

A MONUMENT TO THE LATE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—A meeting of the citizens of Washington was held on Thursday afternoon to take into consideration the proposition for erecting a monument by the public to the memory of the late Joseph Gale. It was:

Resolved, That it is proper that a marble monument, with suitable inscriptions, be erected in the city of Washington, commemorative of the life and public services of the late Joseph Gale, a former chief magistrate of this city, and that the contribution therefor shall be so regulated that all classes and conditions of people may have an opportunity to evidence their respect and gratitude.

The citizens of Alexandria and Georgetown, it is said, will heartily co-operate in carrying out the intentions of the meeting.

Mr. Willis, writing to the Home Journal has the following pretty thought:

Yet—pardon me, spirit of the prairie—what man is there, with liberty of choice, who would be content to live where there are no mountains? Who would take as a gift the "famous hundred mile prairie" of Illinois—a farm of the extent of fertile flatness, without a fence!—on condition of taking up his abode. I had never realized, before what a cathedral influence there is in the mountains we dwell near how the sunsets and the sunrises are made reverently sublime by them—how the storms perform glorious anthems to the hill echoes—how the eye, which is lifted from the valley to the tall peak whereon rests the thunder cloud, carries the heart up with it, in an instant of involuntary awe! The mere prairie floor seems to me a wilderness without an altar—Nature without gallery or dome—earth without proper cathedral wherein the elements shall unbidden worship God.

ARMING IN SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss are arming actively but quietly. Fourteen thousand men have already been armed with rifles, and to these 14,000 more are now being added. This will form no despicable force, especially in a country where almost every boy is taught to shoot, and where, therefore, these 28,000 will be picked men. Great attention is also being bestowed upon improving the artillery, and the troops are being regularly and carefully drilled. Some of the worst mountain passes are also about to be formed into good military roads. The Gemmi is to be made accessible for cavalry, and roads fit for artillery will lead across the Grimsel and the Furca. The National Assembly have almost unanimously given full powers to the government, and all the requisite sums have been readily and cheerfully granted as soon as asked for.

The Presidential election takes place on Tuesday, the 6th day of November.

The law fixes it for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It is, therefore, always on the first Tuesday, except when the month commences on Tuesday. It then takes place on Tuesday, the 8th.

The reason for this discrimination is that by law the Electors must be appointed within thirty-four days previous to the first Wednesday in December. Between the first day of November and the first Wednesday in December there are thirty-five days. The election must therefore be held later than the first. It will be held on the first Tuesday except when Tuesday is the first day of the month, which will happen at the Presidential election of 1864.

LARGEST COTTON PLANTER IN THE SOUTH. The Vicksburg Whig says:

The largest cotton planter in the South is said to be Judge Griffin, of Washington county, in this State. His crop annually is about 8000 bales.

A NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—The proposition of manufacturing paper from the alfalfa, a plant which grows wild in large quantities throughout the whole territory of Algeria, is under serious consideration by the French Government.

QUARREL AMONG THE POLITICIANS.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of Wednesday evening says:

We regret to announce that a street altercation took place near the Exchange Hotel this morning, between Hon. J. J. Seibels, of the Confederation, and Ben. C. Yancy, Esq., (son of Hon. W. L. Y.)—Several blows with sticks were given on both sides, with little damage, when the gentlemen were separated.

AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.—It is reported that Pope Pius IX. has determined to place the red hat, the symbol of the Cardinalate, upon the head of Archbishop Hughes, of New York, in September. If so, he will be the first American Cardinal—a new thing in this Western Republic. The Archbishop is not undeserving this dignity, his faithfulness and zeal for the church should confer it. He may not be the most learned ecclesiastic in America, or the most pious, but in popular talent adapted to this people and these times he is ahead of any other, and is really the representative man of Rome on this side of the water. Who knows but that John may one day fill the seat of St. Peter? He is not a better man than the present Pope but he would be a more able ruler, and could make a better administration than Rome has known for many years.

