Grening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER. HON. ROBERT J. WALKER, whose death is recorded in another column, and whose public career is sketched at length elsewhere, was in some respects the most able man ever born in Pennsylvania. He possessed a remarkable degree of the statesmanlike sagacity which is one of the rarest attributes in this nation of politicians. At an early period of his life he departed from the usual line of emigration by seeking a new home in Mississippi, and speedily established a reputation there which secured his admission to the national arena that was best fitted for the display of his talents. As a young member of the United States Senate, at a time when it was filled with intellectual giants, he strengthened and confirmed his reputation, and during the last quarter of a century he controlling influence upon many important national events. In the Democratic National Convention of 1844 he was the prime mover in enforcing the two-third rule, which, a new direction to the whole policy of the country, and as Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury he was the author of the tariff of 1846, which gave such deep offense to his native State, and laid the foundation of many important political changes. In a number of leading Presidential contests pamphlets from his pen obtained a wide circulation, and exerted a greater influence than any other documents of contemporaneous issue. He rendered great aid in this manner to Buchanan in the memorable contest of 1856, which was illy requited in turn, by Buchanan's treatment of Walker when he was acting as Governor of Kansas. His career in that office and the occurrences connected therewith gave the culminating interest to the anti-Lecompton movement, which finally resulted in the downfall of the old Democratic party and the triumph of the Republican organization. With the latter Robert J. Walker was liberty," and another negro in the same never in full sympathy, although he aided the cause of the nation during the war. He was in all old Massysippi to buy what larning my devotedly attached to the Democratic party, but one of his great aims was to purify that party of Southern sectionalism and of treason, and he was a deadly antagonist of Jeff. Davis. great national cases, he possessed wonderful astuteness; as a statesman his perceptions were remarkably clear; as a politician he engineered some of the most difficult and important movements ever made in this country: and as a controversial writer on political

THE SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN.

ONE of the most iniquitous features of the American system of slavery was the prohibition of education by severe penalties. Some of the slaves of ancient nations were the most intelligent and learned men of their day, but our Southern taskmasters, not satisfied with enchaining the body, sought to dwarf the minds of their unhappy victims. It was deemed a crime to teach a slave the alphabet. and no bondman could acquire even the rudiments of learning except by stealth or as an especial and unusual favor. A Maryland negro, now more than eighty years of age, who manifests much interest in the freedmen's schools of that State, was recently asked if he had any learning himself, to which he replied, "Only what I got behind de plowtail-stole it like." When he was asked, "How was that, uncle?" he replied, "Why, when children gwine to school, I goes up to de fence, get little lesson from dem in de book-give chile hen egg for it, you see." Thus, while all the civilized world was striving to make education universal, and while some of the most despotic countries of Europe were making it compulsory, no pains were spared to stamp out every spark of intelligence among the Southern negroes. It is no wonder, under these circumstances, that the philanthropic spirits of the nation did not consider the work arising from abolition complete without an earnest effort to illuminate the mass of ignorance which had been thus artificially and most unjustly created. To deny to four millions of human beings, in this age, all opportunities of mental enlight. enment, was a crime only one degree less detestable than the perpetuation of slavery itself, and the duty of undoing this great wrong was only secondary in importance to emancipation.

The eighth semi-annual report on schools for freedmen, giving an account of the operations for the six months ending July 1, 1869, has recently been issued by the General Superintendent, J. W. Alvord, and it furnishes much valuable information illustrative of the progress of the great work which has been prosecuted in part by the Government and in part by benevolent associations. The field of labor has been so wonderfully extensive that many of its subdivisions have never been reached, but the results, on the whole, are eminently satisfactory and creditable. In the wide domain where, ten years ago, there was not a single school for the education of an enslaved race, there is now an aggregate of day, night, regular, irregular, secular, and Sunday-schools for the freedmen of no less than 4424, supplied with 9503 teachers and attended by 256,353 pupi's. For the support whisky ?-ab, there's the rub!

