

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

At the request of the City Executive Committee of the Republican party, we publish the following question to Judge McKean, of the United States Circuit Court, and his reply thereto:— Have the watchers appointed by the Court the right or authority to handle any notes cast on Tuesday? Answer—No!

THE DUTY OF CITIZENS.

One of the chief causes of political corruption is in the apathy displayed with regard to political matters by the class of citizens who complain most of the existing evils. There are great numbers of the most intelligent men in the community who ought to have a controlling influence in political matters, and who could have if they would only make a little exertion, but who are not only absolutely unknown in political circles, and who are never seen at preliminary meetings and delegate elections, and but seldom at the polls. A Presidential election, or one in which some great national issue is involved, may bring out such men, but on the scarcely less important occasions when members of Congress, members of the Legislature, members of Councils, Judges, and State and municipal officers are to be chosen, they are content to leave the whole matter in the hands of regular political wire-pullers, notwithstanding the fact that interests of the greatest moment are involved in the selection of proper men to fill offices of the highest trust and responsibility. At the election to-morrow there will undoubtedly be an immense number of stay-at-homes, and the majority of these, we are sorry to say, will be Republicans. These voters should consider that by remaining away from the polls for no other reason than that it will be a slight inconvenience and variation from their regular routine to attend to their duties as citizens and deposit their ballots they are giving direct aid and encouragement to the vices that, if not checked, will inevitably destroy our whole political system. It is not merely the right but it is the absolute duty of every citizen to vote at every election, and those who neglect this duty do a grievous injury not only to themselves but to the whole community. If a party ticket is not in all respects satisfactory scratch it liberally, and make a ticket that will at least be of an average respectability, but by all means vote some ticket, and aid as far as possible in putting the best men into office. We have stringent laws to prevent fraudulent voting, but it is a serious question whether we ought not to have laws also to compel, under severe pains and penalties, legal voters to deposit their ballots; and it is scarcely too much to say that the man who will not spare the time and take the slight trouble necessary for the performance of his obvious political duties is unworthy to enjoy the benefits of citizenship.

To-morrow there are a great number of very important public officers to be elected, and if our interests are to be properly cared for, the best men must be chosen to represent us in Congress, in the Legislature, in Councils, on the bench, and in our various municipal offices. The number of voters who are not capable of forming intelligent opinions with regard to the worth of the various candidates is very small, and it is not pleasant to think that those least capable of voting with judgment will be most numerous in their attendance at the polls. It may be considered as certain that the Democrats will cast a full vote to-morrow, and that those who will neglect their duty will be Republicans of the more intelligent class, who ought to exercise a controlling influence instead of leaving our political affairs entirely in the hands of professional politicians and the classes who are least capable of managing them properly. We hope sincerely that those of our citizens who have intended to remain away from the polls, or who have debated in their minds whether to do so or not, will give this subject the consideration it deserves, and vote early if not often to-morrow.

FALSEHOOD IN POLITICS.

MANY men of no principle, or of defective moral culture, act in political life as if all honorable dealing were a thing to be discarded, if not despised. And indeed it very often happens that men of the most rigid integrity in every other relation of life will excuse duplicity and falsehood in connection with political movements that they would deprecate and denounce if exhibited in any business transaction. All this is wrong and fruitful of nothing but evil. Under a form of government such as ours, where political dishonesty can corrupt every stream of authority and power, it is of the very first moment that this exception to the general rule of honesty and integrity should not be made, but that truth, fair dealing, and honesty should be demanded by all as much in political as in social and business life. These observations have their general application to both the great political parties of the country, but are here made with a special reference to one phase in the Congressional contest in the Fourth district that must be apparent and repulsive to all intelligent and observant men. In the bitter personal contest pursued by William B. Thomas against Judge Kelley, the great effort of the former has been to misrepresent the character, opinions, record, and services of his opponent, with a special reference to prejudice the mechanics and laboring men against him. By garbled extracts from speeches, misstatements and falsehoods on of the whole cloth, Thomas would mislead the people he aspires to represent into a belief that his opponent is not the friend of the laboring men of the country. The truth is as clear as the sun at noon-day that, if Judge Kelley in a long and eventful career has proven anything beyond contradiction or doubt, it is his devotion to the industrial interests and laboring classes of the country. Himself a mechanic, the son of a mechanic, who by industry, honesty, and labor has elevated himself to an exalted position in the councils of the nation, he has never forgotten that great army of toilers from which he sprang, but has been, in season and out, their champion and advocate. To uphold American industries, emancipate, elevate, educate, and ennoble American labor, has been the great effort of his life, and to attempt by misrepresentation to drive from his support the very class for whose elevation and happiness his life has been spent, is not a political trick, but a crime which an honorable man would shrink from attempting. General Thomas will discover very shortly that he has woefully underrated the intelligence of the men he would mislead and deceive. Many read quite as much, are as in-

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WHEN William Penn laid out the plan of the original city of Philadelphia he selected Penn Square, or, as it was appropriately called in former times, Centre Square, as the proper site for public buildings of general importance. There was great wisdom in this action, because no other spot approximated so closely to the territorial centre of the original city, and because this point was at the same time the only one then existing at which a junction of two broad streets would be effected. The lapse of nearly two centuries, and the accompanying improvements, have not only confirmed the wisdom of the plan devised by the founder of the city, but they have developed many powerful reasons why his views should be adopted in the selection of a site for the proposed municipal edifices. The district embraced in the old city is now nearly covered with buildings, and while many thousands of dwellings, stores, and manufactories have been erected beyond the old city limits on territory west of the Schuylkill, north and northwest of Broad and Vine streets, and south and southwest of Broad and Pine streets, the opportunities for expansion near the line of the Delaware have been necessarily restricted by that river. The Penn

Square site is now not near far enough west or far enough north to be the territorial centre of the Philadelphia of to-day, but it approximates much more nearly to the centre than Washington Square, while it bids fair to become, a few years hence, the centre of population, and to continue for many generations the grand centre of local travel. Since the voters of Philadelphia are to determine the site of the public buildings at the ballot-box to-morrow, nothing will redound more to their credit than a decision in favor of the locality which is so strongly commended by the appropriateness indicated in the original plan of Philadelphia, inspired by a dispassionate study of the wants of the present, and clearly evident to all who consider for a moment the probable wants of the future.

Another consideration—that of architectural effect—should be carefully weighed by the tax-payers, upon whom the burden of the cost of constructing the proposed new buildings must fall. We want edifices that will not only be well adapted to their purposes, but that will be an ornament to Philadelphia. It is folly to erect splendid structures where they will rarely greet the eyes of strangers, and where their whole effect will be lost by the multiplicity of adjacent buildings. Broad street has by common consent been chosen for the display of the ornamental architecture of the city, and every Philadelphian looks forward to the time when it will become the most splendid avenue in the world. The whole body of tax-payers should insist that their money must be incidentally devoted to the work of decorating this grand thoroughfare. If any thousand or ten thousand of them, residing in various quarters of the city, united together to build a fine hall, temple, church, or academy, they would not think for one moment of squandering their means in such a locality as Seventh and Walnut streets, nor hesitate an instant about adopting Broad street as their site if they could procure an appropriate lot; and the whole community, acting in mass, should, for the common good, be governed by the same course of reasoning and arrive at the same conclusion.

