Having kept out of harm's way when real danger was to be incurred, they are now valiant in their vows, and their talk sounds like thunder. At the North they insist upon the right of the conqueror to hang and despoil. At the South they declaim against concession, spurn the idea of peace, and swagger with an insolence truly savage.

Of all the outcry for punishment and continued exclusion, how much proceeds from genuine heroes, and how much from charlatans and braves who never shouldered a rifle? It is not Grant who calls for confiscation and disfranchisement, and the impeachment of every man who stands in his way—but Butler. Sherman, too, wants peace on the basis of mutual concession; Butler will have none of it. The soldiers who conquered the South—who did the fighting, encountered the dangers, and finally extinguished the Rebellion—are, generally speaking, anxious for the restoration of the South to its share in the Government, and seek no more severe exactions than are necessary to satisfy the requirements of the loyal States. They are, almost to a man, content with the basis now laid down, and would deprecate new conditions or harsher penalties. The trouble comes from "bomb-proof" brigadiers, and gallants who wear shoulder-straps they did not fairly earn.

To this aspect of the case the South presents a counterpart. There, as here, fiery words are uttered, defiance and denunciation are indulged, and appeals to Southern spirit are urged with persistent fierceness. Pride and honor are invoked, and the people are told to confront Yankee vandalism with Spartan endurance. The talkers all the time are sheer impostors—creatures who carried on rebellion in the recesses of a printing office, with no fear of draft before their eyes, or who profited by the opportunities of Jeff. Davis' reign to do Government service beyond the roar of cannon. The genuine soldiers are taking their positions on the other side. Chalmers and Wade Hampton were heard from many days ago. Lee has spoken more recently and more authoritatively. He desires no renewal of rebellion. He sees nothing in the conditions of the Reconstruction act which the South may not and should not accept. Its oath to him is no obstacle; it may be taken by every Southern man, he thinks, without sacrifice of self-respect.

If Lee's counsel determine the course of Virginia, that State will be one of the first to regain its place in the Union. And now we have tidings of Dick Taylor and Longstreet—fine specimens of the Southern soldier, and whose views will outweigh those of the Georgia Jenkinses wherever Southern feeling predominates. Taylor has for months labored as a peace-maker. He was present at the Philadelphia Convention, and soon thereafter became satisfied that the South could not too quickly comply with the conditions demanded by the North. He would have ratified the Constitutional Amendment then; he would comply with the terms of the law now. He is at present in Washington as a representative of the Louisiana Legislature, upon whose members he has pressed the duty and expediency of acknowledging the facts of the situation. To his influence, it is said, Wade Hampton's change of opinion is in part attributable. Longstreet's letter places him above the chance of misrepresentation. No false pride blinds him to the stern reality. "The striking feature," he writes, "and the one that our people should keep in view is, that we are a conquered people." From this startingp-oint his reasoning is clear. "Accept the terms," is the sum of his advice, which he contends involve no humiliation. "We have made an honest, and I hope that I may say, a creditable fight, but we have lost. Let us come forward, then, and accept the ends involved in the struggle." Brave words, bravely spoken. The General does not trouble himself concerning the possibilities of bad faith on the part of Congress. He will not concede their existence, because he cannot admit that the representative men of a great nation could make "the pledge they have made, and then break it." The duty of the South, at any rate, as Longstreet sees it, is plain. "Let us accept the terms as we are in duty bound to do; and if there is a lack of good faith, let it be upon others."

The influence of these utterances must be great throughout the South. Lee, Longstreet, Taylor, Chalmers, Hampton—what combination of mere politicians shall avail as against these men among the Southern population? The New Orleans *Times*, to whose editor Longstreet addressed his letter, remarks that its views "are generally entertained by gentlemen of his class and position." The time is not distant, we confidently believe, when they will receive the practical endorsement of the excluded States.

Napoleon and Bismark.

From the Herald.

Our cable announcements for the last few days in regard to certain deeply significant movements on the part of Prussia and France have naturally created not a little excitement. On the one hand we learn that, by means of treaties concluded with Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the grand duchy of Baden, Prussia has put herself in a position in which she will be able to command the entire military strength of the South German Confederation. On the other hand, we are told that the Emperor Napoleon favors a confederation of the Governments of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland against Prussia, and that the recent movements of Prussia engendered in France considerable bitterness of feeling—a bitterness of feeling which has doubtless been increased by a knowledge of the fact that King Leopold of Belgium refuses to enter into the Emperor's proposed confederation.