dollars was contributed during a period of six months, not quite half of this sum being obtained from the Government, and nearly one-fifth of it being contributed by the freedmen themselves. The schools are now in a better condition and more largely attended than at any former period, the increase over the six months previously reported being 444 in the number of schools, 855 in the number of teachers, and 16,407 in the number of pupils. In view of the many difficulties that had to be overcome, the neglect of all forms of popular education in the South, and the strong feeling of hostility to the enlightenment of the negroes by which a large portion of the Southern whites are still animated, the work has been attended with extraordinary success, and it well deserves to be ranked among the greatest triumphs of modern civilization. We regret that, although cases of criminal hostility to the freedmen's schools and teachers are growing less frequent, they still occasionally occur. Not long since a new school-house was burnt at Slaughter's Neck, Sussex county, Delaware, before the plastering was dry, and there was little doubt that this destruction was the work of incendiaries, as declarations had been made that it was "no use to build a nigger school-house: it shall not stand: it shall be burned down." At one place in Louisiana a faithful colored teacher was killed a few months since. A teacher in Kentucky reports that he was visited one night by the Ku-Klux Klan, who threatened to kill him if he did not instantly give up his school; and exercised a marked and, in some cases, a similar occurrences are reported in various other quarters. There is, however, in thousands of Southern neighborhoods, a marked improvement in the tone of popular sentiment, and in some States active opposition to by defeating Van Buren's nomination, gave the education of the freedmen seems to have entirely ceased.

of these schools more than one million of |

The continued interest of the negroes is a constant incentive to renewed exertions, and it is frequently displayed in a touching manner. One old colored woman in North Carolina, who attends night school, and works very hard that her children may go to school, feels consoled for her labors and privations by the family progress in learning, and says: -"I tells you, massa, we can't feel hungry when we reads; dats better than vittals, massa." Another old freedwoman in Mississippi, a widow with seven children, who is very poor, says:-"I mean to educate my children, if I have to work my hands off, While the hoecake lasts they go to school.' An old negro in Mississippi says:-"If I nebber does nothing more while I live, I shall give my children a chance to go to school, for I considers education next best ting to locality declares:-"Dere isn't money enough chile got from you all."

There is good reason to believe that at no distant period the education of the mass of the Southern whites, which has hitherto been whom he had opposed in Mississippi as well fearfully neglected, will be liberally provided as on a broader arena. Intellectually, Robert | for, mainly on account of the example set, J. Walker had few equals. As a lawyer, in | and the exertions made, primarily, for the instruction of the freedmen. A double good will thus result from the labors which have been prosecuted with such praiseworthy zeal, and the removal of the veil of ignorance from the Southern mind will prove in the end the ercwning glory of the great work of requestions he surpassed all his contemporaries. | construction.

PAT AND HIS PIPE.

The war for the liberation of Ireland from British tyranny is about to commence in earnest. The Fenians have talked long enough, and now they intend to act with decision. It is their purpose to subdue the Britishlion, but first they intend to pull out his teeth and cut his claws. There are to be no more insurrections, riots, and invasions: to produce no better results than sending a few unhappy patriots to the gallows, but Pat has now fallen back on strategy, and very Irish strategy at that. The Fenian Amnesty Committee in London has issued a general request to Irishmen to abstain from the use of tobacco until the imprisoned Fenians are released, the object being to reduce the revenue and thus bring the Government to terms, through fear of bankruptcy, and at the same time to accumulate a fund for continuing the agitation. This, it will be seen, is killing two birds with one stone, and really the scheme has a most fascinating appearance on paper. The duties on tobacco furnish England with a large portion of her revenue, and it is scarcely possible to estimate the effect that will be produced when millions of Irishmen knock theashes out of their dudheens for the last time, and raising the blackened bowls aloft, swear that not another whiff shall be blown until Gladstone succumbs and strikes the chains from the limbs of the imprisoned he roes. And then all the money that would have been expended in tobacco will of course go into the Fenian treasury; and as John Bull's purse grows less, that of Pat will be swelled with a plethora of wealth, and he will be able to meet his ancient adversary on something more than equal terms. The Boston tea party was nothing to this, and yet it secured the independence of America. When Pat abandons his pipe, Ireland also will be free-perhaps. To make the thing a certainty, however, all that is needed is for every true-born Irishman to refuse on any terms to drink any more whisky until the green banner with the golden harp of Brian Boru-we believe the harp originally belonged to this hero-waves in triumph from the topmost tower of Dublin Castle. What a novel spectacle would be presented by the entire race of Irishmen forsweaving tobacco and whisky! This of itself would be sufficient to induce Gladstone to conclude that the time had arrived for the adoption of a conciliatory policy, and the prison doors would fly open without further argument, and the Fenian captives would fly to the arms of the Annesty Committee, and rejoice with them that the hour of Ireland's deliverance had come at last. Pat may give up his pipe, but the

