His Views on Reconstruction.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 22.—Secretary Seward delivered a lengthy speech on national affairs at Corning Hall, this evening, before

a crowded audience.
Mr. Seward said—My good friends, your Mr. Seward said—My good friends, your kind importunity will not avail me as an excuse for speaking if I ought to keep silence. Perhaps, however, the solicitude which pervades the country may justify us all in conversing upon political questions in a candid and patriotic spirit. We were together here in October last. The national condition has andergone some material condition has undergone some material changes since that time. We were then on the verge of a series of elections through-out the States. The leaders who so perti-naciously claim to be Democratic organized with their customary machinery. They had wisely ceased to denounce as a failure the war for the Union, which had at last become a glorious success. They thought to undermine the distinctive party of the Union by affecting a new-born admiration for its chief, Andrew Johnson. They seemed anxious to prove their devotion superior to ours, by committing themselves to support him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. They inscribed our recon-ciliation mottoes upon their newly-wrough banners, and reorganizing their straggling lines as well as they so hastily could, they vehemently charged onward for a partisan, not a patriotic, victory. What led the Democratic leaders to make this change was the striking, I may call it the marvelous. phenomenon, which was just then exhibited on the scene of the recent rebellion.

The whole disloyal community in that blighted and desolated region, accepting the

conditions of partial amnesty and the invi-tation to returning allegiance which were proclaimed by the Administration, all at once renounced the principles, practices and policy of secession and disunion and tendered us a new covenant of loyalty, sealed with their oaths, and brought forward with alacrity the remains of their long-cherished institution of slavery, and cheerfully threw it to be burned upon the consti-tutional altar, which they had so newly re-stored. These unexpected changes in the attitude of political adversaries, once so ob-stinate, naturally enough excited suspicions, jealousies and apprehensions among loval and tried Union men. It was the old course of William of Orange, who, having in civil war put down the Tories, afterwards found it necessary to cede to repent ing Jacobites and Papists the right of citizenship. It is the case which has ever oczensnip. It is the case which has ever occurred, and which must forevermore occur, at the end of a successful resistance to rebellion. How could Democrate and rebels be converted to the support of a triumphant Union Administration? This was the question everywhere put by the zealous leaders of the Union party. It was at that moment that I answered that question by asking others, viz: How could Democrats and rebels avoid being converted? Is it not their conversion that you contended for and that you even desire? I expressed the opinion that the condition of peace, with its new responsibilities, must henceforth be in good faith accepted. I advised prompt and complete reconciliation, with the restoration at once of the constitutional symmetry of the Union. Rejecting the ungenerous suspicion that the rebels sayd their Demograpia abetters were rebels and their Democratic abettors were rebels and their Democratic abettors were only changing their political strategy with traitorous purpose, I argued that, with few and marked exceptions, they were now to be received and accepted as fellow-citizens and brethren. I argued that this would be safely done if only the tried friends of the Administration, remained united and harmonious, and thus retaining their justly accounted westige should themselves mountly monous, and thus retaining their justly acquired prestige, should themselves promptly and magnanimously secure to the nation the enjoyment of ardently desired peace and indispensably acquired prosperity.

For a time the friends of the Union acted upon that policy; the elections everywhere resulted in the defeat and overthrow of the Democratic organization, and placed the administration of Andrew Johnson beyond the reach of danger at home or abroad. The work of reconstruction has outrun expectation. Indeed, it has never had a parallel in human affairs. With internal commotions disturbances, less serious than those which disturbances, less serious than those which sometimes attend popular elections in a free country in time of profound peace, the heretofore disloyal people of the Southern States successively, nay, almost simultaneously, assembled and adopted new constitutions in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. They upturned rebellion, with all its far-spreading roots and all its poisonous fruits, and they accepted and ratified the then pending Congressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolishes slavery thenceforth and forever.

the United States, which abolishes slavery thenceforth and forever.

The people of these States have, at the same time, chosen for themselves by free and uncontrolled suffrage, Governors, Legislatures, Judiciaries and municipal authorities, Between the Federal Govern ment and those restored and reorganized State governments there exists now a more complete and practical harmony than has ever before prevailed between the Union and so many of its members since it was first established. Within the same time the Executive department of the United States has assumed its functions among the

people of these former disloyal States.

All this has been done, with the active concurrence of the people of those States, absolutely free from military control, while the army of the United States, instead of being increased, has been reduced from a million and a half of men to some sixty or eighty thousand. The expenses of the Federal Government have been reduced from a

million and a half per day, to a sum less than the daily receipts of the Treasury, and the great, but in every sense sacred, debt of the Union is already perceptibly diminished.

Mr. Seward went on to say that the public mind, to his view, was cheerful and hopeful.

There were many, however, unprepared to There were many, however, unprepared to accept the improved condition of affairs, and who would have it that the country was still in a turbulent condition. He thought that the feature of affairs which disturbs the public mind is a supposed divergence be-tween the President and the representatives

in Congress of the National Union party, and continued: I agree that it is altogether easier and altogether more desirable that the work of reconciliation so happily begun and so successfully prosecuted heretofore shall be continued and ended under the auspices of the National Union party, and of the President national Union party, and of the President and Congress as the representatives of that party. I agree therefore that it would be a sad misfortune if divergence between the President and Congress should work a decline and downfall of the National Union

party.
But President, Congress, statesmen and parties are of no real account, in my estimation, when weigned against the national life. The nation must live—it must live forever—whether it receive the needed care, in any emergency, at the hands of one Prein any emergency, at the hands of one President, Congress and party or at the hands of another. What does the country actually need? Most persons say—reconstruction. I think it needs no such thing. The country is reconstructed already. It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so earnestly in these remarks. It needs reconciliation, and just now needs nothing more. It needs moreover, a very little of this. It needs a reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now Senators of the United States who are now acting and those Senators who, being loyal and qualified for membership of the Senate, have been already or may hereafter be elected by the people of the several States which were lately involved in the rebellion.

In needs reconciliation between members of the House of Representatives who are

now acting, and the loyal members already elected or to be elected by the people in the same before-mentioned States. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation and

nothing more.

Mr. Seward said the representatives of the National Union party in Congress do not agree with the President, but he thought they differ only in respect to non-

essentials.

Mr. Seward went on to say that the President had proposed a plan, but Congress had not. The President's plan had grown, not out of his brain, but out of the unavoidable. There could be no reconstruction without a

large measure of amnesty.

The speaker contended that a sweeping disfranchisement was not authorized by the Constitution. Although the Constitution was, in many of its provisions, displaced or suspended in the disloyal states, by the war, yet it necessarily gains its absolute authority on the return of peace.

The tender of amnesty and pardon by the Provident and his invitation to the rebels to

President and his invitation to the rebels to the proclamation against slavery, were not forbidden by any law of Congress or by the laws of nations. Congress nevertheless re-tains and reserves all necessary powers over the question of reconstruction in their reserved and indefeasible right to deter-mine the qualifications of members elected to the respective houses.

There was no prospect that the assent of

a constitutional number of States to an amendment of the Constitution, establishing negro suffrage, could be in any way se-cured through any form of action which Congress could adopt at the present time.

Mr. Seward continued to speak on other subjects, including the vetoes of the President, and said that all three of those measures in which the President declined to concur with Congress are purely extraneous concur with Congress are purely extraneous incidents, and have no necessary or real bearing upon the question of reconciliation. I think it may be now assumed that the President has neither sought nor made nor accepted any occasion for disagreeing from Congress, and that so far as the purely incidental legislation to which I have referred is concerned, he is as loyal to its principles and to the National cause as Congress or any of its members can claim to be.

The sowers of discord further insist that Representatives who have come from the

Representatives who have come from the unrepresented States are actually disloyal. It is agreed on all hands that disloyal Representatives ought not to be in any case admitted. Congress, however, has the con-stitutional right and power to exclude all such Representatives, not only from the States unrepresented, but from any other State. When, therefore, a Senator or Representative from any of the unrepresented States presents his credentials to the body to which he has been elected, he offers himself as any other member does for a trial upon the question of his loyalty and alle-giance. It belongs to Congress to prescribe the form of the trial and the evidence of loyalty it will demand. In accordance with this principle, and in view of exactly this occasion, Congress has heretofore established two test oaths, one a general oath of fidelity and allegiance, the other a special one, disavowing and repudiating all con-

nection with disunion and rebellion. These laws are general and require every member to subscribe to them, and they are required to be presented to every claimant to a seat, and yet the members from Ten-nessee and Arkansas have been six months asking to have these oaths tendered to them for their subscription, and have been

denied. It seems that they could be justly denied only on the ground that in subscribing to the oaths the claimant would commit a fraud and perjury. Not only is there a legal presumption to the contrary, but every in-telligent man in the community admits the proved loyalty, fidelity and constancy of all the members who have come from Tennes-

see and Arkansas.
The apology for the denial is, that although they might become disloyal after admitted. Is it necessary to say that the same subterfuge may be equally resorted to in the case of every other member of Con-

