

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 100 & THIRD STREET.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

The Action of All Good Citizens. For a week past the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia has been centered with absorbing interest on the proceedings progressing in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Legal interest, such as is rarely felt in any legal movement, has been excited by the shifting attitudes of the officers engaged in the investigation and the officers being investigated. At last a clear case is presented, and in the arguments of the counsel we find a résumé of the condition of things in the Prothonotary's office as revealed by the testimony. From the evidence submitted we feel authorized in saying that, in all probability, in addition to the 6000 papers with bona fide seals attached, there are also as many more forged, stolen, or felonious, circulated by scoundrels either in or having access to the office. The evidence shows that we have no protection against unlimited fraud and we would well tremble for the purity of our ballot-box if there had not intervened a higher power than the Judge at Nisi Prius. There are in existence two courts composed of the Supreme Judges, or, more correctly speaking, one court and a segment—the Supreme Court in Banc and Nisi Prius. At present the Chief Justice is holding the latter, and of it we shall first speak. A number of our most substantial citizens petitioned the Chief Justice to grant a rule on the following parties for the following causes, to show cause why their certificates of naturalization should not be recalled:—

1st. On 27 men, because they did not specify their residences in their application, as provided for by law. 2d. On 27 men, because they were vouched for by the same man, viz., James A. Watson, and vouched for fraudulently. 3d. On 2 men, because they vouched for each other.

The two first of these rules he refused, alleging that the first was not required by law, which is, we deem, an error, as can be seen by inspecting the acts of 1816 and 1828. Of this, however, the Judge was to decide. The second was refused on a most singular ground—that it was not unlikely that James A. Watson actually knew all the men he vouched for, and did know them to have resided for five years in the United States. Nay, the Chief Justice went further. He said that one voucher might honestly vouch for 100 men. Certainly it is not impossible! It is not impossible that a cargo of 1000 Irishmen might be dumped down on one spot, and being at once governed by an American, live all together for five years. In that case the American could honestly vouch for the entire thousand. This is not impossible, but, Mr. Chief Justice, is it not improbable? Is it likely that when Watson vouched for these men he committed perjury? We think it is. But, unfortunately for the Chief Justice, the matter is not left in doubt. Watson himself speaks. Before an alderman yesterday he swore:—

"I vouched for seven or eight from Montgomery county; they gave one dollar apiece for vouching for them; I was in Trimball's Hotel, at the railroad depot, Germantown, when a party of men from Montgomery county came in; I did not know any of them; U. Mason Hoeker asked me to vouch for them; I said I would; Mr. Hoeker handed me five dollars for vouching for them."

The link was not dry on the Chief Justice's refusal when the man himself confesses. The light in which this places the Court is not an enviable one. The rule on the two men, there being no possible excuse for refusal, was granted, but personal service required—a thing which will be almost impossible. So the matter stands, checked and tied down at Nisi Prius.

Meanwhile the Supreme Court itself is moving. The letter of Justices Read, Agnew, and Williams, declaring that these proceedings have all been illegal, is a startling one, but one which is eminently truthful and just. The present was no time for hesitation, and we are glad that, as the Chief Justice would not read the letter in court, the higher tribunal of public opinion was appealed to. Now what is the aspect in which that letter places the approaching election?

It has altered the attitude of the parties, and will tend to new complications. Let us rise above all confines of party; let us sink the partisan and look at this grave question as citizens who dearly prize their citizenship, as voters who dearly prize the right of suffrage. We do not know, nor do we care, what were the politics of these newly-coined citizens. Some were doubtless Democrats; some were doubtless Republicans. If they were equally divided, or if either party possessed all exclusively, we would speak the same. The quasi-judicial character of the letter of Judge Read compels notice to be taken of it. Yet, without some interpretation, it is not yet law. We think, therefore, the District Attorney, the law officer of the county, should instruct the return judges, without distinction of party, what they should do. And in order to avoid all trouble, his instructions should be somewhat in this wise:—"You cannot refuse the votes of naturalized citizens utterly and entirely without causing probable trouble. You cannot accept them unconditionally without sacrificing the purity of the ballot. Provide a separate box for these tickets voted. Let each one of them cast by such citizens be marked and counted, and certified to separately. And let their rejection or acceptance rest with the Supreme Court when it sits on

the Monday after the election." In some such plan we call on all proper-minded citizens to join. By its justice will be done, peace preserved, and the majesty of the law vindicated. Let no partisan bias warp the judgment. Let us avoid contention and possible bloodshed, and all accept a plan which is both peaceable and eminently just. Let the highest tribunal of the land act, and let us, like law-abiding citizens, abide its decisions.

