

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

The Repudiators.

The Democracy have furnished a war cry in which their partisans can surely make no mistake, and that cry is "universal repudiation." Influenced apparently by a desire to secure uniformity in the platform, they declare in favor of the repudiation of everything. Debt, honor, Southern States, negro suffrage, everything is alike included, and a general overthrow of all that has been done during the last eight years is the faith of the Tammany Convention. Like Tom Paine, when troubled with a garrulous Christian, they can reply, "We believe in nothing." Let us look at the revolution which these men propose to work.

They favor repudiation of the national debt. It is useless to quibble over words. A man who makes a note with certain conditions and then deliberately violates those conditions is guilty of theft; and theft when committed by a nation is, out of courtesy, termed repudiation. This the Democratic party openly avows itself as being willing to commit. At the time of the contraction of the United States Fifty-two loan it was especially stated and agreed to by those who were authorized by the Government to act as its agents, that all of the loan would be paid in gold. This was a collateral understanding, and stated at the time of the formation of the contract, and therefore part and parcel of the contract itself. Yet in words bold and clear the Democracy say that these bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks. This is a violation of faith so open that no suppositions can disguise it. But not content with this, they go farther. They violate not only a collateral undertaking but one entered into in black and white. It was expressly agreed by the law which authorized the loans that they should be free from taxation by the Government. In this there was nothing urgent. The offer was open to all. The bonds could be taken by any one of the public. It was a perfectly fair inducement held out, and one which was initiated by sound policy. The platform of Democracy declares that these bonds ought to be taxed. Thus in two instances do they favor absolute repudiation.

They favor the repudiation of the Southern governments. The close of the war found in the South a handful of white and a multitude of black loyalists and a multitude of white traitors. It was necessary that either the old State governments with their prescriptive laws and statutes excellently devised to keep the rebel aristocracy in power, should be reinstated or else new governments be formed. For nearly four years have we striven to receive a fair chance of success for the reconstructed States. The malignancy of the rebels and the aid extended to them by Johnson and the Democracy, have delayed until spring the consummation of our hopes. At last, however, the cause of our nation was successful, and justice and loyalty seem now to have triumphed. But now, just as success crowns our persistent effort the Democracy purposes to repudiate these doctrines. They favor the overthrow of the reconstructed States, they declare that all this work of many years, all the trouble and toil of the loyal people, shall be utterly cancelled, and in their place shall be erected the old State governments, subservient to treason, pandering to a nominal aristocracy, who call the North "inferiors." This Convention has gone down on its knees before the mass of Southern arrogance, and eaten dirt at its dictation. At the command of its accustomed master, it now tries to insult its fellow Northern citizens, and would repudiate the work accomplished with so much labor.

They favor the repudiation of all the fruits of the war. They not only would cast off the debt, and replace the rebels in power, but they would deprive the black man of all reward for his devotion to our country. They would take from him the ballot, his only protection, and reduce him, if not to a state of old-time slavery, at least to an equivalent degradation of peonage. He would be helplessly bound, hand and foot, no doubt, and the old supremacy would be restored on the ashes of the temple of political justice. They would utterly cast back into the slough of helpless subservience the race which has been faithful to the North, and whose only fault is its faithfulness to the cause of Northern principles. Shall we desert these weak allies? Shall we forfeit all claims to manhood, all claims to power by thus betraying those who have relied on us for protection? We do not fear to answer. On the platform of the Democracy there will be but one repudiation accomplished; it will not be the debt, or the reconstructed States, nor our honor to the blacks; it will be a repudiation of the infamous measures which the Democracy have had the audacity to propose to an honorable people.

The Funding bill introduced some time since by Senator Sherman passed in the Senate yesterday, after the adoption of several amendments. It remains to be seen whether the House will have time to act on this important measure before the close of the present session. It is evident that one of the greatest financial necessities of the times is to provide in some just mode, for a reduction of the interest on the public debt as rapidly as the existing bonds mature, or as their holders can be induced to exchange them for bonds of longer date drawing lower rates of interest.

