EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

KEEPING THEMSELVES OUT.

If Mr. Johnson has shown himself powerless to influence Northern sentiment and action, he has certainly been most potential at the South. The dying embers of the rebellion, which he has so carefully raked together and fanned into new life by the energetic proclamation of his policy, attest that his influence with the rebel States is almost unbounded. The opposition which he has aroused towards the legislation of a loyal Congress, by his agitation of the views to which he so obstinately clings, is manifesting itself in all parts of the South. The Memphis and New Orleans massacres were emphatic declarations of the confidence which the Southern people repose in him. The generally bitter tone of the Southern press, attests the new life he has infused into a defeated and dead cause. The orations of the Wises and Hamptons are practical stump speeches for the President. The messages of the Southern governors all breathe a spirit of cordial acquiescence in the Presidential war against Congress. And lastly, the action of the Southern Legislatures is an emphatic endorsement of Mr. Johnson and his policy.

Texas led off in her refusal to adopt the Constitutional amendment, and Georgia has followed her foolish example by an almost unanimous vote of her Legislature. It is almost certain that a majority of the Southern States will take the same course. The sum and substance of all the arguments used in the Georgia Legislature was that "Georgia and the other States are integral parts of Congress, and no constitutional Congress can be convened while such integral portions are forcibly excluded." It is not worth while to meet this shallow proposition by argument at this late day. Even the President, who holds his office by the same tenure as the present Congress exists by, has recognized its constitutionality by a thousand acts, and if he had not, it would not make the slightest difference. Common sense and the just-recorded verdict of the American people entirely concur in the right of the loyal States to legislate for the whole country in its present and past condition, and if Georgia and her sister States like to "stay out in the cold," upon such a fine-spun sophistry as that which Mr. Johnson and his Prime Minister have instilled into the Southern mind, by all means let them stay. The North can bear it quite as well as, and possibly a little better than, they can. The country has got along pretty well for the last eighteen months, even under the terrible misrule of Mr. Johnson, and it will do still better during the remainder of his administration, if Congress does its duty and keeps the President within the strict limits of his smallest Constitutional power. The sufferers by the rejection of the Amendment will simply be those who reject it.

Whether Congress will decide to admit the Southern States with no other guarantee than the adoption of the amendment or not, remains to be seen. But one thing is as certain as fate. The Southern States will never have such easy terms offered them again. If the lenient and generous treatment which the rebels have received fails in its proper effect on the Southern mind, sterner measures will be tried, and the next generation will rise up to curse the stubborn and false pride of the present one, for the needless evils that it has transmitted to its posterity. The North is rapidly realizing the fact that all the earlier steps towards reconstruction were over-hasty and based upon an erroneous conception of the condition of Southern sentiment. Mr. Johnson has fully developed the old, essential spirit of slavery, and from Delaware down to Texas, the spectacle is again presented of a rebel population struggling to gain possession of the capital of the nation. It is perhaps as well that the Constitutional Amendment is being rejected at the South. It will delay reconstruction, but it will bring it at last, in a better and safer form. Meanwhile, as Georgia and Texas elect to postpone the resumption of their "practical relations to the Union," we wish them joy of their choice. No one can reasonably be called upon to sympathize with people who are determined to be miserable under all circumstances.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

There is a bright prospect dawning upon America. Fenianism is at an end. Peace is pluming her gentle feathers as she settles down gracefully upon the standard of the "sun-burst." The Niagara river and the St. Lawrence glide placidly on their way, their waves unvexed by the warlike keels of Fenian canal boats with their loads of hostile warriors. The groves of Jones's Wood sleep in calm, unbroken solitude, where but yesterday the smoke of Irish vengeance went up from a hundred rhetorical altars. The British lion lies sleepily down in his lair and prepares for that "repose which awaits youth, innocence and beauty." The depleted portemonnaies of the culinary and domestic population close with a final and well-satisfied snap. Over all the din of war that has rung

"From the Centres all round to the sea,"

a Sabbatic stillness settles down,

"And Silence, like a poultice, comes
To heal the blows of Sound."

The cause of all this blessed change is to be found in a resolution adopted by the Fenian Brotherhood of Philadelphia, last night. Many *Whereases* and *Resolveds* were adopted upon this momentous occasion, but the one resolution that has done the business for us, and restored "peace to our distracted country," reads thus:

Resolved, That the days of windy patriotism, for the redemption of Irish wrongs, are vanished and gone forever!"

Three cheers for the departure of "the days of windy patriotism for the redemption of Irish wrongs!"

A RICHMOND CRITIC.

Miss Elizabeth T. Greenfield, of Philadelphia, is giving concerts at Metropolitan Hall in Richmond, Virginia, assisted by "one of her pupils," as we see by advertisements in the papers of that city. Miss Greenfield is the colored lady who sang at Stafford House, in London, years ago, and was much petted by the Duchess of Sutherland and other titled ladies. She is better known as "the Black Swan," a *rava avis*, indeed, in Southern lands; for any such birds, flying thither before or during the war, would probably have been enslaved. Or if Miss Greenfield had ventured to give a concert then in Richmond, she would probably have been mobbed.

The Black Swan has a remarkable musical organization, and her tour in the South may help to develop and refine the musical taste of the people. She has just now, in competition with her at Richmond, the Richings English Opera Troupe at the New Theatre. The performances of this company are noticed in a very original and striking way by a critic attached to the Richmond *Times*. On the first night this gentleman tells us: "There was no orchestra consequent upon the attendance of its members upon the obsequies of Mr. Henry Miller, one of the most esteemed young men of Richmond. Indeed, there was but one instrument—a piano out of tune—to accompany the vocalism; but it was admirably well managed." A piano out of tune must have been a sorry substitute for an orchestra, even if it were "admirably well-managed." In spite of this, says the writer, "*Maritana* was rendered with an *éclat* hardly to be realized." One of the lady singers is called "a contralto of merit, whose lower register is more suitable for *recitatif* than *cantabile* music; but her middle and higher registers are very commendable." As for the barytone, he is described as "superb, the lower and middle registers being almost fine, but the upper short." He must be a *lusus naturæ*. The tenor is said to be "of the *di forza* quality, pretty well schooled, and frequently exhibiting exceedingly pleasing effects." But, it is added, he is "gifted with a voice of a peculiar character and which is liable to deceive, it being sometimes of the high baritone and anon requiring the use of *falsetto* in tenor." That artist, too, must be somewhat of a phenomenon with respect to voice.

Of the second night of this company, the same paper says: "Rest after long travel, good orchestral accompaniment, and a brilliant, kindly disposed audience, caused the performance to move with enthusiastic fervor." Mr. Campbell's "baritone" is described as "grand and in fine command." Miss Richings is condescendingly commended. Mr. Castle "was good, improves on acquaintance, and manifested in his part much of the pure *di grazia* tenor." As for Mr. Seguin, he "acted his part well, neglected the *Cantabile*, and was most satisfactory." But why did Seguin neglect the *Cantabile*, and what became of the poor neglected thing? Why, too, was he most satisfactory, after committing this piece of neglect? The Richmond critic does not explain, for after all, he winds up by saying: "Taking it all in all, the Opera troupe now here is in its line of supreme rank, and should be cordially patronized. Its exhibitions are tasteful, refined and intellectual." "Its line of supreme rank" is a good expression, if it be novel and slightly unmeaning in these more northern and uncongenial latitudes.

"The Black Swan," in visiting the capital of the Confederacy, exposes herself to the criticism of learned writers like the one we have quoted. She may be astonished by being told that she has a *di forza* or a *di grazia*, or that she has one or two "registers" that are "almost fine" and another one that is "short." And if she should hear that she neglects her "*cantabile*," she must not be down-hearted, for she may still prove to be "most satisfactory." There is much even for Swans to learn, in the way of music and criticism, at the seat of Southern intellect, where Jeff. Davis lately reigned supreme.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Further returns of the late election in New York make the majority for Governor Fenton about fifteen thousand. Outside of New York city and Brooklyn, where the excise law and various local questions swelled the vote for Hoffman enormously, the Republican gains were extraordinary. It is especially to be noted that in Mr. Seward's own county, Cayuga, Fenton's majority was four hundred and eighty larger than it was in 1864. In Horatio Seymour's county, Oneida, the gain was three hundred and thirty; and in Hoffman's county, West Chester, the Democratic majority fell off between six and seven hundred. In Albany county, the Republican gain was nearly three thousand, and in Rensellaer county it was about twenty-three hundred. So through all the State that was beyond the immediate influence of New York city. It is shown that wherever the issue was squarely upon national questions, the verdict of the people of New York was very strongly on the side of Congress, and against Mr. Johnson, Mr. Seward and their unfortunate and condemned policy.

Burger's "Leonora."

Mr. Charles J. Lukens, of this city, has prepared and will soon publish a very remarkable work on the well-known ballad of "Leonora," by the German poet, Bürger. It will be entitled "A Variorum Monograph," and will contain the original German poem in both Latin and Gothic type, a literal English prose transalation, according to the Teutonic idiom, one Russian and thirty English metrical versions, by different translators, including two by the editor. These will be displayed side by side on the same page, the form of the publication being imperial quarto. There will also be a sketch of the author and an analytical account of the ballad. The work will be published by John E. Potter & Co., 617 Sansom street, and will be furnished to subscribers at a moderate price. It will prove one of the most curious and interesting studies of a remarkable poem that has been produced.

EVERY SATURDAY, for the week terminating November the 17th, contains twelve articles, prominent among which are those of Miss Cobb, Edmund Yates, M. D. Conway and the genial "Country Parson." The spirited story entitled "An Ocean Waif," commenced in the previous number, is completed in this, and is one of the most entertaining magazine stories that we have read for a long time. "The Dykhamburg Concert" is almost as clever. Mr. Conway's paper on Walt Whitman, a man of singular genius, deserves to be universally read. "The Impeachment of the President," is a timely treatise, written by one who is evidently posted on American topics. The articles on this country which appear in the London *Spectator*, are admirable for their logic and fairness.

THE BATEMAN TROUPE will give concerts at the Academy of Music on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The rush for seats at the box office and at Trumpler's, this morning, was something extraordinary, and the concerts promise to be of unusual brilliancy. The anxiety to hear Mme. Parepa and the other great artists of this troupe is very great, hundreds having been prevented, during their late visit, by the presence of the opera at the Academy. Those wishing to secure good seats should apply early, as they are going very fast.

POLITICAL.

SHARP LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER—INDIANAPOLIS, November 5.—R. A. Connor, Esq., a soldier who, until recently, has held the office of Postmaster at North Vernon, Jennings county, in this State, has been removed by President Johnson, and a Copperhead peace policy man put in his place. Mr. Connor, in a letter to one of his friends, gives a long list of reasons for his removal, a few of which are as follows:

6. I am removed because I do not support the infamous Democratic party, which systematically tried to murder me for fifteen long, dreary months by starvation and exposure.

7. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, which starved me three days and nights at Florence, South Carolina for refusing to point to them the modes of escape of some of my comrades.

8. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, which caused me to be shot at Chickamauga, and because I shot some of said Democrats.

9. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party which robbed me at Richmond, Virginia.

10. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic Johnson party, whose members shot at and starved me at Belle Isle.

11. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, one of whom tried a second time to shoot me in Smith's building in Richmond.

12. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party which endeavored to freeze me to death during the winter of 63-4 at Danville, Virginia.

13. I am removed because I do not support the infernal and treasonable Democratic party, which came near starving me at Charleston, South Carolina.

14. I am removed because I do not indorse the hellish party which tortured me with hunger for six months at Andersonville, Georgia.

15. I am removed because I do not support the assassin's President.

Personal.

Mr. George Alfred Townsend, now absent in Europe as the special correspondent of the New York *World*, will return to America by the 1st of December next, and deliver a lecture in the principal cities and towns, on "Europe Armed." Applications for this lecture will be promptly attended to, and the circular heretofore issued, inviting attention to Mr. Townsend's lecture, "Extinct American Empires," is hereby rescinded. Address, for terms and time, S. R. Elton, 31 Beekman street, New York. Mr. Townsend has also prepared a lecture on the "Great Paris Exhibition."

Jacob B. Tshudy, Esq., a life-time resident of the village of Litiz, and one of the best-known citizens in Lancaster county, Pa., died on Thursday at his residence in that village, after a short but very painful illness. He was a successful merchant, prompt, honorable and reliable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and also filled many positions during his life of trust and responsibility. He was the first Treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, and for many years and up to the day of his death, Secretary and Treasurer of the Lancaster and Litiz Turnpike.

John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold during next week the following important sales, viz:

ON MONDAY, November 12, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 800 lots of French and British Dry Goods, including a complete and choice assortment of Paris Broche Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, a Grand Fond Tanis and filled centres, of the celebrated manufacture of Messrs. H. Heuneqoin & Co., including some of the richest Shawls imported. Also, large lines Merinos, Chambray Window Shades, Poplins, Empress Cloths, all wool Plaids, Alpacas, Reps, Delaines, Epingolines, Silks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, White Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Buttons, Trimmings, Ties, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Suspenders, &c.