BAD HANDWRITING.—A good story is told concerning the writing of J. W. Brooks, the great railroad manager of Michigan. He had written a letter to a man on the Central route, notifying him that he must remove a barn, which in some manner incommoded the road, under the penalty of prosecution. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of the letter but the signature, but took it to be a free pass on the road, and used it for a couple of years as such, none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation of the document.

The Labor Question—Strikes.

We can only imagine, and dream of a condition of society, that should exist, under which capital might understand its relationship to labor, and a reciprocal and peaceful influence be exerted by the one on the other; but, in the constitution of man, and the nature of things as they really exist, this everlasting clash of interest—often breaking out in open warfare, seems to be the necessary friction to the social machinery. It is the business, however, of the good and true, as well as the learned, to labor in the attractive field of social ethics, to better the condition of mankind by pointing out the errors and fallacies linked to it, and it is, then, the duty of the government, with its strong arm and admitted power, to follow the way. The world is not finished; our knowledge of the laws of mind is more limited than our knowledge of the laws of matter. Free society, as it is vulgarly called, has its evils, and they seem to grow and luxuriate as the branches of the tree of liberty spread. New England is not less free from the riot of luxury on one hand, and the villany of the licensed swell-mob, on the other, than Old England. An excellent article on this subject appears in the last Westminster Review, being "An inquiry into the Law of Strikes," from the pen of Francis D. Lange. At Bradford, a meeting was held in St. George's Hall to hear social science, which was designed to have an influence on the strikers. Lord Brougham was there and made a speech. The Right Hon. J. Napier said, "if the legal Sabbath were destroyed, then they (the working men of Bradford) would have to give seven days labor for six days wages." Lord Shaftesbury said with considerable emphasis, "Ye men of Bradford, don't strike." His lordship might as well have stood on London bridge, and with like emphasis, and like effect, commanded the Thames not to run. What has this to do with the cause of strikes—what restraining influence, has such talk on the secret influences at work to cause such fermentations in society? It were better to inquire if there is not rather too much influence from this side of the great water, working its way into the foundation stone of that mighty Empire. Free Society can no more exist here, than it can there. All men are not free and equal in the latter day sense of democracy in America. There must be orders, casts, and conditions, an aristocracy of wealth, if it cannot be of worth, or baseness and degeneracy follow.

The African seems to have been placed in the scale for this purpose, and his status fixed by Omnipotence.

LONDON AND NEW YORK.—Some interesting facts about the city of London have been recently published. The present British metropolis is equal to three Londons of 1800. It increases at the rate of 1000 a week, half by births, their excess over emigration.) In the same way, New York, during the past ten years, has increased at the rate of about 730 per week. The present American metropolis, however, is equal to fifteen New Yorks of 1800. It is remarkable that, in London, one in six of those who leave the world, dies in one of the public institutions—a work-house, hospital, asylum or prison. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in a work-house. The proportion of deaths under such circumstances in New York is very small—not at all to be compared with the deaths in London.

AURORA BOREALIS.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, the beautiful spectacle of the Northern light was visible. The long and tremulous streams of light overspread a large portion of the heavens, reflecting their splendor on the waters of the Mississippi, which at one time appeared like a sea of fire. In the first part of the evening the heavens were hung with dark and lowering clouds, but immediately on the appearance of the aurora, they were all aglow with light whose effulgence encircled half of the canopy.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A LEADER ON LEADERS.

That excellent paper, the *N. Y. Citizen* published at Galveston, Texas, makes a leader out of the "World's" leader, in which it reflects sentiments so near akin to our own, that we transfer them to our leading column of to day.