The Alaska Appropriation.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 114 to 42, passed the Alaska appropriation bill, and the Senate will, of course, favor the payment of the sum required by the treaty it ratified. The House, however, was determined that Mr. Seward should distinctly understand that it does not approve of the indiscriminate purchase of all contiguous possessions that are in the market, and a proviso was added to the bill, declaring, for the information of all whom it may concern, that no foreign territory shall be bought, hereafter, before the necessary appropriation is made. It is doubtful whether this proviso is legally binding, but it may nevertheless serve a useful purpose by its formal notification that the popular branch of Congress has no disposition to surrender its right to control the purse-strings of the nation. Either through accident or design the Alaska affair had assumed such a position that it would have been highly creditable to longer withhold from Russia the purchase-money. The nation was committed not only by the ratification of the treaty but by the actual transfer of the new territory, and there was no honorable alternative but to make the best of the bargain. So little is known of Alaska, and of its capacities for usefulness, that it would be hazardous to predict its destiny. A great impetus will no doubt be given to the development of its resources by the change of its ownership, and if it offers any real inducements to miners, farmers, fishermen, or fur companies, the adventurous citizens of the United States will not be slow to discover and improve them. If permanent settlements of any considerable size are established, it is natural to anticipate that a strong desire to acquire the intervening territory of British Columbia will spring up, and there will be increased danger of collisions with Great Britain on the northwestern frontier, if this feeling is not gratified. The British Statesmen have but little disposition to surrender peacefully their possessions on the Pacific. Repeated evidence is given in the discussions of Parliament of the importance they attach to this portion of their North American dominions. They are keenly alive to the mighty influence the completion of the Pacific Railways may exercise upon the commerce of the world, and they would be loath to surrender their control of the route over which they hope to establish eventually a competing line. Great Britain also owns an immense amount of territory north of Minnesota and Dacotah, which is said to be well adapted to agricultural purposes, and she proposes to attract to this region, at no distant period, a large proportion of the redundant population that immigrates from the United Kingdom. The report presented to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in recommending the appropriation, stated that the acquisition of Alaska would "tend largely, directly, strongly and immediately to the consolidation of the Northern Pacific coast line as an American possession," and that it would enclose "British Columbia within American jurisdiction—south, west, and north." This statement must be quite as disagreeable to the statesmen of Great Britain as it is pleasing to those Americans who delight in territorial acquisitions, and it will not be at all surprising if John Bull should take occasion to grumble at the course of affairs in the Northwest. Declarations have recently been made in Parliament to the effect that in no event would British Columbia ever be peacefully surrendered to the United States, but it is not altogether impossible that a pressing and earnest demand for the adjustment of the Alabama claims may eventually lead to a transfer of the disputed territory to this country as a convenient and graceful mode of atoning for British injustice.

The Richmond (Virginia) Examiner, a radical Rebel sheet, denounces General Grant because, as it alleges, "his principal characteristic is a disposition to take everything that is offered him, and ask no questions." This accusation appears to be not entirely unfounded. General Grant has certainly displayed a remarkable propensity to take Rebel forts and Rebel armies. He did not stop long to inquire whether they were offered or not, nor to ask many questions, but he issued his orders for their "unconditional surrender," and saw that these orders were enforced. He took in succession Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Richmond, and the remnant of the Rebel armies marshalled under General Lee at Appomattox Court House. We can readily understand why the Richmond Examiner should denounce the characteristics of the commander of the Union army, but the loyal citizens of the country will not object to the record of the hero who won victory, and now seeks to establish permanent peace.

This reduction of the Army of the United States, and consequent diminution of the military expenditures of the country, should have a powerful influence in dissipating all fears in regard to the maintenance of the public credit. The last few years have demonstrated that the American people are capable of contributing, when necessity demands it, a larger sum to their national treasury than any other nation; and the difference in the cost of supporting the small army which will hereafter be sufficient to maintain order within our boundaries, and the cost of the military establishments of other first-class powers, is, of itself, sufficient to provide a sinking fund large enough to speedily liquidate the entire debt of the United States.

How THEY DID IT.—In his address to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, General W. B. Franklin said that the Democratic party "ought to nominate for the Presidency an unflinching and consistent friend of the soldiers." They did it, of course. But the people must remember that Seymour is a cosmopolitan, and picks up friends elsewhere than in the ranks of the loyal army.

RAILWAY TRAVEL.

In the year 1866, 274,293,668 passengers were carried by day tickets in Great Britain alone. But this was not all; for in that year 110,227 periodical tickets were issued by the different railways; and assuming half of them to be annual, one-fourth half yearly, and the remainder quarterly tickets, and that their holders made only five journeys each way weekly, this would give an additional number of 20,405,690 journeys, or a total of 418,699,358 passengers carried in Great Britain in one year. It is difficult to grasp the idea of the enormous number of passengers represented by these figures. The mind is merely bewildered by them, and can form no adequate notion of their magnitude. To reckon them singly would occupy twenty years, counting at the rate of one a second for twelve hours every day.

ARKANSAS, although recently admitted to representation in Congress, is not entirely reconstructed, if we may take the flowing effusion, by a freighting editor, as a sample of the Southern spirit in that State:—"Well, we are in the Union. We are truly loll one more. Light is breaking. The sun of prosperity is shining, and will soon be happy. John Brown's soul is promulgating rapidly. Pray on, brothers. Let us chant 'heil-ei-jah-to-be-Onton.' We are happy. We are in ecstasy. We feel strong again, because we are united. We gaze upon the old flag with rapture, and affectionately take the thieving radicals by the hand, fold them to our bosom, and forgive them—never!"

