Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

The Repeal of the Cotton Tax. han very decided majority by which the tax of 24 cents per pound on cotton was thrown off, shows to the country that Congress is fully alive to the fact that some radical change is necessary in order to save the industries of the country from prostration. The first step in the right direction was made when one hundred and forty-five gentlemen voted to relieve that most valuable of our productions, with but twenty to oppose the movement. We not only esteem it in itself a most important advance in the right direction, but hail it as a harbinger of a series of legislative enactments which will gradually relieve our home industry from the crushing burdens under which it is now striving to struggle. We do not think the cotton tax was removed a day too soon, and only fear that the evil it has done cannot be cancelled. During the debate on the question in Congress, Judge Kelley read a letter from a Philadelphia manufacturer, lately returned from Europe, which is of interest, as it intelligently sets forth facts which have not yet received the careful attention of any of our travellers. The writer says:-"In the great Exposition at Paris were sam-

Mes from seventy-two different localities, four rom the United States. Our sea island was, of ourse, the finest and longest in the collected rorld of cotton; but between our sea island taple there were from other countries twenty amples superior to New Orieans middling, hey have planted the seed of our sea island song statle in India, Egypt, Asia Minor, Algeria, Italy, Africa, and many other countries, and are getting a grace of cotton which surpasses our middling Orieans, Growing cotton in these countries has now got fully established as the best thing those people ever have, or probably ever can do; and they will continue to grow cotton superior to most of ours, no matter seventy-two different localities, four grow collon superior to most of ours, no matter what the price. The South has lost, by her treason, the best thing she had—the control of the cotton market, and I fear she will never get it back until our price is down to five cents for a year or two; and our people must prepare to grow it for that or to manufacture all they cannot sell North, for Europe can get along without our cotton. I am sorry to say." our cotton, I am sorry to say,'

Judge Kelley followed the reading of the letter with an eloquent appeal in favor of the motion, advocating it not on the ground that it would benefit the South, but that "the interests of the whole people demand its removal." One curious fact he showed which will cause general surprise. By figures it appears that we have become a cotton importing people. The following is a table of the imports of raw cotton for the past four years:-

Pounds. 3,874.846 3.024,282

There could be no more powerful argument than this. It shows that, if we would save our cotton-growing interests from total destruction, a repeal of the tax is imperative. We hope the Senate will give the matter its early attention, and pass the bill as soon as the routine of that body will allow.

An Opportunity for a Statesman. Again, and for the fortieth time, a movement looking towards a confederation of several of the South American republics has been inaugurated. Peru has taken the initiative, through Senor Barrenechea, her Minister of Foreign Relations, who has recently addressed a circular upon the subject to the representatives of Chili, Bolivia, and Ecuador. The following figures show several particulars relating to these republics, the population, in consequence of the lack of regular and reliable enumeration, being estimated:-

Area in Miles of Sq. Miles, Coast. 400,000 1050 175,000 250 240,000 450 2,100 000 1,100 000 1,100,000 3900 Totals.6,800,000 1,185,000

This gives the projected confederation a magnificent domain, equal in extent to onethird of the territory of the United States, exclusive of our comparatively worthless acquisition of Alaska; while its great stretch of sea coast, from the first degree of north latitude to the forty-second degree of south latitude, throws it open to easy commercial intercourse with the world, and favors it with every range of climate. There is not, outside of our own limits, a finer field for growth in all the elements of nationality. Yet from the moment when the first blow was struck against the sovereignty of Spain down to the present time, when President Prado, of Peru, lies encamped about the rebellious city of Arequipa, the enargies and resources of all these South Amerisan republics have been frittered away by internal dissensions and petty foreign complipations. Their Governments, it is true, have been somewhat more stable than those of Mexice; but this results from the fact that Mexico is a territorial unit, and can therefore devote its whole time and attention to internal disputes, save when some European nation interferes to attempt a conquest.