Prussia and France are assuming more and more the attitude of antagonists. We do not say that there is danger of an immediate collision. But both on the one side and on the other there is a visible struggle for supremacy and an unconcealed anxiety to be ready for any emergency. It is curious to see how, in this, as in other matters, Bismark has successfully reduced to practice the teachings of Napoleon. Napoleon was the first to proclaim the doctrine of united nationalities; Bismark was the first to turn that doctrine to practical account. Napoleon was the first to announce the theory that henceforward in Europe the safety of the smaller powers was to consist in entering into alliances, offensive and defensive with their larger and more powerful neighbors. Here again, as in the former case, Bismark has been the first to exhibit the doctrine in practical shape. In this last affair, indeed, the master has been compelled to imitate the pupil. Bismark forms military alliances with the smaller adjoining States. Napoleon sees that his interest lies in adopting a similar policy. In the one case, however, the experiment has been successful; whether it will be equally so in the other our most recent intelligence makes it appear doubtful. The game which Napoleon and Bismark have been playing, and which may be said to have commenced at the celebrated Biarritz meeting in the spring of last year, has been protracted and keen. The moves which they have respectively made on the political chess-board have commanded the attention of the world. That skill and caution, and daring have been manifested on both sides all must admit. If Napoleon has more than once been checkmated, it is to be borne in mind, first of all, that while his opponent has been yielding up his entire energies to the attainment of one end, he has, unfortunately, been engaged throughout in more games than one, and, secondly, that this game has not yet been concluded. The result, in fact, is as yet doubtful.

It is by no means improbable that before the game is played out it may assume a much more serious character. The difficulties unsolved by diplomacy may have to be referred to the arbitrament of the sword. In the event of Prussia and France coming into open collision, so numerous are the contingencies on which the result is dependent, that he would be a bold man who should venture to predict beforehand to which side victory would lean. Prussia is undoubtedly a powerful military nation. The number, the rapidity, the brilliancy of her successes in her recent encounter with Austria, proved that to the greatest of modern powers she would be a dangerous antagonist. But Prussia since then has added many millions to her population, has enlarged her territory, and has proportionately increased her forces. Not only so. By the alliances which she has formed with the members of the Southern Confederation, she has acquired the entire military control of the whole of Germany, with the exception of those provinces which still remain attached to the House of Austria. Nor is this all. In the altered and rapidly altering condition of the Austrian empire it requires, we believe, but the occasion to reveal the fact that the German population there are as enthusiastically devoted to the interests of their common nationality as are the Germans of the North and South. Such is the position of Prussia at the present moment. Formidable as an antagonist before, the presumption is that she would be found greatly more formidable now. Powerful, however, as Prussia undoubtedly is, it is not to be denied that in a war with France she would labor under many and serious disadvantages. Not to speak of population, of wealth, of unequalled military resources and of great military renown, France has the unspeakable advantage of being united, and of moving with the accuracy of a machine under the guidance and control of a powerful central will. Prussia, on the other hand, acting in conjunction with her German allies, would labor under all the disadvantages which are inseparable from a State in process of consolidation from supposed diversity of interests and from a number of separate and independent heads. It is a question which the result alone could satisfactorily answer, whether the intense patriotism of the German people would secure unity of heart and aim in spite of these influences. The game, as we have said, is not yet played out. We shall watch its progress with interest.

Henry Clay.

From the World.

On the 12th of April, the ninetieth anniversary of Henry Clay's birthday is to be marked at Louisville by the inauguration of a statue. Robert C. Winthrop is to deliver the address, and ex-President Fillmore and Alexander H. Stephens are expected to be present.

The *Tribune* cannot let slip the occasion of making flings at these three gentlemen, and affects to regard it as an incongruous thing that they should be assigned the leading part in honors to the memory of Mr. Clay. It seems to think these duties should have been discharged by men who abetted the Republican party in the late civil war, and approved of its being converted into an engine of abolition. It would puzzle the *Tribune* to make a fitter selection. There is no man in the country whose culture, eloquence, and historical turn of mind better qualify him to make a graceful address on this commemorative occasion than Mr. Winthrop. He was always a warm admirer of Mr. Clay, and he served as Speaker of the House of Representatives when Mr. Clay was the leader of the Whig party, and while Mr. Clay's favorite measures were most strenuously debated.

Mr. Fillmore was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that prepared the tariff of 1842, and, by his ability on that occasion, won Mr. Clay's lasting friendship and esteem. In 1848 Mr. Clay strongly recommended Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency; and in 1852 he expressed a vigorous preference for him as the Whig candidate for the Presidency over Mr. Webster and General Scott. With regard to Mr. Stephens, it was proper that some distinguished Southern Clayman should be invited to take a leading part in dedicating a statue to a Southern statesman in a Southern State; and we are at a loss to know whom the *Tribune* would select in preference to Mr. Stephens, the ablest Southern Whig in the House in the flood-tide of the Whig policy.