ONE OF THE WHISKEY RINGS.—The New York World recently occupied three columns with its discussion of the question, "Does Grant Drink?" The Hartford Post now asks it to turn its attention to Blair, and furnishes the following copy of his bill at the Allen House in that city for a two days' stay during last year's campaign:—"Two days' board, \$10; lemons and whiskey, \$65—total \$75." We have had Blair in Philadelphia in times past, and it required more than one man to keep him on his feet while he delivered his intensely radical harangues.

FREE LABOR begins to be appreciated in the South. The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin says that the Southern planters, "profiting by free labor, have now discovered that more money can be made out of a freedman's labor than from that of a slave." The sooner the South accepts the truth of this statement, the sooner will its waste places be restored, and its prosperity regained.

IN A FIX.—The Boston Journal says:—"A prominent member of the Democratic party said, last night, 'I have talked to over a hundred Democrats this afternoon and evening, and they all think as I do—that no honest man can vote for Seymour, and no white man for Frank Blair.' This is unfortunate. What will they do with their votes?"

A "WHITE" BOY IN BLUE.—The Bridgeport Standard discovers the name of Colonel Stoddard, from Connecticut, among those of the soldiers and sailors in the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and naively asks—"It can't be that ex-Paymaster Stoddard, assumed the title of 'Colorel' just for that occasion, can it?"

DEAD-HEADING IT.—The Democratic National Committee have been tendered quarters free of charge for the campaign, by the Lelaids at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York. A similar courtesy has been tendered to the Republican Committee at the Union Hotel, Saratoga.

SEMES.—The New York Tribune pithily says:—"Admiral Semmes has been making a speech in support of Seymour and Blair. We wonder if he expects, in case they should be elected, to be appointed Minister to England. He would be just the man to settle the Alabama claims."

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is in a quandary. The Albany Argus boasted a short time since of his accession to the Democratic ranks, Mr. Bowles telegraphs to the Springfield Republican that Mr. Adams left New York, disgusted with the platform.

A CONTRAST.—"Let us have peace," wrote General Grant. "My voice is still for war," cries Frank P. Blair, Jr. The country has its choice. Which shall it be?

THE ANAGRAM of the words "Vote for Horatio Seymour" is, "For you to have more riots." The one contains the other, exactly; nothing more nor less.

MUSICAL. BARIL'S CONCERT AT GERMANTOWN.—The residents of Germantown will be treated to a fine performance to-morrow evening, the occasion being a concert given by the Alfredo Baril, the youthful pianist. It will take place in the Town Hall, and will commence at 8 o'clock. Young Baril has had the benefit of his father's and uncle's musical education, and is highly spoken of by musical critics. He will be assisted by Ettore Baril, his father, Antonio Baril, his uncle, Miss Natale, of New York, several amateurs, and some pupils of his uncle. The last named will preside at his piano.

VENUEZUELA. Progress of the Insurrection up to the Attack on Caracas.—The Fight of Falcon. Writing from Caracas, June 21st, the correspondent of the New York Times says:—"Hopes have been entertained that the revolution would have been brought to a close by suitable means; but those hopes have been blasted. General Castro, the chief champion of the revolution, has not acceded to the terms of General Bruzual, and this latter has, in consequence, issued a proclamation, dated Caracas, June 15, wherein he states that all his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution have failed by the savage act on the part of the revolutionists of rejecting his Commissioners, who carried words of reconciliation. Consequently, he calls the nation to arms again, to support the legitimate government, and the strife has begun."

Martial law has been proclaimed. The editors of the Federata and of the Pensamiento Libre, opposed to the Government, had to escape for fear of imprisonment. The most vigorous measures were adopted, which were directed to clear the streets after 8 o'clock; the city is deserted, and looks like a cemetery; the Government House is surrounded with ironclads; the cathedral and churches have been converted into guard-houses; the revolutionary forces surround the city; nobody ventures out of their houses, as the assault on the town is momentarily expected. By a letter from Puerto Cabello, we learn the following regarding ex-President Falcon's escape from Core:—"Falcon left on the 4th inst. for Caracas, where he intends fixing his residence. On the 1st, a body of troops sent from Caracas, under General Gil, attacked the revolutionists encamped near Core, and after three hours' hard fighting, Gil was defeated and retreated to Core with scarcely three hundred men. There he was besieged, and it is asserted, surrendered unconditionally with his whole force. In consequence of this, Falcon gave up and returned to Caracas. Nevertheless, by a letter he writes, General Bruzual in Caracas we perceive that he does not resign all claims. He states that he will not recognize any other form of government but that which may be constitutionally elected. All this only indicates that this unfortunate country, even after the triumph of

Portrait of Bismark.

