Gold Gambling in Wall Street. From the Herald.

Gold fluctuated in price during the last week from 134 to 139 , showing what the speculalors call a feverish state of the market. The news from Europe, and not any domestic trouble, has been the cause, or rather the gold brokers and operators seized the opportunity afforded by the difficulties between Prussia and France regarding Luxembourg for ereating an excitement, in order that they might gamble in gold. If even there should be war in Europe, that would be no good reason for any great change in the value of gold or stocks here. We should not be mixed up in such a war, and should pursue the even tenor of our way just the same. At first there might be a little disturbance in the stock and money markets, through some of our securities being sent home; but this would be alight and only temporary. In the end we should probably be benefited by a flood of emigration and money to this country. But there does not appear to be any ground now for fluctuations on the war idea. The latest news is more pacific. With regard to these ups and downs in stocks and gold, the truth is they are in the result of gambling, and are not produced by natural causes. Every event or circumstance, however triding, is caught up and exaggerated for the purpose of sending up or down the market price, and very often the most barefaced bogus news is invented and circulated for the same purpose. People should not be disturbed, therefore, by these fluctuations in Wall street, and should not, unless they are in the ring, touch stocks or gold at such a time.

Governor Jenkius - The Fallacies of Opposition to Reconstruction, From the Herald.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has addressed to the people of that State from Washington an extra-gubernatorial manifesto, which we are glad to see is appreciated at its true value by the Georgians, who pronounce it trash. Odd notions of the relations of some great recent events dominate the Governor's reason. He remembers that Congress assures the world that the war was waged, not for the obliteration of States, but for the Union; and he says, "With these ideas in your minds, in April, 1865, you in good faith ceased resistance: laid down your arms, and made full sub-mission." We may say in all candor that "ceased resistance" is a good phrase; but it is not an accurate description of the forced surrender of Lee and Johnston-that abso-Inte destruction of the power to resist that laid the South prostrate at the conqueror's feet many months after it had defiantly refused to listen to all proposed terms; and yet Jenkins fancies the South has a right to claim those terms. There is a very ancient illustration exactly in point. The fisherman by the seaside piped all day, but the fish would not dance. Towards night he drew his nets, and as they came into shallow waters the fish hopped up and down at a very lively rate. "Aha," said the fisherman, "you will dance grasp, it cannot honestly claim what would surely have been conceded if it had accepted terms and laid down its arms at a time when resistance was still possible.

Governor Jenkins advises his people to expect support from the judicial department, whose decrees cannot be overridden by Congress. Modern laws fortunately are not like those of the Medes and Persians. Ours especially are the expression of the popular purpose, and grow with our growth. It is the office of the Supreme Court to interpret the laws that the people have made, to decide in disputed cases what was the true intent of the law-making power-the people. But the appeal to the people is higher than that to the interpreter of their intentions; and if the Supreme Court shall decide that the laws already in existence must be construed as Jenkins claims, then Congress will merely make the case clearer by passing laws so distinctly expressing the popular will on reconstruction that misunderstanding will be impossible. Thus the course of Governor Jenkins is mere folly; and the South, in despising his teachings, shows a practical wisdom full of promise for the early re-establishment of law and order over the whole country.

The South in 1867. From the Tribune. The Senate having adjourned, Henry Wilson has resumed the canvass which he commenced at Petersburg, the last great citadel of the Rebellion, and will journey through the Southern States, speaking once or more in each State as opportunity may be presented. General Wilson was an earnest, avowed opponent of slavery long before the Republican party was formed, as he has since been one of that party's foremost champions. Born to poverty, he has preserved that inheritance nnimpaired; inured from childhood to labor and frugality, his education is that of the common people, but is such as only New Eng-land and the communities sprung from her loins have hitherto proffered to the children of the poor.

In his history, his character, and his convictions, General Wilson fairly represents and embodies that great party which has raised four millions of our countrymen from brute chattelhood and law-guarded ignorance to the dignity of free manhood and the rights of American citizenship. His journey southward is designed to command the fundamental truths whereon the Republican party is based to the understandings of those who have hitherto heard of them only through the prejudiced misrepresentations of that party's enemies, and to the acceptance of all who would have true and lasting concord between the North and the South, based on universal justice and impartial freedom,

They do grievously misapprehend us who imagine that "the radicals" would array the blacks of the South against the whites. Right is of no particular color; and gennine aristocracy makes no more account of a man's hue than of his stature. Most men would rather be six feet high than five feet; yet those of the lesser stature, though in a certain sense unequal to their taller neighbors, have equal rights in the law's eye, and are equally entitled to vote, to sit on juries, and to hold office if duly elected. If any class or race are generally unqualified to fulfil certain public trusts, let others be preferred because of their supe-

rior qualifications, which affords a good reason for the preference-not of their lineage, which affords no reason at all.

