Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

Conservatism Tested by Its Results.

The present condition of affairs at Washington should be a lesson to the more conservative members of the Republican party. Had it not been for a few conservative Republican Senators, Andrew Johnson's hands would have been so tied up by the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, that there would have been no possibility of the removal of such worthy and efficient officers as Sheridan and Sickles. The danger was pointed out, and provision against it was insisted upon by the more radical members, but the conservatives would not consent, and now we see the result.

Again, the radicals were in favor of a meeting of Congress early in September. They were conscious of the immeasurable perfidy of the man whom Booth's bullet elevated to the Presidency, and they were anxious that the country should be guarded against his machinations by having Congress called together at an early day. But our good, hopeful conservatives couldn't see it, and so Andrew Johnson has full swing for nearly two months more. How much mischief he may do between now and the assembling of Congress nobody knows, but the probability, from his present performances, is that he will do all that he dares to.

These are not the only instances of conservative folly. During this whole great struggle, from the commencement of the Rebellion down to the present time, we have had similar exhibitions. The war lasted twice as long and cost us twice as much as it would have done had we at once struck boldly at the institution of slavery—its vital point—instead of hesitating and waiting for the loss of thousands of lives and the expenditure of millions of money to bring us up to the work. But conservatism halted, and hung back, and threatened, and prated about the Constitution, and insisted upon trying the experiment of putting down the Rebellion and saving slavery. Finally, everybody saw the folly of the attempt; and after two years had been wasted, and a hundred thousand lives squandered, this conservative idea was abandoned, and the nation marched on to victory.

The trouble has been that, from the very start, conservatism, whether in the Republican party or out of it, has *utterly failed* to comprehend the great movement in which the people are engaged. That movement is nothing less than the complete establishment of republican institutions in the United States. As a consequence of this conservative narrowness of view, our progress has been impeded at every step by a well-intentioned class of men in our own party, who could learn nothing but from the palpable teaching of events. And the trouble has been that they have had to learn the same lesson over and over again, at great cost to the best interests of the country. These men could not be satisfied that Andrew Johnson was a traitor to the Union party, when he gave those first unmistakable signs of defection. They had to wait until he had gone over bag and baggage to the enemy. They could not believe a July session of Congress would be necessary, until they saw the President attempting to nullify the Reconstruction law through the prepared-to-order "opinion" of Attorney-General Stanbery. They would not take away the power of removing District Commanders from this faithless Executive, and they now see Sheridan and Sickles removed for honestly carrying out the law. They would not believe that Andrew Johnson was the implacable enemy of the people, only held in check by the presence of Congress, and so they refused to provide for a meeting in September; and now they see him plotting against the republic, with no chance for Congress to assemble until near the first of December.

Now, it is the usual boast of our conservatives that they are *practical* men, as opposed to theorists and extremists; but do we not see that their course is the very opposite to that of practical statesmanship, and has been throughout the whole war? What practical statesmanship is there in shutting one's eyes to palpable facts, and in refusing to take those precautions for the public safety which the most ordinary prudence would suggest? How much practical wisdom is there in refusing to consult great principles of human action? The skilful mariner does not wait for the rocks to heave in sight before he alters the course of his vessel. The principles of navigation teach him better than that. But our conservatives refuse to turn the ship's head until the breakers yawn before her. There are times in the history of a nation when bold, decided, aggressive measures, in the line of a correct principle, are the only dictates of the wisest statesmanship. Such has been preëminently the case in our country for the last six years. The revolution through which we are passing has but one destined end, and the truest, most practical statesman is he who recognizes that end, and directs all his efforts towards reaching it. That which has vaunted itself as conservatism among us has been simple, blind fatuity, with no recognition of principles, no adaptation of means to ends, a mere floating upon the current of events, without any intelligent comprehension of the great forces which are bearing the nation onward to its inevitable goal. It is time, high time, that this purblind conservatism should cease to be regarded as practical statesmanship, or any other kind of statesmanship. It does not rise to the dignity of even temporary expediency. It is simple cowardice, and inability to grapple with the great problems which Providence has given us to solve.