Thompson Responds.

The Age this morning commences to call hard names on the very first line of its editorial page. Judge Read is likened to "a vile bird" in a rare sentence which laments the fact that "a partisan Judge descends from his eminence to assail the integrity of the records of the court of which he is a member." But the Age has nothing to say about a partisan Judge who leaped over the counter and benches in front of him in his eager haste to get into the witness-box, and then swore point-blank, and without a moment's hesitancy, that a certain signature was not that of the man who sat trembling in front of him confessing his inability to say the same himself. Perhaps the fact that James Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary, is the brother-in-law of James Thompson, the Chief Justice, may be a palliating circumstance, and tend to detract materially from the indecency which attaches to the acrobatic feat of the latter, when viewed solely from the standpoint of the proprieties of judicial life.

Be that as it may, if Judge Read had, in truth, been from his eminence to assail the integrity of the records of the court of which he is a member, his action would indeed have been grossly partisan, and justly censurable on more grounds than one. But the statutes of the State are so framed that the Supreme Court cannot come together in banc until a week after an infamous fraud upon the rights and liberties of a free people may perchance be fully consummated. But the rights and liberties of the people are not alone involved in this matter. The honor and dignity of our highest judicial tribunal, which has heretofore ranked as among the purest in the land, have likewise been assailed, and that through the connivance of two of its members. As Judge Read has incontestably shown, the judicial labors of the court have been turned over to two tip-staves, the law of the land set at utter defiance, and the rights of the people most wantonly attacked. The sanctuary of justice has been profaned with wholesale perjury, no longer a matter of mere presumption, but now clearly established by the voluntary confession of one of the men who have been guilty of the heinous crime. If the presiding judge had pursued a course in conformity with the law and the practice in other courts, this outrage would have been impossible. By his negligence and connivance alone was it rendered possible; and as soon as it was brought to his attention and that of his Democratic colleague, the Chief Justice, it was fully endorsed by them, no effort being made even to inquire into the facts involved. By this course, so openly defiant of law and justice, the two Democratic judges made it absolutely necessary that the remaining members of the court should protest in the most solemn manner against the whole proceeding.

In response to that protest the Chief Justice has written a letter, which we publish elsewhere. As the Age confesses this morning, its most striking feature is its "careful abstemiousness from referring to the particular facts of the case." The facts of the case are, indeed, incontestable, and in avoiding any reference to them the Chief Justice displays more wisdom than he usually does. He affects to regard the letter of Judge Read, with the endorsement and concurrence of Judges Agnew and Williams, as a purely extra-judicial proceeding, and yet declines to meet any of its allegations in an extra-judicial way. And all this, forsooth, because of his high sense of propriety! When James Thompson, brother-in-law of James Ross Snowden, and an undisputed champion of the Hampton-Democracy, talks about judicial propriety, his factiousness becomes so broad and open that the whole community is convulsed with laughter at his rare judicial tact in putting and pointing a first-class joke. Aside from this careful and laborious lecture upon the proprieties of judicial life, the response of the Chief Justice is empty and void, and, therefore, contains nothing which demands further notice at our hands.

The simple fact remains that three of the judges of the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth have entered a solemn protest against the illegal and unwarrantable proceedings of the two who constitute the Democratic minority. This much they could do at present, and nothing more. For acting so promptly they have merited and received the heartfelt thanks of the people, who will await in patience the day when they can enforce this protest, and prevent the consummation of the gross fraud which two partisan judges have attempted to perpetrate in the interest of proslavery Democracy.

How far the efforts made to arrest the scheme to prevent a fair expression of the sentiments of the legal voters of Pennsylvania, by the circulation of fraudulent naturalization papers, will prove successful remains to be seen. Some of the rascals concerned in these frauds are evidently becoming alarmed, and there is a fair prospect that the drafts of the Democratic leaders for illegal voters will not all be filled. It is idle to hope, however, that the supporters of the Democratic ticket will be confined exclusively to bona fide citizens, and it becomes the imperative duty of every man who favors the principles and candidates of the Republican party to make strenuous efforts to counteract the threatened frauds, by securing the attendance at the polls of every Republican voter. A full Republican vote will ensure a Republican victory in the State and city.