The Republican party is to be organized in the South because it is eminently needed there. Its principles, fairly expounded and heartily accepted, will banish feuds and in-sure general harmony. We have already joyful premonitions of "the good time in "conservative" meetings to precoming? pare for State organization, wherein whites and blacks are mingled as officers and speakers, and special efforts are made to win the suffrages of negroes. If any regard these meetings with disfavor because they are calculated to win votes away from our tickets, we do not. Since our principles triumph, what matter if our party suffers? There are many blacks who are in kindly relations with their old masters, who still employ them, on whose estates they live, and whom they have ever regarded with admiring pride and affection. These will pro bably vote with those old masters, provided they feel sure that this does not involve voting against themselves and their children. We look, therefore, for a considerable negro vote for the conservative tickets, mainly in the more secluded rural districts, where the Republicans are known only through the inculnations of their adversaries. Still, the law of gravitation everywhere vindicates itself-as truly in the ascent of a balloon as in the fall of a stone-and our adversaries can only secure

will thus be bounteously compensated. Wendell Phillips lectures this evening in Brooklyn on National affairs. It is his custom to speak disparagingly of Henry Wilson-to characterize him as a trimmer, and even as unfaithful to the cause of impartial freedom. We would not retort these imputations. Mr. Phillips has won wide and enduring renown by his life-long and unselfish devotion to the cause of the slave. To assert that he has often erred in his manner of commending the cause, is only to say that he is human. Had it pleased God to make him more charitable and considerate, enabling him to see that those who differed from him were not necessarily cowards nor villains, he might have done the good cause better service; but then it is high praise to say that he has done what he could. Knowing Henry Wilson intimately, we are sure that his devotion to human liberty has been as thorough as that of his defamer; while we judge that it has been decidedly more practical, and thus more efficient.

black votes by a very close approximation (in

profession, at least) to our principles. Our

loss of a few seats in Congress and other offices

There are beings mean enough to insist that Mr. Phillips has been well paid for his antislavery lectures, just as there are those who will say that General Wilson has achieved and retained desirable positions by his anti-slavery politics. We despise these diverse detractors with equal heartiness. Mr. Phillips need not have been an Abolitionist in order to attract large and paying audiences; and General Wilson renounced the party which steadily ruled Massachusetts, and seemed likely to rule her forever, in order that he might more effectively uphold the equal rights of man. Let each have his meed of honor; for each has de-

served it. Cannot Mr. Phillips be persuaded to traverse the South and address her people? He would, of course, have large audiences, with rare opportunities for doing good. Though he has never yet supported a Republican candidate for President, and has rarely spoken of any act of the party otherwise than in disparagement or deprecation, he would be heard with interest by the Southern Republicans, and might now, will you? But you will find it will be to give them timely counsel. We believe he quite another tune." So the South should might learn something useful during a few naturally understand-and we believe does | weeks of free conference with the Southern understand-that, having held out till the last | people of all classes-that he would return more considerate, therefore more influentia than he went. May he not be induced to make the experiment?

The Senate-Close of the Extraordinary Session.

From the Times.

