ANOTHER BANK BUBBLE BURST. | Suspension of the Farmers' and Citisens' National Bank of Williamsburg - Intense Excitement - Heavy Losses Among the Business Men of the East-

orn District. From the N. Y. Sunday Herald. The rotten and unsound condition of the mational banking system has been again exemplified in the suspension on Saturday of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Wil-Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, and the transferral of its books and sasets to the charge of the receiving officer appointed by the Treasury Department. Startling irregularities in the affairs of this institution have been already brought to light, and yet more interesting and astonishing developments may be expected before the investigation, which has just been commenced, is concluded.

which has just been commenced, is concluded. The immediate cause of the suspension was an order issued by the Treasury on the 5th instant.
The regulations of the Treasury require that all country banks, under which class the Farmers' and Citizens' was enrolled in the list of national and Citizens' was enrolled in the list of national banks, shall maintain a reserve fund in legal-tenders in their vaults, amounting to at least afteen per cent of the gross sum of their deposits and circulation. The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank held about \$1,000,000 of deposits, and was permitted to issue a circulation of about \$260,000 in national bank currency notes. It had also about \$9600 of old State notes floating about in the financial world, and as these bills, when gathered in, would be converted into national bank currency, the Government counted in that amount as part of the circulation of the bank. In order to comply with the requirements of the Treasury, therefore, the Parmers' and Citizens' Bank ought constantly to hold in its possession about \$210,000. About a month ago the agent of the Government whose duty it was to see that this regulation was ob-served, discovered that there was a considerable deficit, the amount of which is unknown, and is

when gathered in, would be converted into variously stated at between \$20,000 and \$100,000, A notification that this deficiency must be made up was at once served upon the President of the Bank, Mr. O. M. Beach. The conduct of this gentleman, if the statement of the directors can be credited, from this stage of the affair, has been quite extraordinary and wholly inexplicable. Instead of convening a special meeting of the Board of Directors and explaining the critical position of the bank, for the prosperity of which they were, equally with himself, morally responsible, he kept the fact of the notice having been received a prefound secret. Since the re-ceipt of this important notification four of the regular weekly meetings of the directors have been held; but the actual condition of the bank has never been on either of those occasions disclosed, or any intimation whatever given of its impending fate. The directors declare that the stoppage of the bank was as sudden and unex-pected a blow to them as to any of the stock-holders or depositors, of whose interests they were the custodians; and several of them urge, in corroboration of this, that within the last week they have themselves confided large sums of money to the care of the bank, one of them having thus deposited no less an amount than twenty-six thousand dollars. What the motive of the President could have been in thus concealing the truth from the knowledge of his brother officials is as yet wholly unexplained, but further developments will probably dispel the mystery now resting upon this portion of the affair. Under these circumstances, of course, none of the measures that might have been adopted to preserve the credit of the bank and render its suspension needless have been adopted. The stockholders assert that they would have been perfectly willing to have had an assessment, pro rata, made on their shares if such a course would have restored the bank to a condition of perfect and unimpeachable

financial health.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank was organized as a National Banking association about two years ago, but it had existed as one of the banks of the State of New York for a long time previously. Its capital amounted to \$300,000, in shares of \$20 each, and had all been subscribed. Up to the time of the suspension the fair fame of the bank had never been questioned, and it enjoyed an extremely enviable reputation for the strength of its maucial resources and the experience and ability of the celicers to whom the charge of its affairs had been committed. Its stock only recently was quoted at eigh, per cent, premium, and last July a dividend of five per cent, was declared, and the custom-ary bank statement, showed a surplus of \$40,000. This statement, however, is now generally discredited. Some speculation took place n Williamsburg yesterday upon the shares of he bank, but sales were effected only at a

ous uiscount, The classes mostly affected by the failure C the Farmers' and Cilizeus' Bank are the smaller tradesmen of the Eastern District and the Long Island farmers, men of small resources, whose whole available capital was intrusted to the custody of the bank. Considering the smallness of the means at the disposal of each, it may be very well imagined that the number of depositors was very large, and the effect of such action on the part of the bank the cause of much speculation and excitement and of temporary if not permanent distress to a large portion of the population. A number of the depositors were men engaged in trade in Williamsburg, employ-ing a number of hands, whose weekly pay was usually drawn from the bank each Saturday.