Blair's Attack on General Grant.

The charges brought by Frank Blair, in his recent speech at Pittsburg, against General Grant, would not be worthy of comment if it were not for Blair's present position as a rival candidate, while the labored length and style of the charge is evidently intended to attract attention. Denuded of the mass of verbiage that almost obscures its meaning, the charge is reduced to the simple, unsupported opinion of Mr. Blair, that he thinks that a man in General Grant's present lofty station would not surrender such powers for the transient four-years' glory of the Presidency. Therefore, and for this cause alone, he has pretended to endorse opinions at variance with his own, because he knows that the party nominating him is "in favor of absolute and despotic government." Mr. Blair is convinced that General Grant would prefer his present station, as better suited to his tastes and education, but that his ambition has been aroused, and to satisfy it and the wishes of the party he is now laboring to change the Presidency into a dictatorship. It is these promptings, and these alone, that urge him, for he does not hate the South nor love the negro!

All this seems to be a queer piece of reasoning, but logic it is intended to be. In the whole chain there is only one fact produced, and that is that General Grant cannot possibly have any affinity for the negro because Frank Blair himself knew him once to be a pro-slavery Democrat. This fact is, oddly enough, made the main reliance and starting-point of the argument, and we are left to wonder, from the importance given to the statement, whether Mr. Blair thinks that no man can ever possibly change a political opinion, or whether he has that faith in General Grant's strength and vigor of mind that he believes it utterly impossible for him to do so.

This ought to be esteemed the highest compliment that the Vice-Presidential Democratic candidate could pay to any man—that he, many years ago, was pro-slavery, and has adhered to that faith through all the fluctuations and mutations of politics—not even a Blair could be more virtuously consistent! If the eloquent periods of Mr. Blair can be made to mean anything, it is that the Republican party is determined to change our form of government into a dictatorship for life, and that General Grant is willing to help them in case they will make him the dictator. Otherwise, General Grant is a temperate, wise, just man, and a good and faithful soldier, who has done right in the most trying positions, and would do it again, if only the Republicans would let him alone and not tempt his ambition!

This seems to us to be "a pretty kettle of fish," and if Mr. Blair undertakes to prove it at all, he is in danger of himself jumping from the frying-pan into the fire.

We subjoin a paragraph from General Blair's speech, that our readers may individually unravel its mystic meshes:—"It is not that General Grant is in affinity with the negro; because I once knew him when he was a pro-slavery Democrat, it is not that he has any hatred for the soldiers or the people of the South, because he asked and obtained amnesty and pardons for those who were in arms against the Government. It is because his military instincts teach him that the party which has put him forward is in favor of absolute and despotic government, and he expects to be made the permanent dictator of the country. In my judgment, he would not exchange the office which he now holds for the constitutional Presidency of the United States for four years, and then retire from public life still a young man. He would prefer his present position, as better suited to his tastes and military education, and equal in emolument to the other, which lasts for life, were he not tempted by that last infirmity of great minds, ambition; and he is willing to see the liberties of the country overthrown, if by so doing he can attain for himself the great prize of permanent and absolute power during life."

By the proclamation of District Attorney Mann, published elsewhere, it will be seen that that official is doing his full duty in endeavoring to arrest the perpetration of frauds upon the ballot-box which are being attempted by the Democracy by wholesale importation of desperate characters from Baltimore, New York, and other neighboring cities. Several gangs of these villains have already been captured, and it is to be hoped that every one of them will be caught and properly punished.

Tax desperate electioneering devices of the Democracy are tantamount to a confession that the tide of public sentiment is overwhelmingly against them. They virtually acknowledge that, if the election is legally conducted, and if it serves the end for which elections were established, of ascertaining the wishes of a majority of bona fide citizens, they will be defeated. The Republicans, knowing that they cannot be beaten by fair means, have now the additional duty thrust upon them of guarding against the insidious dangers of a political programme founded on perjury, violence, and invasion. We have an abiding faith, however, that even this difficult task will be accomplished, and that, by proper and continued efforts, the frauds of our adversaries will deepen their guilt without ensuring their triumph.

The Democracy propose to overthrow the legal voters of Philadelphia, not only by their batch of illegally naturalized citizens and their fraudulent naturalization papers, but by an invasion of Rebel emissaries from Baltimore and New York. The men who in the Monumental City massacred troops sent forward to defend the capital, and the anti-draft rioters of 1863, are the acknowledged friends of Seymour, and they are ready to commit any crime necessary to redeem his desperate political fortunes. They will discover, however, that it is a dangerous business to tamper with the elections of Philadelphia. If they are wise they will hesitate before exchanging their usual avocations as thieves and out-throats for the role of ballot-box stuffers.

SLAVE PROPERTY IN THE SOUTH.—On this subject Judge Kelley recently said:—"Unable to dispute the facts I have thus brought to your notice, Mr. Seymour, you admit that there has been a great increase in the

wealth and prosperity of the people of the North and the Pacific States; but, with your usual plianability, you assert that the South has been impoverished, and that, in view of her loss of property, we are poorer than we were in 1861, when she made war upon us. Well, sir, I accept the issue, and stand prepared to prove that the people of the Southern States—the old slave States—are richer now than they ever were. What! you ask, will you make that assertion, in view of the fact that they lost nearly or quite two thousand millions of dollars in slave property alone? Yes, sir, I do; for I deny your fact. The statement involves one of your crafty plianabilities. The slave property of the South was not destroyed. It is all there now, and in more effective working condition than ever before. Every man, woman, and child who would have been there had there been no war, are there now, except those who, having enlisted in the Union army, were killed by the Southern Democracy—those whom your distinguished friend, General N. B. Forrest, whom you so cordially welcomed as a delegate to the Convention over which you presided, and who voted for your nomination, murdered in cold blood after their surrender, at Fort Pillow, or such as your other friends, of the Ku-Klux Klan, have hung, shot, burned, or otherwise murdered. Yes, sir, with these exceptions, the former slaves of the South are all still there, ready to exchange honest toil for fair wages. And we must, therefore, strike this item from your debit to my account."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.] CHARACTERISTIC OF A GENTLEMAN.—Sir Bauer Lytton says, in his novel of "The Man," that no gentleman ever uses coarse phrases—that to do so is a sign of inherent vulgarity. The most delicate, exquisite and entrancing floral perfume that is known in Philadelphia is now put into a new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO" and hence it is considered "in a dig" in the fashionable world to use any other, sold by all druggists. REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELUCIDATED ENGLISH ORATOR, will deliver two lectures at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, Subject—"DANIEL IN BABYLON;" MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES." Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circles, \$1.50 Reserved seats in Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets, .75 For sale at the M. & B. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 10 4 3/4 21 HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 119 CHESTNUT Street. This Evening, at 8 o'clock, subject—"Christ Crucified." To be conducted by RENE GUILLOU, Esq. Young men particularly invited.

CAMPAIGN GARMENTS.

SING AWAY, NOW! GOOD FELLOWS! SOME MORE RARE! THE TUNE! Hurrah for Grant, and Seymour, too, For Colfax, and for Blair! Hurrah for Coats and Pantaloon, For decent folks to wear! Hurrah for every honest man That means to cast his vote! But, oh! it's such a prudent plan, To wear a good, thick coat! What long times we're having now, Throughout this whole campaign! We never had the like before, And never may again, Hurrah! for splendid clothes we buy For men and boys and all! Hurrah! for garments sold so low At the Great Brown-Stone Hall! Chorus for each verse. (Sing with all your might.) Oh! ROCK HILL & WILSON are the men! To wear a good, thick coat! That's the price for clothes so nice, boys! The price for clothes for 10¢ less price! GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL'S the place; Clothes for all the hum-a-rags. That's the place for splendid clothes, boys! ROCK HILL & WILSON are the men!

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, 411 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$1,175,864.96; U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S., 500,000.00; Bonds on hand, 141,000.00; Real Estate (productive), 122,121.10; Legal-Tender Notes, Coins, and Certificates, 37,604.00; National Bank Notes, 11,470.00; Fractional Currency and Stamps, 16,049.50; Premiums, 9,275.03; Due from other Banks, 255,941.95; Expenses and Taxes, 23,449.33; Total, \$2,086,406.41. LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.00; Circulation, 417,000.00; Deposits, 1,239,443.99; Profit and Loss, 74,554.48; Total, \$2,696,498.42. 10 6 1/2 56 JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868. F. H. WILLIAMS, Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts. Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of SEASONED LUMBER, CONSISTING OF Hemlock and Spruce Joists, Carolina Flooring, all grades, White Pine Boards, all qualities, Shingles, Plastering Lath, And all kinds of Building Lumber. AT LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, 45 BROAD ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y. CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, DUTTON'S, 9 1/2 IMP. STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES' BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HALL'S CABINET ORGAN, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 223 CHESTNUT Street.