Many editors and readers do not seem to think a newspaper is complete, without what is termed an editorial leader in each issue. Whether there is any matter of predominant interest in the public mind or in the mind of the editor, he is expected to pitch upon some single topic and exhaust it and himself, in an essay, in which it is assumed that the matter under consideration is the most wonderful and important of any extant. But more than this, many suppose that a newspaper is not what its name imports, a vehicle of information, given facts for the mental digestion of others; but that it is the place of the editor to masticate and digest his facts so that his readers need not exercise either their mental or moral power to arrive at any conclusions of their own; but take their intellectual aliment like babes and sucklings, and drop off to sleep without thought or care, or any feeling of individual responsibility for the conduct of public affairs. It is often the reproach of parties and communities that they are led by the nose by a few popular journals or forward and adventurous politicians; and no imputation is more quickly resented, whether well or ill founded. It is the right and duty of every citizen to think for himself, and his right and duty to require fair and accurate information, that he may the better judge.

"It is a base abandonment of reason to resign our right of thought."

"The New York World," like most new beginners expects to improve upon the world as it has been. Were you to ask an old newspaper reader, of any party, for a model journal, in all that respects sound and varied information, candor, intelligence, dignity, and influence on its readers, ten chances to one he would point to the *National Intelligencer*, however differing with its peculiar political views. It has outlived, like its editors, all contemporaries. The World while admitting that "The Intelligencer has made its chief aim to furnish its readers with correct information and sound views," seems to regard it as a fault that it "always seemed quite as willing to give these in the productions of others as in the form of editorial articles."

"With all this integrity, dignity, candor, consideration, and generous courtesy, if the Intelligencer has failed in any thing it has been in the meagreness of its own discussion of public measures. It has presumed too much on the mental activity of its readers, and on the intelligent interest that it ought to feel in public questions. The mass of men wish their newspapers to think for them. Their powers of independent thought are expended on their business, which engrosses most of their time, and leaves them only snatches of leisure to glance through the columns of a newspaper."

The Intelligencer, in reply, admits the fact that there are unfortunately too many people who wish to know what they ought to think "at some cheaper rate than a laborious reading of documents and comparison of views," and who stand in need of "leading articles" to conduct them by a royal road to the facile conclusions of their editorial preceptor; and wishes, as well it may, that some persons were fortunate enough in taking their ideas at second-hand, to have in all cases competent, reliable, and conscientious instructors. Our own observation does not lead us to believe that people in general are willing to acknowledge this infallibility on the part of editors. We have been a quarter of a century on the trip, but scarcely a day elapses in which some one does not volunteer to instruct us as to the manner in which we should discharge our duties—just as the New York Journal a month old, and which will probably fall in a year, instructs the Intelligencer, which has tested the propriety of its course by a successful period of half a century. The Intelligencer, as it can well afford, takes this voluntary advice in good part; and conceals itself with the reflection that there is a large and respectable body of citizens who are not addicted to swear in the words of any master, and who, having the requisite leisure and "mental activity" for political studies, are accustomed to read with care and intelligent interest the "public documents" and other papers known to be essential to the formation of sound and deliberate judgements. While it is admitted that the opinions of the editor should not, indeed, be withheld on any public question, even though he may have furnished all the material necessary for forming an intelligent judgement of public affairs, the Intelligencer very pertinently says—

All writing merely for the sake of writing is impertinent to the function of a journal which is called to furnish facts and arguments to the studious and thoughtful rather than the superficial "skimmers" and impressions designed for those who have no use for them except for the casual conversation of the day."

To multiply words without conveying positive knowledge is to insult the reader's intelligence, and at the same time has for its inevitable effect to inspire him with indifference and contempt for the "leading matter" which, from previous and repeated experience, he has found to be little more than a flat and idle reflection of "the last day's occurrences," often as purposeless in point of dignity as they are groundless in point of fact. Where a certain number of "editorial columns" are appointed to be filled every day with "original matter" of some sort upon subjects of some kind, and where of course the same space and prominence are given to the "lessons of the day," whatever they may be, the readers soon learn to rate these lessons at their average value, which, from the necessity of the case, not being very high, tends to impair the influence of the editor, whenever being called to treat a high theme, he would desire to secure for his observations the special attention to which they may be entitled in consideration of their importance, but which they are a little likely to receive at the hands of readers who have come to perceive that their editorial teacher measure his lucubrations according to the length of his columns and the width of his sheet, rather than the height of his argument and the breadth of his views.

