Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1868.

"That Detestable Confederation."

To the northeast of the State of Maine, separated from it by the Bay of Fundy, is the almost island of Nova Scotia. It contains about half a million of inhabitants, and about 18,000 square miles of territory. For many years, we may say centuries, it has been allowed to make its own laws, elect its own officers, and in every way regulate its internal affairs, almost the same as an independent province. The only subjection to the British Crown was in the appointment of certain nominal officials, whose presence kept alive a spirit of loyalty, and reminded them, without offense, of their connection with the British Crown. Such was the state of the province—a sort of utopian state—if we can believe the Attorney-General—until the idea was conceived of perfecting the union of the provinces. Against this little Nova Scotia rebelled. She recognized clearly that in a general assembly, her laws would be made by representatives coming from an entirely distinct country—from a zone different from theirs. What could a native of Red River, or a resident of Hudson Bay know of the wants of Nova Scotia or the commerce of Halifax? Then, again, she would have to bear a burden of taxation which to her was new and startling. They state, in a formal protest, published a few days since in The Evening Telegraph, that they pay more than double taxes, and do not receive half as many privileges as they did when they were independent. The result is that the members of the loyal Legislature, with but one exception, protest against the union as tyrannical, and against the spirit of the British Constitution. They say that they are taxed by a Legislature not elected by the people, and governed by rulers in whose selection they have no voice. They are determined at every hazard to free themselves from so oppressive a condition by legal means if possible; but they are determined to be free. The Attorney-General, Hon. William Wilkins, in a speech delivered in the House, declared that he for one was ready for *anything* rather than "the detestable confederation," and hinted clearly that if no redress can be found at St. James they will see if at Washington assistance cannot be afforded.

We regret to see that certain papers in the States are inclined to ridicule the statement of the Attorney-General, and to speak despairingly of the wish of a people to be free, because they are small and weak. The fact, however, that from words spoken, the Attorney-General was called to account, and much alarm expressed at his "treasonable" remarks, indicates that he but gave voice to a popular sentiment. A Government, strong in itself can afford to treat with careless indifference threats such as those uttered; but when those threats but echo the thoughts of the people, the smallest mutterings should be well heeded. There is in the dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia food for reflection in the United States. The province is a rich one. It is situated contiguous to the United States, as it is the point furthest east to which all vessels come. The ocean telegraph extends from it. In truth, in many respects Nova Scotia would be an accession to the United States most welcome and valuable. If this dissatisfaction be wide-spread, surely it is not for us to laugh at it, or to use our influence to sooth it down. The conduct of the British Government towards us has not been such as to cause us to lend our aid to crush a rebellion in one of her provinces. Should we secure possession of Nova Scotia, as a member of our Union, an entirely new *regime* would be opened, we would control the key to all foreign intercourse, and, to a certain extent, require all to say our "open sesame" to gain admittance to this continent. A different state of society would be found there. No more would we see such a spectacle as that presented by the report of emigration to the Provinces, which says that "twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-six emigrants have arrived at Toronto during the present year, of whom only 3101 remained in Canada." One emigrant in eight remains in Canada! Would such a state be continued if the wise Government of the United States had charge of the rivers? This, too, as the proof of the first year of confederation, will seems to warrant the "detestable Union" being so termed. We think that it is not impossible that the day is near when we will have added Nova Scotia to our possessions. It is a jewel which the United States covets most anxiously; and should the Alabama claims not be settled, we think that they might be assumed by the Government, on condition of the cession of the peninsula. Such was done with Spain in regard to Florida, France and Louisiana, Mexico and Texas, to a limited extent. Why should not the time-honored custom be continued, and we buy Nova Scotia by endorsing British duebills?

Military and Civil Presidents.

John T. Hoffmann, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, in a recent speech at Buffalo said:—

"Upon the platform stood two bronze statuettes of noble soldiers, one leaning upon a great bronze sword. The Convention had been in session for several days; ballot after ballot had taken place. First one was up and then another, and at last a gallant General, whose name has never been mentioned anywhere save with respect—I mean General Hancock. No man knew whether on the next ballot he was or was not to be chosen. Everything was uncertain when suddenly the great bronzed sword in the hand of that noble statue snapped asunder at the hilt. It was not touched by mortal hands—no human agency broke it. Some mysterious, invisible and irresistible power snapped it at the hilt, and the word went forth that the country was henceforth to have a statesman and not a soldier for a leader."

It thus appears that the ancient Roman custom of referring grave affairs to the decision of augurs, who were influenced in their judgment by the flight of birds, and equally pertinent circumstances, prevails in a modified form among the Democracy of the present day. Whether the mysterious destraction of the sword of the armed figure in Tammany Hall was rightly interpreted remains extremely doubtful. If a great moral and political lesson was to be taught by a circumstance that was probably purely accidental. Some augurs might have inferred that the destruction of the sword of Tammany meant that it had lost power forever, and that the members of the Convention had better go home without making any nomination at all in opposition to the irresistible Grant. The Seymour augurs, however, in imitation of some of their ancient prototypes improved the occasion by a false interpretation favorable to their design of slaughtering the soldier aspirant for Democratic honors.

When the American people adopt the conclusion that "the country is henceforth to have a statesman, and not a soldier, for a leader," they will want some better ground for this decision than the mutilation of the brittle wares of Tammany Hall. The best soldiers of this country, Washington and Jackson, proved superior statesmen and the best of Presidents. The qualities that ensured their triumph at the head of their countrymen in the field, ensured wise and successful action in the Executive Mansion. Wielding unbounded influence over the people, it was never prostituted to bad ends, but uniformly exercised for the attainment of beneficent and patriotic objects. Above all, peace was maintained, for foreign foes and domestic traitors consider well before they arouse the anger of a nation headed by a famous military chieftain.

General Grant's letter of acceptance contains this significant promise:—"If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere." This clear declaration, coming from a man who uses but few words, but who knows exactly what they mean, and who faithfully fulfils his pledges, gives to the country every assurance that patriotic men can desire that the affairs of the nation will be administered, under the coming President, with an eye single to the welfare of the whole people. Grant's comprehensive promise is worth a thousand times more than the vaunted statesmanship of the Democratic candidates. Horatio Seymour, before his nomination, was publicly committed to doctrines diametrically opposed to those promulgated by his party, and he sacrificed his principles to his ambition in accepting the Tammany nomination and indorsing the Tammany platform. His readiness to abandon his acknowledged convictions at the behests of his party having thus been exposed, the people are warned at the outset that he will continue to obey in the future, as he has in the past, the commands of the leaders of his organization, his boasted statesmanship serving no other end than to frame excuses for new betrayals of the real interests of the American people. His triumph would be the signal for a revival of all the worst passions engendered by the Rebellion, and the people would be compelled to witness a reversal of all the verdicts won by the hard-earned victories of the war. Animated by the same spirit which prompted James Buchanan to say, "I am no longer James Buchanan, but the Democratic platform," Horatio Seymour, if elected, would become like his last Democratic prototype, the servant of the Southern conspirators, and under their guidance there could neither be economy, peace, quiet, nor protection for the loyal citizens of the United States.

Horatio Seymour is still in the speech-making line. Yesterday he discoursed to a large assemblage at Saratoga on agricultural topics, ignoring politics, and paying special attention to the watermelon prospects, which Horatio, as in his famous watermelon epistle, regards as unusually brilliant. After the watermelon speech a serenade was tendered the standard-bearer of the Democracy, and he again responded, this time very briefly, and without any reference, near or remote, to either the watermelon or Presidential prospect. Horatio was also inclined to be facetious, and while in this amiable mood he introduced to the audience General Gordon Granger, in these words:—

"We have with us to-night a gallant soldier, who has done much to sustain the character of New York upon the battle field."

What a covert sarcasm is herein implied upon his own course during the Rebellion. General Gordon Granger did do the State of New York and the country some service on the field of battle. But what a contrast is presented by his record, and that of the leader under whom he has now arrayed himself—Rosecrans, Hancock, McClernand, Granger, Custer, and Franklin—this is the Democratic roll of "White" Boys in Blue, and in close company with them are found Lee, and Beauregard, and Hampton, and Forrest, and almost every man of high or low repute who wore the uniform of grey. They are all now marshalled under Horatio's banner, and are all equally "representative in their reverence and regard for the Union!"

Cheering!—Reports received from different parts of the State in regard to the manner in which the campaign is progressing are most encouraging. The Republican party is at work. Not only is it holding meetings, but it is quietly engaging and preparing for the fight. The great anxiety observable everywhere is as to Philadelphia. "What will the city do?" is the universal inquiry. If we but follow the example of the country, and work as hard, we predict a majority of over 20,000 in the Keystone State in October, and far more than that in November next.

Letters from gentlemen and ladies who are in the South continue to depict a most fearful state of disorganization. From one whom we know to be reliable we hear that as soon as a Northern man arrives in Mississippi, he is called the most opprobrious epithets by the gang of ruffians who loiter around the railroad stations, and if he escapes with his life he may be thankful. Like the palmy days of Kansas outrages, they beat every new settler if he is a free-trade man, and if he declares himself a slavery man, they beat him the more for telling them a falsehood. To steer between the two is impossible. Anarchy reigns in many portions. The dreadful case of tarring a woman, which was published yesterday, is the best commentary on the uncivilized condition of that region. What a contrast is presented from what could have been secured had but reason and Christianity been allowed to govern the action of the Southern people. Instead of business stagnation and social revolution, they would have had that vast influx of Northern capital which was ready to at once hasten to them the moment that the war was ended in spirit as well as in the body. Railroads would have developed resources as yet undreamt of. Enterprise would have marked every State, and the entire country been on the high road to renovation of the past. Instead of that we see to-day a spirit of rebellion rampant. No capital dares to enter the region cursed by such a source of villainy. The South is the strong man dead to all reason through his insane passion for riotous living. The spectacle is a sad one, and makes pertinent the question, what shall we do to arouse him? It requires some decided blow, and that blow must be given by the election of Grant and Colfax by a majority which will make further delusion impossible.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The Arch Street Theatre opens for the season to-morrow night, with the leading members of the new stock company in Goldsmith's grand old comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*. The following will be the cast on the occasion:—

Miss Hardcastle ..... Mrs. John Drew
Young Marlow ..... Barton Hill
Tony Lumpkin ..... Robert Craig
Mr. Hardcastle ..... F. F. Mackay
Hastings ..... L. L. James
Sir Charles Marlow ..... W. Wallis
Diggory ..... S. Hemple
Mrs. Hardcastle ..... Mrs. Thayer
Miss Neville ..... Mrs. T. A. Creese

After the comedy, Miss Fanny Davenport will make her first appearance in this city as "Jenny Leatherlungs," in the farce of *Jenny Lind*, a most ridiculous affair, and yet one which will give the *debutante* a good opportunity for the display of her powers.

The English Opera Company, presided over by Miss Caroline Richings, will commence a two weeks' engagement at the Arch Street Theatre on Monday evening of next week, opening with Flotow's delightful opera of *Martha*. Among the novelties promised during the season are *Il Trovatore* and *Crispino and the Fairy*. All the old favorites of the troupe are still connected with it.

At the Chestnut Street Theatre *The White Fawn*, with all its gorgeous spectacles and ballet still holds the boards. This is the fourth week, and the interest of the public appears to be undiminished. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

At the Walnut Street Theatre *Foul Play* is still under way, and promises to maintain its place for an indefinite period. The people have concluded to overlook its many crudities for the sake of their interest in the story, and the scene of the scuttling of the ship. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

Hooley's Minstrels are now increasing and substantiating the very favorable impression which they created last spring. The Seventh Street Opera House is crowded nightly with audiences that are kept throughout in the best possible good humor.

At the American Theatre a varied and entertaining programme is presented every evening.

DEFAMING GRANT.

How the Democracy Does Not Do It.