It is not, however, on personal, but on political grounds that the *Tribune* demurs. It tries to make it appear that Mr. Clay's principles, had he lived, would have led him straight into the present Republican party, while Messrs. Winthrop, Fillmore, and Stephens are arrant Copperheads, or worse. But the *Tribune* seems to forget that the "parting of the wave" between the Whigs of *its* stripe and Mr. Clay began previous to 1850; that Mr. Clay was the chief architect and advocate of the Compromise of that year, which included the Fugitive Slave law, for whose execution Mr. Fillmore was so bitterly denounced; and that his preference of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency two years afterwards, and the contempt for Mr. Seward expressed in his private correspondence, make it improbable that he would have co-operated with Seward and the *Tribune* in building up the Republican party. His principles were as opposite to theirs as light is to darkness.

The *Tribune* classes Mr. Clay as an Abolitionist, inasmuch as he favored emancipation in Kentucky. The abolition of slavery in a State by the voluntary action of its own people and authorities, is quite a different thing from breaking down the State Governments and forcing negro equality upon the people at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Clay neither held these high notions of Federal prerogative, nor desired the sudden abolition of slavery. He expressed his disapprobation, publicly in the Senate and privately in his correspondence, of General Jackson's nullification proclamation. "As to the proclamation," he said, "although there were some good things in it, especially what relates to the judiciary, there are some entirely too ultra for me, and which I cannot stomach." Mr. Clay again and again declared his steady approbation of and adherence to the doctrines of the famous Virginia resolutions, which are cried down by the *Tribune* as the serpent's egg out of which secession was hatched. Here is his creed as expressed in 1831 in a private letter to a friend: "I need not say to you that my constitutional doctrines are those of the epoch of 1798. I am against all power not delegated, or not necessary and proper to execute what is delegated. I hold to the principles of Mr. Madison as promulgated through the Virginia Legislature. I was with Mr. Madison then; I am with him now." As to the proper treatment of States in revolt, Mr. Clay differed quite as pointedly from the Republican doctrines of the present day. He thought General Jackson too harsh in his mode of dealing with South Carolina, and under his lead, the tariff was softened to conciliate her. "Sir, I repeat that I think that South Carolina has been rash, intemperate, and greatly in the wrong; but I do not want to disgrace her, nor any other member of this Union." And in another speech he said: "If this unhappy contest is to continue, I sincerely hope that the future conduct of the Administration may be governed by wise and cautious counsels and a paternal forbearance." For Mr. Clay's views of slavery and the relations of the Federal Government to it, we refer the *Tribune* to his seathing reply to Mr. Mendenhall, in which "the political Abolitionists," as Mr. Clay called them, who waged war on Southern slavery in the name of the Declaration of Independence, were scourged as with a whip of scorpions.

We thank the *Tribune* for calling up these reminiscences. Nothing could more strikingly show how widely the Government has departed from the old landmarks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists. DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, No. 232 North SECOND Street.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness. SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order. J. B. KIMES & CO., Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices. VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO, MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc. No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER No. 232 CARTER STREET, And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Material constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING. OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate. For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the ne plus ultra of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot. TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice. Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY. RECKLESS & EVERETT, No. 302 GREEN Street.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES, Warranted superior to any others in use. LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!! Cannot be broken by falling, and NEVER BECOME GLOSSY. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE. The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO., No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street. CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are guaranteed to give satisfaction. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the packages marked, Patented February 10, 1863.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON, AT THE OLD STAND, NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. ALSO, TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded. PRICES MODERATE.

F. HOFFMANN, JR., NO. 825 ARCH STREET, FURNISHING GOODS, (Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

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 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

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.

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 and SLATE.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS, WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH, PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH, PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc. P. P. GUSTINE, N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC. Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD. After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 606 and 607 ARCH Street. The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments compare everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in the ancient game of base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments: PRESS. O. WOODNUTT, SAMUEL DOUGLASS, JOHN HOOD, WILLIAM E. GILLMORE, HENRY W. DUNCAN. PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur. While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there will be no place of amusement in the country more complete in its completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public. C. BIRD, Proprietor.

T. STEWART BROWN, S.E. Corner of FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS. MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel. (Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of 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.

JOHN BOWMAN, No. 704 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATED WARE. Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1.

WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY, No. 18 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.

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.

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

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS! MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS. W. F. SHEIBLE, No. 49 South THIRD Street, AND No. 31 South SIXTH Street. Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS. Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC. If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it as it should be. Also Government Tents lately purchased at very low rates, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc. PITKINS & CO., Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 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 Manufacture 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.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

BUILDING HARDWARE. 300 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes. 300 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys. 500 Dozen American Pulleys. Spear & Jackson's Hand and Panel Saws. Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes. Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes. Excelsior White Lead. City-made Rim and Mortice Locks. Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes, Saw Files, Latches, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Shutter and Blind Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts and Fasteners, Gate Latches, Wire, Curry Combs, Etc. Etc. For sale by STANBRIDGE, BARR & CO., Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery, No. 1321 MARKET Street.

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.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, PUT UP AT WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo. IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. For sale at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles.

FLORIST AND Preserver of Natural Flowers, A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons.