

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Some time ago the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, entertained himself by delivering an ardent speech in favor of the Cuban insurgents to an audience assembled in the foreign port to which he was accredited. Unsatisfied with this inappropriate outburst of enthusiasm, he more recently made another speech on the Cuban question, in which he not only reiterated his former sentiments, but earnestly assailed the Cuban policy adopted by the administration. For this last offense he has been very properly suspended, and a successor has been appointed who, it is hoped, is gifted with a higher sense of official propriety. While the action of the President and Secretary of State in reference to the "ever faithful isle" is a proper subject for the criticism of Congress, the press, and the private citizens who constitute the sovereigns of the nation, the oratorical official has no right to publicly attack the authorities whom he represented. It would be almost impossible for any consul, diplomatic agent, or minister of any other country to commit such a gross breach of decorum; and the most charitable construction that can be placed upon the conduct of the offender is that he was ignorant of the real nature of his position and duties, as well as reckless and wantonly disrespectful. This is the only civilized nation rich, powerful, and important enough to maintain an extensive diplomatic and consular system, which does not require special training in those chosen to fill its important diplomatic and semi-diplomatic positions. The rulers of other countries would as soon think of placing a raw civilian in command of a great army on the eve of an important engagement, or of appointing a landsman to command a ship-of-war, as of sending abroad a minister who had not been thoroughly schooled in all the minutiae as well as the leading principles connected with the official intercourse of governments. Diplomats must not only rise step by step from attaches to secretaries of legation, and prove their ability in small things before they are entrusted with the management of large ones, but they are expected to be familiar with the history as well as the language of the court or capital to which they are accredited. In departing from this custom, America has been especially fortunate, in some instances, in securing the services of ministers of great native talent and force of character, but nearly all of these had enjoyed excellent indirect, if not direct, diplomatic training, and the bulk of ministers and charges d'affaires who have received missions as a reward for partisan services have been so notoriously incompetent that they have done the nation infinitely more harm than good. It is better to tolerate pretensions and ignorant imbeciles at home, than to permit them to disgrace us in the eyes of the foreign world, and to lower the American name at places where, in certain contingencies, it is essential that it should command respect. Half of our ministers are either a laughing-stock, or what is still worse, guilty of disgraceful if not dishonest conduct; and it is no slight evil to be represented in the family of nations by knaves and fools. We begin by appointing men who, though they may be the most grandiloquent of spread-angle orators or the most unscrupulous of partisan managers, have never learned the rudiments of diplomacy; we intensify this evil by turning them out of office as soon as they acquire a faint idea of their duties; and we suffer meanwhile, constantly, from the follies and vices which inevitably spring from such an absurd method of selection and uncertainty of official tenure. Experience has demonstrated that we cannot wisely and safely depart from the course pursued by other nations. A skilful and well-trained corps of diplomatists and consuls could render inestimable services to the country. Ever mindful of its interests, they could watch and promote them at every point, as well as send home a thousand suggestions useful to commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. The men who from time to time to discharge these duties conscientiously and intelligently are so few that their creditable services only bring into stronger relief the incapacity of their idle and incompetent associates.

THE SUZ CANAL.

The ceremonies connected with the completion of the Suez Canal are now being celebrated with fitting pomp and magnificence. Like the circumstances attending the origin and prosecution of that work, they give a striking illustration of the triumph of modern over ancient civilization, and of the fulness of the mastery which Western Europe has acquired over an old seat of empire. Men still gaze with wonder upon the ruins of the great architectural works constructed by Egypt in an age when Germany, France, and Great Britain were peopled only by barbarians as rude as the native savages of America. But when a great modern labor was to be performed on the soil enriched by these ruins, no Egyptian brain was capable of executing it, and beyond the contribution of the right of way and of unskilled labor, no Egyptian aid was extended. From the centres which were once foremost in all industrial enterprises and intellectual progress no help was received; and, instead of friendly assistance, a series of artificial governmental obstacles were created, which proved more embarrass-

ing than the excavation of the canal or the sand-storms of the desert. European money paid all the bills, European genius furnished all the brains and the machinery, and it wrought a final success in spite of the discouraging fact that the dominant local influences increased the task involved by a thousand vexatious and annoying complications. It is a fitting sequel to this success that the Empress of France, the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess of Holland should now appear upon the scene, not merely as invited guests summoned to give increased éclat, but as the official representatives of the patrons of the enterprise. The circumstances attending the journey of the Empress Eugenie, when viewed in this light, also possess peculiar interest. Her trip is a modern travesty upon the old story of Marc Antony and Cleopatra. There is no lack of magnificence and grandeur in either case, although we have heard of no pearls dissolved in vinegar. In our age, it is the lady who visits the lord. Love-making is, of course, out of the question, and the Sultan, although the head of the creed which teaches that women have no souls, fails in no testimonials of respect to the wife of a Western sovereign. It is even announced that the leading religious ceremonies at the opening of the canal were conducted by Eugenie's favorite priest, and although Mussulman prayers were also offered up, they formed but a secondary feature to the Te Deum. The East still nominally belongs to the followers of the Prophet, but morally, intellectually, and industrially it has been conquered by Western Europe; and however much the Sultan may quarrel with his Viceroy, he will not dare to obstruct the operations of the canal, which is now under the protection of the powerful rulers of Germany and France.

THE UNHAPPY DOMINION.

During the year ending June 30, 1869, as shown in another article in to-day's issue, 20,918 emigrants from Canada landed in the United States, to become permanent residents of this country. This was almost one-third the number furnished by Ireland, the inexhaustible fountain of immigration. In the latter country the population is so dense, and the condition of the lower classes so wretched, that almost every man, woman, and child who can command the means emigrates to the United States. But Canada is essentially a new country, only a narrow strip of which is as yet peopled by Europeans and their descendants. Thousands upon thousands of acres of unoccupied land are included in the Dominion, which the rulers of that country would have the world believe present the most inviting field for settlement on the American continent. Yet not only does the tide of foreign immigration shun the shores of the Dominion, but from the very heart of the settled portion springs another stream of immigration to the United States which has already assumed gigantic proportions, and is steadily increasing from year to year. This circumstance goes to show that people who are on the move and look out for a permanent home regard Canada as a very poor country to immigrate to, and a very good country to emigrate from. And whenever we take up a Canadian paper or a Canadian telegram, we are led to believe that the people who are on the move are about right. In the first place, the Dominion is neither one thing nor the other, neither sovereign within itself nor acknowledging the entire supremacy of the mother country. It occupies a position somewhat analogous to that of the Viceroyalty of Egypt, although there is an essential difference in the position of the two countries, Egypt being desirous of securing a nominal as well as a practical independence, against which course Turkey interposes a decided objection, while Great Britain is anxious to shake off Canada in name as well as in fact, and Canada professes to be too loyal to listen to the proposition. From this state of affairs springs a degree of uncertainty which depresses almost every interest in the Dominion, and tends to maintain that spirit of discontent on the part of the people which results in the large emigration to the United States already noted. In addition to the general tribulations of the unhappy Dominion, several of the provinces have been afflicted with chronic discontent ever since they were forced by the British Parliament into what they are pleased to regard as an unholy, unnatural, and disadvantageous alliance with the other provinces; and to consummate the wretchedness of the people and crown the perplexities of their rulers, the Red River country is in open revolt, repudiating the man who has been sent to rule over them, and defying the whole power of the Dominion, which he threatens to call to his aid. But in the particular province of Ontario there prevails an even more distressing state of affairs than elsewhere. The leader of the opposition in the local Parliament has become the champion of distant Nova Scotia, by presenting a series of resolutions begging the Imperial Government to release the latter province from her distasteful alliance; while Sir John A. MacDonald, the Premier, has been on a grand drunk ever since his Royal Highness Prince Arthur first stepped foot upon Dominion soil. Putting it altogether, Canada is certainly in a very bad way, and it is doubtful if anything short of annexation to the United States will suffice to prevent its speedy depopulation.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The official report of the immigration of the year ending June 30, 1869, has just been published, and from it we select the following important figures: The whole number of persons who arrived in the United States during the year was 289,451, of whom 244,477 were males and 144,174 females; 53,342 coming as cabin passengers and 236,135 as steerage passengers. Of the above, 37,092 did not come as immigrants, 26,776 being already citizens of the United States, and 10,316 foreigners who did not intend to remain in the country. The 252,559 immigrants were classified as follows: Under fifteen years of age, 79,893; Under fifteen and under forty years of age, 132,198; Forty years of age and upwards, 40,568. Males, 214,748; Females, 137,811. Of the immigrants, 238,754 landed at the port of

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Number. Includes entries for New York, Canada, and various European nationalities like Germans, English, Irish, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT, with GOOD SECURITY AGAINST MISAPPROPRIATION. May now be made in WINTER SUITS.

WINTER SUITS.

Of Melton Silk Mixtures of Cheviots. WINTER SUITS. Of Plain, Stripe, and Diagonal Cassimeres. WINTER SUITS. With Double-Breasted Walking Jacket. WINTER SUITS. For Evening Dress, ready for immediate use. AT JOHN WANAMAKERS' CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 1026 1/2 Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET. Rev. E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D., will lecture THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Russia the Most Progressive Nation on the Eastern Continent: Its Manners, Customs, Amusements, Education, and Government." NOVEMBER 25, Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D. Subject: "Infidel Theories Concerning Man." DECEMBER 2, Rev. J. W. MILLIS, Chairman. Subject: "The Coliseum at Rome: Its Relations to Christianity." Tickets furnished at the rooms. THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE HAS met with such grand success that all Temperance Societies have become full; and a few enterprising young men, with the approval of the worthy patron, have started a new Section, called Lincoln Section, No. 19, who will hold a meeting at their Hall, N. W. corner of THIRTIETH and POPLAR Streets, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at a quarter of 8 o'clock. The Committee extend a cordial invitation to all friends of the Temperance cause to attend the meeting. J. W. SOUTHWOOD, Secretary. J. J. MILLIS, Chairman. HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR IS NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL. Articles used of finest quality, and in great variety, will be found upon the tables at fair, remunerative prices. The Restaurant is completely organized for supplying substantial as well as delicacies. Music every evening, under the direction of Carl Sentez. The Fair will be open in the Afternoon and Evening of Thanksgiving day. ACADEMY OF MUSIC THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Hon. S. S. COOK, November 25. Hon. A. A. SMITH, December 1. Hon. ROBERT COLLIER, December 8. Hon. W. M. DENNETT, December 15. Hon. DEBORAH A. DECEMBER 22. WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16. Tickets at GOLD'S GALLERY, 111 1/2 STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869. Claims for dividends 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 29 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer. NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE made at the Department of Highways, No. 104 & FIFTH Street, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 23, 1869, for the contract to pave THIRTY-FIFTH Street, from Warren Street to Lancaster Avenue. All persons interested are requested to be present. THOS. T. FIRTH & BRO., Contractors. 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 1st, next, at the office of the Company, No. 113 South FRONT Street. Transfer books will be closed November 30, next, at 12 o'clock. CHARLES F. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 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 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 two millions of dollars. JAMES M. SCOVELL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who draws his entire business from extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT ST. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH 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 in its effects, and does not injure the hair, or leave the 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. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL \$1,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DILLER, Agents, 217 1/2 and WALNUT Streets.

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COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAFE or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLATED Glycerine TABLET of SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its duty is to make the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & A. WRIGHT, No. 24 CHURCH Street.

CLOTHING.

Where Shall We Buy our Clothes?

Where do all the people go When November breezes blow? Breezes make them shiver so; Go to ROCKHILL & WILSON!

Where do all good people swarm Seeking clothes to keep them warm 'Gainst the cold November storm? Swarm to ROCKHILL & WILSON!

Where do all good people crowd, Buying clothes of which they're proud, 'Bargains! Bargains!' crying loud? Crowd to ROCKHILL & WILSON!

Cold winter is upon us! UPON US! We will put upon our backs The elegant Beaver Overcoats, The substantial Chinchilla Overcoats, The Astrachan Cloth Overcoats, The Arctic Hunter's Overcoats,

All made out of the best materials, at the lowest prices at which it is possible for clothes to be made. Don't be afraid, but join the crowd of good people hurrying to the

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HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

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 3mwp

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS. TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 1/2 3mwp

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COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK. LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. (9 26 2mwp)

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ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS, 1 INCH THICK.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, 1/2 AND 3/4 INCH THICK. RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPES, 1/2, 3/4 AND 1 INCH. FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES. FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE. AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

For sale by B. H. SHOEMAKER, 205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH ST., 11 19 1mwp PHILADELPHIA.

STEVENSON, BRO. & CO., OILS.

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ITS SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Free of Government Tax.

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanted to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs from the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

IT DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and bonds can be issued upon the rate of \$16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and, so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over \$400,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

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N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT STs., Merchants' Exchange Building, And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 92 FINE Street, at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 WALL Street.

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PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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All work promptly attended to. Galvanized Tin for Cemetery Lots furnished. (11 17 2mwp

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE BLACK TEAS.

ENTIRE NEW INVOICE OF FINE TEAS JUST RECEIVED.

Which we are able to offer at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW any prices asked during the past eight years for the same quality of fine Teas for family use. (11 17 1mwp

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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 45 cents per lb. FINE DEHESA RAISINS. FINEST PRINCESS FA-BER SHELL ALMONDS. FINE LAYER FIGS. CHOICE MEDICINAL WINES AND BRANDIES.

OUR TABLE SHERRY, \$2.50 per gallon by cash, or \$2.75 by five-gallon demijohn.

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YOUR THANKSGIVING DINNER Will not be complete without the

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ASTRACHANS. ASTRACHANS. VELVET CLOTHS. VELVET CLOTHS. BEAVERS. BEAVERS. CHINCHILLAS. CHINCHILLAS. VELVETEENS. VELVETEENS. FUR BACK BEAVERS. FUR BACK BEAVERS. NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE. FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS, S. E. CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET. Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.

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IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from \$1.75 upwards. VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS, VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS, ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS, WATERPROOF PLAIDS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, from \$1.00 upwards.

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ALL-WOOL CASSIMERS, from 75 cents upwards. PLAID CASSIMERS, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS, CLOTHS and DOESKINS, CORDUOYS and SATINETS. FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, TAILORS' TRIMMING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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WM. D. RODGERS, CARRIAGE BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St. ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS. 12 17 1mwp 1/2p DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.