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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1867.

"The Path to Peace," Uspen the above caption our readers will find, among our usual extracts from the New York press, a remarkable article, or rather manifeste, from the World. We say "remarkable." because the World, when it speaks, speaks for the thought, the culture, and, we may add, the loyalty of the Democratic party. Besides being by far the ablest, and in many respects one of the most fair and candid of the opposition journals, it is the acknowledged organ of that part of the Demopratic party which has learned something from the events of the past five years. In this respect it is almost as widely separated from guch papers as our Democratic morning contemporary of this city, and the ordinary run of blind, fanatical "Copperhead" journals, as Is the Tribune itself.

There is a scholarliness, a fairness, and an Intellectual vivacity about its leading articles which make them pleasant to read, even when one cannot adopt their arguments or endorse their views. It is a very fair representative of that large and influential class of our fellowpitizens who were truly loyal to the Government during the war, but who do not wish to give up the name and organization of the Democratic party. That class constitutes by no means a majority of the party, but with the Republicans it constitutes a very large majority of the whole people.

We accept this manifesto in the spirit in which it is made, as an honest attempt to settle the fundamental and vital questions growing out of the late convulsion through which our country has passed, and thus to remove them from the arena of partisan politics. The end is a laudable one, and every contribution towards it should be welcomed by all who have the good of the country at heart. As the World well remarks:-

"The questions now include penetrate to the very foundations of our political system; they touch the most powerful and irrepressible passions of human nature. These questions are too deep-reaching and too unsettling to be safely kept open and made the foot-ball of party violence in successive Presidential elections."

What, then, is the settlement of these questions which the World proposes? It premises that any settlement, to be durable, must receive the assent of from two-thirds to three-fourths of all our citizens, else the minority will not despair of a subsequent reversal of the verdict; and it suggests that such settlement should be fortified with constitutional guarantees. Its essential fairness, however, should commend it to the judgment of the great body of the people, and to this end the World says:-

"It must furnish adequate security to the Union; to the rights of the States; to the just claims of the public creditors; and, though last not least, to the interests and capabilities of the nearo race. No settlement can stand which does not combine and harmonize these several elements on a basis adapted to the present situation and considerate to them all."

It is something, we must confess, to secure such an avowal as this from the leading Democratic journal of the State of New York, on the heels of a fifty thousand majority for its party. It shows that the logic of events has not been barren of effect on the brain and talent of that organization. We see nothing in this proposed scheme to which a sound Republican might not assent. Give us adequate security to the Union; to the rights of the States; to the just claims of the public creditors; and to the interests of the colored citizen, and we have nothing more to ask. American politics then reverts to its legitimate work of discussing and determining policies in a Government all of whose fundamentals are fixed. Parties must then take a new departure, and men will seek political associations on new and less vital issues. Much, very much, is gained when the best thought of the nation is thus shown to gravitate to a common point.

The mode by which the World proposes to reach this settlement is, first, a general conference of leading men from the whole country, and fairly representing all the interests to be consulted.

It suggests such men as Wade Hampton, Governor Orr, ex-Governor Brown, Alexander H. Stephens, etc., from the South; such Republicans as Hamilton Fish, William C. Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, and Horace Greeley, and the "soundest and wisest" men of the Democratic party. Such a conference, It thinks, "consisting of sixty or eighty men of eminent standing, ripe experience, and perguasive temper, would succeed in finding some solution of our national difficulties which would lift the Union out of the slough of party politics, and reëstablish it on the only basis whereon it can stand-that of comprehensive, all-adjusting equity. Any propositions which a conference so composed should agree in recommending would probably be so intrinsically fair, so marked by considerate and reconoiling justice, that they would command a popular support wide enough to put them into the Constitution, if that should be deemed their fittest embodiment,"

The World acknowledges that the negro question is the knotty point in the whole difficulty; but it answers that from the very nature of the conflict all parties must abate something of their claims to secure the permanence of what is granted. The extreme party on one side demands immediate and universal negro suffrage, but is confronted with the assumed demonstration of public opinion in opposition to that measure at the late elections. The extreme party on the other side

demands the permanent and universal exclumet by the fact that the Government is in the plan of compromise would be, first, a five years' probation from the date of emancipation; secondly, a small property qualification suffrage to the second generation. We will not stop to discuss this plan. We remember that the people of Missouri in 1863 agreed to abolish slavery by a gradual process which should reach to 1890; the next year they abolished it at once and forever.