This may not affect those with sufficient capi

tal on hand, but many of the smatler custom deposited the business receipts daily, and then drew for their requirements. The result was that many of them were last night unable to pay their work people, and the latter went to their homes in a far quieter manner than might have been expected from people in their situation. The greater number were persons in almost destitute circumstances, and the distress occasioned by a sudden stoppage of the means for procuring life's necessaries may be well imagined, and many a poor victim of bad management and wild financial speculation retired to his home last night in the mean of light. his home last night in the most pitiable having no hope before him but debt—that is, if he had credit—or starvation and misery for himself and little ones for the coming week

Many of the storekeepers, especially in Gran 1 street, were also much embarrassed, and were unable to meet their regular weekly engage-ments, and business in some establishments was partially interrupted from the moment of the announcement of the suspension of the bank. persons, more frightened than others, waited for the hour of opening to present their checks or books; but were met by a colored porter, who informed each that his instructions were to admit no one. These orders were strictly obeyed, and many who feared their worldly all was irretrievably lost waited long and patienly for some explanation from the officials of the bank; but they did not condescend to vouchsafe any, and the darkey, with a most monotonous and husky voice, continued a most monotonous and husky voice, continued his stereotyped answer, and with gravity and wisdom repeated, "Not a cent here—you get no stamps to-day." Several ladies tried the galiantry of the colored porter; but to no avail. There was "no admission, sure." "Where is the President or the directors?" asked one. 'They are not here." "Where can they be seen?" "Well, there goes the President now; but I guess you better not president to him it you don't want a sanh. He speak to him if you don't want a snub. He feels bad." Some inquired if a statement would be made during the day; but they received no information, there being nobody present to give it. For this course of conduct the chief officials were much blamed, and their stience gave rise to more serious misgivings, and little riugs were formed in the neighborhood of the office, various opinions were expressed and exchanged on the subject. Many were impressed with the idea that the depositors should have been made aware of the state of affairs and of the warning given the directors by the Government some time ago. If this had been done there would not have been so much excitement among the ople so was to be seen yesterday in the Eastern

Later in the day this excilement and uncer-Later in the day this excilement and uncertainty increased, as rumor said it was feared the failure of the bank was unavoidable, and that the Germania and the Dime Savings Banks would immediately follow, as they had deposited large sums with the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank; and at one time this opinion gained such ground as to lead to the expectation that

a run on these institutions would follow, as many of the depositors would become a armed for the security of their hard-earned savings, and would therefore shower in notices of withdrawal to their banks. The excitement did not, however, up to a late hour assume any such appearance, although the people exhibited the same uneasiness about their savings, and made same uneasiness about their savings, and made their complaints and misgivings to one another. Many of those persons were evidently of the hard-working class, and must have carned their money by the roughest of labor, or the most assiduous and persevering attention to business. Their anguish at the dreaded loss of a life's savings was pitiable, and many incidents occurred in the vicinity of the bank that drew forth the most undisguised sympathy from persons having no material interest in the institution, but who felt sincerely for the trials and hardships falling on the poor nearly.

falling on the poor people,
Persons not depositors with the latter feared that some other banks holding dealings with it would become insolvent, and that the funds de-posited by them would be lost. The Germania and Dime Savings Banks of the Western Dis-trict were depositors to a considerable amount -the latter to the tune of \$15,000.