There was a good deal of work done at the extraordinary session of the Senate, which came to a close on Saturday night. The greater part of the three weeks of its existence was taking up in manœuvres on the great officeholding question; but even that matter was dealt with in a more satisfactory manner than appeared possible at one time. The more practical Senators, having seen that irreparable damage result to the public service from an indiscriminate refusal to confirm the nominees of the President, wisely concluded to confirm as far as possible, instead of rejecting as far as possible. It is true that there were not a few exceptions to this course, and some of them very discreditable to Senate; but, nevertheless, it may be said, particularly during the last week, to have formed the Senate's rule of action. A few days before the adjournment, Senator Fessenden informed us that the Senate had confirmed eighty-five per cent. of the President's nominees; and although the confirmed parties were not in every instance the first choice of President Johnson, yet it may be surmised that in all cases they were tolerably satisfactory to It was certainly quite as natural that the President should decline to make appointments of men who were bitterly hostile to himself and his administration, as that the Senate should decline to confirm men who had been prominent in denunciations of Congress. And t seems to be a reasonable, even if it be not an altogether accurate, inference from the position of both parties, that the offices would fall into the hands of persons whose partisanship was of the less violent order, and that thus the public service would be benefited. This remark, doubtless, requires modification, by the consideration that a system of compromise, as regards individual appointments, was established between Senators and the Executive. It is so gratifying, however, that, through all difficulties and antagonisms, the practical work was finally done, and many most excellent appointments made and confirmed, that we do not feel inclined to be unnecessarily critical as to the minor details of the business. The sweeping charges of bargaining and corruption made by the organ of Wendell Phillips are not worthy of a passing thought.

Besides its struggles in the work of appointments, the Senate did a most excellent thing at this extra session in confirming the Seward treaty for the cession of Russian America. was the first business which the President laid before it three weeks ago; and though at first a large majority of members were opposed to the ratification of the treaty, it only required a week's consideration to secure all but unanimous assent. This action alone gives importance and significance to the session; and the fact is already discerned that it has bearings which promise to be widely and deeply felt in

times to come. There were no less than three propositions from as many Senators during the brief session in favor of the mediation of our Government between the belligerents in Mexico. When it is noticed that these came from such men as Senator Johnson, of Maryland, Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Senator Henderson, of Missouri, it seems remarkable that

none of them received favorable consideration. We regard the circumstance as a most unfortunate one for Mexican interests, and not at all favorable to our own interests. We feel confident, however, that if not now, then before long, our Government will be compelled to take notice of Mexican affairs, and institute vigorous policy in regard to that country. We take a totally different view of the proposition that was made by a Senator at the closing hour of the session, in favor of our Government mediating between France and Prussia in the matter of Luxembourg. It is just as well that this idea was introduced to

the Senate at the moment of dissolution. On the whole, it must be said of the Senate and its labors at this session, that in ceasing to assault and thwart the Executive-that in cooperating with him in carrying on the public service—that in confirming the Russian treaty, and working in general for the public interest, there have been ends subserved of no little importance to the American people.

A Final Fling from the Free Traders. WE transfer to the columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH the following timely and excellent article upon the proposed Republican campaign in the South from the Iron Age, and heartily endorse every word of it:-

Our readers are aware that a Committee of Republican members of Congress is at present in session at Washington making arrangements for the political organization of the States lately in rebellion, and the distribution among the Southern people of documents designed to give sound and correct information on the great questions of public policy which are now of special interest to them. Among the documents solicited by this committee for extensive circulation in this way, were the speech delivered by Judge Kelley in the House of Representatives on the national policy, and the argument delivered in the Senate, by Hon. Senator Cattell, in favor of the Tariff bill of last session. We printed considerable extracts from both these speeches in the Iron Age, and drew attention to them, as exhibiting in a remarkable degree the characteristics at once of profound statesmanship and practical good sense, admirably suited to the exigencies of the times, and, rising above class and party considerations, expounding eloquently and lucidly the great principles which lie at the foundation of national greatness and national prosperity.

No documents more wisely suited to the industrial condition of the South-disorganized and impoverished as it is—could possibly have been issued by the Congressional committee; nor could they have expended the funds confided to their care with greater judgment or advantage than in giving them circulation; but we find by the Evening Post of Monday last that their doing so has excited the wrath of that small section of loyal Americans represented by the Evening Post, which maintains its connection with the Republican party, and yet, with utter inconsistency, advocates the doctrines of British free trade. In the article to which we refer the Post

delivers itself as follows:-A friend, a radical Republican, has sent us two of these documents, which he tells us are now sent by the Republican Committee at Washington broadcast over the Southern States as Republican documents. One of them is a speech of William D. Keiley, of Fennsylvania, in tayor of a "protective tariff," the other is a speech of a Philadelphia merchant, Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, also in favor of a protective tariff. This trash, in favor of a measure which the enormous Republican majority in the last Congress deliberately, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of its friends, put under the table, is now secretly circulated as Republican sentiment and policy, by the Republican Document Committee, with money subscribed by Republicans. A more outrageous swindle has not come to our attention for a long time.