One of the Committee on Resolutions in the late Tammany Convention writes to the *Sun* and asks:—"Does the *World* desire to defeat Governor Seymour for the Presidency?" He then proceeds to say:—

Under what influence, and for what reason, does this paper persist in assaulting the military career and private character of General Grant, when it is a recognized fact in American politics that the abuse of a candidate by his enemies is more beneficial than the most elaborate encomiums of his friends? The attacks upon the character of General Grant characterizing the leading editorials of the *World*, are doing the Democracy and its candidates more injury than anything the Republican editors and orators can write and say. I was a member of the Democratic National Convention, and a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and (speaking after the manner of a modest man) believe I understand the sentiments of that body. The Convention appealed with sincerity to the "intelligence of the American people;" the *World* seems to rely for success upon the passions and prejudices of a portion of that people. These assaults by the metropolitan organ of the Democracy against the General of the Armies of the United States have already cost us thousands of independent and intelligent votes, and if persisted in will result in the defeat of Horatio Seymour. The simple question is, does the *World* intend to accomplish this result?

A Democrat.

New York, Sept. 7 1868.

It has for a long time been clearly apparent to every intelligent observer in the canvass that the deliberate attempt being made by the *World* and other Democratic sheets to rob Grant of his military laurels, and make him out a "drunkard," "damnable butcher," "cotton speculator," etc. etc., was materially swelling the number of his supporters. The opposition could not have adopted a more suicidal mode of warfare. It has already, as the above writer declares, cost the party thousands of "independent and intelligent votes," and if persisted in will render every Northern State certain for Grant. Within a few days the *World* has seemingly woke up to a realization of this fact, and it has accordingly held up on its billingsgate and abuse.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Judge Woodward on Grant.—The Democratic papers in this as well as other States are in the persistent habit of calling General Grant an intemperate man. These same papers will not dispute the authority of Hon. George W. Woodward. Democratic Congressman from the Twelfth District, lately renominated by his party, who, in a speech at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, two weeks ago, said:—"It is said that General Grant is intemperate. I know the charge to be false. My intimate social and military association with General Grant through nearly all his campaigns leads me, as an honest man, to declare that the worthy chieftain is not only innocent of this unjust charge, but that he is in every respect temperate, and in all the walks of life a gentleman."—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESTNUT Street. 2 42

THOMAS GALES FOSTER, OF Washington, D. C., the great Trance Medium, will address the public at CONCERT HALL, on SUNDAY MORNING at 11, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. All are invited to attend, free of charge, and hear the greatest Trance Medium speaker of the age. 9 11 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BEES AND PLATO.—AN ANcient writer tells us that bees hovered around the lips of Plato, attracted by his honeyed words. That is a classic fable; but it is a fact that our birds of beauty who flutter their plumes at Saratoga and Newport, prefer to all odors that scent the rural or the ocean air the entrancing fragrance of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

The course of instruction includes—
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced in the best business houses.
PENMANSHIP, both Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS. BUSINESS PAPERS. BUSINESS PRACTICE. COMMERCIAL LAW, Etc. Etc.

The accumulated advantages which over Twenty-four Years have given us, and the improvements recently introduced, render the instructions at this institution unequalled.

The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.

Students received at any time, and not limited to set hours. Diplomas awarded on graduation. College now open.

EVENING SESSIONS commence Sept. 15.
Circulars furnished on application. 9 10 3trp

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, MARY MOHRMAN, a female child six years of age, has been murdered under circumstances of fiendish atrocity, by some person unknown; Now, therefore, I, MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, do offer a

REWARD OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator of this unparalleled crime.

Witness my hand, and the seal of the said city, this ninth day of September, A. D. 1868.

9 9 3t MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

5 28 10t

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION CONVENTION

PLUM STREET HALL, VINELAND, N. J.

SATURDAY, 12th inst., 7½ P. M., and all the next day. Convenient trains both ways.

