

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

Work and Wages.

The journeymen composing the regularly organized associations or guilds of several trades in this city have resolved to strike for higher wages on Monday next. This fact evokes the following suggestions:—

I. Every man has a right to hold his labor or its product at such price as he shall see fit, subject only to the laws of the land. He has a right to agree or combine with other laborers or producers not to sell below a given rate, whether that rate be reasonable or not. If he asks, or they combine to exact, too much, the general public will thereby be annoyed and embarrassed; but the chief loss will fall on the extortioners, as it should.

II. The workman or guild abandons the ground of legality and right the moment he or they attempt to force, coerce, or intimidate others into uniting in or deferring to their demand. If, for example, any coal dealer in any city should see fit this day to advance the price of his coal to \$10 per ton, and refuse to sell for less, he would be justified in so doing. If he could induce every coal dealer in or near New York to agree with him not to sell below that rate, they would violate no law by such agreement. But let them go a step further, and conspire to compel or obstruct the receipt of coal by others, and its sale below their arbitrary price, they would become law-breakers and public enemies, and must be dealt with accordingly.

III. It is commonly asserted that labor is less amply rewarded here than it formerly was. This is not according to facts as we have observed them. We came to this city in the autumn of 1851, when our country was generally prosperous, taxes light, and public debts merely nominal, and when no considerable war had for over sixteen years wasted the substance of our people. The average rate of mechanics' wages in our city was then less than \$9 per week—in our trade (printing) decidedly less. Now, the average wages of mechanics in our city are not below \$15 per week. True, the cost of living has considerably increased meantime; but not nearly so much as 100 per cent. Coal rose to \$16 per ton in the winter of 1851-52, and was higher, on an average, thirty to thirty-five years ago than it now is. Pork cannot be 50 per cent. higher now than it was then. We doubt that the woollen fabrics which constitute the staple of our mechanics' wear are at all dearer to-day than they were in 1851-52, they surely are not 25 per cent. dearer. Rent is considerably higher; but a man may live four to six miles from his work, yet reach it as cheaply and almost as quickly as he then could from a distance of two miles. Many articles have been cheapened by the progress of invention and improvement. For instance:—The newspapers sold in 1831 for the present price of the Tribune did not contain half so much non-advertising matter as, and were got up at a tithe of the cost of this journal. Yet we pay for labor hereon 50 to 100 per cent. more than we then paid for similar labor.

IV. There is, and ever must be, a strong current of labor setting towards the cities. Wisely or unwisely, almost every young man in the country would like to spend a year or so in a city, whose theatres, concerts, processions, celebrations, splendid edifices, etc. excite his curiosity and attract his regard. A capable, efficient, diligent mechanic, being single, can earn more, and obtain more enjoyment in a year in a city than in the country—at all events, he thinks he can. And, so long as human nature shall remain what it is, every year will bring thousands of young mechanics to the cities.

V. With marriage and children there comes a decided change. The wages whereon a single man can live sumptuously, will barely and frugally support an average family. When his children, who can earn nothing, number half a dozen or more, the mechanic, unless he has saved something in former years, can barely exist when in full work, and is a pauper when out of work. Such, briefly stated, are the conditions under which mechanical labor is performed in our city.

VI. It seems, therefore, to us that if the journeymen in any trade are about to strike—a measure which we by no means advise—their only rational hope of success in that movement rests on their ability to induce a very large migration of their members. If, for example, ten thousand of our older journeymen, who find their expenses fully up to their incomes when they do their very best, could be induced and enabled to migrate to the new States, where their labor is in quick demand, and here—through wages as low as here—food, fuel, timber, and house-room are very much cheaper, the projected strikes might have a chance of success. In any other case, they seem to us doomed to inevitable failure, and to prove injurious to the public, but especially calamitous to those who embark in them.

Judge the Tree by its Fruits.

General Wade Hampton, in the course of his recent able and clever address to the blacks assembled at Columbia, South Carolina, says:—"I do not tell you to trust to professions of friendship alone, whether they come from the Southern man or the Northern. But what I ask you to do is that, as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing, by our actions, whether we are sincere or not. We do not want you to turn to the North, and see if you can find better friends there. I have no fears of the result; for with us not only does humane and kind treatment, honest dealing, just laws for the colored population, but self-interest demands from us the same course. A stronger prejudice has always existed at the North against your people than here, and it exists still. A curious instance of this prejudice came under my own observation some years ago in Philadelphia. Passing through that city, I had with me two servants, for whom full fare was charged on the railroad; but the ticket agent told me that they would not be allowed to ride in the same car with myself, as the people there did not like to ride with negroes." "But," said I, "you make me pay full price for their cars, and one of them is the nurse of my children." "That makes no difference," he replied; "you can't take them into the car." I told him that I had paid their fare; that I thought them good enough to ride with me, and therefore quite good enough to ride with his fellow-citizens, and that they should get into my cars. So I brought them in, and kept them there."