Suspension of the Traders' Bank of Greenpoint. The Merchants' and Traders' Bank of Greenpoint suspended payment immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the state of affairs in Williamsburg, as all their deposits were made with the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of the latter place. This was very unexpected by its patrons, and created almost greater excitement in Greenpoint than that occasioned by the other in Williamsburg. The depositors had the utmost confidence in the institution, which was establisted originally as a branch of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, but was subsequently about nine months ago-organized under the General Banking laws of the State as a State bank. Its opening took place with great ectat, and the promises made by the directors were encouraging to the prospects of the many extensive interests of Greeapoint. The capital was said to have been \$100,000, and it was, strange to say, the only banking institution in the Second Congressional district

The moment it became known that the bank had stopped payment, many were inclined to believe it but an idle rumor; but on visiting the office, at the corner of Greenpoint avenue and Franklin street, and having ocular proof of the truth of the statement, disappointment and vexation were manifest in the faces of all, and loud were the murmurs and bitter the com plaints against the directory of the bank; and incidents such as those occurring in Williams-burg at the same moment were here repeated with, if possible, greater force, as the depositors belonged to the humbler class of the population, and were unused to such fashionable occurrences as the smash-up of banks. Should the Merchants' and Traders' Bank be unable to seon resume payment, the distress and suffering caused the poor people will be very hard. They are at present in a state of the most blissful ignorance of details, and the only fact known to them at present is that the doors were shut against them from an early hour yesterday morning, and no further explanations afforded

The officers of this bank are: - O. M. Beach, President; E. A. Thurston, Cashier; Directors, John J. Hicks, David Sturtevant, Sylvester Tuttle, George Ricard, Watson Sanford Howell Smith, David Williams, S. W. Woolsey, and S. M. Beard.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Full Particulars-Eight Lives Lost-Four of the Bodies Found-Verdiet of

the Coroner's Jury. The Naugatuck Railroad accident, of which the telegraph, always laconic in its utterances and limited to facts, bard facts, sometimes very bard facts, gave a paragraphic summary yesterday morning, proves to have been an occur-rence of uncommouly harrowing interest, as well from the manner of the casualties resulting as from the number of deaths thereby in-curred. No accident has happened upon an Eastern road for several years which has created in its immediate vicinity a sensation so painful and general. About two miles from the small town of Thomaston the Naugatuck Railcoad crosses a considerable tributary of the Naugatuck river. A junction between this tri-butary, which is of considerable width at this point, and the Naugatuck, takes place about half a mile south of the scene of the disaster. The facts of the occurrence are as follows:— Late on Thursday night, or rather early on Friday morning, just as the engine had na-

the bridge, that structure, loose med probably by the weight of the roun, and not having been subjected to critical examination since the heavy rain of a few hours before, suddenly tank in that portion occupied by the baggage car. The car coupling was torn asunder instantly, and the vehicle itself, containing sixteen per-sons, of whom fifteen were employes of the company, sank suddenly into the river, and was whiled over and over and away by the swollen flood. The force of the current acting upon the baggage car, already at its mercy, swung it round with sufficient momentum to draw the forward passenger car from the track and head it down the stream in the wake of the vehicle already submerged. At this point, however, the coupling of the passenger car gave way, and the inmates were saved by fortunate acci; dent from participation in the fate of the sixteen who had gone before. The passenger car was thus left with the forward and swung round at right angles from the track and in about three teet of water; and, saving fright and bruises, the passengers escaped unbarmed. Meantime

the bargage car, with its lated sixteen, was swept down the river with singular velocitythe stream being swollen to six or eight feet more than its usual depth by the giving way of a dam, known as Wilson's dam, about three miles above the bridge. The vehicle, made a whirligig of by the current, in ten minutes had passed the junction of the stream with the Naugatuck, and still continued foundering in the current. Two miles further it was swept along with dizzy rapidity over the dam at Thomaston, and a mile further after that leap, until it hually grounded one mile below the village and three miles from the scene of the occurrence. So rapid was the motion of the current, and so swiftly was the car harried along by the frest.et, that men on foot with the utmost running were unable to keep pace with it, and horses were impressed into service to enable the rescuers to follow in easy wake of the shricking sufferers. During the singular volume three persons, all trackmen, were washed off from the vehicle, and succeeded in gaining the shore; and when at last the unfortunate impromptu craft was made fast, five others, also trackmen, who had clung to the debris throughout its dreary voyage down the river and over the Thomaston dam, were taken off with sundry bruises, but not seriously hurt.