By selecting Penn Square the legal difficulties, disputes, and postponements which are inevitable in case a majority of voters decide in favor of Washington Square will be avoided. There will be no necessity for digging up the bones of thousands of Revolutionary soldiers, for violating the graves of numberless strangers, for setting at naught the injunctions of William Penn, for outraging the sense of justice which pervades the minds of unprejudiced and uninterested men, and for inflicting a permanent wrong upon posterity for the temporary enrichment of a few property owners of the present day. On Penn Square there will be plenty of room, plenty of light, plenty of air, and commodious surroundings. The wide streets will diminish the danger of stifling judges and juries, and the necessity for lighting gas in some of the offices at all hours of the day. The Building Commission has officially announced that no definite plan for the proposed edifices has yet been adopted, but the character of the gentlemen composing it furnishes a sure guarantee that if the Penn Square site is selected its great natural advantages will be effectively utilized, and that no pains will be spared to render the new buildings in every respect creditable and satisfactory to the citizens of Philadelphia.

Every citizen of Philadelphia is interested in the selection of good men for our municipal legislature, and if more care was generally taken to choose none but men who would represent the intelligence and business ability of our citizens, Councils would perform their duties in a much more able and satisfactory manner. Among the candidates to be voted for to-morrow, there is none more worthy of cordial support from those who wish to see Councils become the real representatives of a great and wealthy city like this, than Mr. William E. Littleton, the Republican nominee for Select Council in the Twelfth ward. Mr. Littleton's record as a Councilman is a sufficient guarantee of his fitness. He has been untiring in his exertions to promote all measures for the public benefit and the improvement of the city, and has proved himself to be a useful, hard-working, and intelligent member. The vast majority of the questions that come up before Councils have no connection whatever with party politics, and a man of Mr. Littleton's worth is entitled to the support of intelligent voters of all shades of political opinion.

Special Notices. For Additional Special Notices see the 5th and 6th Pages. SIX REASONS WHY, AS REPUBLICANS, we intend to vote for HENRY M. DECHERT FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. First. Because he is a sound lawyer and possesses the requisite learning, ability, and experience to make a good Judge. Second. Because his personal reputation is without spot or stain. It has not been questioned previously or during the present canvass. Third. Because he took an open and decided stand during the war, and in the years 1862 and 1863, at the head of a company of his neighbors, mustered into the State and United States military services in the 16th and 40th Pennsylvania Regiments. Fourth. Because Mr. DECHERT has been identified with various charitable and educational movements, and has also obtained, by means of an industrious life, an intimate knowledge of the people without regard to classes or nationalities. Fifth. Because he was nominated by acclamation in a convention composed of members of the bar, who have presented him as a suitable candidate for the bench. Sixth. Because the Court is now composed of four Judges, of whom three are on the Republican party, and upon the election of Mr. Dechert as the additional Associate Judge, it will be composed of five Judges, of whom the majority will yet be of the Republican party.

