THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

British Reform-Confusion of Parties. From the Herald.

The words "British reform" have been so dinned into our ears for the last twelve months, that we are in danger, through familiarity, of losing the deep significance with which they are weighted. The agitation has been protracted and keen. It has proved the death of one ministry; it will not surprise us if it should prove the death of another. Nor has any purely domestic question, within the memory of the present generation of Englishmen so thoroughly aroused the feelings of all ranks and classes of the people. The question by many was supposed to be settled when, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, the party now in power, but historically opposed to representative reform, announced

solution in a truly liberal spirit. This thought for a time was encouraged, rather than otherwise, by the spirit in which defeat was endured, and further concessions made. If anything was wanting to confirm the belief that the Tory party were to have the honor of leading the British people to the full enjoyment of "popular privileges," that was furnished by the easy manner in which the Reform bill now before the House passed its first and second readings. There were others, however, who, better acquainted, perhans, with the working of the British State machine, knew well that there were breakers ahead, and that the real difficulty would be felt when the bill should have gone into Committee of the Whole House on the third reading. Experience has shown that the latter, and not the former, were correct.

inevitable

their willingness to take it up and attempt its

Since the bill has gone into committee it has been somewhat difficult to know in what light it was viewed by the great body of the people. We did not know that in a trial of strength, on a point which might perhaps have been more skilfully conceived and even more adroitly put, Mr. Gladstone sustained defeat. We did know that the liberal party did not rally round their leader as they ought to have done, and that for some cause or other their ranks were demoralized. We did know that Disraeli, as a skilful tactician, had far eclipsed his rival on the liberal side; that having aroused himself from that imperturbable passiveness in which he delights to indulge, his wit had become more sparkling, his satire more keen, and that however unlovable in some respects, he had become unquestionably the most popular man in the House of Commons-man of the people and son of Israel as he is, the pet of the landed gentry of England. But while Gladstone was wincing under defeat, while Disraeli was exnlting in triumph, and while that magnificent party whom Palmerston had so often led to victory was apparently crumbling to pieces, the people-what of them? What were they We could not tell. We know now.

Our recent cable and mail despatches show

that, in spite of what some journals say to the contrary, the crisis is greater than ever. The people, dissatisfied with the measure now before the House, and dissatisfied particularly with the conduct of representatives who have betrayed their cause, have again taken the matter in their own hands. Monster meetings have again become the order of the day. A great demonstration was made a few days ago in Birmingham, John Bright thundering in the evening, in the best of humor, but with greater vehemence and fearlessness than ever. On Monday the Reform League exhibited to Parliament a sight which will not soon be forgotten, and manifested a strength which may well be dreaded. Popular demonstrations on a similar scale are to be made all over the country. Meanwhile unfaithful members who voted with the Government to avoid a dissolution of Parliament and the expense of a general election, dreading dissolution after all, have commenced to write penitent letters to their constituents, and as the last recorded division, in which the liberals had a large majority, shows, have already begun to conduct themselves in a more worthy manner. It is extremely difficult to say when or how this reform struggle is to end; but this much it is safe to say, that out of it the people will come victorious. They may not bring with them what they wish, but they will bring with them a firm consciousness of strength, and an abiding conviction that that strength may not be despised by any power or class in the land.

The European Peace Conference-The Meeting in London. From the Times.

The Governments of France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, England, Italy, Belgium, and Holland will be represented by their plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference. A more important body, or one with more momentous work before it, never assembled. The events of the last few weeks have not only threatened to bring France and Prussia into collision, but have given ground for fear that the outbreak of war would result in involving all the principal powers of Europe in hostilities. To avert such a frightful calamity to the human raceto prevent the colossal sacrifice of life and treasure that it would necessitate-the Conference will needs be animated, not only by a conciliatory spirit, but by a strong determina-

The question of Luxembourg was sprung so suddenly on the world as to have an uncom-monly dangerous look. Whether this was purely accidental we shall not know until we have the diplomatic record of the case. The announcement, made for the first time only a month ago, that the King of Holland was carrying on negotiations with the Emperor Napoleon for the sale of the Duchy, was so quickly followed by the news of the hostile attitude and great military preparations of Prussia and France, that it seemed as if only some pretext had been wanted for the opening of a war, which had its real basis in a far larger necessity than the matter ostensibly in dispute. The best informed writers of Europe declare it absurd to doubt that both Governments have foreseen the possible contingency of a rupture for the last twelve months, and a leading London journal remarks that "from the day Prussia established her military superiority to Austria, it became a fixed idea in the minds of Frenchmen as well as Germans, that she would next have to centend with France for the championship of Europe.'