The World proposes, as additional measures of the Confederate Constitution, embodying reforms which have commended themselves to the judgment of the people generally-such as the extension of the Presidential term of office to six years and a disqualification for reremovable by the President at pleasure, but all other officers of Executive appointment removable only for cause; and limiting the power of Congress in the matter of appropriations. Some of these measures are doubtless valuable reforms, and no sensible man would object to them because they had been adopted if that fact would be any solace to our "Southern brethren," they are certainly welcome to it.

This is the plan proposed by the World for the settlement of our national difficulties. It has the merit, at least, of being a definite, understandable proposition. It completely relinquishes, or leaves out of sight, the old technical argument of State status, which has hitherto formed the staple of Democratic discussion connected with this matter, and boldly grapples with the real points at issue. As such, we commend it to the careful attention of our readers. If the country is ever to be pacified, some plan-not this one, perhaps, but some plan-must be devised which shall command the assent of the great body of the people. The World has done a public service in breaking ground on the subject.

A Gambler Sentenced.

WE are glad to be able to record the conviction and sentence of one of the many gamblers and lottery policy dealers who infest our city. In the Quarter Sessions, yesterday, William Carson, found guilty of that offense against policy and morality, was sentenced by Judge Pierce to six months' imprisonment in the County Prison, and a fine of \$250. In passing sentence the Judge expressed his views on the subject of the mildness of the punishment authorized by law for the conviction of such criminals. He repeated the very just and sensible remarks which he delivered to the Grand Jury at the commencement of the November term, and urged upon them the speedy reporting of all true bills which might be found against those leeches who live off of the indiscretions of hard-working people. We hail this conviction as the harbinger of a reform in Commonwealth labors to bring the wrongdoers of this class to justice. We know that the prosecutor in the case is always some one who has lost at gaming, and that the ebject of the prosecution is not to bring the criminal to justice, but to recover the money which they have been unlucky enough to lose. It really merits little sympathy so far as the proseentor is concerned, for had he been successful we would never have heard of any step towards presecution. It is therefore not out of sympathy for such that we urge the continuation of all such cases to the end, but in order that crime may be punished. We do not care whether the loser recovers his money or not. He deserved to lose it by breaking the law, but we wish to see our city purified of these dens. All such prosecutors should be compelled to give good securities that they would fellow up the suit and not be bribed off by a return of their money. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, we think there must be some means of bringing the guilty to justice, and if any exist, however expensive or hazardous, we think it the duty of the Commonwealth by every means to secure convic-

How the South Can Grow Rich.

THE Conservative State Committee of South Carolina has issued an address to the people of that State, which contains a great deal of common sense and a great deal of bad advice. It speaks of the impoverished condition of all the Southern States, and depicts at length their needs. A panazea is then applied for the remedy. The address says:-

"But it may be asked, is there no remedy for these calamities to the Southern people? We answer, most probably no immediate remedy. Time is the great master of the situation. If our people will give up the delusive hope of growing rich by the cultivation of cotton—thereby probably working their unter ruin—if they will cultivate less cotton and more breadstuffs, raise for their own use, and for sale, horses, muics, and stock of all kinds; cure their own raise for their own use, and for sale, horses, muics, and stock of all kinds; cure their own hay, make their own butter, and sell the surplas—if they will labor to fill the land with plenty, they will, in a short time, realize a change for the better in their own condition and the condition of the South; at least they shall not have debts and disappointments added to their other calamities. And, in raising our own food and supplies at the South, we should also manufacture our own cloths we should also manufacture our own cloths and implements upon our own soil. There can be no more auspicious moment than the presbe no more auspicious moment to begin at the South the manufacture of ent to begin at the South the manufacture of goods from our own raw material. This was goods from our own raw material. This was done to a great extent during the war. No matter on how small a scale let the work begin. To be successful we must begin at the

eginning and work upward, as our population In this paragraph is contained the germ of what may bring the people of the South out of their difficulties, but which, if taken literally, is more likely for a century or two to keep them in a decidedly losing business. We agree with the Committee that, "to be succersful, they must begin at the beginning, and work upward;" but we think that they mis-

