#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDIFORMAL OPTHIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UFOR CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Word with Southern Conservatives.

From the Tribune. With those citizens of the Southern States who are accustomed to call themselves "Conservatives," we neither feel nor profess any political sympathy. It is not probable that they and we shall meet otherwise than as antagenists. . And yet, there are many of them who say and earnestly believe that they are doing their best to bring their respective States into practical relations of harmony with the Union; and to these we would gladly be useful, even by giving them unpalatable counsel. Having recently, at some cost, aided to save our own party from committing a grave blunder, that would, if consummated, have clouded the prospect of an early and hearty restoration of national concord and fraternity, we are quite willing to do a like service to the opposite party, and take our pay in the same

coin. So we will at least make the attempt. It is a common complaint among you, Southern Conservatives! that the negroes are being banded against you in secret leagues and lodges-that they are managed by low adventurers and interloping demagogues, who de-Inde them with promises of confiscation, etc. that they are under virtual duress, and not at liberty to act as their judgment and better feelings dictate, etc., etc., etc. These complaints reach us through various channels, and are no doubt well founded to this extentthat you are not likely to secure many black votes at the approaching elections.

Now, why will you not see that this is mainly your own fault-that you are allowing yourselves to be controlled by passion and prejudice rather than reason and good sensethat you are cursing others for a result of your own inexcusable folly? Why will you not see that you never concede a point to the blacks until you are absolutely forced to it that you are perpetually compelling them to distrust and shun you?

We do not mince our words. It is no time for sacrifices to politeness. That you are swamping yourselves as a party is no concern of ours; we object only that you are at the same time injuring the country and preventing its restoration to genuine peace. Why will you act so madly?

You know, as well as we do, that the confidence and good-will of the blacks is essential to your restoration to what you consider your rights. How could you, then, attempt to exclude them from the street-cars, as you did in several of your chief cities? How could you permit, without remonstrance, your women to refuse to ride if blacks rade with them? Scarcely ten years have elapsed since your ladies used to shame our Northern caste-worship by insisting that their colored nurses and maids should ride with them in our stage-coaches and other public convey-You still have blacks in your kitchens, your parlors, your nursuries, and all about you. It is not, therefore, repugnance to blacks as such, but to their new-born political equality, that prompts the effort to exclude them from street-cars. Can you imagine that they do not understand this And how can you expect to win their votes while you thus seek to trample them down? You used to be shrewd politicians, at all events; have you lost or renounced that capacity? If not, what can you mean?

You say that the blacks are prejudiced against you in secret lodges by unprincipled adventurers: we insist that it is all your own work. They would like to vote with "Old Massa:" but he will not give them a chance. It is his doing, and not the radicals', that imbues them with distrust and aversion to his political guidance.

Here, for instance, is Maryland, under complete "conservative" control, with a "Conservative" Convention, busily engaged in revising her Constitution. That Convention, that "conservative majority, might at once enfranchise the blacks of Maryland; but it will not. It insists on going to perdition its old, blind way. But can you imagine, conservatives, that its blunder will not be scored up to your account? Do you fancy that there is an uneducated rice-field or cane-brake "nigger" so stupid as not to know that what the conservatives of Maryland do is just what you would do if you had the power? Can you be so besotted as not to know that, while you keep disfranchised the blacks of Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, every black in the South will believe that you would serve him just so if you could?

Of course, you will not mend your ways for anything we may urge. You have counsellors whom you trust, and who are in full sympathy with you, as we are not. All we can do is to tell you just how you (and not those whom you denounce and detest) are setting the faces of the blacks like flint against you. Do not blame them, then, as perverse or misguided; blame rather your own mulish infatuation. Were you in their place you would act just as they do.

National Political Parties-The Past and the Future.

From the Times.