Editor of the West Philadelphia Star:— Dear Sir:—Some fault having been found with me for introducing a bill into the Legislature last winter for the opening of Diamond street, I respectfully ask a small space in your paper for the purpose of giving a correct statement in reference to the bill and its passage through the House. It was handled by me by N. B. Browne, Esq., President of the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, who stated that he knew nothing of its character except that it had been drawn up by Eli K. Price, Esq., and handed to him by an estimable citizen living on the line of the street. On the day Mr. Browne gave me the bill I met Henry M. Phillips, Esq., who asked me for it, saying that he wished to see it. We read it over together, and both objected to a clause in it, pledging the faith of the Commonwealth that no railroad should ever be laid upon it; but feeling that this matter interested only the property-owners on the road, I concluded to offer it, not having the least idea of the street running through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and not supposing there was any opposition to it. The bill was referred to the proper committee; and while it was before the committee, the gentleman who gave it to Mr. Browne, called upon me two or three times, and seemed very urgent for its passage. He said the street was to be seventy feet wide, with Nicholson pavement, and would be one of the finest avenues in the city, and saving nothing about the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. One morning, before the opening of the House, Mr. Adam Albright brought to me a letter and a small plan, stating and showing that the street ran direct through the Cemetery. I took Mr. Albright up into the library to examine a map of the city and found that the statement was correct. I at once told Mr. Albright that I would have nothing more to do with the bill. On the following Saturday I met the property owner who had the bill in charge, and told him that he had placed me in a false position with reference to it; that I never would be engaged in any legislation that seemed to be underhanded, and as this looked as if I wished to put a street through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery by stealth, he must find some one else to pass his bill. He said that he had forgotten to tell me that some of the officers of the cemetery and influential Odd Fellows really wished the street to go through it, but dare not say so openly. They had another cemetery to which they wanted all the dead removed, and if they could get this fine avenue there, the building lots would sell for enough to pay for removing the dead, and bring them a large sum of money. I told him that that might have been a good argument in an open fight on a bill known to have been introduced for the purpose of cutting a street through the cemetery, but it would not do in this case; that I could not do anything for him. The bill came up and was defeated. Mr. Albright and Mr. Bunn actively opposed it, and I do not think any member advocated it. Subsequently the bill was, on motion of Mr. Stokes, reconsidered. I would not vote for it; no Odd Fellow had asked me to vote against it, and I did not vote at all. Mr. Bunn was not in the House. Mr. Albright voted against it, and I do not remember how any of the other Philadelphia members voted. I believe it passed the Senate unanimously. (11) JAMES MILLER.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The blockade of the Prussian coast having proved a failure of the most decided character, the French navy has transferred its operations to our coast, and a number of men-of-war have been for some time past engaged in watching with hostile intentions the German vessels in several of our ports. The President has accordingly issued a proclamation to prevent the neutrality of the United States from being violated, and he directs in substance that the vessels of war of either belligerent shall not leave any port of the United States within twenty-four hours of the departure of any vessel of its opponent, whether man-of-war, privateer, or merchantman; that vessels of war shall not remain in our ports for more than twenty-four hours except for absolutely needed repairs and supplies, and that any such war vessel, after having entered one of our ports, shall not re-enter until after having visited one of the ports of its own government. The only thing to complain of with regard to this proclamation is the tardiness with which it has been issued. For several weeks past the French cruisers have been prowling in and about New York harbor, noting the German merchantmen there congregated, and making preparations to pounce upon them in case they should put to sea; and, so far as the United States authorities were concerned, there was no apparent check upon their movements. It is said that the President's proclamation was hurriedly prepared and issued in consequence of important information received in Washington on Saturday, which indicated that the German merchantmen were in special danger. Be this as it may, it is well that the President has placed the proper restrictions upon the navies of the two belligerents before any occurrence should take place that would involve us in difficulties with either party that might force us to abandon our position of impartial and friendly spectators of the contest now being waged in Europe.

THE UNION LEAGUE—IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia have called a meeting of the members of that organization for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a State Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. We must assume that this movement is not in any way connected with party politics, but is intended as a means of directing public attention to a subject of universal interest.

The Legislature has power to propose such amendments once in five years, and since the convention of 1838 the power has been exercised. Several amendments have thus been made and approved by the people. But that body is not always composed of men who have any special regard for the fundamental law of the State, or who are even competent to perform any other service as legislators than such as will put money in their pockets. It is the notorious corruption of successive legislatures, and the facility with which the votes of their members have been purchased by individuals and corporations applying for special legislation, which have turned the attention of thoughtful men to the grave question of constitutional reform. A convention called and organized in the usual way is the only efficient instrumentality of such reform, and if the Union League identifies itself with the movement, so that it shall not assume a partisan aspect, its action will probably meet with general approval.