If we accept entirely this view of the case, which appears very imposing and profound, we shall be compelled to give up any very lively hopes from the Conference. But though we need not doubt that it is correct on very large considerations, and with a sufficient basis of time for its development—in other words, though we may believe a contest for supremacy between Prussia and France to be just as certain as a contest between Russia

and France, or as any other of the half-dozen contests which the course of time is sure to bring about in Europe, we do not see that it furnishes any ground for believing that the crisis has now been reached, or that it will be reached this summer, or that it may not be postponed indefinitely, as is the case with other international contests which the world

England, at whose instance the Conference

was called, is unquestionably averse to the

outbreak at this time of such a war as lowered

over Europe a fortnight ago. She sees that

difficulty before the affair and all its complica-

tions are over, but to be dragged in under the

most unfavorable circumstances. There is

that ominous "Eastern Question" which only

waits for such an opportunity as that of the

threatened Franco-Prussian war, and which

England cannot permit to be raised at a time

when she would have to deal with it single-

handed. This and other troublesome ques-

tions she is anxious to remit to the future.

And not these considerations alone, but innu-

merable others of various character, will impel

English statesman to do their best for the

We believe that the voice of England

maintenance of the peace of Europe.

will be very potential in the Confer-ence which she has originated. She will

be ready, too, to back her sussions with hints

of her purpose to act in combination against

any power whose course may evince a deter-

mination to disturb the peace. It is evident

that the feeling in England is that Bismark

has been carrying matters with altogether too

high a hand; and we have no doubt that, if

necessary, she will warn Prussia that the spirit

of ambition must be curbed for the time being.

That such an attitude on the part of England

in the Conference would carry great weight

with it, in the present state of Europe, is cer-

tain. In another point of view, England will

be by no means averse, by such a course, to

retrieve part of her ancient influence in Euro-

pean affairs, which she had lost of late years.

The Tories have always boasted of a strong

foreign policy, and they have now a splendid

opportunity of justifying their traditional reputation, and upholding England's claim to

be the "arbitrator of Europe."
Under all these circumstances we shall look

with something like confidence for a favorable

and peaceful issue to the London Conference.

Walrussia.

An official map of Northwestern America,

"compiled for the Department of State at the

United States Coast Survey Office, 1867,"

gives our seven million purchase from Russia

a more attractive aspect. It there seems to be

the American counterpart of non-Russian

Europe north of the Baltic-that is, of Den-

mark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and the

Ferroe Isles. Its chain of islets (Aleutian)

seem an uninterrupted continuation of the

large peninsula of Aliaska, and stretch nearly

across the North Pacific in an easterly direction

for about 1200 miles. Several other consider-

able isles are included in the purchase, besides

several bold peninsulas and deep bays—the latter said to teem with edible fish. The prin-

cipal river (Knitchpeck) heads in British

America, through its chief affluents, the Yukon

over 1000 miles, pursuing a generally south-

west direction, and debouching by several

mouths in lat. 61 deg. to 63 deg., below Nor-

on Sound, instead of running northwest to

the Arctic Ocean, as it is generally made to do

on the maps. We are assured that the whole

course of this river and its affluents, as well

as of the less considerable rivers farther south.

lies through an immense forest of the choicest

pine. There are several large rivers north of

the Knitchpeck, but the region is so cold that

they can be of little value. The average tem-

perature is said to be ten to twelve degrees

warmer than on this side of the continent.