The circulation of these speeches by the Republican committee is an assertion that a protective tariff is a part of the policy of the Republican party. Of course, such an assertion is a falsehood. The protectionist policy has never been approved or put into a platform by any national Republican convention. It has not the approval of one-half or even onequarter of the Republican rank and file.

It would be difficult, even for the Post, to compress into the same space an equal amount of falsehoods-deliberate and palpable falsehoods, we are constrained to think.

The first and most conspicuous is the statement that "the Protectionist policy has never been approved or put into a platform by any National Republican Convention." The Post knows very well that the Chicago Republican platform of 1860, on which Abraham Lincoln was first nominated to the Presidency, contained the following resolution, written, we believe, by the pen of the first and greatest of the advocates of American industry:-

That, while providing revenue for the support of the general Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the de velopment of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprises, and to the nation commercia prosperity and independence,

And although the principle of Government "encouragement" to domestic production is here distinctly declared in a way that never was doubted nor misunderstood, yet the Post shamelessly declares that it was never approved by any National Convention!

As false is the allegation that "the last Congress deliberately, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of its friends, "put under the table" the Tariff bill. It is quite true that the finesse of a few members of the late Congress (probably including the "radical Republican" referred to by the Post as its informant), did succeed in baffling the great majority of that body, and so delaying the measure as to necessitate its eventual postponement until the next session; but that the Evening Post, with the fact before its eyes that both Houses of Congress did, by more than two thirds majorities, pass bills, each largely increasing the tariff duties upon imports. should gravely assert that it was "put under the table" by an "enormous Republican maority" does evidence such a capacity for unblushing falsehood as, we confess, surprises No allegation more palpably untrue could be made. It is a matter of taste with the Evening Post to call, if it pleases, the polished eloquence and sound philosophy of the gifted Representative from Philadelphia-or the solid facts and practical arguments of the able Senator from New Jersey-"trash," but that paper knows that the late elections de monstrated the fact that the great bulk of the Republican party of the United States believe and uphold the principles which these gentle men in the speeches referred to teach. our contemporary is aware that to-day, in advocating the opposite policy, he takes his place with Rebels, and secessionists, and disloyalists, whose aim it is to produce national repudiation as the necessary step to national

-It is said to be doubtful, after all, whether Victor Hugo's dramas are to be played in France, the author, with his customary suavity, refusing to allow them to be performed, except with the understanding that they are to be acted as printed, in every respect-verbatim st

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEBCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY. MERCANTILE LABRAGET COME.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst, at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.

Rapording Regenerary protem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1987.
In accordance with the provisious of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,00), subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares alloued Subscriptions from Stocknorders for the snares at to them in the proposed increase will be payal the second day of May next, and will be received the prior to that date. A number of share remain to be sold, applications for which will relived from persons desirous of becoming it order of the Board of Directors, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier,

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hadi, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Aci of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, encitled 'An Aci to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Hallroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-Railroad to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue boilds and secure the same oy mort-gage, approved the twenty-secund day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Roard of Directors of the powers granted by the said act or issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholoers for their action in the premises.

By order of the Eoard of Directors.

EDMUND SMITH,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PRILABELPHIA, April 19, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commessioner of Highways un in 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d inst., for the following described Comectical Stone, viz.—Tramway and Crossing Stone, to be not less than four feet long, sixteen inches wide and six inches thick; and Gutter Stone, to be not less than four feet long, sixteen inches wide and six inches thick. All of the above described stone must be dressed on the edges and end, with a good smooth surface; and the salu stone will be required to be delivered in such quantiles and at such places as smooth surface; and the said atone will be required to be delivered in such quantiles and at such places as the Lepartment may direct for the year 1857.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1852. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the pext highest bid. his bid and the next highest bid.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

4203t Chief Commissioner of Highways,

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Lividends due the Preferred Stock honders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT, on the our value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.

The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 29th, and renain so until the 25th.