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take their path. The South is not in a condision of the negroes from the suffrage, but is I tion to commence in manufacturing business, nor is it peculiarly adapted to raising horses, hands of the Republicans, and must remain so | nor yet butter and cream. Every section of long enough to make the possession of the bal- the earth is fitted for some exclusive produclot by the negroes an accomplished event in tion, and its true policy is to direct its atteneach of the late Rebel States. The World's tion to the cultivation of its specialty. To be a manufacturing country large capital and an abundant supply of skilled labor are necessary. Has the South either? How many years would during one generation; and thirdly, universal it take before it would be able to compete with the New England States in either of these qualifications? It would be a waste of energy, which would not ultimately bring a suitable reward. But would the destruction of the cotton lands, and a conversion of them into wheat-growing farms, be at all conducive to the prosperity of the South? Illinois, Indiof conciliation, the adoption of several features ana, and Wisconsin can outgrow all the cotton States in that respect. While West Virginia is fitted only for raising cattle, and Kentucky can exceed all other States in horse-flesh. In truth, the advice of the Committee is right so far as it urges labor, but is wrong in all it election; making the heads of departments details. The true policy of the South will be, for years to come, to rely on the North for manufactures, and devote itself to raising the raw material. Would it be sound policy for Pennsylvania to attempt to make herself independent of the West Indies by raising oranges for herself? And the same remark applies to the South. Let by the Confederates in their Constitution. And her turn all her attention to cotton and such plants as are indigenous to the South. These are her specialties. And while relying on the North for manufactures, the North will rely on her for material. Thus will each section fulfil its destined duty, and the bond of union grow stronger and stronger as the mutual dependence of their interests increases with increasing wealth.

Do Not Veto It.

WE understand that his Honor Mayor McMichael contemplates sending to Councils this afternoon a message vetoing the bill which has recently been passed by both branches of that body, providing for making the sidewalks on Broad street, below Poplar, correspond in width to those above that point. The latter are now ten feet wider than the former on each side of the street, and the want of uniformity alone presents a very bad appearance.

By the proposed change there will still remain fifty-seven feet of roadway, which is surely ample enough for all purposes of vehicle travel, as it affords an opportunity for full twenty thousand carriages to pass within an hour, while the widening of the sidewalks will not render them too ample for the constantly increasing throng of pedestrians who daily resort to Broad street for a promenade.

A petition, which contains the names of a great number of large property-holders in all parts of the city, has been prepared and presented to the Mayor, urging him to withhold his contemplated opposition to the action of Councils. There is not a shadow of doubt but that if time had not been so pressing, ninetenths of the property-holders of the city would have affixed their signatures to this petition. By assenting to the ordinance passed by Councils, the Mayor will enable our city the manner of prosecuting such cases. We authorities to render Broad street one of the know full well the difficulties under which the | most magnificent thoroughfares on the continent, if not in the whole world.

Garibaldi and the French Troops.

THE fact seems to be well established that Garibaldi was really defeated by French troops; and the terrible disparity in the loss of life between the Garibaldians and the Pontifical and French troops was ascribed to the fact that the latter were armed with the celebrated Chassepot rifle. Nor is it to be disputed that there was a formidable attempt at a popular insurrection in Rome itself, and which would have been far more general had it not been for the lack of arms. "At all events," says a letter-writer to the Paris Débats, "it was quite important enough to prove the antipathy of the Romans' to their Government, and that they are not faithful subjects, devoted and satisfied with the power which weighs upon them."

"SENATOR" VALLANDIGHAM .- Some of our Democratic contemporaries in Ohio and the West are quite jubilant over what they claim to be a certainty, that Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham will be elected United States Senator in place of the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, while a number of our radical journals are expressing great fear lest such a disgrace should be inflicted on our country. Both, however, appear to forget that the mere election by a Legislature of a traitor as United States Senator does not necessarily disgrace the nation. It certainly disgraces the State, but the Senate is judge as to what are the qualifications of its own members. Is any Demecrat mad enough to suppose that the Republican members of that body would allow Mr. Vallandigham for one moment to hold a seat in that Chamber? Why, if he was to be unanimously elected tomorrow, it would do him no good, except to prove to the world that three years cannot wipe from the memory of the people ten years of treason. So that each party can spare itself anxiety or joy. Whatever may be the action of the Legislature of Ohio, Mr. Vallandigham will never be a Senator of the United States.