The suspension is illogical and unwarranted by the Constitution, and even if it were both constitutional and logical, Conpower to expel the member whenever he shall have become unfaithful or falter in his

allegiance. The advocates of dissolution, pressed by these facts, resort to the argument that although it is true that Representatives who have come from Tennessee and Arkansas are loyal and can meet conscientiously and legally every test which Congress has prescribed or can prescribe, and although they may be expected to remain loyal themselves, yet, that among those who have come from other unrepresented States, there are persons who cannot take the test oaths, and are properly held to be disloyal.

The reply is obvious. Let all disloyal claimants from other States be rejected, but in any case admit the loyal Representatives of Tennessee and Arkansas. Still Congress excludes the loyal, grouping them in one indiscriminate mass with the disloyal.

This course of the opposition has failed to be satisfactory, and therefore new argu-ments must be found. One of these is, that ments must be found. One of these is, that although the present Representatives are loyal, the terms for which they were elected will some day expire, and they may be followed by disloyal successors.

The same argument would upset every seat in both Houses of Congress, because

although the constitutional presumption in favor of loyalty in the several States always remains good, yet none can absolutely guarantee that any one State or district in the United States may not at some future time send a disloyal Representative.

We all see clearly that the question is not of what is past, nor yet of the future, judged by any standard of patriotism and loyalty, that the whole Congress could accept some districts in every State, and many of the States have at times heretofore suffered themselves to be represented by disloyal men, and any one or all of them may con-sent to be represented by disloyal men here-

after. The only sure way to guard against this imaginary danger, would be to dispense with Congress altogether. The advocates of disunion seem to arrive at the conclusion of distinon seem to arrive at the conclusion that our entire system of republican Government is an absurd failure. What then is my conclusion? It is one at least that will be admitted to harmonize with my past life. be admitted to harmonize with my past life. I am hopeful of the President, hopeful of the Congress, hopeful of the National Union party, hopeful of the Democratic party, hopeful of the represented and unrepresented States, above all, hopeful of the whole peorle, and hopeful of the continued favor of Almighty God.

When I shall return here from the field of public service, and shall come to mindle

public service, and shall come to mingle once more in your quiet and peaceful pursuits, I desire and hope then to be able to look with renewed affection and pride upon

our beloved country.

I hope that, then, while I remember how perceptibly within our own times she has been beset and besieged, I shall nevertheless be able to say: "All her enemies, at home as well as abroad, compass her walls in solemn popm. Your eyes quite round her east pomp. Your eyes quite round her cast, count all her towers, and see if there you find one stone displaced."

RECOVERING FROM THE WAR.—Chatta-nooga, Tenn., is about to have a new townhall, market house, jail and water-works. Last of all, abandoned churches are to be fitted up and renovated, some at great expense. The city is rapidly regaining the appearance it had before the war.

which were lately involved in the rebellion.
In needs reconciliation between members of the House of Representatives who are

HENRY W. ALLEN, late rebel Governor of Louisiana, died lately in Mexico, of wounds received during the war.

The Bankrupt Act Passed by the House.
The following is a summary of the Bankrupt law, as passed by the House yesterday:
The first section constitutes the District Courts of the United States Courts of Bank-

ruptcy.
The section section gives the United States Circuit Courts general superintendence and urisdiction of all cases and questions arisng under the act.