The warfare which Spain has recently waged against Chili and Peru has been productive of at least one good result. It has shown the Peruvians and Chilenos that alone they are powerless against foreign aggressions, while in union they have the strength that is Its proverbial result. Bolivia being an entering wea've between Chili and Peru, and Bona dor, by ita" juxtaposition to the latter on its northern frowtier, being almost identical in Interests, as it is in language, customs, and religion with the th. "ee other republic, it is but matural that they she'uld gravitate towards each other, and especially that the two with whom Spain did not go to war should lend their neighboring States the full force of their

But the filmsy defensive alliance which has the committee.

subsisted since the 12th of January, 1886 is about on a par with the confederation which preceded the adoption of our Federal Constitotion; and, in common with all who have an abiding interest in the success of free institutions in the New World, we must rejoice to be assured that the leading minds of the four republics are again agitating the subject of a closer and more permanent union. The cironlar of Senor Barrenechea, to which we referred at the outset, breathes the true spirit, and is couched in language which fully realizes the paramount necessity of union-The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations, notwithstanding his long experience in South American politics, has not lost faith in free institutions similar to our own. "The American Union," he says, "has advanced some steps, despite predictions and doubts to the contrary. It is, therefore, manifest that this grand idea is, in a certain sense, absolutely realizable." Senor Barrenechea further says that "the spirit of absolute separation and antagonism is opposed by all those who comprehend the situation South America." But hitherto all efforts at counteracting this antagonistic spirit have come to nought. "The different American Congresses that have met since the time of Bolivar have not produced anything but vague hopes for some, and for others deceitfulness, that have femented the ideas of separation and division." The unwarrantable assaults of Spain, however, have tended to advance the principles of union in a few months far more than the labors of half a century; and the Chilian Minister of Foreign Relations, in a recent report to Congress, has been led to prophesy that the present alliance, flimsy as it is, is but "a happy presage of a more vast and complete Union."

For the purpose of furthering the realization of this happy consummation, which was dreamed of by Bolivar himself, the Peruvian Minister proposes, as a preliminary to a solid union, that there shall be convened yearly an assembly of plenipotentiaries of the four republics, to deliberate upon measures calculated "to establish and maintain the Federal ties." The following programme of subjects to be brought especially before this assembly is laid down:-The revision of the treaty of alliance of January 12, 1866; the settlement of any and all disputes between the allied republics; uniformity in political, civil, criminal, commercial, and educational legislation; the establishment, in common, of post-roads and telegraph systems; the adoption of an international plan of immigration from Europe and the United States; the revision of treaties with foreign nations, abrogating all which do not receive the common approval; and the negotiation of new treaties between foreign powers and the Union. "The republics," says Senor Barrenechea, "should not only ally themselves for their common defense and mutual security; they should aspire to a higher aim-that of forming a respectable entidad-the only way to found solidly their wealth; to exchange with advantage reciprocally their elements of progress; and to figure with dignity among the grand body of nations that compose the civilized world.

The Ministers of Chili and Bolivia resident in the Peruvian capital have already signified their approval of this grand scheme, and on the first of March next the first assembly of | tionery to be used in their offices. This is certhe allied republics is expected to convene in tainly proper. It does not propose to reduce the city of Lima. This event, if it transpires, the receipts of those officers to the mere salary will be the most significant and important in the recent history of South America; and if the admirable spirit of the Peruvian circular is infused into the meeting, the dawning of better days will be heralded. A few years under the system proposed will serve to demonstrate not only its merits and strength, but its inherent weakness and radical defects; and the double light thereby shed upon South American politics will, we trust, lead directly to a more perfect and permanent union. If there is in any one of the four republics a man who is worthy of the title of statesman, a rare opportunity is now before him. The initiative having been taken, there is needed, to perfect and consummate the grand idea of a South American republic which shall be something more than a mockery of the name, the directing hand of a patriotic and masterly mind. The man who possesses the sterling qualities which the situation demands can scarcely fail of snocess; and success will place his name in the same rank with Lincoln, Bismarck, and Cavour.

A Glimpse of the Golden Age. THE New York Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, and at the very outset got into hot water on the subject of the resumption of specie payments. It appears that at the preceding meeting a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, urging upon that body the adoption of such measures as would ensure the early resumption of specie payments. Mr. A. A. Low, a gentleman of great financial experience, acted as chairman of the committee, and yesterday their report was presented, and after considerable wrangling, the memorial as drafted by the committee was adopted, and the officers directed to transmit copies of it forthwith to every member of Congress. Mr. Riley, the late President of the Second Avenue Railroad, expressed his belief that ten years would elapse before specie payments could be resumed, but a majority of the Chamber disagreed with him, and fixed upon the 1st of January, 1869, as the commencement of our

mancial millennium. The memorial likewise recommends that, as a means of forcing gold into circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury be required hereafter to receive legal-tenders in payment of custom duties to the amount of ten per cent. This likewise encountered considerable opposition, but the Chamber whered to the belief that it had at last hit upon a happy solution of the vexed problem of our national finances, and the memorial was adopted as presented by