ON TUESDAY, November 13, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1 200 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., of City and Eastern manufacture.

ON THURSDAY, November 15, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, about 700 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Beavers, Pilots, Doeskins, Chinchillas, Fancy Cloakings, Italians, Vestings, &c.

Also, Dress Goods, Silks Shawls, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts and Drawers, Balmorals, Neck Ties, &c.

Also, 150 packages Cotton and Woolen Domestics.

ON FRIDAY, November 16, at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces superfine and Fine Ingrain, Royal Damask, Venetian, List, Dutch Hemp Cottage, and Rag Carpetings, &c.

Extra Valuable Business Stands, Large Wharf, Country Seat, Irredeemable Ground Rents, Residences, Dwellings, Stocks, Loans, &c.

Messrs. Thomas & Sons invite especial attention to their sale on Tuesday next. The property on Third, above Walnut street, is included, and as the adjoining property can be had, the two together would make a very valuable property for a banking house or almost any business. Large and extensive Wharf, Docks, &c., on the Delaware, below Almond street. Two Stores, Fifth street, near Walnut street. Valuable Farm, Island road, opposite Suffolk Park. Desirable Residences, Dwellings, and a number of Irredeemable Ground Rents. Also, Stocks and Loans.

EXTRA LARGE SALES 27TH INST. AND DECEMBER 4.—Pamphlet catalogues now ready.

For extensive Orphans' Court Sales see second page of to-day's paper.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boots and Shoes.

Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, November 12, commencing at ten o'clock, a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., to which the attention of buyers is called.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Colombia---The Situation in Chile and Peru---Attitude of Spain, &c.

The New York *Times* correspondent writes as follows:

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1866.—We have no news of any particular interest from Bogota, the capital. The interior is quiet, and so is the State of Panama.

Gen. Pedro A. Herron, formerly Minister from this Republic to Washington, and son-in-law of President Mosquera, arrived at Aspinwall from New York on the 28th ult. He goes to Bogota. The General has published in the Panama papers a letter addressed to Senores Pedro de Obarrio, Mariano Arosemena, Jose Maria Herrera, Ramon Waliarino and Jose de Obaldia, in which he recounts the efforts initiated thirty years ago by himself and these gentlemen to construct a railroad across this isthmus, which resulted in the present road. He gives a long and interesting account of the difficulties the proposed enterprise had to encounter from the coolness exhibited toward it by foreign countries, and from the opposition to it of Southern Senators and Representatives in the Congress at Washington, who wanted the road built across Tehuantepec. He then shows how Wm. H. Aspinwall, John L. Stephens and William Chauncey finally realized the thought of himself and the gentlemen to whom his letter is addressed, and accords to them all the praise of the final accomplishment of the great idea. The object of the General's letter is to raise funds here and elsewhere with which to erect a monument on this isthmus to Aspinwall, Stephens and Chauncey. He proposes also, in compliment to Mr. Aspinwall, the Atlantic terminus of the road shall have the name by which the city is now popularly known (Aspinwall) legalized. It is now legally known as "Colar." The General pays a high compliment to the management of the road, and is glad the stockholders are making much money out of it.

The Panama *Star*, under the head of "An English Baronet," publishes the following spicy paragraph about a genial gentleman who arrived at Panama on the last Australian steamer:

"Sir Roger Tichborne, elder brother of the late Sir A. J. D. Tichborne, returns to Europe on the French steamer Lafayette, leaving Aspinwall for St. Nazaire on the 1st proximo. Sir Roger has been leading a private life in Australia for many years past, while his younger brother enjoyed his title and estates at home, his relations supposing him dead, and it was only on receiving news of his brother's death that he came forward from his retirement to take possession of his title and estates, which are worth some £75,000 per annum.

The new baronet is in the prime of life, a portly gentleman, weighing 250 lbs., but of an active, athletic frame; a great lover of horses and field sports generally, and notwithstanding his eighteen stone weight, he is withal a splendid rider, having apparently spent more of his life in the saddle than on foot.