Only one passenger was hurt out of the fitty on board the train, and in that single case the injury was slight and consisted only of a harm-less cut upon the head. The engineer, Henry Abell, was considerably though not seriously bruised, the engine being thrown from the track and left chinging to the abutment of the bridge, The immediate cause of the disaster—the remote though principal cause being the insuffi-

ciency of the bridge as a structure for its pur-pose—as the carrying away by the freshet of a dam known as Wilson's dam, about three miles above the spot whire the accident hap seved. At the time of the occurrence, therefore, the stream, as stated by Mr. A. S. Burs, conductor of the train, most have been some eight or nine cet hisher than usual, and had been beating with all the momentum of water suddenly let loose and struggling to find its level against the insufficient piers of the bridge, which, though the newest and safest on the road, was after all

The conductor was in the first passenger car when the accident took place, and, on getting out and seeing the bargage car gone, states that he supposed that it had sunk to the bottom—it having within three minutes from the moment of the accident been swept far out of sight. The

nessed, might have thrilled with some sort of sensation even the quill of a bloodless philosopher. The dam at Thomaston over which the car was carried was built upon the principle of the sloping face and thus the vehicle was driven over without being wrecked in its descent; though, had it not been secured before the second dam, some two miles below, and been passed, both craft and untortunate mariners must have been dashed in pieces by the force of the fall. As it was, the roof and doors of the car were forced off by the surrentareur without the surrentare to the saving of those within than all the frantic hurrying to and fro of the intended resfrantic hurrying to and fro of the intended res-

cuers on shere.

Eight persons were last evening reported dead or missing, of whom the bodies of four were found in the course of the day. Every effort has been made to recover the bodies of the missing four, though it unfortunately happened that at the time of the accident the recent thunder storm had so affected the telegraph wires that a couple of messengers had to be sent off foot to convey the intelligence of the affair to Waterbury, whence about half-past 11 o'clock the next morning a train was started off to the relief of the sufferers. The President and supervisor of the road accompanied the train.

The following are the names of those whose

bodies have been found:-Lucius Skinner, mes-senger of Adams' Express; Egbert N. Sperry, of olcotville; Patrick Rocher, of Woolcoteville; and James Bunbury, of Woolcotville. The latter two were tracksmen.

Still missing and unaccounted for are the folwing, known to have been in the car at the time of the falling of the pier:-John Lofty foreman of the Winstead division of the road John Cauty, of Winstead; Mr. Quinn, of Woolcotville; and Mr. McKee, of Woolcosville. The

last three were tracksmen.

The following are the names of the persons saved:—Lawrence McDermott, baggage master; John Ives, William Lawler, Patrick Slatterly. two tracksmen by the name of O'Donohue, and two others whose names have not been ascer-

Three mail-bags were lost, together with the baggage of the fifty passengers, some little of which, badly damaged, has been recovered. Yesterday morning a coroner's jury was empanelled to inquire into the cause of the deaths of the four whose bodies had been recovered, who, after reviewing the evidence, rendered the following verdict, in some degree censuring the

Company:—

The undersigned jurors being duly empanelled and sworn to inquire into the cause and manner of the deaths of Lucius Skinner, Egbert Sperry, Patrick Richer, and James Bunbury, whose deaths were sudeen and unlimely, and the cause and manner of which were unknown, having viewed the bodies of said deceased and considered the evidence given us, do on our caths say that the said Lucius skinner, Egbert Sperry, Patrick Rocher, and James Bunbury came to their deaths by accidental drawning, cansed by the cars of the Naugaruck Railroad being precipitated through a bridge, which, in the minds of the jurors, was an insufficient structure.