The Tribune denies that its main hostility to the Philadelphia "arm-in-arm" Convention was due to the fact that it admitted men who had been Rebels, but are now Union men, to a share in the conduct of political affairs. On the contrary, it declares that "Mr. Greeley has no desire to exclude from voting or holding office any who are now loyal lovers of the Union and of impartial freedom, no matter what they were in the dead past." We accept this as conclusive of Mr. Greeley's views.

His strongest objection to that Convention, he says, was that it "put the loyal blacks of the South under the feet of the largely disloyal whites"—that "its policy was based on the Dred Scott axiom that blacks have no rights which whites are bound to respect"and that the reconstruction which it proposed was "based on the old dodge of reconciling and harmonizing the whites at the expense, by the sacrifice, of the blacks." Mr. Greeley declares that he was always adverse to that sort of reconciliation: "perfect constitutional and legal recognition and guarantee of the equal rights of all men is his corner-stone of reconstruction.'

We suppose Mr. Greeley means civil rights; for at the time that Convention met neither the Republican party, nor Congress, nor Mr. Greeley himself had demanded equal political rights-that is, equality of suffrage for blacks and whites, as an essential condition of reconstruction. The Constitutional amendment expressly ignored that. And now, within these limits, we venture to say that the Philadelphia Convention set forth, in the clearest and most explicit terms, as its platform, precisely that "perfect constitutional and legal recognition and guarantee of the equal rights of all men" spen which Mr. Greeley now insists. It did Yankee and has made the United States what

not insist upon, nor assent to, universal negro suffrage; nor at that time did either the Republican party or the Republican majority in nese and Japanese kneel in reverence. Still, publican party or the Republican majority in Congress. Nor did it look to Congress for legislation which should control State action in these respects; for even Congress had not reached that point then. But it did pledge itself, fully and unreservedly, to the absolute equality, in all civil and personal rights, of all the people, black and white, of the Southern States; - and to that pledge it secured, as no other Convention has done, the voluntary, hearty, and effective assent of the great body of the Southern people through their representatives in that Convention. That was a work deserving of praise and not of censure. It may not have gone far enough; but it went as far as the Republican party had then goneand so far as it went, it was in the direction of the freedom and equality of all men without distinction of race or color.

But all this is of the past. We agree with the Tribune that it is "dead", and that the political action which is to shape the future has to deal with other questions and other issues. Congress, wielding the tremendous powers placed in its grasp by the country, with a bold audacity never surpassed in our history, has carried the nation ages beyond the point where either the Philadelphia Convention, or any other representative Convention, would have put it a year ago. It has decreed universal negro suffrage for the Southern States. It has subjected the whole South to absolute military domination. It has imposed its own will upon the South, as the only law, and the absolute condition, of restoration. We do not say it has done this constitutionally, in the exercise of power and authority conferred upon it by the Constitution, for we do not believe it; but it has done it nevertheless, and it cannot be undone. Negro suffrage will never be revoked. The military authority now paramount in the South will remain dominant until the Union is restored by the readmission to political power of the Southern States. The will of Congress, so far as it has been exercised hitherto, will remain law for the South and the nation, whether it transcended the limits of Congressional authority or not. The acts of which we have spoken are acts of revolution-but they are fixed, irreversible facts none the less. The Supreme Court may declare them unconstitutional, but that will not annul them. That Court may decide that Congress had no power over suffrage in the States-but neither that decision nor anything else short of a civil war, will take the ballot away from the negroes in the Southern States. They have got it, and they will keep it. It is worse than idle for any man or any party to contest their possession of it, or to ignore, in olitical action or discussion, the fixed fact that, from this time forward, the negroes of the South constitute an essential and powerful element of our national and of their local