NEW POST OFFICE.—New Post Offices have been established at Forkville, Ouchita parish, La., and a Serbin, Cracker's Creek, Double Bayou, Pine Ridge, Ponton Creek.

The King of Saxony has granted a pardon to Warner, the music composer, who was condemned for participation in the revolutionary events of 1848.

English and French in China.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writes from Shanghai on the 21st of May:

Since the date of my last, a large number of English and French troops have arrived. There are at the present time 24 French ships in port, several of them being immense in size, and looking as though they had been constructed in antediluvian times, and planned by men who were "ancient mariners" when Capt. Noah made his memorable voyage. A large French steamer, having on board troops and artillery stores for the use of the French expedition, was lost in the harbor of Amoy a few days ago. She was upon a rock, and is reported to be a total loss, together with all her stores. The troops and crew were saved. Another large frigate was run aground in the Yang-tze river, and when got afloat was found to be leaking badly. The American ship Richard Busted has been chartered by the French to receive the stores, &c., from this frigate, while she goes into dock for repairs. Another French vessel (a steamer) is now in dock undergoing repairs. There are said to be about 12,000 French troops now here and at Woo-Sung. The English probably number half as many more. The principal English force, however, is at Chusan. Hundreds of these troops are landed every day, marched through the city out upon the race-course, where they are drilled. These marches and countermarches seem greatly to amuse the Chinese, who flock in droves to gaze upon the pageant. The bright red coats and glittering accoutrements of the English soldiers seem greatly to interest the natives, who spend hours in looking with curiosity upon the military evolutions of the troops.

There is a very striking contrast between the French and English troops. The former are altogether inferior in personal appearance to their allies, physically as well as in dress. There is also a firmness of tread, an erect manliness of bearing in the English soldier that seems to be wanting in the French.

One can hardly refrain from asking the question. What do these 20,000 able-bodied Europeans here? They have been brought these 12,000 miles from home, at a ruinous cost to their respective governments, to brave the dangers of a climate noted for its insalubrity, where at least one-fourth will die from natural causes, should there be no fighting; and now their occupation seems to be "marching up the hill," and "marching down again," to amuse a few scores of idle and curious Chinese. They may be engaged in an anxious search among the rice fields and grave yards of this region after that mythical wonder, hitherto supposed to accompany European intercourse with Eastern nations, generally called *Proteus*, which it is believed was "strayed" from the month of the P.-I. some time last summer, and may be yet wandering about here. How much good might be accomplished by these 20,000 men, could their energies be expended in preparing our western forests or prairies for man's habitation and homes for happy and independent free men! This war appears to be a most wretched affair, viewed in any light.

THE STYLE OF CITY THEY HAVE IN JAPAN.—After all, New York must have appeared like an insignificant province in the eyes of the Japanese embassy. We cannot marvel that they exhibited no signs of surprise or astonishment when paraded through the streets of the Metropolis of the New World if a map of Jeddah, sent to Washington by Rev. Henry Wood, chaplain of the U. S. frigate Powhatan, be correctly described. The immense size of Jeddah is readily gathered from this precious map, which is the work of the Japanese artists and engineers. The imperial castle alone, which is in the centre of the city, and surrounded by double walls, moats, &c., is from twelve to fifteen miles in circuit. The establishments of the hereditary princes cover a square mile, and contain thousands of retainers. The circumference of the city must be at least sixty miles. It contains almost innumerable regularity, though with little singularity. Mr. Wood says he has traversed the whole of the city, and knows the map to be correct. Only think of sixty miles of city and then take a smoked-glass survey of our own little metropolis World.