BASE BALL seems to be sinking lower and lower under the rule of certain professionals. Not content with making it a means of livelihood, and of encouraging betting on the result of the various matches, they have gone so far as to play for stakes in the shape of a \$1500 prize. The leading clubs of the country are going to Washington to contend for the wager. It carries us back to the palmy days of the jockey and turf, when, in addition to the little private gambling indulged in by the spectators, a purse was made up as the sweepstakes. Those who are lovers of the game, and are gentlemen-and they are largely in the majority-owe it to themselves and the character

of their favorite sport to discountenance these practices, which must, in course of time, bring it into disrepute. If the gambling and illfeeling attendant on such contests could be done away with, we would see nothing in the game but occasion for commendation.

CLEBICAL DRESS, ETC .- Rev. Noah Hunt schenck, D. D., formerly of Baltimore, now rector of St. Ann's Church, in Brooklyn, and editor of the Profestant Churchmin, writing from London while the Pan-Auglican Conference was in session, says .- "The American eye has grown quite familiar with the Lord Bishop' prefix to our American prolates. The Bishops of New York and Diinois have adopted the Episcopal dress, of cassock-shirt and kneebreeches, for official occasions, while the Assistant Bishop of Indiana has accepted the cassock-shirt as a part of his daily costume. We do not observe that any have adopted as yet the Episcopal looped-hat."

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY MOVEMENT.-The Anti-Secret Society Convention, composed of delegates from several Western States, was held at Aurora, Ill., recently, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, presiding; and there were present representatives from four evangelical denominations. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring the secret orders now spreading over the country, in their nature and structure hostile to the religion of Christ.

An additional member of Congress from Tennessee, to represent the 40,000 colored men recently enfranchised, is to be elected in December. He will be chosen from the State at

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAIR AND FASHIONABLE YOUNG America has installed Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereon" as a specialty in all its drawing-rooms, dressing-rooms, and boudoirs. It is well. Beauty should breathe a fragrant atmosphere, and Nature, in all her bowers, has no richer perium than it is.—Newerk Journal.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE MOYED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 1448. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MU

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAPETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHA, NOV 13, 1887.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN PER CENT, on the Capital Stock and SIX PER CENT, INTEREST on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and shor the lat December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT, on the Earned Premiums for the year ending Oct. 31, 1837, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the lst December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered also that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1833, be redeemed in CaSH, at the office of the Company, on and after ist December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.,

WILL Lectore in

MUSICAL FUND HALL,
LOCUST STREET, ABOVE FIGHTH,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.
Sulject—"MISSIONS TO THE MASSES."
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, on and after Thursday morning, and at
the Hall on Saturday evening. Reserved scats. 50
cen's. Admission 25 cents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,—The Board of Directors have this day dectared a semi-annual dividend
of THREE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the
Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable
on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office
of the Company, No. 228 S. THILD Street,
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them
cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PLYMOUT I RAIL HOAD COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Monigomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY. December 9, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY,

Becretary

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the State tax on their shares, now payable according to the recent advertisement of the Receiver of Taxes, has been assumed and will be paid by the Bank.

B. B. COMEGYS

Cashler.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and
Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218%
WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on
THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to
take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-Ber of THIRD and DOCK Streets. DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESI DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of
the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitts, and other diseases of the Lungs,
also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakne s, with enthely new remedies, with great success.
Persons enfering with those diseases should not fail
to call at his office, No. 963 ARCH Street, Philadelph a, Charges moderate.

D241m4p* THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD

out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN

always on hand.

"A LL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR. LONDON HAIR COLOR, NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR, DYE, LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE. LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair
Dressing combined. NO MORE BALDNESS NO MORE BALDNESS NO MORE BALDNESS NO MORE BALDNESS

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

PARIS, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Planos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

BLASIUS BROS .. NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST. JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
ABHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street.