Our County Nominations.

In the selection of candidates for local offices there are many requisites demanded by the people besides sound political principles. It is of no importance what may be the sentiments of the City Treasurer on the subject of reconstruction, compared with the vital issues as to whether he understands his business and is an honest man. For a long time we have been advocating the system of gradual promotion in office. We believe the true theory of selecting officers is that pursued in Great Britain, where the inferior is gradually promoted through all the intermediate subordinate positions. By this means we secure superior officers, who are thoroughly acquainted with all the detail s of the business of their respective positions, and have at the same time secured their reputations for honesty. Such being our views, we hail with peculiar pleasure two of the selections made yesterday by our local convention.

Mr. David Jones, our nominee for the important post of City Treasurer, combines the requisites we have laid down. He has been for three years chief clerk of the present incumbent, and has thus acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details of that office, and, in such a position, familiarity with details is no small recommendation. When thousands of warrants are to be paid, and the applicants are anxious for their money, it is essential to order and rapidity that the Treasurer know his business. It is for those who have dealings with that office to say whether or not they will keep a courteous and faithful officer, or put in a new and untried aspirant, who, even if willing, is not qualified to discharge the duties without wasting days in practice. So far as capacity and integrity are concerned, Mr. Jones' qualifications for the office in question are all that could be desired. His nomination is one eminently "fit to be made," and will add strength to the ticket.

The same qualifications are also found in Mr. Richard M. Batturs, our nominee for Clerk of the Orphans' Court. He has held a subordinate position in the office for years, and is well qualified to now discharge the more important duties of the higher position. That familiarity is necessary, is known to all who are aware of the complex nature of the work of the office.

The selection of Mr. Benjamin F. Urwiler is one which should give general satisfaction to the party, and he is well fitted for the post of City Commissioner.

Altogether, the nominations made are well calculated to keep up the high character of the selections which have already been placed upon our ticket.

The Visit of Mr. Charles Dickens.

It is now definitely settled that, in January next, Mr. Charles Dickens will visit the United States, and favor our people with a course of lectures and recitations, which have been so enthusiastically received throughout Great Britain. There has been no small speculation as to how we would receive the distinguished writer after the treatment meted out to us in the "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," and it has been hinted by some that he would not receive that courtesy which welcomed him before. We do not think, however, that Mr. Dickens will receive anything but respect and hearty welcome from our people. We do not cherish ill-feeling, especially when it is occasioned by a merited rebuke. The conduct of Americans when the author of the "Pickwick Papers" was here before, was such as to justly lay themselves open to broad caricature. Politeness was confounded with servility, and self-respect was sacrificed to our admiration for the genius of our visitor. We think now, however, that our people have improved. Mr. Dickens will be well received. He will have large and enthusiastic audiences, and will in every way receive evidence of his widespread and merited popularity. But we do not intend, so far as our influence can extend, to see the American public subject itself to another scathing like that meted out to it in the notes of "Boz." We want no "toadying," no sycophantic adulation. Manly and gentlemanly admiration is all that a man of Mr. Dickens' intellect desires, and it is all that our self-respect will allow us to give. We fear, however, that we have among us, in the midst of our City of Brotherly Love, todies who will seek to gain notoriety by the officious courtesy they extend to all celebrated characters. An admirable opportunity will be afforded to our people to sift the wheat from the chaff—to show who are gentlemen and who are but aspirants for that title—to detect the *parvenu* even amid the glare of assumption, and see for ourselves who are the "todies" of society.

Mr. Dickens will have a great and deserved success. Everything looks propitious for it. He has been most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Dolby, a most excellent *chaperone* and courteous gentleman, as his agent, to prepare for his coming. His welcome will be cordial, but we earnestly hope that he will have no grounds for repeating the satires that followed his visit years ago.

