# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS BECEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1868.

The President's Message. RESEWHERE We print in fall this afternoon a document which Andrew Johnson styles the "message of the President of the United States, to the two houses of Congress, at the commencement of the second regular session of the Fortieth Congress." This sentence. which is a transcript of the title page of the doonment, as printed at the Treasury Department, is a faithful index to the whole. Andrew Johnson has not learned anything during the few months which have elapsed since Congress was actively engaged in the labors entrusted to it by the people. The war for the Union has not impressed his stubborn will with any of its teachings; the election of General Grant to be his successor is ignored by him as an event of no practical sign ficance. By styling the present session of Congress the "second regular session," he attempts, in his feeble way, to cast a slur upon it, to question the legality of its existence, and to intimate that the whole American people are of the same mind as himself. As soon as we get beyond the formal intro-

ductory words, this spirit crops out in full force. The President declares, as he has done a thousand and one times before, that all our domestic tribulations are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and to excessive legislation by Congress. Again does he charge full tilt upon the reconstruction policy of Congress. Referring to the Reconstruction acts of the past three years, he says: -"After a fair trial, they have substantially failed and proved perficious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute dook."

After thus again asserting his determination to adhere to "my policy" until the last breath of his political life has left his body, he pronounces his customary eulogy upon the Constitution-that "Magna Charta of American rights"-which he deems, as he has so frequently assured us in the past, entirely adequate to every national emergency. Then comes a mild protest against the interference by Congress with his constitutional functions as Commander-in chief of the army, and finally a grand flourish of his trumpet against all that has been objectionable to him in the legislation of Congress since the assassination of Mr. Lin-Lincoln. Confounding himself with the American people, as he has so frequently done heretofore, and interpreting the result of the recent Presidential contest as an endorsement of Seymour and Blair and of all the iniquities of the platform distated by Wade Hampton at Tammany Hall, Mr. Johnson thus proceeds to state his belief:-

"It is believed that the repeal of all such as at least a partial return to the madamental principles of the Government, and an indica made the nation's safe and unerring guide,"

The next subject which engages the Presi-

dential pen is that of the finances. This portion of the message bears internal evidence of having been prepared, as far as the figures are concerned, by the famous "Arithmetic Man" of the New York World. Not satisfied with a grand outburst of indignation against the reckless extravagance of Congress, Mr. Johnson takes up the yearly expenditures of the Government when it constituted a petty Republic of three millions or so of inhabitants, and arrives at the following startling percentages: Increase in population since the beginning, 868 per cent.; increase in the annual expenditures during the same periol, taking the estimates for 1859 as a basis, 8618 per cent .- which looks very much as if his Excellency had multiplied the the former percentage by ten and made a slight mistake in his units. Carefully leaving the terrific civil war out of the calculation. and ignoring the necessary increase in our national expenditures which it has entailed upon us, Mr. Johnson likewise draws a start ling comparison between the years 1860 and 1869, arriving at the following satisfactory result:-Increase in population in nine years: 21 per cent.; increase in expenditures during the same period, 489 per cent .- which is easily accomplished by squaring 21 and adding a score or two of units to cover up the arithmetical device. As part and parcel of this same intricate figure-work, Mr. Johnson succeeds in making up the following table, setting forth the comparative burdens of supporting the Federal Government at the three epochs in its existence which have such a miraculous charm for his arithmetical mind:-

In 1791... In 1860... In 1869...

It is a matter of surprise that the increase per capita of 100 per cent., from 1791 to 1860, escaped the attention of our Presidential

mathematician, but such is the fact. Having thus paved the way for an assault upon the national debt, Mr. Johnson, determined

"To run amuck and tilt at all he meets," pounces down upon that much abused institution, and demands that it shall be forthwith annihilated, for the reason that a permanent debt will most surely sap the foundation of our republican system. He is of the opinion that the holders of our national securities have already received from the Government more than the amount of their original investments, measured by a gold standard; and, having a holy horror of usury, thinks that the nation's creditors should not insist on the strict fulfilment of the letter of the bonds. "The six per cent interest," says the President, "now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the

principal in semi-annual instalments, which,

in sixteen years and eight months, would

liquidate the entire debt," restore our

Our foreign relations are then touched upon, but we are told nothing satisfactory som t the difficulty with Paraguay; while the Alabama claims, and all other subjects of dispute with Great Britain, are disposed of in ten lines, with the hope that they will be satisfactorily settled during the present session of the Senate. The Monroe doctrine is also fulminated in all its grandeur, in this fashion; -

"Comprehensive national policy would seem to sauction the sequisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and invular communities as speedly as it can be done peacefully, lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, feith or honor."