This being so, we see very little room henceforth for the line that has been drawn between radicals and conservatives, in the ranks of the Union Republican party. Hitherto the main difference has been upon the question of suffrage for the colored race in the South-and that has been decided in favor of the radicals. We are by no means certain that the decision will prove to be the wisest possible-but that is practically of little consequence. It has been made, and will stand. All men and all parties will accept it, because they cannot help themselves. They are open questions yet to be settled—but they are of temporary and comparatively triffing consequence. The amnesty, upon which Mr. Greeley insists with so much emphasis and fervor, must sooner or later be conceded - it is simply a question of time. He may think that Davis, Breckinridge, and other leaders and authors of the Rebellion should be at once admitted to participate in public affairs, and on this point he may continue to be, as he unquestionably is now, at his funds to invest in a colony many hundred variance with the Republican party. this can scarcely be deemed a matter of vital or permanent dissension. So there are other issues, such as confiscation, nomination of negroes to office, assertion of the authority of Congress in the matter of suffrage over the Northern States, &c., which a few men, extreme alike in their opinions and their audacity, are determined to tasten upon the Republican party: but they will scarcely succeed. we trust, even so far as to create any perceptible disturbance in the ranks of the party, still less to interfere with its substantial harmony and success.

With the adoption by the South of the Reconstruction measures of Congress, and the readmission of the Southern States to their share of political power, will end, we hope, the embittered political strife to which the war has given rise. Accepting the status of affairs as fixed and irrevocable, whether by a fair exercise of constitutional authority or a violent assertion of revolutionary power, the great body of the people, of all parties, and of both sections, will be prepared to adopt a policy based upon the actual condition and necessities of the country. Conceding that the negroes of the South will henceforward vote, all men are equally interested in securing for them the means of fitting themselves to vote intelligently. The restoration of Southern industry, the promotion of intersectional harmony and co-operation, the removal of all causes of strife among races and classes, the reduction of public expenditure, the equalization of public burdens, the removal of public abuses, the relief of industry from hurtful restrictions, and the permanent guarantee to all men, by peaceful means and through mutual interests, of equal civil and political rights, will be the leading objects at which considerate men of all parties will steadily aim; and if such men unite in a common effort to secure them, their speedy attainment, in spite of clouds and discouragements, is reasonably certain.

The Dominion of Canada,

From the Herald. Our friends over the border are just now having a season of great joy. In the new form of government-a consolidated power-they imagine they see the beginning of a new era in their history that is destined to develop the country, mobilize its power, enrich the people, and make the new dominion a second edition of Paradise. Of course we can have no objection to the Canadian people looking on the bright side of the picture; but we fear that the Confederation scheme has turned the heads of their ablest statesmen, and that the reaction, when it comes, will result very disastrously for the stability of the Dominion. For a few years the new scheme may work very satisfactorily, but in the end it will accomplish just what its promoters seek to avoid, the absorption of the Canadas by the United States. No one will attempt to deny that Canada in the past half century has made remarkable progress-second only, perhaps, to this country-or that they have within their border some of the ablest statesmen this hemisphere has produced. The people are industrious and happy, but lack the "push" that is characteristic of the

much of our success is owing to the liberality with which we treat the emigrants arriving upon our shores, and the entire absence on our part of that spirit that says to the toiler in the mine and the workshop, "I am nobler than thou." Here labor is honorable. In Canada they still cling to the old and absurd ideas of caste. The aristocracy, that has sprung from questionable origin, is the curse of the country, and this scheme of confederation is merely a cover to introduce into the new dominion all the absurd customs of the aristocracy of the Old World.

The rebellion of 1837-8, under Mackenzie and Papineau, was brought about by the oppressions of the citizen and agricul-turist, who could not trace their lineage to gentle blood, by those who claimed superior status in society. The offices in the gift of the Government were bestowed upon brainless scions of English families, who were supported in their licentiousness by the money gathered from the poor tax-payer. Lord Durham, however, straightened things out, and Canada became under the union virtually a self-governed country, and since then the provinces have made happy progress. Much of this success, however, is due to the American spirit that has been infused into her population from this side of the St. Lawrence. At the present time perhaps onethird of her population are at heart annexationists, who will never be satisfied while the country is a dependency of Great Britain. The idea of a nationality under the protecting arm of the mother country, it is true, will do much to unite the people for a few years; but a reaction must come when the pockets of the people are drained to sustain a standing army now supported by the home Government. Then will be seen the beginning of the end. The French population has never had any love for English institutions, and do not forget what their forefathers suffered in the past. They may for a time yield a tacit submission to the new order of things, but the influence of this element in the provinces, added to that of the American residents, will bring forth fruit and culminate in another rebellion, or a popular movement in favor of annexation or independence so sweeping in its character that its success will be beyond the peradventure of a doubt. After all, perhaps, it is just as well that this confederation scheme, which sounds so large, should be fully tested and permitted to develop itself. Of the results the most ardent annexationists can have no fear. A twen'y years' trial of it will dispel the beautiful picture upon which the people have set their affections. In the meantime, the population will become more Americanized and ripe for a radical change of government.

