LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1870.—The new Ministers may very fairly lay claim to dealing out even-handed justice to all ranks of offenders. After having "struck high" and dismissed Baron Haussmann and administered a lesson to a good many other Prefects as well, they have just now finished off M. Rochefort, and also come down upon a second imperial protégé of high standing. The "little Paris" "six months" due by the deputy of the first electoral division of Paris to the Correctional Police Court was duly presented to the Chamber yesterday evening, and this morning, I have no doubt, Rochefort is enjoying a lodging at the expense of the country in the quiet precincts of Sainte-Pélagie. In less figurative language, the editor of the *Marseillaise* has been safely and quietly locked up to undergo the sentence pronounced against him. Many a respect had been made to him, in the usual polite manner practiced towards offenders of the press, inviting him to say when it would be most "convenient" to him to constitute himself a voluntary prisoner. But he paid no attention to this requisition, and insisted upon being "arrested by force," declaring, however, at the same time, that he did not intend to offer any resistance, but would yield as soon as ever he felt the hand of the sergeant de ville upon his coat-collar. He had not to wait long. It was expected that he would have been arrested yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, when the Chamber broke up, and every one who could gain admittance into the *Salle des pas perdus*, as the entrance-hall or lobby of the Corps Legislatif is called, was there to witness the incident. The whole of the afternoon's sitting had been taken up with a discussion on the subject of the arrest, brought on by an interpellation addressed to the Minister of Justice, M. Ollivier, by old Crémieux, the advocate. Both the latter and M. Gambetta pleaded the cause of their colleague, in a legal and political point of view, with great ability; the former striving to show that Rochefort *could* not be "legally" arrested as a deputy before the end of the session; the other, that he *ought* not to be so arrested, as a matter of policy. The Minister of Justice disposed of both objections very cleverly, by showing that the liberty to prosecute, once accorded by the Chamber, reduced a deputy to the position of a private citizen, and that, as such, Rochefort was plainly amenable to the common law of the land,—not for the expression of any political or other opinions, however violent, but simply for a *fact*—the fact, namely, of exciting citizens to take up arms against the established government. With great force and eloquence M. Ollivier disclaimed all personal or political feeling in the matter, and insisted, with an earnestness that carried conviction, that his only object was to vindicate the majesty of the laws. The House fully supported him, and voted the order of the day by a majority of 101 to 45. Rochefort sat silent in his place during the discussion, and as the Minister had plainly announced that he would be arrested, he expected to be so, as I have said, on leaving the Chamber, and such friends as could get near gathered round him to make a "demonstration." They looked for one, however, as though they were greatly disappointed when neither inside the building nor outside did any one attempt to interfere with them. The Rochefort party then got into a cab and drove home to the Rue de Provence. Butthe police had a plan of their own for laying hold of him quietly and without demonstration. They knew he was to attend a meeting in a very distant part of the town the same evening, and so there they waited for him. When he stepped out of the carriage which conveyed him to the place, the sergeant politely took him by the arm and presented the warrant of arrest, signed by the court. He made no resistance, and was quietly lodged at Sainte-Pélagie. A few *gamins* assembled in his electoral division and paraded the streets, vociferating "*Vive Rochefort!*" But they were speedily dispersed, and the city remained perfectly tranquil. M. Ollivier's success has, so far, been complete, and it will be perhaps, did a Minister ride rough-shod over a demagogue with more ingenuity. The only advantage to Rochefort's side, as I hinted once and before, is that he is perhaps more formidable in prison than out of it.

It happens very fortunately that, just at the same moment when Rochefort has been dealt with as above, the new government has had at once the opportunity and the energy to make another example of a very different kind. M. Le Verrier, the celebrated astronomer and man of science, was made a Senator and nominated Director of the Observatory of Paris by the Emperor himself, in 1854, as a recompense for the zeal he had once rallied to the *coup d'état* and the government of the President. He was almost the only member of the Institute or any of the scientific bodies who did so, and he has been regarded as a special imperial *protégé* ever since. He has, in consequence, carried things with a high hand at the Observatory, and almost played the part there of Baron Haussmann at the Hotel de Ville. At length his arbitrary proceedings raised such universal indignation that the whole body of astronomers and men of science attached to that important institution resigned *en masse*, and plainly notified to the Government that it must either do without them or without M. Le Verrier. Now, no one could dismiss the latter but the Emperor who had appointed him; and it was rather a delicate point to ask Napoleon to send to the Institute another of his own special *cotorie*, so soon after Baron Haussmann. But, to his great credit, M. Segris, the new Minister of Public Instruction, did not hesitate one moment. Drawing up a decree of dismissal, with the approbation of all his colleagues, he presented it at once to the Emperor for his signature. There was no haggling about it, as Napoleon very well knew. A refusal to sign would have left the Ministry in a dilemma, nothing for it but to knock under once more, and "sign" out Le Verrier as he had signed, to become purchasers, the decree which did the Observatory a plaster under the management of a commission. The Emperor had just gone to the preserves at Versailles, with his son and other juvenile sportsmen, to give them a lesson in shooting. He finds that there is very little obeisch for him to do!

The famous Panthin murderer was first brought to Paris he was taken to the Conciergerie, but after his trial he was sent to the prison of La Roquette. When he first learned of the Aix tragedy and the imprisonment of Prince Pierre Bonaparte in the Conciergerie, he said: "What a pity! Some brave fellow ferred here; we should have been such chums!" *Mourrabe!*" exclaimed a horrified warder, "you have murdered seven or eight people!" Bigre! Bonaparte has only killed one man." "Well," responded Troppmann with indescribable *suiveté*, "I'm not proud!"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Across America and Asia. By Raphael Pumpelly. Third edition. Leypoldt & Holt: New York. 1870.—Now exhausting its third thousand, Prof. Pumpelly's narrative is beginning to justify the intelligence of the reading public, as well as its own merit. Three thousand copies in less than two months of a dull season is a rapid issue for a book that is neither a sensation novel nor an impertinent bit of personality. In fact, it would be difficult to point to any author since Marco Polo (excepting perhaps Humboldt) who has shown himself so full of curiosity, so stirring and brave, so adequately posted in the knowledge proper to his age, and so simply graphic in narrative. The Abbé Huc, indeed, has given us a romantic account of travels in a part of the country covered by this tale of Prof. Pumpelly's. But the Abbé's volumes, brilliant as they are, carry a fatal suggestion of having passed under the hand of the professed Paris litterateur; something of the myth, something of the *féerie* at the Châtelet theatre, clings to them, let us attempt as we may the moral credulous. Pumpelly is the transparently-truthful explorer, not very much concerned with the make-up of his book as a book, but extremely anxious to correct his analysis of Chinese and Japanese coals, and his statistics of the gold deposits near Lake Baikal. We must not, however, give the impression that the Professor comes forward with his science to an unpalatable extent. Just enough is borrowed from his professional results—notably from the Smithsonian Institute publication of "Geological Researches in China, Mongolia and Japan"—to give a welcome precision to this confessedly popular narrative. The itinerary, crossing first to Arizona, thence to California, and then through Oceanica, Japan, China, Central Asia, Siberia and Russia, is so very long as to be scarcely manageable in the limits of a readable volume. And the only literary fault we find with Prof. Pumpelly is his slight want of foresight—writing his chapters with breadth and swing up to a certain point, when the bigness of his work seems to surprise him, and, with a sudden hitch, he begins to write to another scale, like an artist who finishes his portrait with little legs to get it in the canvas. This very defect, however, is half a beauty, since the dry epigrammatic point characteristic of the Professor comes out sparkling at the necessity for condensation presses upon him. His intellectual humility is another of his pleasant qualities, leading him to yield the chapter to another writer whenever he believes that another has more ability in the specialty than himself. Instances are Rev. Mr. Muirhead's insertion on the religious bearing of the Chinese Rebellion, and Mr. John La Farge's essay on Japanese Art. The latter, having been much alluded to and cited from, has attained a separate celebrity; it is certainly picturesque, appreciative and generally true, with the truth, however, as emphasized by a special pleader. It is well for the art-critic to vindicate the real righteous and unusual chromatic system and an unaccustomed perspective; but Mr. La Farge's remarks are less judicatory than polemical. The reader is amused into forgetfulness of the patent fact that Japanese art has no expression for any but coarse or comical emotions in the human face, no apparent ideal, no play of light and shade, and no composition, unless we accept Mr. La Farge's proposition that a decorative flower on one side of a box-lid "intellectually balances" the unshaded space remaining. Its refinement of color, however, needs no assertion, and its powerful graphic ability may suggest some astonished eyes in the valuable *fire-similitude* introduced. Prof. Pumpelly's generosity and liberality is evinced not only in letting special experts take his chapters out of his mouth occasionally; it spreads a glow of human warmth and unobtrusive tenderness through the whole route. In his cosmopolitanism, his urbanity, his absence of national prejudice, his ever and just regard of the whole human brotherhood as its tribal divisions unroll before him, he displays a kind of aesthetic method in the very workings of the heart. No mind later to be put in contact with all this vast gamut of intelligence could easily be found. The savage experience of Arizona does not degrade him, and his oriental investigations, under circumstances of privilege, amongst immemorial usages, do not enervate him. In a moral state of the keenest philanthropy, for example, he comes in contact with the foreign element in China; and the British opium trade, in our recollection, has met no thrust as calm, deadly and definitive as this:

OPIUM.

This vice is one of the fruits of intercourse with European civilization. Little more than half a century ago this drug was used only as a medicine; at present the importation amounts to between 5,000 and 6,000 tons yearly, which does not represent, however, the amount consumed, since within recent years a rapidly-growing area in China is devoted to its production. The profit netted by the East India Company from the opium trade, after deducting all expenses, it is estimated to have reached an aggregate of £67,551,953 sterling. Who can estimate the consequences of the system, adapted by a Christian Government, to introduce this poison? As a violation of the laws of nature this deliberate paralyzing of a part of the great body of mankind must surely react upon the rest of the world. China is best adapted by the formation of its surface, by its climate and resources, and by the industry of its teeming population, numbering one-third of the human race—by all these it is adapted to become, not only one of the most important exporting countries, but also one of the largest consuming markets for the products of other nations. By as much as we diminish the muscular power and energy of this population, by just so much do we injure our interests, by diminishing their power of production and their ability to become purchasers.

We are not going to allow ourselves, at this latitude, the luxury of quoting. Abundant extracts have been already given in our columns, and our mission to-day is simply to keep so good a work from sinking back from sight behind the involves of the spring trade—a work which is in nearly-finished compass is better than complete, and which is also a monument of liberal publishing in its wages, *fac-similes* photolithographs, landscapes, maging and typography—it may be obtained of Messrs. Lippincott & Co.

A Helping Hand for Town and Country or an American Home Book of Practical and Scientific Information concerning House and Lawn; Garden and Orchard, Field, Barn and Stable; Apiary and Fishpond; Workshop and Dairy, and the many important Subjects pertaining to Domestic Economy and Family Health. By Lyman C. Draper, and W. A. Croffut. Introduction by Horace Greeley. Two hundred Illustrations. Large 8vo, pp. 821. Moore, Wilstach & Moore, Cincinnati, and 52 Bleecker street, N. Y.—This is the Coming Book, come. The "honest yeoman" or "sturdy mechanic," who intends to buy only a volume or two, and who wants that or those volumes to contain everything he can ever possibly want to know, will feel, as the carvasser unwraps the present manual, that his chance has arrived, and the principle of condensing a rural town-library into one cover is at last carried out. The list of what this book does not contain must be considerably shorter than that of what it does. In the first place, Mr. Greeley, confining his attention to the agricultural division of the work's scheme, gives some first truths in farming, an essay on soil, and his own notions on farming in the West. Plowing, irrigation, fertilizers, field and orchard crops, stock and dairy;—homestead architecture, the workshop, farm and household economy, the *cuisine*, and hygeine, are each liberally allowed a space of something near a hundred pages. A more ideal compilation, for the last hundred, treats of the romance of modern science, steam and the telegraph, the lucifer, statistics of human life, languages, the universe and celestial globe, climate, physical geography, and natural history, with even a concession to the idleness of a long rustic winter evening in the way of a list of social amusements; and would detach well for a separate and probably popular book. The work, it will be seen, is cosmical, and is worthy of the great confidence in its special specialties. It is also genially and agreeably written, and explained throughout with clear, good drawings. It is sold by agents, at the very reasonable price of $4 25.

PRINTING.

The Pocket-Book Calendar and Directory for 1870, in a neat style of

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def17-tw4t

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Coridage Manufacturers and Dealers in Hemp,

22 N. Water Street and 22 S. Delaware Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER. CHARLES S. CLARK.

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE 1,000 cases of Champagne, sparkling Catawba and Cold Duck, Hock, Sauterne, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Lisbon, Sacred, Rhenish and Cognac brandies, for sale by JOS. L. JORDAN, 232 Pine street, below Third and Water streets, and above Dock street. def-2t

FOR INVALIDS—A FINE MUSICAL Box as a companion for the black chamber; the finest assortment in the city, and a great variety of air to select from. Imported direct by FARR & BROTHER, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, WITHOUT DELAY, &c., AT JONES'S OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Third and Gaskill streets, below Lombard.

N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WARE FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. mh26-6t

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PUBSIDIN is for invalids, family use, &c.

It is unequalled as a nourishment with his full Winter supply of this highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing sales, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, &c., commend it to the public as the purest and best article. Its nourishing properties are derived from the best Malt, and are put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

JOS. L. JORDAN, 232 Pine street, below Third and Water streets.

DR. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HAIR Restorer, for hair on the face, breasts or arms in 30 days. Warranted to produce a luxuriant growth of whiskers, Stockings, Silk Hats, Gloves, Trimes and Bonnets. Ladies attended to by MRS. LEIGH, 120 Chestnut street. mh17-tf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), are the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street corner of Fifth and Market streets.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. corner of Third and Spruce streets, only one door below the Exchange. $20,000 to loan, in large or small sums, on City or Country Property. Sales of Real Estate, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Office Furniture, &c., &c., and all Good Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts on Diamonds and Jewelry.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of solid 18 karat fine Gold—a specialty; a full assortment of these, and Jewelry for sale cheap.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND Musical Boxes in the best manner, and warranted. FARR & BROTHER, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTION, 2 South Tenth street, opposite Christ Church, Elastic Hosiery, Stocking Suspenders, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Supporters, Pile Bandages. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E. mh19-tf

CASKS STRICTLY PRIME Claret, Claret Wine, Brandy and Gin, for sale by EDW. H. TAYLOR, 1 Front street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

CITY ORDINANCES.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the purpose of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages,

is hereby published for public information.

CHR. ROESSLER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL, AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the City, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.: *First*—For the building of a Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. *Second*—For the payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half-yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer, and the principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the interest accruing on the unusual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one hundred dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

SEC. 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue of this ordinance, there shall be, by force of ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the sinking fund established by ordinance, approved March 1, 1869, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the actual value of such certificates issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificate.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this City, for the space of four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3d, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, in the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day for which the same shall have been made. fe5-2t4t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st day of February, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz:

10,000 Hamburg Sheeting Frocks.
10,000 Blue Flannel Overshirts.
10,000 pairs Canvas Duck Trousers.
10,000 Blue Flannel Caps.

One-half the amount required of each of the above-named articles are to be delivered at the New York Navy Yard, and the balance to be delivered at the Navy Yards, at the Boston and Philadelphia Navy Yards.

The articles to be delivered, one-third within sixty days, and the balance within ninety days from the date of the contract, and must pass the usual inspection, and be equal in quality to the samples now shown, and make to the samples at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Navy Yards, and at this Bureau.

The flannel, sankin collars of the sheeting frocks must be made of the standard space required, and the blue and pure indigo dye. The sankin colors of the sheeting frocks must be of the same quality and color as that on the flannel overshirts.

For description of the articles and schedule of sizes bidders are referred to the Inspectors at the Navy Yards above mentioned.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, and no observation will not be paid until the contract is fully carried into effect.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any party to whom are owing balances for damages of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to supply*, unless such party has been relieved by the joint resolution, approved March 3, 1863.

Proposals without the name of the party or parties interested, without the affidavit of the guarantors, or without the certificate of the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

The time for receiving proposals for clothing under the above advertisement, is extended until 2 o'clock M. on the 4th of March next. Bidders will apply to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at Navy Yards for information.

E. T. DUNN,
Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE.

The wristbands of the flannel shirts and sheeting frocks to be one inch narrower around the wrist, and the *sleeve* of the *blue flannel shirt* and the *sankin sheeting frock* shorter than the samples.

The proposals for Duck Trousers are withdrawn.