F. J. Whittemore, foreman, A. C. Shelton, D. A. Borr, cierk, William W. King, J. M. Peck, F. M. Foster, Ira N. Bevins, Robert Alcott, David Shelton, David Shelton, Chauncey Bidwell.

A troop of workmen employed by the Company were busy all day yesterday dragging the river with books and other appliances, but it is

iver with books and other appliances, but it is nighly probable that the four remaining bodies may have been washed further down the Nau-gatuck into out-of-the-way crannies not to be

explored until the freshet shall have subsided .-N. Y. Sunday Heraid. INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE. NOS. 809 AND SH CHENNUT STREET

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REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City, Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and

Fourth Floors of BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS, Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city,

The Corps of Teachers has no superior. Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the Sincent,

Send for circular JACOB H. TAYLOR, President,

PARK SPRING, Vice-President, 6 28 6m TNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (DE-NIVERSITY OF PENNEYLVANIA (DE-PARTMENT OF ARTS.) SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.
The Trustees of the University have authorized the Faculty of Arts to make certain changes in the course of studies required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This will enable all, who desire such a liberal educa-tion, as will fit them, whether for professional or other pursuits, to secure it, under a plan of ELECTIVE STUDIES, which will offer to the student all the ad-vantages either of the system which formerly ob-tained, or of that generally regarded as the more prac-tical.

vantages either of the system which formerly obtained, or of that generally regarded as the more practical.

While all the advantages of a thorough scientific and classical course will be continued, as heretofore, to those who desire it, the new plan provides that the student, at the beginning of the Junior year, may elect, in the place of advanced Greek and Latin studies and the higher branches of Mathematics and Physical Science, a more extended course in the English Language and its Literature, in History, in Science as applied to the useful arts, and in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.

The object of the Trustees in making these changes in the College course, is to provide in the University full and complete opportunities for acquiring an education that will either, on the one hand, satisfy those whose tastes lead them to the highest cultivation of the Ancient Languages and their literature, of Physical Science, and of Pure Mathematics; or, on the other, to meet the wishes of those, who desire to be fitted, by a thorough practical education, for an earlier entrance into active business life.

Circulars, showing all the details of the College courses, may be obtained, after September 9, from the Janitor at the University Building; and additional information or advice in regard to the election of studies will be given by the Provost in his room.

The tuition fees are thirty-five dollars per term, payable in advance, and the College year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on Monday the lith hist.

By order of the Trustees:

Idih inst.

By order of the Trustees:

CADWALADER BIDDLE.
Secretar;

94 wfsmwf6t

DOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.

For circulate apply 10.

SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.

84 wsmlm No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT PER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY. September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

8 Islmwist PUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal, Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A limit-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1236 CHES-NUT Street.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE SCIEN-TIFIC SCHOOL for the general studest of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, will bright on TUESDAY, September 10. Apply to College Building, MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUABE. 9.7 332

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH T school, S. E. coreer of TRIRTIGUNTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal, 8 81-124*

B. KENDALL, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 550 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 941m FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT

In schools and families.

Professor M. BADEN.

Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's
Bookstore, No. 1244 CHESNUT Street.

SELICI CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M. Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

The Intelligencer Again Ventilates Itself.

CEN. SICKLES A TRAITOR.

What Will Johnson Do Next?

HIS FRIENDS URGE HIM FORWARD.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

General Sickles a Traitor. The Intelligencer this morning contains a savage attack on General Sickles, charging him with being a traitor for obstructing the process of the Supreme Court. It asks:-"Does the General of the Army endorse the doctrine that courts shall be suppressed by a general for the express purpose of preventing them from guarding lawful limits of his personal power? He is for the doctrine, or he is against it." This is significant at this time.