Valuable mines are vaguely reported, but lit-

tle is known of them. Generally, the region

is rugged as well as cold, and there seems

little probability that much of its soil will

ever be cultivated. The fact that the Russians

sojourning on this coast were long ago accus-

tomed to grow their grain in California, 1000

miles away, is significant. In fish and fur-

bearing animals, the country is hardly sur-

passed. The following article, translated from

the Cologne Gazette, probably gives as intelli-

gent and dispassionate an account of the terri-

THE CESSION OF BUSSIAN AMERICA.

If the cession of the whole of Russian America to the United States is ratified, it will

be a very important event: not because the acquisition of a large tract of land by the United States promises an increase of power, for territorial extension is not desirable, and

Russian America is no paradise; yet it may prove an Eldorado in fura, and its situation on the northwest coast of the continent will be of

prove an Edorado in furs, and its situation on the northwest coast of the continent will be of great significance. The territory is 17,500 (German) square miles in area, lying on the northwest slope of the Rocky Mountains; has many snow-peaks and voicances, and is densely wooded in the valleys, and on the rivers and inlets of the coast range. The coast has many harbors, shut in by the Prince of Wales' and George the Third's Archipelagoes. The Kossack Dechemes first discovered Behring's Straits, which were exploded by Benring eighty years afterwards, and received his name. The volcances are generally very high, and streams are abundant, though unemployed. The climate is very diversified, and much milder than between the same parallels on the eastern coast of America or Eastern Asia. The coast, as far as the peninsula of Allaska, has mild winters and cool summers, with abundant rains, very favorable to vegetation; but fruit trees do not prosper. There are scarcely 700 Russians among the 70,000 inhabitants, just one to a hundred; 15,000 are half-breeds of Russians and Indians. Only 15,000 Indians are civilized, and the rest are scattered over the vast region. Esquimaux in habit the eastern half of Allaska, and there are about 2500 Aloots in the eastern portion; they also inhabit the islands of their name. The seat of government of the country is New Archangel, containing 2200 inhabitants. Twenty-five years

government of the country is New Archangel, containing 2990 inhabitants. Twenty-five years ago, it had not a population of more than 350 souls. The timber and furs of the country be-came very useful when the Russians settled on

tory as can now be presented:-

Porcupine, and has a length of

From the Tribune.

the Amoor; up to that time, it was more of a burden than a blessing. For America, the case is quite different. This purchase annexes the middle portion, on the west of the British anrilerous regions, that England has long regarded with a coverous eye. This northwestern coast of America is ont of the regalar course of commerce. This will now change; and the year 1867 will be the beginning of a new era for it. About the middle of January the Colorado agrees in considering inevitable. arrived at Suseghal, from San Francisco, to open a regular trade across the Pacific, and the The promptitude with which all parties, whether immediately concerned in the quarrel or not, agreed to the proposition of a Conference looking to the peaceful settlement of the matter in dispute, furnishes very good reason for the belief that the ostensible cause of war may be so dealt with as to avoid that terrible contingency for the present. So far as we can

open a regular trade across the Pacific, and the steamer Great Republic, of fixed toas, is soon to follow. The Telegraph Company reports the line already laid as far as New Westminster, the capital of British Colombia.

Steamships and telegraph lines will unite those distant regions to the civilized works and give them new lie; and lands that were once called desert wastes will become mines of untold wealth to a persevering and industrions race of people. But the greatest good of this trenty—ar more important than the acquisition of territory—is the winning of a cordial udge by the cable despatches, Prussia has treaty—iar more important than the acquisition of territory—is the winning of a cordial good understanding between the two enlightened nations of the northern hemisphere. These friendly relations between Petersburg and Washington take place at the very time when Napoleon III, hoping for a dissolution of the American Union, is speculating upon the establishment of a throne in the Western World. The French, therefore, have hated to see this friendly feeling increase and they say in contempt:—"Russia is to be well compensated for this loss!" What compensation can the United States afford? They have no possessions in the Old World; but they have abundant means, quite enough to make an offensive and defensive alliance; and such trifles, of immense importance to the Czar. Now that Russia is casting a longing look on Western Asia, her sovereign is conscious of the importance of a friendly union with a mighty naval power on the Western Continent. shown herself quite as ready as France to accept, not only the Conference, but even the more important points which have been put forward as the basis of settlement. On the same day (Friday last) in which it was officially announced by the French Minister in the Corps Législatif that a basis of negotiations had been agreed upon which secured the peace of Europe, M. Bismark officially announced in the Prussian Diet that his Government had accepted the most important proposition on the Prussian side-to wit, that for the neutralization of Luxembourg. If these preliminary statements from the highest authorities are justified at the opening of the Conference, its work, though momentous and grave beyond expression, will be comparathe Western Continent. tively simple, and we shall look for it to For these reasons the negotiations in Washington are watched with great anxiety by France and England. secure the indefinite postponement of that which all parties may agree to be ultimately