Sections three to seven, inclusive, relate to the administration of the law in Courts of Bankruptcy. Sections eight, nine and ten refer to appeals and practice.
The eleventh section provides that if any

person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing debts over three hundred dollars shall apply by petition to the judge of his judicial district, setting out his inability to pay his debts in full, and his willingness to surrender his estates for the benefit of his creditors, the filing of such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy, and such petitioner shall be adjudged a bank-rupt. A warrant shall then be issued by the judge directing the marshal of the dis-trict to take possession of the estate and keep the same until the appointment of an assignee. Notice is then to be given to the creditors to hold a meeting and choose one

or more assignees.
Sections twelve to eighteen, inclusive, define in great detail the duties of assignees.
Sections nineteen to twenty-four, inclusive, relate to debts and the proof of claims. Section twenty-five provides for the sale

of perishable property. Section twenty-six provides for the examination of bankrupts before the court, and exempts them from liability to arrest duthe pendency of the proceedings in bankruptev in civil actions.

Section twenty-seven relates to the distri-bution of the bankrupt's estate. All credi-tors whose debts are duly proved and al-lowed are to be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property pro rata, without any priority or preference whatever, except that the wages due from him to any operative, clerk or house servant to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for labor performed within six months next preceding the adjudication of bankruptcy, shall be entitled to priority and shall be first paid in full. In the order for a dividend the following claims are to be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in fall in the

following order.

First. The fees, costs and expenses of suits and for the custody of property.

Second. All depts due to the United States and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof. Third. All debts due to the State in which

the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State. Fourth. Wages due to any operative, clerk or house servant, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, for labor performed

within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to a priority or preference in like manner as if this act had not been passed, always provided that nothing contained in the act shall interfere with the as-

sessment and collection of taxes by the United States or any State. Section twenty-nine, and the five following sections relate to the bankrupt's discharge and its effect. If it shall appear in court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under this act, and that he is entitled under the provisions thereof to receive a discharge, the court shall grant him a discharge from all bis debts except as thereinafter provided, and shall give him a certificate thereof under the seal

of the court. Section thirty-five declares preferences and fraudulent conveyances void.
Section thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirtyeight relate to bankruptcy of partnerships, and of corporations, and to dates and depo-

Sections thirty-nine to forty-two, inclusive, provide for the case of involuntary bankruptcy. A departure from the State, avoiding the service of legal process, re-moval or concealment of property, fraudu-lent assignment of property, arrest and de-tention for debt for a period of seven days, confession of judgment or suspension of payment of commercial paper for fourteen days shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy. Section forty-three provides for the superseding of the bankrupt proceedings by arrangement.

Section forty-four provides penalties against bankrupts for concealment of proagainst cankrupis for conceament of pro-perty, falsifying books or papers, fraudulent assignment or conveyance of property, spending it in gaming, permitting a ficti-tious debt to be proved against him, ob-taining goods on credit fraudulently within three months of the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy. These are to be deemed misdemeanors, and are to be puniehed by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three

years.
Sections forty-five and forty-six provide penalties against officers in administering

Section forty-seven regulates fees and costs. Section forty-eight regulates stamp duties on petitions, warrants, t.c.
Sections forty-nine and fifty define the
meaning of terms and the computation of

The fifty-first and last section enacts that this act shall commence and take effect as to the appointment of the officers created hereby, and the promulgation of rules and general orders from and after the date of its approval. Provided, that no petition or other proceeding under this act shall be filed, received or commenced before the 1st day of November, 1866.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES OF IN-DEBTEDNESS.—Official notice is given to holders of certificates of indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1st, and 17th, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of the said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all cer-tificates of indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31st, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Depart ment, with interest only to the said 31st instant.

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Engravings and Photographs. Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames. Carved Walnut and Ebony Frames, ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

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THE PROGRAMME OFFICE,
31 CHESTNUT street, opposite the Post Office, for
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NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHESTNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
L. GROVER & W.M. E. SINN, Lessees aved Managers,
Doors open at 7.15.

Of the Popular Young American Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
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Who will appear THIS EVEN NG.
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
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ONLY TIME,
FOR THE ONLY TIME, FOR THE ONLY TIME,
In Shakspeare's Beautiul Tragedy, entitled
ROMEO AND JULIET.

ONCERT HALL. CHESTNUT street, between Twelfth and Thir-THIS (Wednerday) EVENING, May 23, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES HOLMAN BY THE TOUPE, TO-NIGHT, CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. FIRST GRAND MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON,
AT A QUARTER PAST TWO O'CLOCK.