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF INSUR-

ANCE COMPANIES. A CASE of considerable interest has just been decided in the New York Superior Court, involving the responsibility of insurance companies. An insurance company declined to pay a policy on the ground that the person insured vitiated it by committing suicide. It was found, however, impossible to prove this, and the affair was settled by the company abandoning its case. This brings us to the question whether it is to the advantage of an insurance company to dispute a matter of this kind. The number of men who would be likely to kill themselves for the sake of securing to their families the amount for which they may be insured, must necessarily be so small as to be scarcely appreciable in a calculation of risks; and, indeed, death by suicide is so rare that it seems scarcely worth while to consider it at all. The trouble is that, with an exception against death by suicide, such as is contained in most life insurance policies, the door is opened for litigation and trouble, both to insurer and insured, without corresponding benefit to either. Would it not be much better and more satisfactory to all parties if the insurance companies were to strike an average of all risks, and so give the insurer and his family to understand that they are secure under every contingency?

In other branches of the insurance business, the manner in which policies are usually drawn is even more unsatisfactory, and the number of exceptions, generally printed in the finest type, is so great that many persons really do not know whether they are insured or not. In marine insurance, especially, a wide door is open to fraud; and the notorious difficulty that insurers have in getting payment for damages of limited amount, annually causes a loss to the insurance companies of thousands of dollars that might be saved by a little liberality. Many owners give the captains of their vessels orders not to bring in bills for damages under certain amounts that will be sufficiently large to secure payment. In all of these cases the most satisfactory method of doing business would certainly be to estimate all the risks, and then strike an average. Even if the premium were to be a little higher, insurers would rather pay it than run the risks they now do of having their property destroyed, and then to find some exception in the policy, that had been overlooked, brought forward by the insurance companies as an excuse for non-payment. Under the present way of doing business many insurers scarcely feel any more secure than if they had not taken out policies at all, and the disposition manifested by some companies to shirk their responsibilities, if possible, is not calculated to advance the interests of the business or to increase the confidence of property

By THE formal opening of Swarthmore Colege yesterday, an important addition has been made to the educational institutions of the State. It will be especially useful to students connected with the branch of the Friends or Quakers who are popularly known as Hicksites; but one of the speakers at the inauguration declared that in a broader sense it would not be sectarian in its character, as the plan of operations contemplated "no confession of faith, or formalism in wor-

PIUS IX, VS. FREE MASONRY. Hitchcock's New Monthly Magazine for December will contain an important article under the above title, in answer to the recent order of the Pope calling before the Œeumenical Council, as special objects of censure, Bible Societies and Free Masons. The writer disputes, on the part of the Masonic fraternity, the right of the Pope to interfere with its affairs under any pretext, and shows that Masonry is in full accord with the true spirit of Christianity. We make the following extract from the advanced sheets that have been furnished us:-

"Whoever is a believer in Christ is our friend and brother, trrespective of the form or title under which he chooses to pay his homage or perform what he considers his religious obligations. "But when any sect of Catholic or Protestant persussion attempts to dictate to mankind in matters of state, or purely secular affairs, we claim the right to analyze its motives and denounce them, if

need be.

"The time was when priests and ministers of the Gospel were the main instructors, and, necessarily, the directors of the people, eyen in worldly affairs—when the reign of caste was deemed absolutely requisite to the well-being of society; but that time has long since passed away. The temporal power then granted to the ciergy has been revoked by the dawning of greater intelligence among the masses. Cheap educational facilities, brought about by the steam press and the electric telegraph, have been substi-tuted in their piace, and to-day men think for them-

"The action of his Holiness in thus throwing down the gauntlet in the face of civilization—in attempting to revive in the nineteenth century the obsolete dogmas of the age of darkness—and the direct insult offered to one of the purest and best of social institutions, cannot fail to produce results which will nearly, if not quite, extinguish the remaining power of his reign in Europe; while in America it will be the means of lessening respect for him and of convincing thousands of the great for him, and of convincing thousands of the great

necessity for preserving in wide separation the affairs of Church and State. "Free Masonry had its birth long before Pope Pius IX, and, judging the future by the past, it will flour-ish long after his Holiness shall be numbered among his illustrious predecessors. Its mission has been ever free from political aims. It has kept steadily on in the path of the Good Samaritan, and the fires of virtue, truth, and justice still burn brightly upon its altars. Its ritual has never forgotten that to Cæsar belong the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's."