As Prussia has a good understanding with the United States, as well as Russia has, this entente cordiale between Washington and Petersburg, in case of war in Europe, may be more beneficial than detrimental to the cause of Germany.

she is quite sure, not only to be dragged into Brokerage on Dealings with Govern-From the Times.

If the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Southard vs. Boyd shall be sustained and become settled law, its effects upon the business of brokerage and upon the dealings of Government will be very important. The case was brought by shipbrokers to recover commissions upon a charter of a ship which they had effected for her owner to the Government, and the Court held that an agreement to compensate a broker for such services was illegal, and could not be enforced by the broker.

The Court placed its decision upon the authority of a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States-the case of Norris vs. The Providence Tool Company. In that case it appeared that Norris, who was a sort of an adventurer, had procured for the Tool Company a contract from the War Department furnish 25,000 muskets, having agreed with the Company previously that if he got it for them, they would pay him for his services proportionately to the extent of the contract. Norris sued the Company for his pay, and recovered a judgment against them for \$13,500. On appeal to the Supreme Court this judgment was reversed, the Court holding that "an agreement for compensation to procure a contract from the Government to furnish its supplies cannot be enforced by the Courts, because it is contrary to public policy. The Court refers as analogous cases to agreement to procure appointments to public offices, and agreements to procure favors from legislative bodies, which have been also held void as

contrary to public policy.

It seems to us that this brokerage case goes a little further than even the Norris case, and that the question of public policy is not quite so clear in reference to it. The business of brokers is as well known, as universal, and as legitimate as any other one. It has been found to be beneficial to commerce, and advantageous both to purchaser and to seller If it were not, it would not have become so firmly established in the commercial relations of the world. It is clearly in accordance with public policy that the Government should be excluded from all the advantages of dealing with brokers, and compelled in all cases to deal directly with its customers. It is plain that such must be the result of the establishment of the rule of law that was laid down by the Court of Common Pleas. It a broker cannot recover his commissions on dealing with the Government, as he can on dealings with other parties, he will not deal with the Government. The result of such a rule might not be so favorable to the public interest as the Coust seems to suppose. Take the case of ships, for instance. If the Government wished to charter ships in this port, none would be offered to it except by shipowners who were on the spot to do the business themselves, while otherwise the competition of ships whose owners resided anywhere in the country could be brought in. The same result might follow in all the business dealings

of the Government. It seems to us questionable whether other rules and principles should be held to govern the business dealings between the Government and its citizens, than those which prevail in the business dealings of the community among themselves. It may be, however, found that the opposite rule will have no ill effects, and that the services of brokers can be well dispensed with in government matters. Possibly it will be found to work so well as to spread into other branches of business, and to result in teaching the community that they would all do better to do the business themselves, and that the money paid to brokers might just as well as not be saved. But if not-if brokers are to be employed in ordinary transactions-there may well be a difference between such ordinary transactions and the procuring of contracts from heads of departments by persons not regularly and publicly employed in such business.

-Sir E. Landseer has painted a new portrait of the Queen, mounted on her pony and attended by a Highland gillie.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE. No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational pur
poses. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughou
being entirely new. ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a
most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly
endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the
Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in
this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPART-In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMENCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers siways in attendance.

Corps of Teachers always in attendance.

INPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refined the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1807. Full Course, time unlimited
Telegraphing, three months

Day and Evening Instruction. 211 mwf am JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

GROCERIES, ETC.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives. For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of mportation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sta. PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

Especially imported for Private Use, and Superior Qualities of Claret Wines FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

> A. WOYTT, NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

URDSALL. NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET. BELOW LOCUST.

Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country tor the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beet, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of

charge, to all depots.

He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen—

John Welsh,
John S. Newbold,
E. T. Elsenbrey,
Cope Bros.,
Cope Bros.,
Ohver Landreth

He refers by permission, to the following-named 411 imrpe

411 imrpe

W. M. Mereduih,
Morris Hacker,
George W. Blight,
R. Marshall,
Edward G. Clark.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.

ROBERT BLACK & SOR. 216 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts. LONDON BROWN STOUT

AND SCOTCH ALE. In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINECAR

Warranted tree from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents, PAUL & FERGUSON.

419 3msp] NO. 18 NORTH WATER Sa. TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CHARLES W. KETLER

WILL REMOVE FROM HIS OLD STAND, No 712 SOUTH THIRD STREET, TO HIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STORE, AT THE S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND SHIPPEN

STREETS, MAY 9, Where he will open a fresh and complete stock of TOBACCOS AND CIGARS, His WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT Will contain a stock which shall compare favorably with any in the city, in price and quality. From his long experience in the business, he is confident that he can give rull satisfaction to all city and country purchasers, and he feels justified soliciting from his old patrons a continuance of the

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT Will contain the choicest brands of Cigars and To-accos. to be sold at the lowest price of any similar riticies in Philadelphia. In the line of Domestics and riavanas, his establishment shell not be excelled, thile his Chewing and Smoking Tobacco will be of the very best manufacture and quality. Among the latter way be found—

ray be found—
Grant's Best Navy,
The Celebrated Monitor,
Fine Congress,
Greaner's Spun-roll.
Jones & Sons' Cavendish,
Rough and Ready, and
Plain Tobacco and Fine—
cut in bulk.

Solane Rossbud, and Sun
forter: and a full assortment of Pipes, Snuff, etc. forter; and a full assort-ment of Pipes, Snuff, etc. olace, Rosebud, and Sun- etc.

The Trade supplied with Leat. rade supplied with Leat.
delivered in any part of the city free of 52 844p

THE CHINGARORA ANTI-NERVOUS SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poisen, Nicotin, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight percent, and the purest Havana tobacco from two to die per cent, of Nicotia, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a crop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for the disclossingthy to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically navored, to be disgussed with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseons, unhealthy coating in the month, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" amoke the CHIN-The natives of the "ORIENT" amoke the CHIN-(GARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHIN-GARORA, and guaractee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at \$! per b.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO., Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos, MAIN DEPOT, (\$15 mwfsm4p NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

BILLIARD ROOMS.

DIRD.

BIRD.

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. 865 and 507 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 comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four to develope their muscle in anticipation of the baseball 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, BAMUEL DOUGLASS, JOHN HOOD.

WILLIAM E. GIILMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.

PHILIP GRUMBREUHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of strangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 5 Im

C. BIRD Proprietor.

and years), an entreent to make the ang

DRY GOODS,

SPANISH OLIVES. 200 FARIES & WARNER NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE BACE

BARGAINSI BARGAINS All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents. Bieltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, &

onble width Cloth, all-wool, \$2. Spring Shawis, from auction, \$4.
Lemble-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents,
Spring Halmorals, \$1.25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Elrd-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Binached Musiles, best makes, lowest prices, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc. Best Unbleached Musilin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts. Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37% cents, Super Ath-wool Flannel, 30 cents. Ballardwale Flannels.
Callooss, warranted fast colors, 12%, 15, 18, and 20c, Gingbans, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 25 cents.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 77%, and 50 cents.
Victoris Lawns, 31, 57%, 45 50, and 50 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Pland Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37%, 50, 50, 60, and 66 cents.
White Plates, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Plates, 12%, and 75 cents.
Ladles' and Gents' Linen Edgis, from auction.
Hoslery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fromts, 30, 37%, 45, 50, 50, 62%, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents
Marseliles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER, 220] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

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

HAVE JUST OPENED 5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices. Ledies' and Children's Beriln Thread and Silk Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Edkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkis.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Veivet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality sit-wool Delaines.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Siiks, very oneap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18½c.
WHITE GOODS

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, from 50c. up to \$1'12\(\frac{1}{2}\) a yard. White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Musl Soft finish Cambries, Jaconeta, and Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, Piaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap. Stripe Nainsook Muslins, very cheap. Stripe Nainsook Muslins, Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins, Marseilles and Honeycomb Quits.