Radical Congressmen in Washington. General Banks arrived this morning, and General Butler is also here, with numerous radical Congressmen, who seem to be attracted here by a common impulse that their presence i needed for consultation upon the present state of affairs. No new developments have been made this morning as to what course the President will pursue to enforce his last proclama-tion of amnesty. There is a strong pressure upon him to follow it up by decisive measures, but he has not yet issued any orders to General Grant upon the subject.

What Will Johnson Do Next ! Grant's headquarters were thronged this morning with newspaper correspondents watching what the next move will be, as it is naturally expected that the President will not stop here. He has commenced, and is bound in honor to stand by his pardoned Rebel friends and see that they are clothed with the right of suffrage as the necessary sequence of the procla-mation. Some say to-day that he is airaid to take the responsibility of directing the opening of the registration lists, but will content himself with the glory of issuing a paper proclamation.

without following it up with decided measures to give it effect. Grant's Reticence.

All of Grant's staff are exceedingly reticent and say that he will not express himself in advance as to what course he will take, but that when orders are issued to him interfering with the District Commanders, he will then take his position and act accordingly. He is at the War Office this morning, transacting business as

Colorado Jewett and lady were honored with a special audience by the President this morning. A large number of visitors were in attendance.

> The Boat Race. [Continued from Fourth Edition.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9. - When silence could be again obtained, Mr. Roberts made the following announcement:—
"Genilemen—Having heard the testimony

given by judges on both sides, who have failed to agree, it has become my duty to decide as to the winner of this race. As Hamill was ahead when he commenced to turn the stake-boat, he had, by the rules of boat racing, the right of track, and Brown should have gone outside of him, and therefore, I decide that Hamill won

There was loud cries of "Brown, Brown, speech from Brown," following the announcement, but Brown did not respond, and the crowd seeming to accept as conclusive, if not satisfachis decision, began quietly to disperse, and as this report closes, only a few scattered knots of persons here and there in animated discussion indicate that our quiet city has been disturbed by an event so exciting as a contest for the national championship of single scull rowing. Brown's judges have put in an appeal from the above decision, but to what higher authority they do not state.

Arrest of a Revenue Collector. New York, Sept. 9.—John Allen, Deputy Revenue Collector in Brooklyn, was arrested to-day, charged with fraud. A warrant is said to be issued for the arrest of Collector Callicott.

European Petroleum Market. ANTWERP, Sept. 9-Noon .- Petroleum flat at

\$52.50 for standard article. HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION. -Before

Aiderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Charles Henderson, John Bowers, and his wife, had a hearing, charged with the larceny of a pocket-book, containing \$333.25, belonging to Mrs, Subers. The particulars have been already reported in THE EVENING TETEGRAPH. The de-

fendants were held for trial.

Elizabeth Thompson, a milliner, residing in Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, New York, and Eliza Dawson, a dress-maker, residing in Tenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in the same city, were charged with being professional picknockets. and Tenth avenues, in the same city, were charged with being professional pickpockets, and having indulged in their vocation much to the discomfort of many parties, who were compelled to go home minus their pocket-books. They were committed for a further hearing. Officers Charles H. Smith and William Warnock arrested them at Ninth and Cherry streets this morning. The "Quaker lady," and all others who had their pockets picked on Eighth street on Saturday, are requested to call at the Central Station on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,

NORTH NINTH STREET

ABOVE BACE. Bleached Muslins, 10, 1234, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c. All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.

New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta,

Pillow Case Muslins, all widths, eld vards wide Sheeting 50c. Unbleached Muslins, 1256, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc. All widths Unbiesched Sheeting. All-wool Fiannels, 31, 87%, 49, 45, 50c., etc. Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c. Domet Flannel, 25, 81, 40, 45, and 50c. Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c. Shirting and Bathing Flannels. Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, Sic. Black Alpacas, 8714, 40, 45, 50, 58, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc. Black and white Balmorals, \$L. Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylles, etc. Three bales of Russia Crash, 1254, 14, 160. Imported Lawns, 25c.