[4 9I

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of Ladies to their Stock of

FINE ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, Both of French and German Manufacture. IN THE FRENCH ARE-Beautiful shades of. GARNET Beautiful shades ofAMBER Beautiful shades of . BLACKS

Beautiful shades of ... WHITES. IN THE GERMAN ARE. Splendid quality of. BROWNS Splendid quality of. AMBERS GREY AND WHITE Splendid quality of .. Splendid quality of ... Ladies will find this the finest assortment and Choiceat Colors in the city, and offered at such prices

DIMPERIA PATENT STEAM BOILER.

NO EXPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER

as will insure rapid sale. E II. & Co. 11 14 thert

Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Botler to do the same amount of Work.

117 thstoim] F. P. DIMPPEL. OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 18, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.-Respected Friend:-In rater. ence to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory. three of which were put in in 1859, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge, PUSEY BROTHERS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK.

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS.

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. EMBEOIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS, JACQUARD AND

MUSLIN DRAPERIES, VESTIBULE CURTAINS.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

THE NEW ART.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE. STATUETTES AND BUSTS OF EMINENT MEN FROM LIFE.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD.

NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA., Has now on exhibition, and for sale at his store, the following beautiful specimens of sculpture, produced by the wonderfully ingenious and accurate process of Photo-sculpture:-

L OST-IN GOING FROM NINETEENTH and Arch streets to Seventeenth and Pine streets, a Child's Gold Oval BREASTPIN, with a bar across it. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 1714 PINE Street.

DATENTED.-PANTS SCOURED AND L STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet Freuch Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17/5p WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIP-tions of Character, with advice on Business Health, Education, etc., given daily by B 28wsm8p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street, WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIP-

DEAFNESS .- EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT Discience and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators also, Crandall's Paient Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTE Street, below Chesnut.

PODGERS'AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCK ET ENIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful fulsh. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Rasors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS .-

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Order and Pure Cider Vinegar for picking and general family usesho, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. titutions,
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAB Street,
755" Below Third, and Waigut and Dock.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT. IRONING TABLES, NAPES, STEP-LADDERS,

COAL HODS And a general variety of Kitchen Utensiis, at B. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 25 tutha5pl No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street

BALTIMOR IMPROVED BASE PURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. 'o be had Wholesale and Retail of J. N. DEARS, 1021 lmbp No. 1688 MARK Jet 4 reet. Pulla. M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH
PLATE MIRROR, FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 Geary street
(Seventeenth and Brown streets), by catalogue, the
superior Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, stc.

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STREET, THE WAX STREET, IN SEC.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COM-PANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for agift to a Ladyfriend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of **ELEVENTH** and **CHESMUT** Streets. 11 % terp

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DRESS COODS

And Every Description of

DRY COODS.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of Ladies to their IMMENSE STOCK OF

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods,

Which will be offered at SUCH PRICES as will INSURE RAPID SALES.

STORE OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS at EIGHT O'CLOCK A. M. TOR THE INFORMATION OF

who may wish to convert them into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may

now be exchanged at the office of the Agents oft h Company in this city, W. M. PARRYLE &CO.,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIED STREET.

We make the exchange to day (November 7), and

pay a difference as follows;-On \$1000 of Five-Twenties, of 1862.\$159*75 131:00 1864 1885..... 189-25 1865 and 1867, July .. 154'50 Ten-Fortles 89 75 18819..... 197'93 June Seven-Thirties ... 161'25

WHITE ALMERIA CRAPES

CHOICE,

Fifty Cents Per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COB. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

PHILADELPHIA M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, Are now opening an elegant assortment of MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstul2tap

THE FALL EXHIBITION

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
will open to the public at the ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
will open to the public at the ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
NEW OALLERIES,
No. 1534 CHESNUT STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
November 12, and continue from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,
until TUESDAY, December 3, the day of the
ANNUAL SALE. [1t 16 their

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT
LINE-CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC.
On and after TUESDAY, October int, the steameer
M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—
Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 2 A. M. and 2 P. M.,
leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 1220 P. M.,
stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare
to Wilmington is cents. Excursion tickets, per B. M.
boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10
cents.

COPARTMERSHIP NOTICE. - JOSIAH NEELY has this day been admitted to become a partner in our firm.
LIPPINCOTT, SONS & CO., Auctiousers,
No. 240 h ARKET Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1807.

PROBLEM TO THE WAY BEEN THE TOTAL THE

year to someth number out the