Special Notices. A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

Special Notices. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth, etc. from the French Streets-Grids, etc. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. A. THOMAS, formerly of the Office Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the careful extraction of teeth. Office, No. 311 WALNUT STREET. REV. DR. SAUNDERS WILL DELIVER A free lecture at GOVTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 1/2 o'clock. Subject—Paris and its Fortifications. JOHN W. THOMAS, 405 and 407 N. SECOND ST., Has just opened a large lot of PAISLEY SHAWLS, in Long and Square; Open and Closed Centre. OTTOMAN STRAPE REVERSIBLE SHAWLS. Together with a handsome assortment of BLANKET SHAWLS, in Long and Square, 9 1/2 and 10 1/2 STRIPE AND PLAIN. SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET, Would invite the attention of purchasers to his ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC. BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, BROCCHE and BLANKET SHAWLS, INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. \$10.00 AT PAR TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF CITY PROPERTY. Apply to J. W. H. HILGNER, No. 101 WALNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. JAMES MILLER AND THE ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY. Editor of the West Philadelphia Star:— Dear Sir:—Some fault having been found with me for introducing a bill into the Legislature last winter for the opening of Diamond street, I respectfully ask a small space in your paper for the purpose of giving a correct statement in reference to the bill and its passage through the House. It was handled by me by N. B. Browne, Esq., President of the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, who stated that he knew nothing of its character except that it had been drawn up by Eli K. Price, Esq., and handed to him by an estimable citizen living on the line of the street. On the day Mr. Browne gave me the bill I met Henry M. Phillips, Esq., who asked me for it, saying that he wished to see it. We read it over together, and both objected to a clause in it, pledging the faith of the Commonwealth that no railroad should ever be laid upon it; but feeling that this matter interested only the property-owners on the road, I concluded to offer it, not having the least idea of the street running through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and not supposing there was any opposition to it. The bill was referred to the proper committee; and while it was before the committee, the gentleman who gave it to Mr. Browne, called upon me two or three times, and seemed very urgent for its passage. He said the street was to be seventy feet wide, with Nicholson pavement, and would be one of the finest avenues in the city, and saving nothing about the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. One morning, before the opening of the House, Mr. Adam Albright brought to me a letter and a small plan, stating and showing that the street ran direct through the Cemetery. I took Mr. Albright up into the library to examine a map of the city and found that the statement was correct. I at once told Mr. Albright that I would have nothing more to do with the bill. On the following Saturday I met the property owner who had the bill in charge, and told him that he had placed me in a false position with reference to it; that I never would be engaged in any legislation that seemed to be underhanded, and as this looked as if I wished to put a street through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery by stealth, he must find some one else to pass his bill. He said that he had forgotten to tell me that some of the officers of the cemetery and influential Odd Fellows really wished the street to go through it, but dare not say so openly. They had another cemetery to which they wanted all the dead removed, and if they could get this fine avenue there, the building lots would sell for enough to pay for removing the dead, and bring them a large sum of money. I told him that that might have been a good argument in an open fight on a bill known to have been introduced for the purpose of cutting a street through the cemetery, but it would not do in this case; that I could not do anything for him. The bill came up and was defeated. Mr. Albright and Mr. Bunn actively opposed it, and I do not think any member advocated it. Subsequently the bill was, on motion of Mr. Stokes, reconsidered. I would not vote for it; no Odd Fellow had asked me to vote against it, and I did not vote at all. Mr. Bunn was not in the House. Mr. Albright voted against it, and I do not remember how any of the other Philadelphia members voted. I believe it passed the Senate unanimously. (11) JAMES MILLER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. OPENING SALE OF SEASON TICKETS FOR THE FIRST SERIES. THIS (Monday) MORNING, October 10. THE FIRST SERIES OF TEN LECTURES to be given in the following order:— MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, October 11. "JOAN OF ARC." GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 12. "HENRY IV." WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21. "THE LAST ARTS." MISS OLIVE LOOM, October 24. "THE BRIGHT SIDE." MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 25. "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM." JOSH BILLINGS, October 28. "MORSE." HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31. "THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA." PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 4. "IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF STRAW." MISS ISABELLA GLAY, November 5. "MACBETH." GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 6. "CHARLES DICKENS." SALE OF PRICED. Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved coupon tickets for series of Ten Lectures, \$5.00. TWO DAYS SALE OF SEASON TICKETS. The sale of Reserved Season Tickets to the First Series of Ten Lectures will commence on Monday Morning, October 11, at 10 o'clock, at Fisher's Piano Rooms, No. 223 CHESNUT STREET, and will continue two days, after which no more tickets for the season will be sold. The sale of Reserved Seats to the Single Lectures will commence on Wednesday Morning, October 12, at the same hour. Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustaches instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, 271 and 273 N. 3rd St. BROWN, FLETCHER and CHESNUT streets, and all Druggists. 5 1/2 U 4p.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—THE General Introductory to the Course will be delivered by Professor S. H. DICKSON, M.D., on MONDAY, October 10, at 8 P. M.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth, etc. from the French Streets-Grids, etc. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. A. THOMAS, formerly of the Office Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the careful extraction of teeth. Office, No. 311 WALNUT STREET.