White Piques, 50c. Wide Shirred Muslins, 69, 85c., \$1, and \$1'15. Nainzooks, Victoria Lawns, Pinid Nainzooks, etc. Bolt finish Jaconeta, Cam^{bx}ira, Swiss Mulls, etc. Shirting Lineau, 48, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc. 300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make. Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 3714, 45, 50, 56, 6214c. Linen Handkerchlets, 1234, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c. Whalebone Cornets, \$1 25; Hood Skirts, \$1 25, Gente' French Suspenders, 50c. Laules' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.

Lines Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc. FARIES & WARNER, NO. 220 N. NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS.

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call your attention to his LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

All of which baving been bought ENTIRELY FOR CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET

Our assortment will include STERS, BLACK, PLAIN, AND PANCY. PIM BROS,'S TRESS POPLINS, PLAIN AND CORDED SILK AND WOOL POPLISS. PLAID POPLINS, PRENCH REPS, PLAID CHEPE CLOTHS, 至期于联系形形 418.45至联系。 LUPIN'S BEST PARIS MERINGES.

PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN, And every variety of Seasonable Dress Goods.

MOURNING GOODS. EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, JOUVIN'S BEST QUALITY BID GLOVES, CLOTHS, CASSIMIRES, VESTINGS, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CLOARS AND CLOARING CLOTHS, SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

OF LOMESTIC GOODS. Daily additions to our assortment will be made throughous the season. 32 wamsmep

TOGETHER WITH OUR UNUAL STOUK

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. OPENED THIS MORNING, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

DUBLIN, IRELAND,

THREE CASES OF PIM BROS'.

CELEBRATED

IRISH POPLINS

IN ALL THE NEW AND STAPLE SHADES OF COLORS [94 wfmstrp

Selected and Ordered by Ourselves. FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, HUCKABACKS, DIAPERS, TOWELLINGS, DAMASKS. SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, L. C. HDKFS.,

QUILTS, Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons,

GLOVES.

CRAPES,

VEILS.

Etc. Etc. The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story.

AMES & LEE, NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS. BLACK AND COLOBED CASTOR CLOTHS

VELVET FINISH; HLUE, BLACK, BROWN. AND DAHLIA PIQUE COATINGS. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS, FOR SALE, BY THE PIECE OR RETAIL.

IGIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of LACES AND LACE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES,

HDRFS., VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPART. MENT HEAVY BEIRTING CAMBRICS,

> . GIRARD LOW.

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifica.

LANDELL S. W. Corner of Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMERQUILTS. 10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS.
PINH AND BLUE MARNEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WRITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE EINENS,
SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC. HAYE JUST OFENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LABIES' SUITS, DARN LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH, THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY, NUMBER SILES, REDUCED, P. S.-WHITE SHAWES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 36, Winsin

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

MAGNIFICENT STYLES

Opened This Morning

ROBE DE CHAMBRES.

IN SCABLET, WHITE, BLACK, AND BROWN CENTRES.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street, WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY MORNING, FROM AUCTION,

ELEGANT REAL LACE CURTAINS.

Handsome Lace Curtains, \$900 per pair, worth \$13. Klegant \$15 \$15 \$22. Magnificent \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, cost nearly ouble to import. The above goods comprise some beautiful designs, and are well worthy the special attention of house-keepers, as they comprise the largest and best assortment in the market, at LESS THAN GOLD PARTIES.

TO pairs of NOTITINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, reduced; Pim Bros. & Co., genuine.

to pairs of NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, reuced: Pim Bros. & Co., genuine.
IkiSH FOPLINS, our own importation.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, from auction.
Plain and Plaid all-wool French Poplins.
Real Lyons Cloaking Veivet, heapest is the city.
A splendid assortment of BLACK MOHAIRS and
LPACAS, very low. A spiendid assortment of BLACK MOHAIRS and ALPACAS, very low.

200 REAL LACE (Val.) HDKFS, \$325, extracheap, HANDSOME LACE (Points) COLLARS and BARBES.

100 dozen Silk Neck Ties (Ladies), 12% to 50c.; cost over double to import.