-The peine forte et dure to which accused persons in France are subjected by the system of repeated interrogation employed in that country to further the ends of justice has always excited our curiosity from the marked contrast which it presents to our own plan of procedure. A French paper, describing the effect of this process on the murderer Tropmann, says:- "This interrogation is the terror of the guilty. It is an agony that is dally repeated-a moral torture which has succeeded the actual rack without its apparatus of torment. When that monstrous system of physical suffering come to help the moral it was perhaps easier to keep silence than it is in the present day. Bones cracked in the boot, the joints were dislocated on the rack, but it was only necessary to keep silence. Now one must speak and yet say nothing. "I shall say nothing, they will know nothing, "I shall say nothing, they will know nothing," it is tropmann's leading idea. He has turned it over and over in his mind, and ever comes back to that phrase which he margaurs to himself like the cadence of a tune, "I shall say nothing; they will know nothing." Yesterday, as the day before yesterday, ho had promised himself that he would say nothing, and yet he saw the judge reflect after he had uttered some insignificant words, and the clerk wrote to his dictation. Again he determines that to-day shall be as yesterday, and to-morrow as to-day. They shall know nothing; I shall say nothing. Then Tropmann begins by refusing to answer, then comes to yes and no; and at last, carried away by the wish to defend himself, relates for the hundredth time the romance of the guilt of Jean Kinck. He stops suddenly; has his memory been faithful? Has he not been betrayed into some slight variation? Yes; he has said such and such a thing which did not figure in his previous accounts. His tongue cleaves to the roof of his mouth—he is at the of physical suffering come to help the moral it was tongue cleaves to the roof of his mouth—he is at the

last gasp. 'Write that down, clerk,' and the pen scratches again on the paper. A few minutes more, and Tropmans, exhausted, is given back into the hands of his warders. The judge knows something more. The accused knows nothing." Imagination may perhaps magnify the sufferings of the culprit whose secret is being thus gradually forced from his unwilling lips; but the Gaulois relates as a matter of fact that Tropmann the other day refused to take some medicine which had been ordered for him, lest it should contain some substance possessing the it should contain some substance possessing the virtue of making him divulge what he wished to

-One of the French papers believes in an ingenious method by which a distinguished statesman of the Court of Rome puts an end to inconvenient interviews. If the Minister does not wish to answer a question put to him, or thinks the audience he has granted extends to an unreasonable length, he puts his hand to his skull cap. Immediately a terrific cannonade explodes behind the arra-chair of his Eminence. This noise proceeds from a parrot, who imitates the thunder of guns whenever the Minister touches his cap. The unhappy bird is said to have belonged to Admiral Lord Neison, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar, since which time it has been out of its mind. The noise of the cannon, combined with the terrible scenes it then witnessed, upset its reason; and the peor distracted biped now imitates the boom boom of the cannonade whenever it sees his Eminence carry his hand to his head-gear, because this familiar gesture recalls to its memory thousands of Englishmen uncovering their heads at the sight of the corpse of Nelson, its own beloved master, slain in that haval engagement. question put to him, or thinks the audience he has

SPECIAL NOTICES.

F U L L L I N E

So large is our stock of PIECE GOODS in our

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT that, although our sales have been so great, we have

FULL AND COMPLETE LINES OF ALL THE

FINEST FABRICS AND TEXTURES,

AFFORDING THE

MOST AMPLE RANGE OF CHOICE,

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street. JOHN WANAMAKER.

NOTE.-In our Ready-made Department we are selling as beautiful OVERCOATS as will be turned out this season by any merchant-tailoring house in the city.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MU-TUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIPTOR the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PRE MIUMS for the year ending October 21, 1849, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of

Profits of the Company, for the year ending Catober 31, 1865, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of Tecember proxime, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the charter, all Cer-tilicates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Com-

pany.

