# Grening Telegraph

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10 insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1886.

A Western Echo of Eastern Unionism A True Radical Message.

It is with the keenest pleasure that we have read the inaugural address of the Hon-LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wisconsin delivered by him at Madison on Monday last-It is a frank and noble utterance of sound Union sentiments, in which none of that equivocation and non-committalism which is now, alas! too popular, is to be found. In his paragraphs are found no negatives for evil, but positives for good. He does not say that such a course ought not to be pursued, he frankly says what line of conduct should. It is a manly utterance, and one which, coming at the present time, will have a beneficial effect on the popular mind. It is a radical address-one in which those views which are being agitated and supported by all who de sire to avoid future Southern ascendancy are warmly advocated; one which affords in its tone a reflex of popular sentiment in reference to the future status of the Rebel States and the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Some time since we advocated the i nmediate trial before a military commission of the Rebel chief. We favored the court-martial because we believe that in a civil court he would not be convicted. Governor FAIRCHILD says that, "Not until JEFFERSON DAVIS shall have been tried, convicted, and hung for treason, and the fact that treason is a crime, which cannot be committed with impunity, shall have thus been fully demonstrated, will the American people be content."

Here, then, is a clear, open demand for the trial and execution of JEFFERSON DAVISa demand which will be schoed by the press and people of the entire North. Should he not be shortly punished, those who favor leniency will find that they will stand opposed not only to that very powerful body known as the Radicals, but also to many of those who are to-day supporting the mild policy, believing that vengeance will be executed on him, the head and front of Southern offenders. When it is found that the pardoning power which is being extended to the minor Rebels will also include the chief-that no example will be made whereby treason may appear both dangerous and odious to posterity, the great mass of the Northern people will rise as a unit and repudiate a doctrine which can encompass within its merciful folds one who has violated every pledge and forfeited every claim to sympathy, respect, or life.

The other issue of the future, the proper policy of reconstruction, is discussed in the address with a similar freedom to that applied to the trial case. The measures which we have been advocating for months are to-day demanded by cur Western coadjutor in the cause of national prosperity. It is with satisfaction that we find these views, which have had but few exponents among the State officers, taken up by an Executive of a great Commonwealth, and sent at lightning speed over all the land. Speaking of the question of liberty in the South, he says:-

"It now devolves upon us to see to it that free dom so established shall be something more than mere name.

Special engements must be passed for the benefit of the freedman, to protect him against the oppression of his late master. He should be admitted upon the witness stand and in the jury box, and be made to feel that he is a man, in vested with and protected in all the rights o "In reconstructing the States lately in Rebel-

lion, it seems both necessary and proper that ample evidence be required upon their part that they are disposed to yield a ready and willing obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

"With these conditions faithfully carried out and with the recessary Congressional enactments for the full protection of the Union men, white and black, the people will be glad to dmit those Etates into full communion with the Union, and wetcome them with open arms."

Such is the true doctrine of the Radicals. If we could bring ourselves to believe that the safety of the Union would not be endangered, and the freedom of the blacks imperilled, by the readmission of the Southern States without sufficient guarantees, we would open our arms and receive them with joy, forgetting all their crimes in the past and treating them only as brothers in the cause of future American greatness. But when it is our conscient ous conviction that by consigning to oblivion the past we risk the great issues gained by the war, and violate our faith to the freedmen by abandoning them to a fate as cruel and unjust as that of the slavery from which they had escaped, we must protest against a system which will be ruinous to the nation and dishonorable to ourselves. It is for this reason that we favor those views and those reasons so ably advocated by the occupant of the Gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin. Even had we disagreed with all his views, we would still have praised the frankness with which he expressed them. What our country needs just now is not so much ability as it is honesty.

There are but two opinions. One in favor of the reception of the South with open arms, the other in favor of measures which will act as a pledge to the future fulfilment of our national laws in the Southern States. Those who favor one plan have had their arguments already expressed for them by the leading Democratic orators; those who support the other have bad their sentiments expounded by | which their bravery has secured.

like. What is needed, we repeat, is not so much ability as it is trankness; and it is therefore with no common satisfaction that we have read the address of Governor FAIRCHILD, If we had but a few more such utterances, the true feeling of the people would become evident, and the President have the advantage of perceiving the popular mind The course at present being pursued is not necessarily a final one, and should it appear that not only is the South treacherous and ungrateful, but that the great mass of the North is dissatisfled, as we believe it is, we doubt not that Mr. Johnson would take such steps as would rectify the present illogical relative position which the Rebel and loyal Commonwealths bear to each other. The Rebels, no longer deflant, would be prone in the dust, and the loyalists dictate terms of forgiveness, and not have them demanded by defeated traitors.

Will the Freedmen Work?

THE Southern papers and Southern planters have been continually telling us that the freedmen are a lazy, worthless, idle set of paupers, who expect that liberty means indolence, and freedom implies exemption from work as well as from the whip. They state that the black is only fitted for an inferior place in the social scale, and that unless urged on by the taskmaster he will bask in the sun and live by theft and petty crime. All these arguments are used as an extenuation for the severity and oppression to which the negro has been subjected in the past, and are intended to pave the way to a future system of compulsory labor under a form of peouage of which we spoke z tew days since.

We have always maintained that the pictures of the Southern black as delineated by their late owners were, and very naturally too, unreliable. That, indignant at the convulsion which had overturned all their preconceived views of the African, they would not allow him any of those qualifications which belong to him as a man, and took all the credit for industry from him, by assigning as a reason the continual goad kept in him by the owner. We have always thought this most unjust. To condemn a man without giving him a trial is iniquitous. "Let him have a start in lite," we have said, 'then if he fails abuse him as you please, but not until he has failed after a full opportunity." From recent advices we have come to feel confident that when an opening is made for him, the black will work, it justly paid, as well as any white, and that when free, and laboring for himself, he will do far more than waen compelled to labor for fear of the lash. The evidence furnished by the late Rebel General G. J. Pil-Low, in a letter to General O. O. Howard, is of the greatest importance, as his position as one of the leaders in the Rebellion, whose whole object was to make slavery as eternal as the hills, will prevent any accusation of undue favor towards the freedmen. He says:-

"It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all my plantations in Arkansas and Tennessee. I have already engaged about 400 freedmen, and have full confidence in making a success of the work. have given in all cases the freedmen a part of the crop of cotton, and I allow them land for the cultivation of vegetables and corn for their own use without charge there or. I could have ened 1000 laborers if I had needed that number My brother, who adopted my plan of work, suc ecded in engaging laborers for three places he

Here, then, is a case in which a tair chance was given to the freedman, and he was found to labor well, to be an industrious workman, and one who justly merits a recognition of his fidelity to a just employer. The system adopted by General PILLOW affords a double inducement, for by a fair amount of wages he feels that he is well paid, and by giving him an interest in the fruits of his exertions another incentive is added. What is true in Arkansas will be found equally so in all the South. It is because in South Carolina and the Gulf States a miserable, unjust, and inadequate rate of compensation has been adopted that the freedmen are unwilling to work. Treat them fairly, and we will vouch for their behaving well in return. There will be exceptions, but, from a close acquaintance with the black's disposition, we warrant that gratitude and fidelity will be the return which will be accorded to such of their late owners who act as justly and fairly as General GIDEON J. PILLOW.

THE RECORD OF VALOR.-The fruits of war, we are glad to see, are assuming a more substantial form than that of glory. The navy, in particular, is favored with permanent remembrance of the battles tought, and triumphs wen, in the shape of a vast amount of prize money. It is as pleasant to be able to remember a victory by the fact that a real testimonial in the shape of \$10,000- was received thereby, as it was if a star of honor or a promotion was produced by gallantry. The fruits of the valor of our seamen is shown in the statement of the partial amount given from the Treasury Department to the leading officers. We find that Vice-Admiral Farragut received \$55,443; Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee. \$99,456; Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, \$90,348; Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont, \$58,476; Rear-Admiral Theodorus Balley, \$39,098; Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, \$14,447; Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, \$12,207; Rear-Admiral T. P. Green, \$10,368; Rear-Admiral J. A. Dahlgren. \$9,371; Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes, \$7,943; Captains B. F. Sands, \$28,516; W. M. Walker, \$34,518; Commanders James E. Jonett. \$27,449; John J. Almay, \$54,431; G. S Glissen, \$30,426; William Budd, \$38,409; P. G. Watmough, \$24,272; S. D. Trenchard, \$18,569. In addition to this, there remain six millions of dollars yet to be given. An independent future, we are glad to see, is thus secured to our gallant sailors, as well as that honor

such men as Colfax, Stevens, and their | General Palmer upon the Negro Question. GENERAL PALMER, who is in command in Kentucky, recently delivered a speech to about four thousand negroes at Louisville, Kentucky, in which he congratulated the colored population upon the entire extinguishment of slavery in the United States, and the universal equality of all men before the law. He counselled his audience to demand all the rights which they were entitled to as men, but at the same time advised them to pretermit all inflammatory attempts-to bide their time, and await the growth of a public sentiment that would set the race in their proper position before the world. Great events moved slowly, but the time was not far distant when the distinctions founded upon color would be wiped out forever. In the meantime he said that it was the duty of the colored race to elevate itself by a proper course of lite-by being diffgent in business, and practising thrift and industry in their sphere of life. This is sound and practical good sense, and if General PALMER's views are carried out the future of the negro will not be so complicated as we now imagine. Care and caution will remove many of the difficulties which beset the question, and make it one which statesmen fear to handle,

The Strong Divorce Case.