4 16 tuthstml M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE MENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867. EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of the TIGGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of Fresident Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUE-SDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867, at 12 M. 4 11 th s tu 10t

GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE &OOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of hiay next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for 'Officers of the Company for the ensuling year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

420 14t JAMES S. COX, President,

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- AT A Meeting of the Directors of the Cambria Iron Company, helo on April 19, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of State tax, on the Capital Stock thereof, was declared, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT STREET.

on and after the 1st of May proximo, to Stockholders of record at the close of this day, or their legal repre-

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary, Philadelphia, April 19, 1867. 4 20 stuth5:* CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY,-A SPE

chal Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAM-BRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved Feormary 21, 1867. By order of the Board. 3 19 31t*

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in
Bordentown, on SATURDAY. the 27th of April, 1867,
at IZ o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to
serve for the ensuing year. serve for the ensuing year.

BAMUEL J. BAYARD,

B 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against trusting any body on my a count from this date, without my written order. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 422 st Master of brig Iza.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restored grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the bead clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashion able hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD do tuths tM1 BARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FIRE-PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S PATENT ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867. "Our Marvio's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed O BE INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND, The exterior iron frame-work meited in several places, yet the inside is not touched We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co. ."WRITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSE-

WHERE. MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,) And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York,

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry Bankers' Steel Chests. Second-hand Safes of all makers. Safes exchanged on liberal terms, [2 2) stuth2m Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted, SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. Central Depot, No. 304 CHE-NUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door
below Chesnut Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on and is any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to,

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH No. 904 WALNUT St.,

Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and friends, that in consequence of her

Constantly Increasing Business, She has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM

STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIQUE. To this end, and AT GREAT COST.

She has entirely REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND RE-FITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 904 WALNUT STREET, In every part.

A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,

And altogether UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY. Has been fitted up in a style REGARDLESS OF COST,

THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS, And enable her to display advantageou THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS Which she begs to state, will this see SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS. She having added such

PECULIAR FACILITIES To those already possessed, as to enable her to pernally select only

SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC., As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to

ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES

ARE RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE, Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable fea-

THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.

ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE of the establishment will be the addition of a

MOURNING DEPARTMENT. Especially set apart for the sale of

BILKS, COLLARS, JET JEWELRY, VEILS, SCARFS, HANDR'FS, CREPES, ETC. ETC. This Department will be under the especial superinendence and direction of

MR. H. MYERS, (Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit MLLE, KEOGH'S EMPORIUM, Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at MORE MODERATE RATES

than they can be had elsewhere in the city. THE MOURNING DEPOT. heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mile, Keogh, will also this season be GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSUR-PASSED

by any similar establishment in the Union, ALL THE LATEST STYLES will be received and offered on the arrival of EVERY STEAMER,

MLLE. KEOGH, No. 904 WALNUT Street. 4 11 thatu 3m

107 EIGHTH STREET 107 RIBBON STORE

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the est assortment in the city. Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all quali-French Flowers, a superb assortment in the lates velvet Hibbons, black and colored, in all widths and The best French and New York Bonnet Frames Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trim-The above goods are all selected with the to suit the and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the ds are all selected with the best care,

JULIUS SICHEL, NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 280 FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

4.2 Ima

P. S. No trouble to show goods. AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S 49 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE, N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET. We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET

STRAW HATS, 51 RAW BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, TRIBBING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS,

LACES, ETC. ETC. PARIS FLOWERS AND GRNAMENTS. vest prices. se give us a call. orders promptly and accurately attended,
WEYL & HOSENHEIM,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street. ptly and accurately attended to

MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS. AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-NERY.

I adles', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy
Bonnets and Hats of the latest atyles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers,
Fiowers, Frames, etc.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT

NO. 121 SOUTH THIED STREET,

OPPOSITE GIBARD BANE, PHILADELPHIA 451m Oysters and Mesle : 1 : libcum

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER.

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE BACE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED-