Our Real Estate "Taking to Itself

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, in his Message to Congress, after dwelling on the advantage of a naval station in the West Indies, announces that "The islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of these islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration." About the same time the President was penning the glowing paragraph descriptive of the delightful additions to our comfort and convenience which the acquisition of these valuable islands would secure, the "valuable islands" were undergoing a series of phenomena which not only will deter all sane Americans from emigrating there, but has induced every one who can to flee from these shores of the "Virgins." We are told

"Fifty-seven shocks of earthquake, rapidly succeeding each other, were felt at St. Thomas on the 20th of November. One shock iasted two minutes. The sea rose 60 feet on the city. two minutes. The sea rose 60 feet on the city, and everything was submerged. The loss of life was enormous, and immense quantities of merchandise were destroyed. The surviving inhabitants are homeies and destitute, and have fied to the mountains. Those that remained are striving, by every means, to leave the taland.

"The steamship La Plata is the only vessel which has sailed since the calamity, and she left 1500 persons behind for want of accommodations. Every business firm on the Island is in-solvent, and all the steamship and other com-panies have abandoned it. No coal is to be had, and all the wherves are destroyed. At the time of the sailing of the steamer the earthquake continued at intervals. The destruction is incalculable at St. Thomas and Torola and St. Croix. Little Saba Island is a horrible volcano and nearly all buried in ashes."

In the same column which contains this intelligence we find the following:-

"The Governor of St. Thomas has returned from Europe to deliver that island to the United States. According to the stipulations, the amount to be paid by the United States is 2500 are?"

It seems to us, taking all these paragraphs together, that the United States, instead of being about to purchase, is about being sold. The old saying that "land cannot run away," and that "real estate is the safest of all investments," is proved to be an error, while we are yet holding out the gold to pay for these islands, these little editions of Paradise, of which the President says they offer "advantages immediately desirable," seem about to become part of another region than Eden. We ory to the Senate "hold." Already we have purchased an iceberg, which may suddenly crush all our fellow-countrymen of Alaska, and now we are to buy a volcano, probably the same "horrible" one which has burned the "Little Saba" into ashes. We think the United States must insist that Denmark insert a clause of warranty, for we fear that when we ask for bread we will be given a stone. It seems that the fruits of this treaty are literally of the Dead Sea-they will turn to ashes on our

The Fees of the "Row" Officers. THE Select Council yesterday adopted a resolution similar in spirit to what we have again and again advocated. The resolution requests the Legislature to repeal the law allowing the 'Row'' officers to draw certain perquisites from the City Treasury, making those officers salaried, and compelling them, out of their fees, to purchase the various books and staallowed by law, but to allow them to still receive numerous fees, but they are not to derive their profits from the treasury of the city. It is simply ridiculous to allow fifty per cent. of all fees collected to be retained, as is now done in many of those offices. We have our doubts whether the Legislature will comply with the request of Council, as that body seldom does what it is asked to, but whether the law is repealed or not, Council has shown a commendable spirit in favor of reform in doing its part by requesting its repeal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FROM THE MINES OF IDAHO, TO the brown-stone fronts of Madison avenue. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is in request. Though the standard periume of fashion, its popularity is limited to no class or section—it is a national

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED 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.

GRAND UNION FAIR BAPTIST CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL. MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL.

BY THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE CHAPEL.

BY THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE CHAPEL.

BY EVENING PEXT, December 2, at CONCERT HALL, and will continue for one week.

An excellent selection of FANCY AND DEEFUL ARTICLES will be on sale at reasonable prices at the tables of the different Churches. ALL CHANCES, VOTING, SCHEMES, ETC., WILL BE STRICLL PROHIBITED DURING THE FAIR, and these objectionable features being disallowed, the patronage and support of the denomination and public generally are springly solicited and expected.

Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 528 Arch street, and from the Superistical dents and Teachers of the various Baptist Sanday Schools.

In order to avoid any interference with the Fair. Behools. 12 5 3t
In order to avoid any interference with the Fair,
the Hassler Orchestra have most generously consynted to defer their usual Monday afternoon Concert, on the 5th inst.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERBARY of the "HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA" will be held on Tuesday
Evening next, Dec. 10, 1867, at 7:30 o'clock, in the
First Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and ARCH
Streets. Addresses by
REV. RICHARD R. ALLEN, D. D.,
REV. A. J. KYNETT, D. D.,
REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD.