9 11 2t] ALFRED H. LOVE, President.
Lucretia Mott, Rachel W. Townsend.
Henry T. Child, M. D., H. C. Wright and others

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, held September 10, 1868, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 19th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

9 11 6t

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the TITUSVILLE OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office No. 431 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, namely:—To reduce the Capital Stock, and to authorize the sale of the Real Estate of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC DIXON, Secretary.

Philadelphia Sept. 2, 1868. 9 2 7 11 3t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.

9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 415 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 1t M. C. HONG, Chairman.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,

9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store,

8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange will include:—

PENN AND MAIDEN STREETS, S. E. Corner—Valuable Wharf.
PINE, No. 235—Modern Residence
BROAD, opposite the Academy of Music—Large Lot.
THIRD AND WILLOW, S. E. Corner—Valuable Stores
SEVENTH (North), No. 1427—Modern Dwelling.
SHACKAMAXON, No. 1023—Brick Dwelling.
NEW, No. 321—Modern Dwelling.
RIVER DELAWARE—25 Acres, Mansion and Lots at Pavonia, near Camden, N. J.
SANSOM, No. 1222—Brick Dwelling.
TWENTY-FOURTH (North), No. 748—Desirable Dwelling, etc.
UNION, No. 332—Genteel Dwelling
GRAVER'S LANE, Montgomery county—Valuable Lot.
LAUREL, No. 46—Brick Dwelling.
OTI—Lot of Ground.
PALMYRA, N. J.—2 Brick Dwellings.
LUZERNE COUNTY—10 Acres, Country Place.
GROUND RENT—$36 a year.

STOCKS.

10 shares West Chester and Media Railroad, preferred.
753 shares McMillan Oil Company, Venango county.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
3 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
19 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
12 shares Central Transportation Company.
11 shares Locust Gap Improvement Company.
10 shares Horticultural Hall.
25 shares Western National Company.
50 shares North American Life and Accident Insurance Company.
$10,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad first mortgage.
20 $1000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company.
5 shares Academy Music.
100 shares Lehigh Zinc Company.
120 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad. [9 11 3t

HAVANA ORANGES, PINEAPPLES, Bananas, and Ginger, arrived by steamer, for sale. J. COSTAS, No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue. 9 11 2t*

CLOTHING.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER!"

No! She don't!
She stoops to make herself very ridiculous!
She has the "Grecian Bend."
That is what ails her.
She thinks it is pretty.
But most folks think it is uncomfortable.

And it is furthermore true, that it makes her look like a sick Kangaroo; and the young men, too, as the sight they view, say you may depend they don't intend to marry the girls with the "*Grecian Bend.*" But they want the girls with the merry curls, and a cheerful smile on the rosy cheek; and not with the Bend of the clumsy Greek; that is the style of the girls they seek. And, when they seek them, they go in clothes, rich, stylish, splendid; such as those which the best sort of gentlemen, one and all buy for cash at our

BROWN STONE HALL!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

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SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

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We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

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9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

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THE GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country!

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The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

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No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
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No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.
No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,
8 22 mwflm4p BOSTON.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $3·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in whites and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, aged 20 years. Would assist or take the entire charge of a family, or would engage in some business. Would like to have her little girl, occasionally. City or Country. Would leave Pennsylvania. Address, for three weeks, S. C. P., Telegraph Office. 2*

MONEY WANTED IN VARIOUS SUMS on first mortgages in the city of Camden and sundry parts of South Jersey. Interest 7 per cent. Apply to LEDYARD & BARLOW,
9 11 4t No. 19 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BUSIness as Salesman in a Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A. B. C., Station A, 41 S. Eighteenth street, Philadelphia. 9 11 3t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN a large Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A., Box No. 2808 Philada. Post Office. 9 11 3t*

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,

New and Beautiful Styles

DRESS FABRICS,

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IRISH POPLINS,
SILK SERGES,
WORSTED SERGES,
CHANGEABLE SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

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SELLING OFF!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK *FOR SALE.*

Established Twenty-Seven Years,

(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.)

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and

BELOW COST,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES, VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST,

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,

9 7 mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

1868.

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