SPEECH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The following are the remarks addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the troops destined for Syria:

Soldiers, you leave for Syria.—France hails with joy an expedition, the aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against a foreign nation, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back to obedience his subjects, who are blinded by the fanaticism of the former century. In that district you have great reminiscences. Fulfill your duty; show yourselves worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banner of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and prestige are a supply to the deficiency; because wherever the French flag is seen to pass, the nations know that a great cause precedes it, and a great people.

THE HEBREW YEAR.—The Baltimore Sun says:

On Sunday, 19th ulto., began the Jewish Elul, the twelfth month of the Hebrew civil year and the sixth of the ecclesiastical. The Jewish year, consisting of twelve lunations, contains 354 days, but the month of Vender is intercalated seven times in each cycle of nineteen years to correct the average duration of the year.—This embolismic month ranks as the thirteenth of the Jewish year.

STILL LIVING.—Three of the choir of young girls who, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton in 1789, on his way to assume the Presidency, and strewed his pathway with flowers still survive. One yet lives in Trenton; one is the mother of Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina, and one, Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May county N. J.

THE TWO QUEENS.

My Lady boasts her diamonds
To deck her raven hair,
My humble village beauty
No costly gems can wear;
Yet both are bright and Queen-like,
And well they play their parts;
But one's the Queen of Diamonds,
And one the Queen of Hearts.

My Lady has her earrings,
In which abroad she rides,
But you should see my dear one
As through the dance she glides;
No gem of dazzling brightness
Her sunny brow imparts,
But her eyes are more than diamonds,
For she's the Queen of Hearts.

I would not have my Lady
To share her glittering throne;
I would not boast a jewel
I could not call my own;
Though she a Lord could make me,
Give all that wealth imparts,
I'd yield the Queen of Diamonds
To take my Queen of Hearts.

THE THUNDER-STORM AT NEWARK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—During the thunder storm on Saturday afternoon, three persons were killed and several injured in Newark and vicinity. In the Sixth Ward, Stephen McCune, 22 years of age, a son of James McCune, residing on the corner of Broome and Kinney streets, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Six others were stunned, and an old lady severely injured. Wm. Corby, of Orange, had been down on the meadows during the day with his sons, and when the shower came up hastened to a haystack for shelter. About the time he reached it he was struck by lightning and instantly killed, the haystack, and another in the vicinity being consumed by fire. He was about 50 years of age. At the same time another man, whose name we are unable to learn, was instantly killed in East Newark. The wife and child of the gardener of Mr. Saundermeyer, at Middleville, were also struck, and one-half of the person of each paralyzed, the fluid also setting fire to and burning off the roof of the kitchen.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Missouri editor announces that the publication of his paper will be suspended for six weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bear skins, hoop-poles, shingles, bark, pickled cat-fish, &c., which he has taken for subscriptions.

DIED.
On Sunday morning, 28th inst., Miss JOSEPHINE FANNY TELOTTE, daughter of Mrs. MARIE GERVILLE TELOTTE, aged 18 years.
At his residence, at the Plains, in this Parish, at 11 o'clock P. M., on the 27th inst., JOSEPH RIGUES, aged 58 years.
On Wednesday morning, 8th inst., at a quarter past 12 o'clock, RENE ADOLPHE, aged thirteen months, infant son of Geo. B. DeRussy and Josephine Janin.—*Natchitoches, La., Chronicle, 18th inst.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.
NOTICE.
THE undersigned, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he will hereafter continue the business on his own account, at the Old Stand of Bartholomew Bouche, on Main Street, and in a few days will open a fresh stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage.
aug28, 29a M. WEIR.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
I AM NOW prepared to show a large, complete and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and having fitted up the large store-room adjoining me, formerly occupied by Mr. Bogel, I have increased my stock so that I can now offer many goods that I have not been able to keep heretofore; I will keep my customers regularly posted as to what I may be receiving new, and hope that they will at least give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
aug28 W. D. PHILLIPS.