There is one point, however, in which it appears to us the provincials are peculiarly shortsighted. Time and again the English press and politicians, speaking for the Government, have declared that the mother country considers her North American colonies expensive elephants, of which she would gladly be relieved, and permit the people to choose their own system of government and rulers. Why this offer has not been accepted we are at a loss to conceive. Independence, surely, is far superior to confederation. Let us look at the question for a moment. Were the provinces an independent consolidated power, they would command alike the protection of England and the United States. The necessity of expending annually eight or ten million dollars for defenses, as will now be the case, would be removed, and Fenian raids and terror of war between England and the United States would cease. But there are still larger benefits to be derived. The provinces are rich in gold, coal, silver, and other mineral resources and lumber. What they most require is capital to develop their vast treasures. The cautious European capitalist is too careful of miles from the mother country, which, in the event of an interruption of friendly relations between the United States and England, would become the battle ground. For the same reason the American capitalist will not assist in developing the resources of these provinces. Were the colonies an independent power these objections could no longer be urged. They would be neutral territory, and the only force required would be a small constabulary to protect the people and enforce the laws. Capital would flow in from Europe and the United States; the splendid water power would no longer remain unemployed; the dilapidated hamlets, consisting of a tavern, post office and store, would grow into prosperous towns; and in exchange for an interest in the fisheries, we might be induced to negotiate a new Reciprocity treaty, giving them free trade and sweeping all the custom houses, with their corrupt and fat officials, from the border. With all these advantages the provinces would no longer be convulsed by internal dissensions, and annexationists would be unknown; for they would be, for all practical purposes of trade, a part and parcel of the United States, with this difference, that in half a century they would have reached the goal of their ambition, a nationality of their own, with all the advantages of self-government, out not inimical to that of the United States. Let the advocates of a new dominion, with a prince to reign over them, read, reflect, and inwardly digest these things.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E.D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867. The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORT-SAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL WAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

WILLIAM J. PALMER. (Bigned)

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the Capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 26, at its par value of Fifty Dellars per share—the shares for stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Sharen; said Smip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. THIRD Street.

54 301

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE .- AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 227 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. P. R. PYNE, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL

NO. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 30, 1867.

The Interest Coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of the TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, beld March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolu-

tions were adopted;-Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organised for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz :-

The sum of five hundred dollars for that easay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in

the order of merit; Three bundred dollars for the second; Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth. The conditions upon which these prizes are offered

are as follows, vin.t-First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868. and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication o elected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867. — The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdie House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 16 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass,

As beretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

Assembly,
By order of the State Central Committee,
F. JORDAN, Chairman,
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY,
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON,
Secretaries,
520 31t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. -THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL

BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadephia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clotk, neon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors. tj29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashler, CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS,-City Loans, maturing July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at this office, with accrued interest to date. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. HENRY BUMM. City Treasurer

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office, No. 429 WAL NUT Street, on the 10th of June at 12 M., to take int deration the leasing of the property.

St ROBT, THOMPSON, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

LLAMA POINTES.

lack Llama Pointes, low to fine grades. usher Lace Pointes and Bornous. Black Barege and Grenadine blawls. White Barege and Tamartine Shawls. Fine stock Spring and Summer shawls, 500 Shawls, all new, \$200 to \$900.