NOW AND THEN.—It does indeed seem idle to point out any of the inconsistencies of Andrew Johnson, yet we cannot forbear to quote his speech in March, 1861, and contrast it with his actions to-day:—

"Show me the man who makes war on the Government, and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President of the United States I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the eternal God I would have them hung."

Now he removes Sheridan and Sickles for not letting these traitors hold office. No talking of hanging now!

"Oh! What a Fall was There!"

It is curious to notice the fearful fall of General Grant in the Democratic estimation since the publication of his letter in regard to the removal of General Sheridan. An excellent reflex of this feeling is furnished by the N. Y. *World*. In its issue of Saturday, August 17, it acquits General Grant of anything like party trickery, likens him to Washington, and wants to see him, like Washington, elected without opposition from any party. It says:—

"The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. But if, in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquillizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the possibilities of still greater fame as a soldier. God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests! If he cannot be elected President without such a descent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. *As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, we trust that General Grant will be elected*, if at all, in the same way and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long-lost cordiality of feeling."

But on Thursday, August 29, a different tale is told. Grant is a schemer, seeking the Presidency, and stands no chance of getting it. He is a disappointed aspirant for the Chief Magistracy. The *World* says:—

"General Grant has been so freely talked of in connection with the Presidency, that, like every other man who ever had a fair prospect of gaining that high elevation, he has come to desire it. The removal of General Sheridan looked to him like putting another military candidate into the field against him. With a boldness of strategy savoring more of a soldier than of a politician, he took *that* bull by the horns. He espoused the cause of General Sheridan with such superabounding zeal as to make the removal more of an affront to him than it was to Sheridan himself. As a mode of dispesing of a rival this was prompt and adroit; but we doubt whether it was far-sighted. The radicals want neither him nor Sheridan, and will be glad to see them both put out of the way. Grant has done them a service in smothering Sheridan; they now wish him to go a step further and smother himself."

Truly the way is short from the Capitol to the Tarpeian Rock.

IN OUR ISSUE of yesterday, in speaking of the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, the types made us say that he was born in 1812. This was an error. Mr. Thayer was born in 1819, and is consequently not 55, but only 48 years old. The long time which his name has been prominently before the public, and the fact of the high position secured by him at the bar is seldom given even to men of 55, caused the error to pass unnoticed. It seems only natural that age should be connected with legal learning and universal respect. We are happy, however, to inform our readers that some additional years of usefulness are allotted to Mr. Thayer than we gave him, in the short sketch published by us on hearing of his nomination.

MR. OSGOOD, of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' great publishing house, is in the city.

THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

A Colored Candidate for Congress.

Ellick Mahaly, a colored man, has issued the following address to the voters of the Fourth Georgia Congressional District:—

CRAWFORD COUNTY, Ga., August 22.—At the solicitation of many of my friends, both colored and white, I have determined to announce myself a candidate for Congress in this district. In soliciting your suffrages for the position to which I aspire, it may not be amiss for me to give you a short history of my life, and the principles which will guide my official conduct in the event I shall be honored by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens. I was born a slave on the plantation of Benjamin Lockett, Warren county, Mississippi. I remained with my old master until 1864, when I was brought to Georgia and sold to Mr. Isaac Dennis. My old master raised me as well as slaves are usually raised, giving me the rudiments of a common English education, and instilling into my youthful mind the principles of honesty and virtue. And I will say here, that I have never departed from them. In the event I am elected, I shall use the utmost of my feeble powers to bring about a reconciliation between the two sections. We have had war enough and strife enough. While I am free to confess that my greatest efforts will be directed to the interest and welfare of my own race, I shall do all I can to ameliorate the condition of the whites, believing that the interests of the two races are identical here in the South. I shall do all in my power to repeal the unjust discrimination against the products of my section, to wit, the tax on cotton and tobacco. I will give one instance of the hardship of the tax on cotton. Last year I rented a small farm of Dr. Simmons, of this county. After paying him the rent I had five bales of cotton. On them I paid a tax of $15 a bale, making $75. It is needless for me to tell poor men how much I have needed that money this year. It would have breaded my family the whole year. I have felt its hardness. I wish it repealed. You may wish to know my position on reconstruction. I am in favor of reconstruction under the Military bills; though, if I am elected, I shall use my influence to have the disqualifications removed from all.