This is excellent and just. We thank General Hampton for his manly, pungent rebuke of Northern infidelity to Northern principles. It was richly deserved, and will do good.

And now we ask him to state explicitly to the next meeting of negroes he addresses that, since he visited Philadelphia, an act has been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania which compels every railroad to carry every

sober, decent person who may seek a passage, irrespective of his color, "without partiality and without hypocrisy," and that this act passed by a strict party vote—a very Democrat doing his utmost to defeat it. Will General Hampton be thus candid? Let us wait and see.

The Future of the United States—A Hint to the Republican Party.

When, in the yet distant future, time having rolled away the mists of prejudice through which we are too apt to contemplate the things of the present, the history of these United States comes to be wisely and impartially written, the crisis through which the nation has passed, and the crisis on which she has entered, will form two of its most interesting and most instructive sections. In treating of the first of these crises, it will devolve upon the historian to trace to their roots the various causes which at last exploded in a gigantic civil war; to relate how, for a time, that war threatened to rend the great republic in twain, and how, contrary to almost universal expectation and after almost unexampled sacrifice and suffering, the rebellion was finally and effectually suppressed. Nor will it be possible for him, in summing up the results of that fearful struggle, not to speak in terms of lofty eulogy of that political party to whose wisdom and energy and self-sacrifice and indomitable perseverance we mainly owe it that the republic has been preserved entire, and that never at any former period was its flag more respected, or its destiny more promising. The character of the other crisis lies, as yet, hidden in the womb of the future; but it will be well for the lasting reputation of the Republican party if, at the close of this second period, their record shall prove to be as illustrious as it was at the close of the first. It cannot be said that the course which events have taken since the suppression of the rebellion has exclusively encouraged such a hope. The history of the dominant Republican party since the close of the war has unfortunately, in too many particulars, resembled the history of dominant and successful parties in all ages and in all nations. United, vigorous, patriotic as long as they are beset by a common enemy, they have too often become a prey to division, to weakness, to selfishness, the moment the enemy has ceased to resist. It was when the energies of the nation combined and successfully repelled a powerful foreign invasion, that the French republic revealed its greatest vitality. It was directly when that enemy was gone that the republic revealed its greatest weakness. The passions and prejudices and petty rivalries of sections and individuals, which were stifled and restrained so long as France was threatened by a foe from without, burst forth with destructive violence as soon as the foe disappeared; and the French republic was ruined by enemies from within.

If the republic of the United States is free from such danger, and can look forward with hope and confidence to a prosperous and glorious future, it cannot be said that we are indebted for our security and hopefulness to the lofty wisdom, the unflinching good sense, the noble and undivided aims of those in whose hands the government of the nation has been vested since the close of the war. The debt under which we are laid to the Republican party should not blind us to their faults. The general course of American politics, the sayings and doings of American statesmen, the unseemly exhibitions which are daily made within the halls of Congress, and the demoralization which has set in with a powerful current, and which is characteristic in a greater or lesser degree of both of our great political parties, are in the eyes of the world in the last degree dishonoring to the American Union, and to those noble institutions of which we have so much cause to be proud. It is impossible, indeed, for any one interested in the honor and welfare of his country to contemplate the present aspect of things but with feelings of pain.

There is one section of politicians to whom the nation is beginning to turn its eyes with a hopeful confidence. The more conservative of the Republican party, who have long been in the minority, are already making their influence felt. Now is their opportunity. If they would give a new tone to and take the lead of the party with whom they have been acting, or if they would organize a new party on a broader and nobler basis, they never can have a more fitting opportunity. The nation is sick of strife and division. Wiser and more temperate counsels are needed. The change of feeling which has taken place in the South seems to have begotten a corresponding change in the North. Restoration cannot be more anxiously longed for in the one case than it will be heartily welcomed in the other. By dint of skilful management North and South may soon be knit together in the bonds of a happy Union.

But the crisis is delicate. Extreme measures may mar and ruin the whole. Wisdom and caution are in the highest degree necessary. There is no party whose counsels are more suited to the occasion than those of the conservative Republicans. Theirs is the opportunity if they will only embrace it. If they fail to take advantage of it, it is impossible to predict into what disorganization the Republic can party be thrown, or what may be the parties and measures of the future. If they seize and prove themselves worthy of the occasion, they shall have the honor, not only of restoring the Union, and thus of wiping out the last trace of our unhappy domestic divisions, but of building up a great and powerful party which shall control the destinies of this nation, and guide her in her onward and upward pathway of prosperity and glory for at least the next half century.

Reconstruction in the South.