E. T. DUNN,
Chief of Bureau.

fe22-2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS—DEDICATING THE 3rd Publication, and by J. C. GARRIGUES & BRO., 715 Market street, above 8th.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE—A New course of Lectures, as delivered in the New York Academy of Medicine, on the subjects of Marriage, Sexual Relations, Sexual Physiology, and Old age; Manhood generally reviewed; the Cause of Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Sent free of charge on receipt of postage, in envelopes, by Dr. Ackerly, W. S. Lang, Jr., Southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. fe22-2t

INSTRUCTIONS.

HORSEMANSHIP.—THE HILLADELPHIA RIDING SCHOOL, 1017 Chestnut street, is open daily for Ladies and Gentlemen. Horses for sale or hire. Entrance to Ladies' Ring on the city. The horses are gentle and well-trained for most timid. An Afternoon Class for Young Ladies at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday, Wednesday, Saturday. Evening Class for Gentlemen. Horses thoroughly broken for Ladies' saddle. Also, a few good, safe, gentle carriage to hire. Storage for horses and carriages. KETH GRAHAM, Proprietor.

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JOHN F. SHARP.
LEWIS LANDIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION TO their stock of

Hickory, Oak and White Oak Wood, Kindling Wood, Red Cedar Posts, Rails and Boards, cut to any required length, and delivered to any other dwelling in the city.

Office, Franklin Institute Building, No. 15 South Seventh street.

Yard, Broad and Ridge streets, near Wood, Schuylkill.

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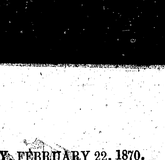

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CABINET MAKERS,

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Manufacturers of fine furniture and of medium priced furniture of superior quality.

ORDERS FOR CASES AND MADE TO ORDER. Repairing, Jobbing, Turning, Jobbing, Glass and Stores, made to order.

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JOSEPH L. WALTON,
JOSEPH L. SCOTT.

E. L. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Commissioner of Deeds for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 26 Madison street, No. 11, Chicago, Illinois. mh19-3t

COTTON SAIL DUCK OF EVERY width, from 9 inches to 10 feet wide, of superior Tent and Awning Duck. JOHN W. EVANS, No. 102 Chestnut street, and No. 400 Commerce street, City Stores.

HARDWARE, &C.

BUILDING AND HOUSEKEEPING

HARDWARE.

Machinists, Carpenters and other Mechanics' Tools.

Hinges, Screws, Locks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Coffee Mills, &c., Stocks and Dies, Files and Tap and Tap Universal and Scroll Chucks. Finnie in great variety. All to be had at the Lowest Possible Price

At the CHEAP-FOR-CASH Hardware Store of

J. B. SHANNON,

No. 1009 Market Street.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.

Table Cutlery, with ivory, ivoroyle, rubber and silver handles, Pocket Knives and Scissors, Shears and Razors, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Pincers, &c., for each chance; Dominoes of Venetian Ivory, from 25 to $75; Patent Tool Handles (twenty minimum tools in each handle), Ladies' Companions, Gent's Companions, Hymen, Jewel Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Carpet Sweepers, Furniture Lifters, sets of Parlor and Field Croquet, Lemon Squeezers, Garden Tools, Garden Syringes, Plated Spoons, Forks and Nut Picks, Spice and Mustard Sets, Pie Knives and Forks, Cake Knives, Crackers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Picks, Ice Shavers, Ice Cream Freezers, Patent Self-Sealing Jars, Lemon Squeezers, Gentlemen's Shaving Mugs, Boys' Sleds, Apple Parers and Cherry Stoning Machines, Patent Nutmeg Graters, and a variety of useful Household Articles, Hammers, Trusses, Tools, &c., at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, 838 Chestnut street, 838 Chestnut street, 838 Chestnut street.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

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HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

Commencing Saturday, December 4,

and will be continued until January 1, 1870, with prices marked down and below cost. The whole stock of goods offering an opportunity for unprecedented bargains in HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS. Ladies' Fine Corsets, at 50 cents, worth $1 25.

10,000 Hoop Skirts for Ladies, Misses and Children, in every variety of quality and style, from 25 cents to $2 each, of them marked down to less than one third the usual price.

Very large lot of Ladies' Fine Corsets, in Jean, Coutil, Satin, Brocade and Silk, from 50 cents to $5 each