STAPLE AND HEAVY GOODS.
MY STOCK of these goods will be very heavy, my customers must not judge my stock by that they see in the main store, I have a separate room for all kinds of heavy goods, and I keep every article in that line.
aug28 W. D. PHILLIPS.

Ladies and Misses Hosiery Skirts.
THOMPSON'S Corrugated Spring Skirts in all the new shapes, as follows: Paris Gored, Paris Belted, Paris Train and women's (sleeves), women's Tapes and patent adjustable Bustle. The best skirts made, and the only kind I keep.
aug28 W. D. PHILLIPS.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.
IN THIS department I feel satisfied that I can do full justice to my customers, although I have not gone into those very extravagant high priced goods, I can offer the best assortment of neat, handsome, and medium priced goods ever brought to this market, also a large assortment of neat small figured printed goods for children.
aug28 W. D. PHILLIPS.

CURTAIN DAMASKS.
AND
DAMASKS FOR TABLE COVERS.
I HAVE received a full supply of these goods in all colors, Table Damask by the yard or by the cover, in all sizes, some of them very handsome.
W. D. PHILLIPS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN PRINTS.
300 PIECES of these goods now in store and as many more to arrive in a few days, all warranted to wash, and prices very low.
aug28 W. D. PHILLIPS.

MISSSES CLOAKS.
A BEAUTIFUL assortment of these goods to arrive in a few days, also a few very handsome white Embroidered Marine Cloaks for Infants.
aug28 W. D. PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and Lot, with necessary out-buildings, situated in a pleasant part of Beauregard Town. For particulars apply at the Gazette and Comet Office.
aug28-4f

NEW ARRIVAL OF CARPETS.
ALL those in want of Carpeting, who desire to purchase a good article at a low price, would do well to call at the Philadelphia Cash Store, where a supply of handsome Carpets has just been received.
aug28 PHILADELPHIA CASH STORE, Lafayette Street.

AT BHA L'S

CITY FEED FLOUR & LIME STORE.
FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR,
FLOUR, " " " " " "
FLOUR, " " " " " "
FLOUR, " " " " " "
FLOUR, " " " " " "
FLOUR, " " " " " "
The receipt of Flour for the present week were Three Hundred Barrels—All of New Wheat and of such variety as to quality and price as to suit all prepared purchasers. To who need the "staff of life," pray attend.
aug28 B. B. B. and Mill corner of Third and Convention streets, Baton Rouge.
JOSHUA BEAL.

A CARD.
ALL Persons who have not yet visited the large and new "TRIANGULAR STORE," corner of Africa and St. Bernard, East of Houde & Rhodes store, are invited to give us a call. They will be certain to find all that is wanted in the Provision and Western Produce, etc. The owners propose to sell on liberal terms and always guarantee their goods.
aug28 TRAHAN & LANDRY.

BALING AND ROPE.
50 ROLLS of choice Kentucky Baling, 50 coils " " Rope, for sale by
aug28 TRAHAN & LANDRY.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!!!
DIRECT from the West and Fresh:
50 Bbls Flour of Extra Brand;
50 " " " Fancy Superfine;
50 " " " Superfine, for sale by
aug28 TRAHAN & LANDRY.

HAY, CORN, OATS AND BRAN.
50 BALES Hay of superior quality;
200 Sacks prime yellow Corn;
200 " heavy large grain Oats;
200 " choice Bran, for sale by
aug28 TRAHAN & LANDRY.

SOAP, CANDLES AND STARCH.
200 BOXES of the above articles, and well assorted by different qualities, is now for sale at the Triangular store by
aug28 TRAHAN & LANDRY.

WHISKY! WHISKY!!
100 KEGS of favorite Whisky, just received and for sale by
aug28 TRAHAN & LANDRY.

FRESH POTATOES.
30 BARRELS Choice Western Mechanics—just to hand and for sale low by
aug28 JOSHUA BEAL.