The appeals of Brown, Longstreet, Lee, Patton, Hampton, and other prominent Southerners are producing a marked impression upon the press and people of the South. The change which has come over the popular heart within the last six months is marvellous. When, last autumn, the Savannah Republican and a few other journals—less than half-a-dozen all told—ventured to recommend the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, they spoke apologetically, with "hated breath and whispering humbleness." The public temper would not tolerate the idea of submission. It was proud, demonstrative, defiant. See now the difference! A writer in the Mobile Advertiser asserts with ill-disguised disgust that more than one-half of the Southern papers are counselling compliance with the requirements of the Congressional plan, and that a still larger proportion of the people led willing ears to the advice.

The fact is not surprising, considering the political and military standing in the rebellion of the men who are most active in urging acceptance of the proffered terms. The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress declares that "the most zealous advocates of action under the Sherman bill are officers and privates of the late Con-

federate army." It adds, what we are quite prepared to believe, that the greater part of those who are known as "Rebel leaders," are, privately, advocates of action, but abstain from public demonstrations lest their motives and the movement itself be exposed to misapprehension. Confirmatory evidence upon this head is furnished by the altered tone of the writers and politicians who persist in opposition. Their former insolence has been dropped. They no longer dictate the course to be pursued, as with authority. They are now the suppliant parties, and the character of their entreaties indicates the consciousness that the people will yield in spite of all appeals to sectional hate and pride.

From talk the moderate men are proceeding to effort. Movements for a convention are afoot in Alabama; North Carolina is not many steps behind; and in the Louisiana Senate, where recently the mere mention of secession was scored, a proposition for an address to the people of the State, urging them to register themselves as voters under the Military bill, has been introduced by Mr. Kenner. Who Mr. Kenner is, the New Orleans Times tells. He is "one of the largest slaveholders" in Louisiana. His bill, the Piquette states, sets forth the result "at which the great majority of the intelligent minds in the State have arrived." What is this result? It is, in brief, that the notion of passive resistance to the military government has been withheld from him. If the diary can be put into Stanton's hands whole, and be afterwards mutilated, it is easy to see why Bingham was not permitted to inspect it. He might make troublesome inquiries, which Stanton did not wish to answer. Considering Mr. Bingham's relations with the parties, the fact that he suggested an exculpatory hypothesis when, had it been in his power, he would have made a plump denial, fastens the mutilation on the War Department.

Although Bingham does not know the facts about the diary, he evidently suspects them, and cautiously confines all his private part of the exculpation to his own individual agency. Observe how cautiously his statements are worded:—"I defy him to show that any communication ever came into my hands purporting to be," etc. "I never saw any memoranda by which John Wilkes Booth," etc. "I challenge him to assert that I spoiled any book." "The gentleman knows that I was not the official organ of the Court." Mr. Bingham prudently limits his strong denials to his own participation and knowledge. He dares not assert either that the diary was not mutilated by the Government, nor that its missing pages did not contain important and pertinent evidence.

He certainly knew at the time that there was such a diary; he certainly lent himself to the dishonorable, nay, the foully disgraceful, trick of blinding the Court into the belief that everything found on the person of Booth having the slightest pertinence to the case, had been faithfully submitted to their inspection. Mr. Bingham's defense on this point is a pitiful legal quibble. He says that the evidence which he withheld was a statement made by the criminal after the fact, and was therefore not admissible. This may be true of the transcript furnished him by the diary, but his argument cannot apply to the fact that such a diary existed. Had its existence been known to the Court, they ought to have called for it, and doubtless would have called for it. It was for the Court, not the accusers, to judge of its value as evidence. Had it come into Court as a fragment, its mutilation would have been inquired into and traced to its source. If there were things in it which were not pertinent as evidence, there must, from the nature of such a record, have been other things which were pertinent; and it was the business of the Court, not the accusers, to determine which they were and what weight to give them.

In all the scandalous transactions of the last six years, we can recall nothing so thoroughly and atrociously disgraceful as this trickish attempt to deceive a Court sitting to try people for their lives (one of them a woman), and to decide the proceedings with the other who were watching the country and the world, and the thrilling interest excited by the assassination, whose exact history they were anxious to learn.

DRY GOODS.

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S, 1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from \$1 up to \$25. One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS. Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES. Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes. VERY HEAVY RIGID CLOTHS. Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children. FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, ETC. LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS. Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable. Rich Satin Damask and Table Linens, beautiful. Napkins, Towels, Doilies, Diapers, Cravats, etc. Best makes of sheeting and Shirting Linens. Imported Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices.

JOSEPH M. THORNLEY, N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [S 18 50] AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS. DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS. MOURNING GOODS, CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., 231m No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL, S. W. Corner of Fourth and Arch Sts. ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS. STEEL COLORED POPLINS. MAGNIFICENT ORGANZIES. NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS. FINEST BLACK SILKS. NEW GOODS DAY. [S 18 50] JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS, SELLING AT 25c WORTH \$1. AT WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S, No. 106 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, S 18 10m Second door above Arch.