Music by the Choir of the Church. 126 319

PENNSYLVANIA RAHLBOAD COMPANY, TREABURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1887.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend
of, THREE PER CKNT, on the capital stock of the
Com; any, clear of National and State taxes, payable
on and after November 30, 1887. Blang powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office
of the Company, No. 238 S. THILD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them
cashed on presentation at this Office.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC BAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 434
WALNUT Street.

PRILADELPHIA, NOV. 23, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the Birst Mortgage
Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1,
1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupcas at
the Barking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
No. 52 EXCHANGE Frace New York on and after
that date.

11 Eliment

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE BROAD STREET.

PRILADRIPRIA, NOV. 80, 1987.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA Will be held at the League House, ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9,

AT 7 O'CLOCK. At th's meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year, GEORGE H. BOKER,

CARDOF THANK The undersigned having been elected Chief Esgineer of the Fire Department, desires to return his
tour ke to the members of the various companies for
the uniform couriesy that they have always extended
him in the performance of his duties for over three
years as Assistant Engineer, as well as to the companies who have honored him with their votes for the
position of Chief Engineer, and to the Besect Council
of the city for their prompt confirmation of his election. Being desirous of maintaining the proud position of the Department, he asks the hearty co-operation of all interested in its future prosperity.

Yery respectfully.

TERRENCE McCUSKER.

DELAWARE AND BARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMBEN AND AMBOY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COM-

PANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.

The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transier Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any divided declared will be payable to the stockholders, atanding as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared. ividend is declared, 11 30 61 RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

PLYMOUT I RAILROAD COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MUNDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the eneming year.

11 14 2019 Becretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of Jaunary next, between the hours of 11 octock A. M. and 20 clock P. M.
126 t 18

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHI For the convenience of its Stockhoiders, this liank will pay the State Tex of Three Mills spiessed upon their shares, and now invable to the Receiver of Taxes of this city.

W. H. SHEL WERDINE.
Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 1887.
For the convenience of its tockholders, this Band will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State tax of Three Mills, now due upon their respective shares.

12 4 M. H. C. VOUNG. Cashier.

POSTOFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5, 1867.

The Vail for Havana, per steamer STAR OF THUNION will close at this Office at 6 A. M., on SUN 12 6 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster, PROFESSOR BLOTS' LECTURES ON

CCOKERY, in ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUTStreets, at 10% o'clock A. M.. December 4, 5, 6, and 9. Terms for the course of four lectures, \$3; single lecture, \$1. 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-

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only frue and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bod Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautind. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. SI BABCLAY Street, New York.

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It never falls to impart life, growth, and vigor to
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atory front room, unfurnished, now vacant. 124

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T O GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 735p

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NOTICE -On account of the large orders pouring in from all sections of the country for Mrs. Bouthworth's new Look, THE WIDOW'S SON, we have been forced to postpone the day of publication of it until WEDNESDAY MEX I, on which day it will be published and for cale, complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth lor \$200; or in paper cover for \$1.50. All persons wishing to receive supplies of it on that day must send in their orders at once, ad dressed to the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 100 No. 308 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sample copies of THE WIDOW'S SON will be sen at once, to any place, postage paid, on receipt of price

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Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the

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OWNER NAMES BLH. II. MAGGIE. OWNER NAMES G. S. ERONSIDES. Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street at 25¢ o'clock P. M.

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"CHRISTMAS." 1867.

The increased demand made upon us last Christmas for Fine Holiday Goods, has led us to give a special attention to their production this season, and we now have the pleasure of offering the finest stock we have ever had.

With a view to enable purchasers to supply themselves at all times during the ensuing season, we have instructed our Paris House to send us, as they may be finished from time to time, the most elegant selections from the various European Manufactories, and we will therefore be able to present a constant succession of novelties during the entire month of December.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

WARRANTS

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NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

& C. A. WRICHT,

No. 624 OHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AS-SORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES.

Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,

ESPECIALLY FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine

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Which they offer for sale AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

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CONWAY BROTHERS. IMPORTERS AND JORBERS OF

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Southwest corner of Commerce. [12 4 34 LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LEC-tures as being delivered at the New York Massum of Anatomy, embracing the authenty:— "How to live as a what to live for—Youth, Masurity? and old age—Manbood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatuience, an Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc. sto."