A British Company, at the head of which is Capt. Bedford Pim, of Nicaragua Railroad notoriety, who are buying mines and other property in Central and South America, and placing it on the stock market at London, have purchased the sugar estate of Dr. Kratchovil, of this city, situated on the Ballano River, fifty miles from here. The lands are any number of miles in depth, and border six miles on the river. The price paid was $50,000. A company has been formed to work the estate on a large scale. If they succeed, they will have imitators, much to the benefit of Panama.

The United States double ender Wateree will leave this bay for Callao, via Guayaquil, on Saturday. The Mohongo will remain in port. The gunboat De Soto is at Aspinwall, expecting daily to be relieved.

The French steamer from St. Nazaire to Aspinwall is now three days overdue. The Golden Age waited one day for her before leaving for San Francisco with the William Chauncy's passengers.

The National Government of Colombia is now bothering itself and bothering American commerce again by its claim for tonnage dues. There is not the least chance of their recovering it from American vessels.

Senora Donna Josefa Dolores Arosemena de Rice, wife of the United States Consul at Aspinwall, and daughter of Don Mariano Arosemena of this city, died in Panama on the 29th. The Consuls at Aspinwall, and all the shipping, English, French and American, pisced their flags at half mast on the day of her funeral. The Panama *Star* publishes the following on the sad and unexpected event:

"The inexorable Angel of Death, who hath no compassion for widowed husbands, orphans, relatives and disconsolate friends, has laid his rude hands on one of the most beautiful and useful lives. The Senora Donna Josefa Dolores Arosemena de Rice is dead. An exemplary wife, a loving daughter, an excellent mother, a faithful friend, adorned with all the virtues and qualities that make the woman the idol of her family and the ornament of society—her death leaves a vacuum that it will be impossible to fill. We sympathize deeply with the worthy husband and the venerable father in their profound sorrow for the irreparable loss they have been called upon to suffer."

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1866.—By the French mail steamer from Callao we have dates from Callao and Lima to the 22d October, and a few days later than our last dates from Chile.

Peru.

The item of most interest is that relating to the proposed settlement of difficulties of Chile and Peru with Spain. It appears that England and France (some say the United States also) have proposed to mediate, not arbitrate, as the papers have it, on the matter, and that the mediation has been or will be accepted. The Chilian Minister at Lima, Señor Martinez, had left for Santiago de Chile, and it is surmised that he carries the proposition of the two European Powers for peace to Santiago de Chile. It is proposed that an armistice shall be declared that the parties may have time to deliberate. Among the reports is one that Ecuador and Bolivia are not included in this arrangement, but this is probably not the fact, as Chile and Peru can hardly desert their allies in the final settlement.

A letter written to the Panama *Chronicle* says: "Peru will reject the Spanish claims for church property. Private claimants for property abandoned during the revolution for independence will, however, be allowed to prosecute their claims, individually, in the Courts of the Republic. Whether the war continties or not, will much depend upon Spain's ceding this point." [Which point? "In the event of the Spanish Government refusing this concession, the war will be prosecuted by Peru with the greatest vigor."]

Col. Prado, Dictator of Peru, appears to have completely stifled, so far as Lima is concerned, the attempt to "oust" him. The leading men have been imprisoned or banished. Gen. Vargas Machuca, of Areguipa, with three others, are held in the castle at Callao. In the meantime an outbreak has occurred in the Province of Areguipa, but it is believed, also, that the revolutionists there have come to grief. Twenty-three of the principals have been nabbed by the Government, among them Col. Canseco, and the gunboat Tumbez has been sent to Iquique to bring up Gen. Ramon Castilla, if he has been or can be caught. The fact is, Peru is so fond of domestic strife that nothing but a strong military government suffices her needs.

The elections commenced on the 22d, and will last three days. No doubt Col. Padro will be elected President, but he will be lucky if he holds on to the reins of Government a year—especially as the Church is generally inimical to him.

Señor Juan A. Palazuela, Secretary of the Chilean Minister to Peru, died at Lima on the 16th October.

Bolivia.

The Government has demanded of the Brazilian Minister explanations in regard to its course in allowing Spain to refit her fleet in ports of Brazil.

Chile.

The propositions of France and England to mediate in the Spanish quarrel are under discussion in the Chilean papers. It is even asserted that Chile "has accepted," in the abstract, "her mediation."

Central America.

We have dates to the 27th of October from Costa Rica, and a few days older from the other four Republics. They are all in peace. Don Fernando Guzman appears to be the favorite candidate for President of Nicaragua.