The mutilation of the diary had been made before it came into the hands of the Government, or it had not. If the eighteen missing pages were gone when the Secretary of War first saw it, and Mr. Bingham was cognizant of that fact, he would have exculpated himself, and exculpated everybody, from Butler's damaging imputations, by stating that fact, in clear and explicit terms. He dares not make such a statement, for he did not know, from his own inspection, whether it was true or not, and the probabilities were all against it. But Mr. Bingham saw, as everybody must see, that nothing else could clear the Government, and so he intimated as a hypothesis what truth did not warrant him in stating as a fact. In reply to Butler's accusation of "spoliating" the diary, he said—"Who knows?" (he evidently knew nothing about the point himself, one way or the other) "that it was spoliated? If John Wilkes Booth tore pages out of it, was that spoliating?" This is the language of a speaker feeling his way in the dark; of a man who sees what the defense ought to be, but knows not what it is. If the diary came mutilated into the hands of the Government, instead of putting it as a hypothesis, why not state it as a fact? Only one reason is conceivable—he did not know it to be a fact. And yet, if it was a fact, his connection with the trial as chief manager entitled him to know it; and had it been true, it is against all probability that he would have been withheld from him. If the diary came into Stanton's hands whole, and be afterwards mutilated, it is easy to see why Bingham was not permitted to inspect it. He might make troublesome inquiries, which Stanton did not wish to answer. Considering Mr. Bingham's relations with the parties, the fact that he suggested an exculpatory hypothesis when, had it been in his power, he would have made a plump denial, fastens the mutilation on the War Department.

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DRY GOODS.

SPRING ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS, For Household Use, at Reduced Prices, SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards wide, GUILTS, COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS, BLANKETS.

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC. Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWEL-LINGS, EMBROIDERED TAMPORED DRAPEY MUSLINS.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HURLINGEN & ARRISSON, 227 1011 NO. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET.

229 FARRIES & WARNER, 229 NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET, Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12 1/2c, up. Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices. Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents. One case just-colored Calicoes, 12 1/2 cents. New Spring Calicoes, 12 1/2, 15, 18, and 20 cents. Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales. Figured Percales, English Mourning Quilts, etc. Spring Delaines, Poni-de-Chevre, 25 cents. Table Linens, from 50 cents up. Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc. Best makes of Shirting Linens. One case good Russia Crash, 12 1/2 cents. 100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2 cents. Best back Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, 60, 62 1/2, 68 c., etc. All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37 1/2, 40 cents, etc. Domestic Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37 1/2 cents, etc. White Goods from August. One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents. 1 case Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62 1/2 cents. Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jacquets, 25c. Hamburg Edgings very low, etc. etc.

FARRIES & WARNER, No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37 1/2, 45, 50, 62 1/2, 65, and 75 cents. Three-ply Linen Collars, 15 cents. [S 20]

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT, JUST OPENED

3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents. Fast Color Calicoes, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 16, and 18 1/2c. Choice Shades Colored Alpaca, 40 and 50c. Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62 1/2 cents. Black Alpaca, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to \$1 per yard. Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard. Fine French Percales. WHITE GOODS: Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37 1/2, 40, 50, 60 cents. Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 60 cents. Soft Finish Jacquets and Victoria Lawns. A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks, Muslins from auction, very cheap. White Piques. Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts. Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices. Burglins in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Ladies and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs. Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets. N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [S 20]

RE-OPENING OF MYERS' "New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of MOURNING MILLINERY. Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for the establishment.

NO. 113 CHESTNUT STREET, "GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS, Late of New York. [S 20]

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—Lustrous Carpets, all wool, at 75c, 77c, \$1, \$1 1/2, \$1 3/4, \$1 5/8, and \$2. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 30c, 50c, and 60c. English "Barnet" Brussels Carpets, only \$1 1/2. Entry and Star Carpets, 25c to 75c. Rag Carpets, 25c to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 30c to 60c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$5. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Muslin, 37c to 50c. Red Muslin, 50c to 60c. Woolen Druggets, \$1 to \$1 50. Hair Oil, 50c. Ec. Muslins, 10c to 25c. [S 20]

TREAT STORE, N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, [S 20]

REMOVAL. DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street—DREER & SEARS, former 37 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. [S 20]

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR-STROPPES, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC. at Wholesale and Retail. Cheap Store, No. 155 South TENTH Street. Three doors above Walnut. [S 20]

F L O R I S T AND Preserver of Natural Flowers, A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers, arranged to order at all Seasons. [S 20]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St. Phila.

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. [S 20]

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. [S 20]

WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY, No. 15 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. [S 20]

G. 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. [S 20]

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, & C. JOHN C. ARRISON, AT THE OLD STAND, NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

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