The message closes with another recom mendation to tinker the Constitution according to Mr. Johnson's ideas as previously enunciated. Altogether, it is just such a document as the American people have a right to expect from his pen, and is the flatest, stalest, and most unprofitable specimen of heavy litera-ture which has of late been given to the

The Report of the Secretary of War. SECRETARY SCHOPLELD'S report of the operations of the War Department during the past year is a satisfactory exhibit of efficient and economical administration. The strength of the army on the 30th of September last was 48,081, which will be reduced by the 1st of January, by the expiration of term of service alone, to about 43,000. No rendezvous are now open except for cavalry. It is expected that during the next year the infantry force will be still further reduced.

With regard to the signal service, the Secretary reports that provision has been made for such general instruction in military telegraphing and signaling as may be necessary for the military service, and by concert with the officers of the pavy nearly similar courses of study and practice in these branches have been adopted at West Point and Annapolis. A drill with a field electric telegraph has been introduced at West Point, and a school of telegraphing and signaling has been established at Fort Greble, in Maryland.

The expenditures in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, including claims for stores taken for the use of the army during the war, were \$36,506,381.53. Claims for property taken during the war have been allowed to the amount of \$500,313 28; rejected, \$2,654,430 38; still pending, \$6,905,691 18. In the national cemeteries 316,233 remains of soldiers have been collected, of which 175 764 are identified. The total cost has been about \$2,700,000.

Subsistence to the value of over \$630,000 has been supplied to the Freedmen's Bureau, and to the value of more than \$370,000 for the support of Indians-a large decrease in both instances. In the settlement of claims for commutation of rations of Union soldiers while prisoners of war, \$134 056 have been experded. Claims for supplies taken for the use of the army during the war, to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000, have been received, of which nearly \$200,000 have been allowed, \$630,000 are awaiting decision, and the rest have been rejected.

The disbursements for the Pay Department during the last fiscal year have been: - For the regular army, \$17.803,968 53; for the Military Academy, \$169,199 04; and to volunteers, \$42,676,444 08, a total of \$60,669,611.65. The disbursements for reconstruction purposes have been \$2,261,415 02, and there remains an available balance of \$467,626.45, which it is believed will cover all future expenses. During the year claims for additional bounty were allowed to the number of 241,972, involving an expenditure of \$23,649,157.78.

The total disbursements on these claims, since the date of the act, have been \$37,764,774.78, to which the claims settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury being added, makes the aggregate amount over \$54,000,000. The expense of settling these claims has been kept within five-sixths of one per cent. The Secretary makes the judicious suggestion, that the 4th of March next be fixed by law as the date beyond which no more claims will be received.

Large reductions of the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have been made, and arrangements are in progress to close it up by the first of January, except the educational and claim divisions. The total expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year were \$3,977,041.72, and the balance in hand was \$3,622,067**-9**9.

The Military Academy at West Point is conducted in a satisfactory manner, and Secretary Schofield states that the charges once, but no longer, directed against the institution, of its alleged costliness, exclusiveness, and the disloyalty of its graduates, are refuted by facts and figures, among the most interesting of which are the statements of the Board of Visitors that, during the late war, of the graduates from all the Southern States, onehalf remained loyal; of the graduates from the actual Rebel States, more than one-fourth remained loyal; and that of the graduates engaged on the side of the Union one-fifth lost their lives.

The Artillery School organized at the close of 1867 by order of General Grant, and established at Fortress Monroe, it is believed will supply a long-felt want and prove greatly beneficial to the service.

The actual current expenses of the War Department for the last fiscal year were \$68,743,094 70, to which is to be added the sum of \$9,961,403 43, old war debts paid, making the total expenditures of the department \$78,704,501-14. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was \$35,400,557.47. It is estimated that \$65,682,388 85 will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. There will be a surplus of \$60, 240, 221-81 from unexpended appropriations to be paid into the Treasury at the close of the present