The imports into the port of Libertad, Salvador, for the year ending in September, 1866, were valued at $297,290, and the exports at $48,770.

In Costa Rica the exequaturs of Messrs. Juan and Adolfo Knohr, Consuls for Peru and Prussia, have been canceled on charges connected with their Custom House affairs.

A ROMANCE IN LIFE.—The Birmingham *Post* mentions the following curious case of mistaken identity:

Seven years ago there lived at Handford, near Trentham, a working man named Chas. Carnall, who, for some unexplained reason, deserted his wife. Thinking that the parish officers would be better able to find him than herself, the wife appealed to the authorities, and eventually became an inmate of Stone Union. While there a man unknown, died at a lodging house in the last named town, and his body was taken to the workhouse. As the room in which it was placed required cleaning, the woman Carnall was sent to clean it, and, naturally enough looked at the corpse. She had no sooner glanced at it than she exclaimed, "Bless us; this is my husband." Two of her brothers-in-law were at once sent for, and they were of the same opinion, as was a woman named Phillips. Carnall, it appears, had lost one eye, and had a swelling at the back of his neck caused by the kick of a horse some years previously. The corpse was said to be thus deformed. Mrs. Carnall has since lived in Stone as a widow, where one of the brothers also resides. As the latter was sitting in his house on Thursday night, to his horror the supposed dead man knocked at his door, and immediately presented himself, alive and well. The man remained with his relations during the night, and disappeared next morning.

CHICAGO HARBOR.—The Chicago *Post* is alarmed about the present and prospective condition of the harbor of that city. It is informed that it is the opinion of some of those who have the best opportunity of knowing the facts of the case, that the extension of the north pier, recently made by the city, has been of very little use. Its object was to prevent the dredged channel from being filled up; and it was reasonable to expect that the expenditure of so large a sum of money would have secured easy access to the harbor for some years at least. It does not profess to know what the facts are, but understands that intelligent captains of vessels say that next spring there will be no getting into the harbor—that dredging must be again resorted to to open the channel.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Westminister College, Pennsylvania, Rev. Audley Brown, D. D., of New Castle, was elected to the Presidency of the college. The college is under the care of the United Presbyterian Church, and is located at New Wilmington, Lawrence county.

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CASTORINES,
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FANCY BEAVERS,
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VELOURS,
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Many of them ordered styles, expressly for our retail sales.
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Barnsley Table Damasks.
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Power-loom Everlasting Table Diaper.
Damask Table Cloths, extra qualities.
Napkins and Doylies, finest to lowest.
Best makes Linens for fronts, collars, &c.
Extra-heavy Diapers by the yard and piece.
Huckaback Toweling, 25 to 62.
Towels, Birdseye, Baggings, &c.
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Ninth and Market.

BLACK DRESS GOODS COUNTER.
Black French Poplins, $1 12 to $2 25.
Black French Merinoes, $1 25 to $1 90.
Black French Delaines, 50 to 75 cents.
Wide French Delaines, 38 cents to $1 38.
Black French Cashmeres $1 50.
Black French Tamise, $1 38 to $1 75.
Black Canton Cloth, $1 10 and $1 25.
Black Alpacas, 40 to 65 cents.
Black Lustrous Mohairs, 75 cents to $1 25.
Black Poplin Alpacas, 88 cents and $1.
COOPER & CONARD,
Ninth and Market.

PRINT AND DELAINE COUNTER,
Merrimack and other good Prints.
English and French Wrapper Prints,
All Wool Delaines, 50 and 56 cts.
Extra Good 6-4 Delaines, $1.
Balmoral Skirts, $2 50 to $10 00.
COOPER & CONARD,
Ninth and Market.

POPLINS AND MERINOES.
Plain all-wool Reps.
Plaid Poplins, low prices.
Silk-faced French Poplins.
Silk-faced Plaid Poplins.
Plaid Poplin Reps, bargains.
Lupin's French Merinoes, cheap.
Finest French Merinoes made.
Low grades French Merinoes.
COOPER & CONARD,
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DOMESTIC GOODS COUNTER.
White Flannels from 31 cts. to $1 25.
Red blue, gray and white Twills cheaper.
6-4 wide fancy Shirtings at low prices.
Tickings of every grade.
Wide Sheetings low by the piece.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, do.
COOPER & CONARD,
Ninth and Market.

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