LINEN GOODS: LINEN GOODS: Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, \$1'12\forall, \$1'25, \$1'5 up
o \$2'50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and \$1.
Colored Table Linens, 37\forall, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD. N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets, N. B.-Just opened, one case % wide Bleached Muslin, 124c. Muslin, 125c.
One case nearly yard wide, 16c.
The above are cetter goods than have been sold a those prices since 1861.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS, BEAUTIFUL GOODS. FASHIONABLE GOODS, DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS

SILE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS WHITE GOODS.

GOODS FOR MEN GOODS FOR BOYS

GOODS FOR CHILDREN IN FACT.

THORNLEY'S.

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS, Is a good place to bny DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and alway a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE." THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING. Established in 1853.

NDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET. HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered Ladies in want of this article will do well to pur-

chase now, as great inducements will be offered. No. 1101 CRESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,

M. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street, OPENING.

Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

NEW CLOAK STORE. NO. SIS ARCH STREET, Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side. The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth,

at very low prices. Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES hould napect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS NEW STORE, THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwf2m No. 818 ARCH Street, CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET, Novelties Opening Dally,

-Real Cluny Laces,

-Black Guipure Laces,

-Pointe Applique Laces,

-Pointe de Gaze Laces,

Thread Vells from \$256. WHITE GOODS,

— Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
— French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled
Long Cloth; Fisid, Stripe, and Piain Nainsooks; son
Snish Cambric, 114 yard wide; Cambric Edgings and
Insertions, new design, very cheap.

DRY GOODS.

RICH BLACK SILKS

OF ALL WIDTES AND GRADES, FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS AND GLOAKS,

From late Auction Sales, at REDUCED PRICES, **CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER** NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET ABOVE WILLOW.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS WHITE AND BLACK CHECK SILKS

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET. ABOVE WILLOW.

AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

BLACK ALPACAS

OF ALL GRADES,

From late Auction Sales, at REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER. NOS, 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET. 5 7 35 ABOVE WILLOW.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILES. DRESS GOODS. WHITE GOODS, LENENS. MOURNING GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., NO. 727 CHENNUT STREET.

CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-PURNISH.

ING DRY GOODS.

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store." This Store has just been opened with a well-selecte STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of MOURNING MILLINERY, Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment. NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET, GIRARD RCW.

> A. MYERS. Lately of New York

TRE & LANDE S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts. HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.

GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILHS.
NEW CHENE DRESS SILHS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISMARK AND AMBER COL'D SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND PUNHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE
MOSHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS.
OUR ORDERING.
N. E.—BROCHE SQUARESHAWLS.
SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA
STYLES.

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

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morulog, from auction—
Ingrain Carpeta, all wool, at 75c., 87c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.27, and \$1.60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and \$2c. 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. Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Wollen Druggets, \$1 to \$1.90. Stair O Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintees, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 198m]
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

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

SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,

130t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS. NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS AND

SHADES. Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Pialn Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Beil Pulls, etc. 415 mw/kmrp

1867. SPRING. 1867 WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

8 22 fm w2m One door below Arch. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING. THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND NIGN PAINTER, (Late Fahy & Bro.) No. 31 North THIRD Street, Above Market. OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to.

FERTILIZERS.

A MMONIATED PHOSPHATE

AN UNSURPASSED FEBTILIZER For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable

Garden, Fruit Trees, Graps Vines, Etc. Etc. This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best vertilizing Salts. Price \$60 per ion of 200 pounds. For sale by the WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

No. 724 MARKET Street, 3 1 25mwf HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL

