Evening Telegraph

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

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. PEABODY.

FUNERAL ceremonies will take place to-day in London over the remains of the late George Peabody, the Queen, the ministers, and all classes of society uniting to pay extraordinary honors to his memory, and to testify in the most unmistakable manner to their appreciation of his philanthropic services. The Queen, during Mr. Peabody's life-time, in a right royal but womanly manner endeavored to show to Mr. Peabody how deeply she was touched by his magnificent gifts to the poor of London, and the presentation of her portrait and the writing of an autograph letter, although of themselves but small returns for the more than royal generosity of the American merchant, were all that her Majesty had power to do under the circumstances; they were complete and emphatic expressions of her feelings, and as such were appreciated by Mr. Peabody and by the world at large.

As soon as the death of Mr. Peabody was announced the Queen made haste to show her deep regret and her respect for his memory, by ordering that his funeral services should be performed in Westminster Abbey, and that his remains should be interred in the royal vault until their transmission to America. It is doubtful whether such honors as these have ever been conferred upon a foreigner before in England, much less upon a simple citizen. But this American had a royal soul, and, in his enlightened philanthropy and practical benevolence, in the bestowal of his immense wealth for the benefit of his less fortunate fellow-creatures, he set an example that the wealthy princes and nobles of England might well follow.

A funeral in Westminster Abbey, and an interment in the royal vault, can add nothing to the estimation in which Mr. Peabody's good deeds are held, but they are important as showing the desire on the part of the Queen, in particular, to testify in the strongest manner to the value of his services. A war vessel has been ordered to convey the remains of Mr. Peabody to America, and with this last mark of respect the public honors to his memory by the English Government will end. The dwellings erected by his money for the deserving poor of London will remain, however, as permanent monuments to keep the memory of his good deeds ever fresh in the minds of succeeding generations.

STATUE OF ADMIRAL STEWART.

A RESOLUTION was passed yesterday in Common Council creating a joint committee of three from each Chamber to erect a bronze statue of Admiral Charles Stewart, at an expense not exceeding $10,000, which, when it reached the Select Branch, was referred to the Finance Committee. There is no doubt that the great naval hero richly deserves this testimonial of respect, and we hope the time will come when Fairmount Park will be studded with marble and bronze mementoes of patriotic and distinguished Philadelphians. But we doubt whether, in the present condition of the city's finances, any considerable sum of money should be appropriated to this or any similar purpose which is likely to be attained through the liberality of wealthy private citizens. The movement recently made at the Commercial Exchange indicates that that body has a disposition to undertake the task in question, and if such be its purpose, Councils may very wisely and properly abstain from all interference in the project beyond the grant of permission to erect the statue on an appropriate portion of the public grounds, and the appropriation of a small sum for incidental expenses. Heretofore the erection of statues has been left exclusively to private associations, and it is scarcely worth while to depart from this custom at a time when the present and prospective demands upon the treasury far exceed the existing revenues, and when real estate is subjected to a rate of taxation almost unparalleled in financial annals.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNCILS yesterday adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee of five members from each chamber to confer with the United States authorities in regard to the preliminary arrangements for the next census, so far as it affects this city. The necessity of some action of this kind was made painfully manifest by the census returns of 1860, which gave a very imperfect and incomplete report of our wealth and population. This subject deserves the most attentive consideration. There is a rapid increase in the practical value of statistics, and the uses to which they are applied; and it is a serious disadvantage, in many respects, to a community to be rated below its proper rank. The municipal system of gathering statistics, although it has been greatly improved during the last few years, is still imperfect, but this is owing in a great measure to the desire to avoid the burthens of taxation. It has been proposed, in the national census, to make a full and correct statement of all the facts bearing upon wealth, population, and property paramount to all other objects, and to give every possible assurance that the census returns will not be used in any way as a basis for either national, State, or municipal taxation. If this understanding universally prevailed, the city, in co-operation with the national officers, should be able to secure a very close approximation to the actual truth in all important statistical matters; and while facts affecting individuals would be carefully concealed from the public gaze, the aggregates would be faithfully summed up, and the world enlightened in regard to our true standing.

THE TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH STREETS RAILWAY.

THE authors of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway project suffered that enterprise to lie dormant until the elections were over. They evidently feared that if the people were reminded during the ides of October of the shameless manner in which the bill had been hurried through the Legislature, they would give an expression to their indignation at the polls which would be neither complimentary nor agreeable. But as soon as the political results were officially declared, arrangements were made to tear up the doomed streets without the sanction of the city authorities; and a resolution was adopted by Common Council yesterday instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to report by what authority th y are now tearing up Twelfth street. It remains to be seen whether this demonstration is to be vigorously followed up by a full test of the right of the Legislature to grant valuable franchises, created at the expense of the city, to its favorites, without so much as saying "by your leave." If the principle of such legislation is tamely recognized, it is only a question of time when the right to build passenger railways on Broad street will be granted to partisan schemers, and when the thoroughfares of Fairmount Park are also handed over to their tender mercies.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Amos Kendall.

THE death of the Hon. Robert J. Walker at the national capital is followed quickly by that of a man who was even more powerful in the councils of the nation in the day of his prime, and who was possessed of many rare powers of mind, which gave him a substantial claim to the honor of statesmanship. Between the years 1830 and 1840, the man whose name heads this article was regarded as one of the most potential in the nation. The following extract from Miss Martineau's "Retrospect of Western Travel," written in 1837, gives a vivid description of the almost superstitious awe in which the power behind the throne of Jackson was held:—

"I was fortunate enough once to catch a glimpse of the invisible Amos Kendall, one of the most remarkable men in America. He is supposed to be the moving spring of the whole administration; the thinker, planner and doer; but it is all in the dark. Documents are issued of an excellence which prevents their being attributed to persons who take the responsibility of them; a correspondence is kept up all over the country for which no one seems to be answerable; work is done, of goblin extent and with goblin speed, which makes men look about them with a superstitious wonder; and the invisible Amos Kendall has the credit of it all. President Jackson's letters to his Cabinet are said to be Kendall's; the report on Sunday mails is attributed to Kendall; the letters sent from Washington to appear in remote country newspapers, whence they are collected and published in the *Globe* as demonstrations of public opinion, are pronounced to be written by Kendall. Every mysterious paragraph in opposition newspapers relates to Kendall; and it is some relief to the timid that his having now the office of Postmaster-General affords opportunity for open attacks upon this twilight personage, who is proved, by the faults in the Post Office administration, not to be able to do quite everything well. But he is undoubtedly a great genius. He unites with his great talent for silence a splendid audacity. . . . The extreme sallowness of his complexion, and hair of such perfect whiteness as is rarely seen in a man of middle age, testified to disease. His countenance does not help the superstitious to throw off their dread of him. He probably does not desire this superstition to melt away, for there is no calculating how much influence was given to Jackson's administration by the universal belief that there was a concealed eye and hand behind the machinery of government by which everything could be foreseen, and the hardest deeds done. A member of Congress told me this night that he had watched through four sessions for a sight of Kendall, and had never obtained it till now. Kendall was leaning on a chair, with head bent down and eye glancing up at a member of Congress with whom he was in earnest conversation, and in a few minutes he was gone."

This remarkable man, whose death occurred at an early hour this morning in Washington, was born at Dunstable, Mass., on the 16th of August, 1789, and he had therefore fully completed his eightieth year before his intense vitality was overcome by the bodily infirmities which had for years afflicted him, and blanched his hair to perfect whiteness even before he had passed the period of middle age. His father, who was a farmer, being in very straitened circumstances, he did not enjoy early opportunities for obtaining an education, but such was his energy and perseverance that he prepared himself for entering Dartmouth College in a single year. Commencing his college career in 1807, he graduated in 1811 at the head of his class, notwithstanding the fact that he was frequently obliged to absent himself from attendance upon the classes, to obtain by school teaching the means required for his support.

Immediately after leaving college he entered upon the study of the law with W. B. Richardson, a prominent lawyer of Groton, Massachusetts, who subsequently became Chief Justice of New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1814. He then emigrated to Kentucky, and engaged in the practice of his profession; but, although he ultimately attained a high rank as a lawyer, his success at first was so meagre that he was again forced to resort to school teaching as a means of support. During this period he was employed for some time as a tutor in the family of Henry Clay. Removing to Georgetown subsequently, he received the appointment of Postmaster, the only office ever held by him, with the exception of a position in the Cabinets of Jackson and Van Buren.

Having edited a newspaper with marked success in the intervals of his other occupations, he was, in 1816, received upon the staff of *The Argus of Western America*, the leading Democratic journal of Kentucky, published at Frankfort, the capital of the State. In this position he rapidly acquired a high reputation as a political writer, and soon came into the exercise of a wide influence in political affairs. But aside from his political labors, he conferred a lasting benefit upon his adopted State, by becoming one of the first to secure the establishment of a common school system in Kentucky, and it was owing to his efforts that the passage of an act by the Legislature was procured to district the State, and to set apart one-half of the profits of the State Bank to constitute a school fund.

Mr. Kendall had been a warm admirer and earnest supporter of Andrew Jackson, and when the latter at last succeeded, in 1829, in forcing his way into the Presidential chair, he received an appointment from the new administration as Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. This position he retained until 1835; but, although is was of comparative unimportance within itself, the incumbent made his mark in the policy of the Government from the very start. He at once acquired great renown as being the prime mover in the policy of the Jackson administration, being credited with the authorship of the most important state papers emanating from it, and the invention of the most radical measures adopted by it. Coupled with this was, as a mater of course, a corresponding degree of odium with the opposition, so that, while Amos Kendall was held in awe by the adherents of the administration, he was, in no less degree, an object of hatred with its foes. His services to Jackson were of such great value, that on the 1st of May, 1835, he was received into the Cabinet as Postmaster-General. Previous to Jackson's administration, the Postmaster-General was regarded merely as the head of a bureau, and did not have a seat in the Cabinet. But when Jackson came into office he invited his first Postmaster-General, William F. Barry, of Kentucky, to a participation in the discussions of the Cabinet, and the incumbent of the office has ever since been regarded as one of the constitutional advisers of the Executive. Mr. Kendall was continued in the position by Martin Van Buren until the last year of the latter's administration, holding the office a little over five years. When he entered upon the duties of the office he found the department in a state of embarrassing disorder and indebtedness. Within a single year he succeeded in completely reorganizing it and relieving it of the indebtedness which had been so grievously felt theretofore; and, in 1836, Congress adopted a plan suggested by him for placing it upon a substantial and effective working basis. It is no small credit to his sagacity to state that from that day to this there has been no material change in the working of the post office system of the country, which, as it at present exists, is a substantial monument to the memory of Amos Kendall.

In the latter part of May, 1840, Mr. Kendall retired from the Cabinet, for the purpose of enlisting all his energies in the momentous Presidential struggle which was then impending. The success of the Whigs put a temporary termination to his public career, which he chose to make permanent, refusing at the hands of President Polk a foreign mission, and devoting his entire time henceforth to the practice of his profession in Washington, where he continued to reside from the time of his withdrawal from the Cabinet to his last illness. For several years after his retirement from public life he was embarrassed by a suit against him instituted by certain mail contractors, but this was ultimately decided in his favor by the Supreme Court of the United States, and from the proceeds of his successful practice at the bar he left at his death an estate worth half a million of dollars, consisting principally of land investments in Washington and Chicago. Among the most important of his legal achievements were those in connection with the magnetic telegraph, Professor Morse having employed him for years as his counsel in the multitudinous litigations arising from infringements upon his invention. Mr. Kendall, although exercising such potent influence in the affairs of the country at one period, leaves scarcely anything as a permanent evidence of his great ability, except the admirable postal system which he inaugurated. His only work was "A Life of Andrew Jackson, Private, Military, and Civil," commenced in 1844, but never completed.

GENERALITIES.

Disinheritance.

Disinheritance of children by their fathers does not carry much weight, even among the favored heirs, in Kentucky, as the following paragraph from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* shows:—"The Mason Circuit Court has been engaged since Monday morning last in the trial of an interesting will case. In August, 1866, John R. Key, of Mason county, made his will, leaving an estate worth about $20,000 to be equally divided between his two daughters, and to be held for their separate and exclusive use during their natural lives. He left four sons, but no part of the estate is devised to them. The whole six children unite in contesting the validity of the will, and the two daughters are witnesses against the capacity of the father at the time to make a will."

George Francis Train and Free Trade.

Train sent the following challenge (a cat can challenge a king) to Professor Perry and others at Milwaukee:—

"To Professor Perry, Blanchard, Delmar, Brinkerhoff, Simon Stern, Manton Sands, or any other of the Champions of the Free Trade League:—In the name of three thousand millions of capital invested in factories, foundries, and industrial works; in the name of two millions working men employed therein; in the name of five millions of women and children depending on such labor to keep them from starvation or England's pauper workhouse system—most respectfully I invite you to debate this tariff question before the people, whenever it may meet your pleasure. I believe that free trade means England. Protection means America. I have challenged Donnelly, at St. Paul, and hope some of you will meet me in generous combat. Address Sherman House, Chicago. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN."

State War Debts.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Bulletin.

Iowa, first in war, first in peace, and first in the payment of her debts. In a table prepared in the Internal Revenue Office, we find a statement showing the difference between the assessments and the actual collection of the same. The assessments for all the States and Territories amounted in round numbers to $188,000,000, the collections reached $178,470,000, leaving a deficiency of $9,550,000 not collected, of which, among the Western States—

Missouri	owes	$1,000,000
Illinois	"	1,000,000
Pennsylvania	"	700,000
Tennessee	"	200,000
Indiana	"	100,000
Wisconsin	"	50,000
Ohio	"	20,000
Iowa	"	3,000

Wooden vs. Paper Boats.

Mr. Stephen Roberts, of this city, in answer to the challenge alluded to in the *Times* of Friday, as having been put forward by Waters, Bauich & Co., of Troy, paper boat manufacturers, who took the first medal at the late Fair, has sent us a letter, in which he says:—

"What Mr. Waters calls a paper boat is two-thirds wood. The stem is brass; the keel, seats, gunwales, and washboards are of wood. All that is paper about it is the outside covering. The judges (at the Fair) knew more about soap than about boats. If they had been boatmen, boat-builders, or boat-rowers, they would not have asked to make a rocking-cradle of a boat. The proper test, outside of rowing in the water, is weight, and in that I beat Waters by ten pounds, besides having twenty more inches in length than his boat had. I am ready to test my boat with any boat that can be built by him; but I should like him to make a real paper boat, not one two-thirds wood, to row against mine. He has tried several four-oared boats, and the oarsmen all condemned them—that is, the paper part of them. My boat was not built to go to the Fair, but to be rowed by Walter Brown in England. The steamship company refused to take her on Mr. Brown's terms, and I then entered her in the Fair, not expecting to contend for any prize."

In justice to Mr. Waters it must be said that he is now exhibiting his boats at the Virginia State Fair in Richmond. For the information of aquatic sportsmen we may mention that when he returns the relative merits of wood and paper boats will be thoroughly tested, as Mr. Waters is determined to stand by his challenge.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Marysville, California, has one balky horse to draw its steam fire engine, and cannot buy another until that beast, which no one will buy, is disposed of.

—There is a mania in Hannibal, Mo., for marrying lady school teachers from the public schools. Within a short time five have been married.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FULL LINES.

So large is our stock of PIECE GOODS in our

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

that, although our sales have been so great, we have still

FULL AND COMPLETE LINES

OF ALL THE

FINEST FABRICS AND TEXTURES,

AFFORDING THE

MOST AMPLE RANGE OF CHOICE,

AT THE

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

NOTE.—In our Ready-made Department we are selling as beautiful OVERCOATS as will be turned out this season by any merchant-tailoring house in the city. 10 26t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 24 No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, of Erie, Pa., is expected to preach in this church on SATURDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Also on Sabbath, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Communion Service on Sabbath Morning. 11 12 2.*

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Third of the Course on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Subject: "Social Fossils." TUESDAY, Nov. 23—Fourth and Last Lecture—Subject—"Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party," at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING. Season tickets (two Lectures), secured seats, $1 00.
Single lecture, secured seats, 75 cents.
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Secured seats and Tickets at Trumpler's. 11 12 4t§

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 5.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DeCORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL, McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 5 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tf 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 434 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the Dividends to be paid the preferred Stockholders, payable on and after the 20th inst., to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 13th and reopened on the 20th inst.
10 3 wfm4t W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
11 3 1ot

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
11 10 tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f30t*

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 811 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the amesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 93

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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 27mwf§

THOSE PERSONS THAT HAVE BUSIness with WILLIAM HINCKLE will call at his Office, No. 725 WALNUT Street. 11 11 3t*

CLOTHING.

FOR YOUR BUSINESS SUIT,

You want one of our universally admired

Checked Pattern Suits,

With "Beaufort" Coat.
"Harvard" Coat.
"Oxford" Coat, or
"Chesterfield" Coat.

The whole arrangement to be surmounted with a magnificent

Treble-milled Melton Overcoat.
Kerseymere Overcoat.
Double Beaver Cloth Overcoat.
Drab Devonshire Overcoat.

Or any other kind of Overcoat you may desire from our ample stock.

We can rig you out completely

In Ten Minutes!

With a gorgeous BUSINESS SUIT, and then you can go and ATTEND TO YOUR BUSINESS.

Cheaper than ever! Come and see!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 15 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 25

GROCERIES, ETC.

ATTRACTION! ATTRACTION!

200 KEGS
Extra Fine White Almeria Grapes,
ONLY
45 CENTS PER POUND.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

New Crop Finest Dehesa Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.
New Citron,
Currants,
Figs,
Prunellos,
Princess Almonds,
Bordeaux Prunes,
Seedless Cherries.

Double Gloucester and Neufchatel Cheese,
JUST RECEIVED IN FINE ORDER.

Extra Fine Goshen Butter,
IN SMALL TUBS.

The Finest Quality Family Flour,
Made from Southern White Wheat.

100 Kits New Mess Mackerel,
(Selected) Very Fine.

1000 Cases of Canned Fresh Tomatoes,
Which are the finest put up this season.

300 Cases Winslow Green Corn.

1000 Cans New Crop French Peas.

And a full assortment of CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, SARDINES, etc., which we offer to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries of Every Description,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
11 12 10tp BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

CLOTHING.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of (1) 29 wfmGwrp

Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 6 mwf4p

FOR SALE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF Charles Penrose, deceased—Thomas & Sons, auctioneers.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 318 Lombard street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, November 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described property, late of Charles Penrose, deceased, viz., all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Lombard street, between Third and Fourth streets, city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Lombard street 18 feet, and extending in depth 77 feet.
By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
CHARLES PENROSE, ABRAHAM R. PERKINS, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 12 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.—Handsome Residence, No. 2115 ARCH Street. All the modern improvements. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 11*

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS to settle an estate, premises No. 1821 SPRUCE Street. Apply to T. S. HARPER, M. D., 11 1 mwf 6t* No. 1811 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES, at a discount. Apply to H. P. HUSSER, 11 10 6t* No. 3 DECATUR Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. 6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION
BY
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
ASTRACHANS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS. (11 9 1mrp
WATERPROOFS.
WATERPROOFS.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.
Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to.
The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10 1mrp