General Grant, in a letter submitting the

"wonted pros, crity," and all that sort of reports of the military commands, carnestly renews his recommendation of last year, that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department, The Indian Peace Commission created by Congress last year, of which General Sherman was a member, gave the upanimous opinion that peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains could only be secured by their collection on reservations and maintenance by the Government till able to provide for themselves. General Sherman believes the plan of the commission is the only means of saving the Indians from total annihilation, and he urges upon Congress its immediate adoption. Meanwhile he proposes to protect the Missouri river traffic and the Pacific Railroad with judicious care; to gather the wandering bands of Sionx to the reservation selected north of Nebraska, and feed and protect them to the extent of his means; and to destroy or punish to the extent of his power the hostile Iudians, until they are prepared to go and remain upon the reservations assigned them at Fort Cobb. This double policy of peace within the reservations and war without must soon, in his opinion, bring matters to a determination.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.] CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. -CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—
Whereas, mony unscripted his parties are selling a counter left article of French Backing, we being the proclaid importers in America of the genuine, made by Th. Marcerou and dressed of the genuine, made by Th. Marcerou and dressed of the genuine, made by Th. Marcerou and dressed of the genuine, made by Th. Marcerou and dressed of the kind in the world, we deem is due to ourselves and the manufacturers to caution all dealers and constitution in the world, we deem is due to ourselves and the manufacturers to caution all dealers and constitution and the street own label. "Imported by Rhonds & Harris Philadelphia;" and we hereby offer a reward of \$500 for the detection and conviction of any parson or persons whe may counterfeit said tabe.

HUADA & HARRIS.

11\*

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPH A will be held as the LEAGUE HOUSE on MUNDAY EVENING, December 14, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the er suing year, GRORGE H BOKER, Secretary,

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF The NOR M BROAD STREET UNITED FREABYTERIAN CHURCH, in the Chapet, MAS-7 FR Street near Sixteenth is open nightly. Great musical treat te-night. A fine chance to buy Ourist mas presents. 12 3 20\*

THE FAIR NOW OPEN AT THE Memorial Banist Caspel, toracr of SROAD and MASTEP Streets, will continue open To-Day and TO-SORROW only, opening each day at a continue open To-Day at a To-SORROW only, opening each day at a continue open To-Day at a to-Sorrow tore prices. Astronamous tree.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE "Clarendon," No. 1816 Cheanut street.—Laules and Genelemen's Res'aurant.—is that it continues to cater to the taste of the most fastistion. TOMPKINS & CO.

#### THE MOTH ATE MY OVERCOAT!

Ch! How the busy little moth Gobbles the firest kind of cloth Lastspring I put my crat away And row I take 't out of the chest-

Oh! wicked, w.cked little moth. To est my coat of the finest cloth. And now, alack! Oh! what shall I do ?

'Tis full of holes-and the moth doth cause to

For the garment's exten through and through. It never will pay to stand and weep White BOCKHILL & WILSON sell goods so chear

For a twenty-dollar greenback note, I can buy me an elegant overcoat. 'Tit stout and thick, and of selendid cloth.

Bester than that consumed by the mosh. Surely nobody need ever freeze, White ROCK : ILL & WILSON sell coats like

THE MOST OVERCOAT FOR THE LYASP MONEY. Apply at once at

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GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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## GREAT REDUCTIONS.

In order to reduce our large stock of these goods, we have marked our prices so low for the present that a rare opportunity is offered to purchasers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER. CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

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CLOTHS CLOAKINGS

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GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Being desirous to close their large stock of CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS

During the month of December, have greatly

reduced prices, and now offer every variety of these goods at prices believed to be THE LOWEST OF THE DAY,

## STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET PHILADELPHIA.

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JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

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ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CANTON TEA POYS.

FANCY GOODS WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,

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# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEW 3.

Republican Meetings in Spain-The Recent Ocean Disaster-The Passengers Saved.

#### FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Press Prosecutions. PARIS. Drc. 9. - The estior and publisher of the herue Pontaque bave been fined 1000f, each for publishing and encouraging subscriptions for the Baudin monument, and each printer of the above-ramed paper was fired 500f.

Republicanism in Spain. MADRID, Dec. 9. - The Gazene or this city says the report of the suppression of the armed Republican demons rations at Cadez a few days ago was premature. At the last accounts the insurgents were still in arms, and were attempting to make terms with the Government troops under a flag of truce.

The Loss of the Hibernia-The Passen-

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9 .- The tollowing named ersons, woo were on board the ill- ared steamer Il bernis, were saved in the cap ain's and bostswatn's boa's:-Cabin passengers-A. Mason. Miss Rogerson, Cabarine Boyle, George C. Forbes, Mrs. E. Morrell, Ann Webb, John A. Bethel, Mrs. Bethel, Parick Bresher, Mrs. D. N Melorn, John Robinson, Bernard M. Feety, M. O't ollor, Josah Cooke and wife. Steerage passengers-Mesers, Campbell, Deveny, Rogers, Rickert, Boon, Mo er, McGown, wife, child and infant, Austin, McIn osb, and Irvine,

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Desputch to the Associated Press.