Doors open at a quarter-past one.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL
PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. The performance THIS EVENING will conclude with HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, L'ELISIRE D'AMORE. WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at % to 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 23, 1866, Twenty-seventh night of the brilliant engagement of MR. RDWIN BOOTH, Who will appear, for the 1sth time, in Shakspeare's Iragedy of

HAMLET,

Which has been placed on the Stage in a style, it is
bored, combining splendor of production with stric 

in the "NEEDFUL."

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

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Improvements will be made at an expense of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. myls-6'?

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BIGNOR BLITZ'S DOUBLE SPHYNX
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ING at 75, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
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Admission, 25 cents—Children, 15 cents. Reserved
Seats, 50 cents. AFTERIOUS AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Annual Seats, 50 cants.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Annual A Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the FOYER of the Academy on MONDAY, June 4th, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

A UADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESTNUT, above Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Benj, West's great Picture o
CHRIST REJECTED,
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HARNESS, SADDLES, &c THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE & HARNESS

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OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, from... GENTS' do do ............ 8 00 to 75 Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosettes, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baske: Dressing and Shirt Cases, Tranks and Valises, mblo.cm

No. 1216 Chestnut Street. PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS-OF-FICE, S. W. CORNER WALNUT AND FIFTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 21st, 1866.

STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 21st, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, 28th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Chestmut street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-accond street; to be of brick, with an inside diameter of three feet. Thereshall be one manhole, and two cast iron inlets, to be located as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, exclusive of legal deductions, as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the city. All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1850. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held 'linble on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to part of the commissioner of Highways.

ORGHUM.—Ohincae Sugar Cane Syrup, handsome or stricle, for sale by JOS, R. EUSSIER & OD., 108

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SPRING SALES, FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS,
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E. M. NEEDLES,

1024 CHESTNUT Street. OFFERS AT LOW PRICES, 2,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tacked, Z. Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUBLINS, Saitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

Ito pieces printed Linken Lawns, desirable of Styles for Dresses.
Clany, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Vells, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHRAP and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAM-ONE.

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6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES. SILK-MIXED COATINGS, FANCY COATINGS NEW STYLE CASSIMERES, With a full line of goods for MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. from the late auction sales,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDARD & BROTHER Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North Second st., above Willow. PEARL COLOR MOUSSELINE DELAINES,
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Reserved Seats, Socents.

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A NOTHER GREAT FREAK OF NATURE—THE LACE FOINTS.

Two distinct persons as one—two distinct voices Far greater curiculies than the Sjamese Twins—their connection more perfect; their organization totally differing. Mills and Christian are 16 years of age; in their appearance.

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The entire press pronounce "them the Wonder of the World." They appear Day and Evening. my21-st Leves from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening at 8.

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ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
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O'& Lee invite the attention of their friends and
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Super Black French Cloth,
Colored Cloths, of all kinds,
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Fancy French Coatings,
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Tweeds, of every shade and quality.
PANTALOON STUFFS.
Black French Doeskins, the finest texture,
Black French Cassimeres, the finest texture,
New Styles of Fancy Cassimeres,
Plain and neat styles Cassimeres,
Mixed Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Silk Mixed and Plaid Cassimeres,
Silk Mixed and Plaid Cassimeres,
Cords, Beaverleens and Velveteens.
Cassimeres for Suits, all styles.
Also, a large assortment of Goods expressly adapted
to Boys' wear, for sale cheap.
No. 11 North Second st, sign of the Golden Lamb.

AND IN NOTH SECOND SEE, 183H OF THE GOTHER LEMIC 748 SUTH ST.] A. BACHENHEIMER, [740 SOUTH ST.] ITAVING a large stock of DRY 400 DS AND LA-LIDIES CLOAKS on hand, which I will offer to sell at the lowest rate, cheaper than any house in South street, such as One Jard wide Piece Muslin at 20 cents per yard.

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Ladies' Reason Sacks, from \$4 and upwards.
Very fine Dress Goods, of all kinds, from 20 cents
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Plain and Plaid Nainsooks,
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This delightful Summer Resort will be OPEN for the reception of guests on

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CAPE ISLAND, N. J.. WILL RECEIVE GUESTS

Thursday, May 31st, 1866. J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

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ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O. LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,

Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks on SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE. H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co. COLD SPRINGS HOTEL.

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Parlor Suits. in Hair. Brocade, Plush, Damask or
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