Yours, very truly, ELLICK MAHALY.

Ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, on the Situation.

Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, in a letter to a resident of Van Buren, Ark., writes as follows respecting the political situation of the South:—

"The situation of the States of the South, to which you allude, is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox, that 'the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration.' The idea of distraining the States by military domination into the adoption of Constitutions for local Governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without any qualification except being of the male sex and over twenty-one years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at the same time disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn farce that has been enacted in all history. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before exercised it in any republican country. The Board of Registers of voters has just been announced here, and includes one negro to two white men generally throughout the State. When the whole series of steps in the process of "reconstruction," as it is called, shall have been fully contemplated, I think the people, wherever they constitute majorities, will find it to their interest to vote against Conventions for the objects in view, and bear with the reign of military government until another appeal can be made to public opinion at the North, and especially in the Northwest."

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Destruction of a Distillery—Three Men Badly Burned—Four Horses Burned to Death—The Loss Estimated at About $140,000.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the large distillery of Joseph Sickles, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 First avenue. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, commencing in the basement, and in the space of fifteen minutes the flames were leaping from floor to floor, until the whole edifice was enveloped in the fiery element. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and a large force of police were quickly on the premises, and, aided by the firemen, they extricated three of the workmen, who were at the time so much confused by the smoke that in a few seconds they must have perished. One was taken out from under the iron gratings in front, and the other two were dragged out from the rear of the building. James Golden, who was badly burned on the face and hands, was conveyed by the police to his residence, No. 159 Goerck street. The other two were not so much injured, and they were sent to their homes.

The whole of the building is a mass of ruins. It was seventy-five feet on First avenue, and eighty feet deep, owned at $50,000. The stock was estimated at $30,000, and the machinery at $60,000. The building was owned by Solomon Simms, and the machinery by Simms & Heller.

There is $1500 insurance on horses in the Park Insurance Company.

The total loss may be estimated at about $140,000.

The origin of the fire seems to be at present not very well explained. One story is that the men were doing something to the gas meter, and the light caught the gas, causing an explosion, which fired the building. Another account is that the fumes of the alcohol came in contact with the light. The matter will no doubt be investigated.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of TENTH and LOCUST Streets, will be open for religious services next SUNDAY (Sept. 1), at 10½ A. M. 8 30 2t*

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 28 tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.—TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed those who enter before SEPTEMBER 4. College now open. Students received at any time. Evening sessions commence September 16 8 28 3t

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf1st

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1867.

The ordinance regulating the Department of Water requires that all premises upon which the rents remain unpaid on the 1st day of September will be deprived of the water, and the amount sued for, with two dollars added for the expense of cutting off, and all premises in arrears will be deprived of the water until the same is paid.

8 28 3t GEORGE F. KEYSER, Register.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENalty of one per cent. will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1867, remaining unpaid after the 1st day of September next; two per cent. after 1st day of October; and three per cent. after the 1st day of December. RICHARD PELTZ, Receiver of Taxes.

8 29 6t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2463 FRANKFORD Road, PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.

By order of the Board.

8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. AUGUST 21, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 22 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,

NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE,

And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 fmw4p

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 6mrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET:

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta,
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¾ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 55, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29¾ ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6, wfmsm

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. E. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ballies.
Black Real Thread Ballies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 23, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.

8 23 E. R. LEE.

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street

6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.

All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,

FIRST MORTGAGE,

Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,

FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.

Full particulars and pamphlets on application to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

8 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 2m4p*

$12,000, $7000, $4000 AND $2000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street. 8 28 3t*

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 16 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 2m4p*