The Message in the House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- After the reading of the Fresident's message, that part of it relating to the public debt was denounced by Mr. Wash-

and to the Pres dent. Messrs. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, and Schepck, of Onio, expressed similar views and the message was laid on the table without the usual order to print extra copies.

burre, of Illinois, as disgraceful to the country

Supervisor for New Jersey. Secretary McCulloch has appointed Ira M. Harrison Supervisor of Internal Sevenae for the State of New Jersey.

#### The New York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, 1 ec. 9 .- No exci enert or in e cest is fel here in regard to the cer tral Rudroad elect on for Directors. The polis will be closed at 2 o'clock. Up to this hour the following is the only nexet which has been voted for birector--C. reelius Vanaerbilt, Daviel Torrance, liam H. Venderbitt, Horace F. Clark, James H. Esnker, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barber, Henry Baxter, Joseph Harker, and William A. Kissam, all of New York; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield Mass.; Amasa Sone, Jr., of Cieve-land; and James H. Jav. Detroi.

#### Proposed Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, D. c. 9 .- Commodore Stebbins and Vice-Comp odore Bennett have accepted a cual tenge g ven by Mr. Asbury, of London, to sait against his schooper yacht Cambria, the former with the Phantom and the latter with the Dauntless.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. 

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-4 P. m Glerd nn.ng, Davis & Co. report torough their 

## DRY GOODS.

# EYRE & LANDELL

Market beavy."

FOURTH AND ARCH.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

## Christmas Holidays.

MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS. EXPENSIVE SILKS. FASHIONABLE POPLINS. DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS. 4-4 PURB SILK VELVETS. FATIN STRIPE SKIRTINGS. STRIPE POPLIN SKIRTINGS. GRAND DUCHESS SEARTS. BELLE HELENE SKIRTS. FIRST QUALITY ASTRACHANS.

6000 yards DELAINES for Presents for the Helps of the house. 6000 yards fast Fast Colored CHINTZES, do. 2000 yards 44 FRENCH CHINTZES, Bargains in Handkerchiefs, Gioves, Collars 12 4 fmwlmrp Scarfs, and Neck Ties.

## OPENING.

## STOKES & WOOD

Having removed to their NEW STORE,

S.W. Cor, ARCH and SEVENTH. Will open on the 10th inst.

A Fresh and Desirable Stock of

DRY COODS. PURCHASED FROM THE LATE

AUCTIONS [128 214p At Less than Gold Cost of Importation.

## ESTABLISHED 1826. HOLIDAY APPLIANCES.

# A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY

CROCERIES. Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is no

# offered forcale, at reduced prices, by CRIPPEN & MADDOCK.

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.).

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BELOW CHESNUT. DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF FINE GROCEBIES

Goshen Butter, in small tubs, expressly for

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Bethlehem Backwheat W. G. FAMILY PLOUR, The Finest made in this Country.

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DRY GOODS.

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Potted Games of all kinds, in small tins.

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FOR HOLIDAY CIFTS. HANDKERCHIEFS.

A Splendid Stock.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS, FINE NAPKINS.

ALSO,

BEAUTIFUL TABLE COVERS. FINE PIANO COVERS.

GREAT MAEK DOWN TO SELL OFF SUR-PLUS STOCK. 9 30 wfm?

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THE "BEE-HIVE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. Will offer during the Holidays an elegant assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

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FANCY DRESS 600DS In large variety, from 25 cents to \$1 50 per yard, DRESS SILKS AND SATINS.

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FINEST QUALITY FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, BUDSON BAY SABLE.

AMERICAN SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, OBINCHILGA, ETC ETC. CHAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND

Fine Cloaks. A splendid collection in Velvet, Post, Montagnac Velvet Cloths Blacks and Colors; Rich Astrachan and Seal Cloths. Also, Opera and Party Cloaks. Lactes' and Children's Foroishing Goods, Scarfs, Ties. Laces, Embroideries, Piain and Fancy Hokes.,

French bets, Etc. Honery and Gloves of all kinds. Damask Table Cioths and Mapkins, Plane and Taole Covers, and other useful and ornamental arti-

cles too muititudinous to enumerate, ail of waich

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SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.

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THE BIST AND ONLY RELIABLE!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION. To be had of nearly all Grocers in the Olty and

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The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the need) is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR and a bag or batt barrel SPER-LING'S "MOUNTAIN" EUCK WHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market. Constantly on hand the best assortment of different

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NEW HOTEL, S. E. Corner FOURTH and SPRUCE Sts., PHILADELPHIA,

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GARWOOD & Have 128 644p

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OLD RYE HOTEL. LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Sesson, every day from 10% to 12 M.

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