SILE SACQUES.

Elegant Silk Sacques, for good custom, Prices reduced on Cloaks and Man les. Cloth Cloaks for Evening Wear. Cloak Room full of Stylish Garments.

BLACK IBON BAREGES.

Single width and 2 yards wide Hernani Extra large mesh best quality from Barege.
English Black Grenadhe, one case, 31 cents per yard,
Black Figured and Striped English Grenadines,
Black Silss, a magnificent Stock. \$1.20 up.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 55, 62, 63 cents, etc.
Black Mohairs, 76, 85 cents, \$1.00, 10 finest imported,
Black Tamine and Wool Delaines,

WALKING SUITS

Of light Chene Mixtures, very much worn. All the new materials for these, 1752 cents to \$1.00 per yard. 75 cent Melanges, in all the new shades.

CASSIMERES.

75 cent new lot tip-top Cassimeres. | 1 2 stuth\*p \$1 00 and \$1 25 Cassimeres are unequalled.
Fine Coatings and Pantaloonery.
Linen Drills and Duck, low to nest imported.
Men's Wear, stock very complete and prices right.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades. Fine French Percales, 37% cents per yard. Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard. A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard. BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap,

WHITE GOODS: WHITE GOODS! White Plques, 50, 56, 62%, 75, 80 cents, and \$1 per yard. Handsome Platd Muslins, verycheap. Soit Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap Shirred Muslins, 62%, 85 cents, \$1'12%, \$1'25, and

\$1 1873% per yard. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

A chesp lot of Worked Handkerchiets, from auc A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap, Ladien' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality, [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

### OLD RYE WHISKIES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

## OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

# HENRY S. HANNIS &

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Dopot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

> Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths. Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

> > REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET, (Below the Girard House).

DRY GOODS.

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPHINS. RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS. BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS. LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER. BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2%, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.

SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS. LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

45 thstummrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET. BARGAINS!

BARCAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth

18 cents. Bleached Muslins, 10, 121/2, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents. 9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents. Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.

All-wool Spring Shawls, \$3. All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents. Imported Whalebone Corsets, \$1.25. Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs Gloves, etc.

Hosiery at reduced prices. Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc. Linen Drills, 371/4, 45, and 50 cents. Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts,

etc. etc. White Goods in endless variety. White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 621/2 and 75 cents. Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, \$1.00. etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER.

29]] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

CREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET, Informs his customers that he is selling his entire SILHN, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! BLACK SILKS, GREY DO. PURPLE DO. WHITE DO.

GRIS PELE DO. STRIPED DO. And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S, (11 thetulm] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET Novelties Opening Daily,

-Real Cluny Laces.

-Black Guipure Laces,

-Pointe Applique Laces,

-Pointe de Gaze Laces.

Thread Veils from \$250,

WHITE GOODS,

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargaina.
—French Muslins, 1 yards wide, at 20 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth, Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainscoks; soft field Cambric, 14 yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap

### REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

H. L. HNIGHT & SON.

DRY GOODS.

CREAT BARCAINS

DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO..

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

OFFER SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS LEAMA LACE POINTES.

THREAD LACE POINTES, LLAMA LACE ROTONDES, PLAIN AND POINTED LINEN CAMBRICS, PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES, EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS. MATERIALS FOR WHITE SODIES, AT LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT SITEST.

THE ONE PRICE STORE

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING, Great Novelties in Dress Goods.

COMPRISING IN PART : 50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents, 20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price. 25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French vinting.

printing.

Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value,
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no
equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods
would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques,
handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS.
TRAVELLING GOODS. Granite Poplins, Giacie Mobair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.

13 yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to sliking appearance and lustre.

NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS: MUSLINS: MUSLINS:

All the leading makes of SHIRTING. SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLING At the lowest market prices. 61 im Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12% cents,
GEO BAE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

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