Double-width Cloth for Sacques, \$2.
Metions for Boys' Wear and Sacques, \$2.
Metions for Boys' Wear and Sacques, \$3 cents.
25 pleces White Piques, sine quality, 30 cents.
Jos Lot Corded Piques, \$25 cents.
Double width All Wool Delaines, 53 cents,
Black Appacas, \$0, 45, 50, 60, 52c, etc. etc.
Black Appacas, \$0, 45, 50, 60, 52c, etc. etc.
Sun Umbrellas from auction, \$155 and \$175.
Fine Biey Lineas from auction, \$155 and \$175.
Fine Biey Lineas from auction, \$155 and \$10 cents.
Black and White Bathorials, \$125.
Gents' Hemstitched Hokfs., \$5 cents, bargain,
Misses' Liben Hdkis., 10 cents.
Misses' Liben Hdkis., 10 cents.
Misses' Biff Giovas, \$0 cents, cents, bargain,
Misses' Biff Giovas, \$0 cents, cents,
Ladies' and Misses' Hepting Gloves, great variety.
Hosisry greatly reduced prices,
Regular-made Bleached Hose, \$0 cents.
6-4 Phlow-case Muslins, 25 cents.
6-4 Phlow-case Muslins, 25 cents.
6-4 Phlow-case Muslins, 25 cents.
Call wool Flannel, \$0 cents, fine quality.
Yard wide Domet, \$75; cents, bargain,
\$000 Linea Fans, below muction prices.
Linea Shirt Fronts, \$0, 875; \$0, 50, 56, 62, and 75c.
Three ply Linea Cuffs, 1 cents.
Soit finish Jaconets, 25, 52, and 50 cents.
Namrocks, 25, 31, 875; 45, and 50 cents.
Namrocks, 25, 31, 875; 45, and 50 cents.
Namrocks, 25, 31, 875; 45, and 50 cents.
Pind Namsonks, 55, 31, 375; cents, etc.
Undressed Cambrics, Swiss Mulis, Shirred Muslins, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

229] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

DRICE & WOOD. N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LOT OF Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Gloves. Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Children's Buff, White, and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' Kin Gloves, real kid, \$125 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Hostery
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Ladies' and Gents' Lines Cambric Edkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstich Hikts.
Children's Lines Hokfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12% cents,
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS:

Nainsook Muslins, fine quality, 25, 31, 37%, 45 and 0 cents.
Nainsock, Stripe and Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 56.56, 60, 65, 76, 80, and \$1 a yard.
White Iswiss Auslins and Victoria Lawns.
- tt finish Cambries and Jaconets.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Just opened 200 dozen Linen Towels, June opened 200 dozen Linen Towels.

Linen Huckaback Towels, 14, 1815, and 25 cents.

Large size Huckaback Towels, 28 and 35 cents.

Apron Bird-Kye, 28, 31, 375, 40, 50, 56, 67, up to 87%c.

Rursery Dialers, very chean.

Table Linens, 3715, 50, 65, 68, 75, 30, \$1, 112%, \$125, up

82 tery vard.

Table Linens, 37½, 50, 65, 68, 75, 30, \$1, 1.12½, \$1.25, up o \$2 per yard.

Napklus and Doylies.
Best makes Shirving Linens.
Fine French Percaies, 50 cents per yard.

Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.

Melange Poplius, 30, 50, and 75 cents per yard.

Att-wool belaines, choice shades.

Black Silks, very cleap.

Plaid Silk Poplius.

Black ali-wool Delaines, very cheap.

Black Alpacas, 33, 40, 30, 62½, 70, 75, 85, 90, and \$1 per aid.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.-Just opened, 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. 10 22 No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO. Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT WHITE GOODS,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, ETC. ETC.

EMBROIDERIES,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. CHEAP DRY GOO US, CARPETS, MATTINGS,

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,
opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., \$1, \$1°25, \$1°37,
and \$1°60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filing, 90c., 50c., and
62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only \$1°75.
Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c., Rag Carpets, 45c.,
to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths,
60c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting,
40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, \$1 to \$1°90. Stair Oil
Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines,
25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [2 19 8m]
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,

CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET. Novelties Opening Dally,

Real Cluny Laces,

Black Guipure Laces,

Pointe Applique Laces,

Pointe de Gaze Laces,

Thread Veils from \$250,

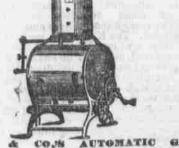
WHITE GOODS. -Marseilles for Dresses-Bargains,
-French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins: India Twilled
Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Naluscoks; soft
finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and
Insertions, new design very cheap.
46 lm

PARIS.-AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE. Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first fleor.

SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,

BAUTES NOUVEAUTES

LIGHT A S FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS BACHINES FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTEL CHURCHES, ETC., FURNISHING FROM TEN TO BIX HUNDRED

LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED. This, machine is a maranteed; does not get out to order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire reedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of mose having used them for the hast three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