The best Hemstitched Hdk/s, to the market for 25c., Great bargains in Hdk/s, Ladies' and Gents'.

HONIERY, closing out, reduced.

Best French Corsets, reduced.

HOOP-SKIRTS, reduced.

HOOP-SKIRTS, closing out.

Best make of Water-proof Clonkings.

No. 41 North EIGHTH Street.

JUCITON SALES.

(SUCCESSORS to Philip Ford & Co.); AUCTION EERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES HOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

September 12, commencing as 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys, and Youths' Hoots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.,

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONDERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, shout 2600 packages boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9:15t] LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH
GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GO. DS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic
dry goods, by catalogue, on four mouths' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
September 12, at 10 o'clock, em racing about 500
packayes and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B — Catalogues ready and goods at ranged for examination early on the morning of sale,
[9 6 55]

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
September 13, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue,
on four imouths' credit about 200 pleces of ingrain,
Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings,
which may be examined early on the morning of the
sale.

[9 7 5t]

M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, Handbills of each property issued separately, 1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a par-tial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS. By Order of United States District Court, will be

Sold, On Wednesday,
Sept. 18, 1867, at 9% o'clock, A. M., on the premises
No. 188 South Eleventh street, the lease goodwill, and
fixtures of store.
Also, at 10 o clock, A. M. at No. 240 Market street,
the Stock of a city retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a general assortment of dry goods and notions.

[97 92

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDS ERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.—By casalogue.

On Wednesday morning.
September 11, commencing at 10 o'clock.
Included in sale will be found, viz:—

EMBROIDERIES.

200 lots new and choice styles Embroideries, just landed, consinting in part of—

jots plain and veined embroidered Cambric Edgings and Insertings.

ings and Insertings.
— lots plain and veined Jaconet Edgings and Inserlings.

lots plain and velued Jaconet and Cambric Hands.

lots do. do. Jaconet and Cambric Flouncols plain button-edged Cambric Handkerchiefs, lots plain embroidered Linen Cambric Handker-

chiefs.

Ints plain embronaced Lines Camoric Habitage Chiefs.

Ints plain very rich embroldered do. do.

Iots infants' embroldered Robes and Walsts.

Iots Ciuny Laces and Frilling.

L. C. HDKFS. AND WHITE GOODS.

Also, an invoice ladies' and gents' 5-8 and 3-4 plain and hemstitched linen cambric hdkB, from medium to line qualities.

Also, an invoice white cambrics, inconsts, Nain-

sooks, Swiss molis, bishop lawn, linings, etc.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF HOSIERY AND
GLOVES. Also on Wednesday morning.

100 DOZPN COTTON HOSLERY AND GLOVES.

Comprising a full and large assortment of cotton lose and half-hose, for ladies gents, and children, from medium to finest quality, for city sales.

Also, ladies, gents, and children's gloves, in great rariety.

variety.

ace DOZEN BUCK GLOVES,
Also, 600 dozen super buck, kid, and sheep gloves
and gauntlets, a full line, in great variety.
POCKET WALLEDS AND NOTIONS,
Also, an invoice morocco pocket wallets and bags;
notions, buitous, trimmings cutlery, etc.

9 9 21 THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140

Sale at No. 116 Market street,
BAR AND FIXTURES, MIRRORS, BAGATELLE
TABLE, SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.,
On Turnday Morning,
[9 7 2t]
loth Instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 118 Market street,

Extensive Sale No. 1314 Arch street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, 2 ROTHWOOD PIANO FORTES, 3-ELEGANT MIRRORS,
HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, CANTON MATTINGS, FINE HAIR AND
SPRING MATTRESSES, VERY FINE OIL
PAINTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning.
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1314 Arch street, by
catalogue, the entire Furniture.

[9 9 44]

KEEP THEM AT HAND!



PATFNTED 11th MONTH, 1866.