POLITICAL. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1868. NOTICE. WHEREAS, I have received official information that ORGANIZED BODIES OF EVIL-DISPOSED MEN, IN THE CITIES OF BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, AND OTHER PLACES, have made preparations to visit the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO VOTE AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION. In various Election Districts of this City; AND WHEREAS, it is the determination of the constituted authorities to make every effort to DETECT, ARREST, AND PUNISH, With merited severity, all such offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth; Now, therefore, all such persons are hereby notified and warned against any interference with The Rights of the Legal Voters And Citizens of Philadelphia, by presenting themselves at any election poll in the city of Philadelphia on the day of the General Election. And I do hereby call upon all Police Officers to be active and vigilant in ARRESTING ALL SUCH PERSONS, With a view to their SPEEDY PUNISHMENT. And I further call upon all railroad agents and good citizens to communicate to the Mayor of the city, without delay, whatever information they may have in relation to the said INTENDED VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM B. MANN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY. UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS AT CONCERT HALL. RON. LYMAN TREMAIN, OF NEW YORK, AND BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ., OF PENNSYLVANIA. WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS ON THURSDAY EVENING, 8th INSTANT, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED. HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. ORDER No. 15. I. The Club will assemble and form on THURSDAY, October 8, 1868, at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., to attend the GRAND DEMONSTRATION at Jenkintown, Pa. The train will leave the Depot at 7 o'clock precisely. II. Tickets for the round trip Twenty-five Cents, to be had at Headquarters after 2 P. M. of Thursday, 8th inst. III. Torches will be furnished at the Depot. By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal, EBER LUKENS, HENRY TODD, Assistant Marshals. 10 6 31

GROCERIES, ETC. TABLE WINES. Another invoice of our well-known TABLE SHERRY, VERY OLD PORT, 25 and 21 years old, for extra use, or for invalids. The Wines are all our own direct importations, and are PURE. S. W. COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA. FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, 1865, FOR AZURENE. G. J. FELL & BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

DRY GOODS. TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, AND SHIPPING. We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BEAN BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants. All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE, COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, 1868. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:— An Attractive Stock. A Splendid Assortment. Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch. SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO Paisley Shawls. Broche Shawls. Silks and Dress Goods. Blankets and Cassimeres. Cloths and Cassimeres. LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN, 228 3rd St. PHILADELPHIA. S I L K S. JOHN W. THOMAS, HAS NOW OPEN BLACK SILKS, FROM MEDIUM TO SUPERFINE QUALITY. CHANGEABLE SILKS, HEAVY COBBERD SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, Light Silks for Evening Dresses, SELECTED FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. 8 26 rp CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy their pieces of fine goods. We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE, COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, 934 2nd PHILADELPHIA. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. CLOTH HOUSE. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER. The Largest Assortment of Cloths, The Cheapest Prices for Cloths. The Best Makes Cloths. The Finest Mixed Coatings. The Newest Styles of Pant Stuffs. Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres. Foreign Cloths and Cassimeres. Cloths for Ladies' Wear. Velvetens of all colors. THE BEST PLACE TO BUY CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES For either Men or Boys, is at STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S, CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE, Corner EIGHTH and MARKET, PHILADELPHIA. W. T. SNODGRASS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH STORE, No. 34 South SECOND Street. EXTENSIVE STOCK AND EVERY VARIETY FOR LADIES' WEAR, MEN'S WEAR, and BOYS' WEAR. HATS AND CAPS. JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FABRICONS AND HAT MERCHANTS, No. 35 N. NINTH Street, First door above Chestnut street. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 18 1/2 rp FOR SALE—A NICE DRIVING HORSE. Can trot close to three minutes, warranted. Also, Light Wagon and Harness, sold for want of use. 10 4 1/2 41 No. 509 MARKET Street.