No cortificate of profits 'ssued under \$25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHA, Penna, Nov. 2, 1339.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-ennual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1829.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADEL, PHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURS-DAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary. POP ACADEMY OF MUSIC THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Hon. S. S. CON, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT OOLL YER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DECORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL, PHILLIPS, Docember 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 223 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LAN-TERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schols, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL MCALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street,

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of lax.

W. RUSHTON, JR., 11 31or

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, tree of State tax, en and after December I next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer Books will be clased November 29 and reopen December 6.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, 1116 of 1

JAMES M. SCOVEL LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.

Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP

or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AL-CONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 245 No. 624 CHESNUT Street. DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the owly one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 811 WALNUT St. 125;

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, without pain. ce, FIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 35 REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY

Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT
ON MONDAY, 11th inst
10 12 1m QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL GAPITAL, £2,000 000, SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets THOSE PERSONS THAT HAVE BUSI nos, No. 723 WALNUT Street. Will call at his O

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. HALL YOUNG MERS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Course of Scienlific Lectures for 1869—70, free to members and their friends, will be opened TO MORROW (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, by Professor LEMUEL Subject:—"Chemical Affinity."

To be illustrated with numerous and brilliant experiments.

ments.
Nov. 19, Rev. E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.
Subject:—"Russia the Most Progressive Nation of the
Eastern Continent."
Nov. 26, Rev. R. E. ADAMS, D. D.
Subject:—"Indied Theories Concerning Man.
Membership, \$1'00 per annum.
Tickets furnished at the Secretary's deek.

THE HOLY COMMUNION WILL BE administered in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on WEDNES, DAY, at 10 A. M. On TUESDAY and THURSDAY there will be Public Meetings for Prayer, at 10 A. M. The Business Meetings of the Members of the respective Societies will take place at 11 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 4 P. M. on Thursday.

A collection will be taken at each meeting. 11 9 31*

BOY EVANGELICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY. -The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING. November II, at 7% o'clock. Addresses by Rev. WIL LIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, Mass.; Rev. MATSON METER SMITH, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; and THOMAS A. JAGGAR, of New York. 1193t*

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FOR YOUR BUSINESS SUIT,

You want one of our universally admired

Checked Pattern Suits. With "Beaufort" Coat

"Harvard" Coat "Oxford" Coat, or "Chesterfield" Cost

The whole arrangement to be surmounted with a man nificent

Treble-milled Melton Overcoat Kersermera Overcoat Double Beaver Cloth Overcoat.

Drab Devoushire Overcoat. Or any other kind of Overcoat you may desire from our ample stock

We can rig you out completely

In Ten Minutes!

With a gorgeous BUSINESS SUIT, and then you can go and ATTEND TO YOUR BUSINESS.

Cheaper than ever! Come and see

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TAILORS. No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

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COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK. LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

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AUCTION SALES. [For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

LARGE SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. By order of Messrs. Hecht Brothers, New York.

On Monday Morning.

Nov. 15, 1859, at 10 o'clock, on four menths' credit.
A CARD.—We are authorized by Messrs. Hecht Bros. to say that this will be the largest assortment of Holiday Goods ever offered by them, and will comprise articles from very low to very high cost goods, lots suitable for jobbers and first-class retail trade.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN EVANS & MILLER, Coal Dealers, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of J. E. Evans. The business will be continued and all bills settled by C. E. MILLER, No. 784 SWANSON Street, No. 784 SWANSON Street, 11 9 3t

MCCXXVIII -I WOULD RE-dertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for-my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large

Factory at

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With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

E. S. RARLEY DEAFNESS .- EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the heari ory degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also ,Or, 's Fatent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below

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VELVET CLOTHS. VELVET CLOTHS. BEAVERS.

BEAVERS. CHINCHILLAS. CHINCHILLAS. VELVETEENS.

VELVETEENS. WATERPROOFS. WATERPROOFS.

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S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. Our stock is now complete, with a large assort-ment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance,

Ladies' Cloakings. IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from \$1.75 upwards.
FELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
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ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIX-

Men's and Boys' Wear. ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RE-

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS. 11 5tuths2m S. E. Corner-RIGHTH and MARKET

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