The Berlin correspondent of the Boston Journal says of the great Prussian Minister:—"He is more the King than the King. More has come of him when he rides 'Unter den Linden' than when the Russian turns about de-der de-der appears. The Prussian has had 200 evidence of his abilities, and appreciate them. While the King is planning the arrangement of the leg stripes for his soldiers, the great quietist negotiating with the powers that be, and always for the good of Prussia. He lives in a plain row of buildings on Wilhelm street, with a thick-shaded garden of Lime trees in the rear, in which he often walks to obtain relaxation from the cares of overwork. Look in to any shop window in Berlin and there is his photograph. His name is heard at the hotels and in the cafes. There are Bismark gloves, Bismark collars, Bismark pipes, and Bismark ices. If any question of state comes up the newspapers wait for Bismark to give an opinion. It is said that he cares very little for the King, but the King cares much for Bismark."

Two letters are published in Paris from the Mexican Generals Escobedo and Coronado, in each of which it is distinctly stated that Lopez surrendered La Cruz to the Imperialists. They quite upset the traitor's specious pamphlet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EUROPE HAS NO FLOWER, AND... FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT... PAROLE SCIENTIFIC COURSE... LAFAYETTE COLLEGE... OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY... OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY... THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY... THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY... RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE... OPERA GLASSES... FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS... JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET, Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of PARTICULARLY FINE OPERA GLASSES, Including every variety of Rock Crystal, Ocular Graduated, Duchesse, and VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES. ALSO, Tourist Glasses and Telescopes. PIANOS. STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS AND MASONS & HAINES'S CABINET ORGANS. ALBRECHT, RIKKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

SOAP.

CAUTION.

PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN, WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS. Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to DOBBINS' ELECTRIC. The public are cautioned to BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD! THE GENUINE is manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS, SIXTH STREET AND GERMAN-TOWN AVENUE.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any soap used. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the blue and white qualities of genuine Castile. The standard soap. Sold by all Grocers. ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 46 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6233244P]

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Winder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co. TUSCARORA HOUSE, Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co. MANSION HOUSE, W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co. WHITE HOUSE, E. A. Moss, Reading.

ANDALUSIA, Henry Weaver, Reading P. O. LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Leesport P. O., Bucks Co. COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co., Ches. Road, near Box 70, Harrisburg P. O. BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co. LITIZ SPRINGS, George T. Grider, Lititz P. O., Lancaster Co. PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL, David Lonsker, Pottsville P. O., Montgomery Co. PROSPECT TERRACE, Dr. James Palmer, Freeport P. O., Montgomery County. 52122P

HYCENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE. Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is essentially situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Cape. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good, and water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf. 7 10 im FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor. Post Office address, Doaksville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 15 to OCTOBER 1. Terms, \$4-50 per day, or \$28-00 per week. Rates collect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad train, and the day woe from New York or Albany. Also with the steamboat Thomas Powell and New Champlain, leaving Pier 5, at 7 P. M. Saturdays. New York daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays. P. M. [62324] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE.

At Cape Island, N. J., was opened on the 23rd of June. Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house most surpass any other at the Cape, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior. The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., BOLTONS' HOTEL, HARRISBURG, Pa. 612 324 44

SURF HOUSE.

Atlantic City, New Jersey. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 28th JUNE. Terms, \$7-50 per day, or \$50 per week. Address R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor, Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island. N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr. CARL SENZ. 612 324 44

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Has been enlarged, repaired, returned with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor. ROBERT L. FURY 713 im

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Will be opened for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, JUNE 27. Music under the direction of Simon Hasler. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., No. 827 RICHMOND Street. 623 324 44

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND.

N. J. is now open for the summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore, at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GILFILLAN, No. 104 1/2 CHESTNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of guests. 622 im THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season. Terms—\$2-00 per day, or \$15 per week. HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor. 623 im

DRY GOODS.

ADVISE ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESTNUT STREET, 91 BARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of LACES, EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED REVERSED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRIC, JAQUETS, PIQUES, and all the GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, AT TEMPTING PRICES. In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PULL-OVER SHEETING, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, PLAID SKIRTS, DIMITIES FOR SHIRTS, and all KINDS OF TUBES, MARSEILLE, and NEYCOMB and OTHER SPRINGS, TOWELS and TOWELLING IN DAMASK and TUCKERBARK, SUMMER FLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC. ALSO, SHIRTING, PULL-OVER SHEETING and BEER TABLE LINENS.

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT Less than Jobbers' Prices. GEORGE MILLIKEN, Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer, 91 1/2 Arch St. No. 848 ARCH STREET.

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Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS NEW STORE, NO. 1128 CHESTNUT STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH. His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. THE OLD STORE, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESTNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 10 224

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