FROM NEW WHEAT.—50 Barrels Flour from New Wheat—just received and for sale
JOSHUA BEAL.

Ladies Cloth and Velvet Cloaks.
I HAVE just opened a very large assortment of these Goods, comprising all the newest shapes, also a few very handsome Opera Cloaks, something entirely new and very rich in their design. I defy competition—call and judge for yourselves.
W. D. PHILLIPS.

CARPETS AND RUGS.
I HAVE now in store a full assortment of these goods in all patterns and prices.
aug28 W. D. PHILLIPS.

NETS FOR THE HAIR.
A FULL line of these goods in all colors, and shapes, both for Ladies and Men.
aug28 W. D. PHILLIPS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
IN ORDER to reduce my stock of Goods, before removing my Store to the house now occupied by Theodore Goldmann, I will commence today to sell the same at cost for cash. I have on hand a large assortment of Dry Goods of every description and quality. I will find a rare opportunity to buy Goods at extremely low prices.
S. M. ASHES, Lafayette Street.

RIBBONS.
WE HAVE just received a supply of Bonnet Ribbons, also a full assortment of black Velvet Ribbons.
At the PHILA. CASH STORE, Lafayette Street.
nov24

IRISH LINEN.
I HAVE just received a lot of pure Linen, direct from Ireland; also an assortment of White Cotton, the cheapest in the market.
July 24 FANNIE T. O'CONNOR, North Boulevard st., near State House

Purify your Blood—Purify.
NOW is the time to take Bull's Brera-pill— for sale by
ED. & WM. BOGEL.

Beware of Counterfeits.
ED. & WM. BOGEL, are sole agents for J. D. McAniff's Good Samaritan.
aug28

HANDKERCHIEFS.
100 DOZEN White Linen Handkerchiefs to be sold low at the
aug28 PHILADELPHIA CASH STORE.

VALENCIENNE LACES.
THE location of the ladies is most respectfully requested to the large assortment of the most beautiful Valenciennes Laces which we are receiving and which we will be ready to exhibit in a few days.
aug28 DALSHEIMER, SIMON & CO.

IRISH POTATOES.
A SMALL lot of Choice Western Mechanics—just arrived and for sale by
aug28 JOSHUA BEAL.

LAY BYE FLUKES.
As the season is approaching when these canful instruments are required, we would suggest to our planter friends to give us their orders early.
MONTAN & MATTA, Hardware Corner.

STAPLE GOODS.
A LARGE lot of English Prints, White and Brown Domestic and sheeting, Cotton Checks, Tickings, Denims, Gotten, Jeans, etc., &c.
aug28 PHILA. CASH STORE.

Table Cloths and Napkins.
WE have just received a supply of the above, also a large lot of Hacketers Towels and a Diaper—at the
aug28 PHILADELPHIA CASH STORE, Lafayette Street.

Embroidered Skirts and Robes.
THE most handsome embroidered Skirts and Robes that were ever brought to this market will be ready for inspection in a very short time.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON & CO.

TABLE CUTLERY.
A LARGE and complete assortment of Ivory, Bone, Copper, Horn and Hard Rubber, Table Cutlery.
PIPER & BRADFORD.

WINDOW SHADES.
OUR stock of Window Shades this fall contain many entirely new patterns.
aug22-2v PIPER & BRADFORD.

SOMETHING NEW.
HERRICK'S patent carpet lining. It prevents moths in the carpet, the carpet will wear one third longer—for sale by
aug22-2v PIPER & BRADFORD.

HARD AGROUND.
STOVES, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armchairs, Sofas, Chairs, etc., which will arrive when the Ohio River rises, but we have plenty on hand to supply our customers until that time.
aug22-2v PIPER & BRADFORD.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
—FOR—
SEPTEMBER, 1860,
Just received and for sale by
aug22-2v J. MOOREMICK.