STOVES.

W. H. HYDE & SON, No. 123 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia. The Morning Glory Fireplace Heater is the best Fireplace Heater used in this country. It combines beauty and elegance with economy in use. It presents a bold oval front with six large mica lights. When combustion is going on the entire surface is exposed, and the illumination gives a cheerful aspect to a room. Its construction is of cast-iron, and from its peculiar and yet simple construction IT IS A PERFECT BURNER, and can be managed by a child.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign Bankers. Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holder to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BAILE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States. Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco. Deal in Gold, Government and other Securities. Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight. Irving, Washburn & Co., Dress, Hatters & Co. 155 N. 3rd St. No. 3 Rue de la Paix, Paris. TOWA BONDS, CITY AND COUNTY, BRIGHT 10 1/2 1/2 No. 111 S. FOURTH ST., PHIL., Pa.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

GROS DE LONDRES, all the New Shades. FAILLES, all the New Shades. POULT DE SOIES, all the New Shades. EVENING SILKS, in all Grades and Colors. WHITE SILKS for Weddings. WHITE SATINS for Weddings. COLORED SATINS for Evenings.

BLACK SILKS.

The largest and most complete stock of BLACK SILKS ever offered to our customers.

BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

During the war panic abroad, and will be sold at a MODERATE ADVANCE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET. OPENING. MONDAY, October 10.

J. M. HAFLEICH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET, WILL EXHIBIT WINTER STYLES IN LADIES' SUITS AND COATS, SACQUES, Etc. GREAT NOVELTIES WILL BE EXHIBITED. ALSO, JUST RECEIVED

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Complete Assortment. BLACK SILKS, \$2 TO \$10 PER YARD. LYONS BLACK VELVETS, CHEAP. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND WHITE GOODS.

Satin Poplins, Plaids, Pim's Poplins.

DRY GOODS. 400 ARCH STREET. 400 EYRE & LANDELL. New Offer for the Fall of 1870.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

EDWIN HALL, No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STRE ET, Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock. CASHMERE GROS GRAINS. SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS, TAFFETA GLACE, HEAVY GROS GRAINS, GROS DE RUIN, ETC.

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from \$1.25 to \$4 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of COLORED SILKS, Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Invites attention to his Stock of Silk Cloaking Velvets, Best Goods Imported, 28-INCH VELVETS, 32-INCH VELVETS, 35-INCH VELVETS, 40-INCH VELVETS.

These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MILLINERY OPENING. MRS. E. EYRE, 309 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET, will open on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 12, 1870, with a choice selection of FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF HATS, BONNETS, SHIRTS, ETC., at prices unequalled. Her patrons and the public attention respectfully solicited. MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 321 SOUTH STREET. Ladies' and Misses' Caps, Gimp, Hair Pambela and Straw Round and Pyramidal Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Veilings, Grapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Military, Military, Cape Yella etc. 14 TOWA BONDS, KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, ILLINOIS. LUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY, MISSOURI. And other Iowa bonds (city or country) bought at best prices. HOWARD DAWNINGTON, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.