THE New Yorkers have gotten through with a new sensation-a lawsuit of considerable duration and crowded with episodes of a most suggestive character. Fashionable society, with all its gilt and glitter, is liable occasionally to have its toibles and peccadilloes exposed. The present case is an example of how a lovely woman can stoop to folly-perhaps worse. The particulars of the trial are disgusting, but to many minds interesting. The facts in evidence show a fearful state of morality in what is flauntingly styled "our best society." We are under the apprehension that the case at issue is not singular. If any one were gifted with the ability to inspect the inner life of the beau monde, they would find a state of infamy that would disgrace the purlieus of St. Antoine or the Five Points. It is not much to the credit of our system of trial by jury, that the greater the offense the less liability there is of punishment. But the pleasant little derelictions of pretty and interesting girls, and even of attractive married people, when money is in the background, are smoothed over and forgotten. The fact is undeniable, but the results are serious.

GRAND RECEPTION. -At Vineland, New Jersey, Charles K. Landis gave a grand reception, which was attended by at least three thousand people. The reception lasted until nine o'clock in the evening. At the close of the reception Rev. F. E. R. Chubbuck, in behalf of those pre. sent, in a neat and appropriate speech presented Mr. Landis with a handsome edition of "Prescott's Works," After which balls were given in the first and second floors of the new factory buildings. The rooms were superbly decorated by the Floral Society of the place. Two bands of music were in attendance,

Mr. Landis is the largest landed proprietor of the State of New Jersey, being the sole owner of fifty square miles of land, upon which he has established a flourishing settlement of nearly seven thousand people. They have built churches, schools, mills, and a young city, be sides covering the place with vineyards, orchards and fine gardens.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Thursday, January 4, 1866. The Money Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very easy, and loans on call are freely offered at 6 percent. First-class commercial paper is rather scarce and quoted at 7@9 per cent, per annum, and second class at 10 @14 per cent.

There was less activity in the Stock Market this morning and prices unsettled. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 2300 shares Catawissa sold at 43\$@45 for preferred, the latter rate an advance of 2 on the closing price last evening, and common at 30, a decline of 4: Camden and Amboy sold at 1254; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57: Little Schuylkill at 301@31, an advance of 1: and Reading at 53, a decline of 1: 53 was bid for Norristown: 54 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie: and 44 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are in good demand at a further advance, with sales of old 5-20s at 105 j. an advance of j; new do. at 102; 6s of 1881 at 104%, interest off; and 7.30s at 981@99 for June and August; 93 was bid for 10-40s. City loans have again advanced, with sales of the new issue at 924, an advance of 4; and old do. at 85@854. Oil shares continue very dull and irregular Ocean sold at 191@191; and Era at 3 56-100.

Coal shares are in fair demand, with sales of Clinton at ..., an advance of #; Swatara at 2@21. an advance of 1; Fulton at 81, a decline of 1; and Green Mountain at 4@41, the latter rate an advance of 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Phird street.

FIRST BOARD SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by F. T. Wa ton, No. 208 S. Fourth street

McKillips & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as Gold, .... Bilver.
Dimes and Half Drines..... New York Exchange..... par.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is abundant at 6@7 per cent., strictly con call, and in some cases 5 per cent, is accepted. Commercial paper sells more freely; but there is no abatement in rates. For best, 769 is the price, and 106/15 for second grade. Some choice short bills are done at 5 per cent. There is no disposition to make long overgoments until Condisposition to make long engagements until Congress reassembles and the Treasury policy is made known. It is well understood that the nade known. It is well understood that the secretary needs no money, and that he is in a condition to fund more currency. Each monthly tatement shows the national debt in a more anageable condition, and at an early day the

manageable condition, and at an early day the plain legal tenders by which credits are now inquidated will be steadily retired.

"Bils at 60 days on London, 108 @ 108 for commercial; 100@ 109 for bankers; do. at short sight, 110 @ 110 for paris at 60 days, 5 20@ 5 16 for commercial; Paris at 60 days, 5 20@ 5 16 for commercial; Swiss, 5 12 for commercial; Antwerp, 5 20@ 5 17 for swiss, 5 16 for the short sight, 5 12 for commercial; Remember 11 for commercial; Prussian Thalers, 71 for credit for commercial for co

Prices of Gold in New York.

By Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line. New York, January 4 .- The following are the prices of gold in New York this morning:-10·45 A. M. 142 12·00 M. 142 11·00 A. M. 142 12·15 P. M. 142 11·30 A. M. 142 11·45 A. M. 142 11·45 A. M. 142

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, January 4 .- The movement in Bread stuffs continues of the same unimportant character which we have noted for weeks past. The foreign news received this morning is untavorable for all descriptions, but it has had no perceptible effect on prices. There is but little shipping demand for Flour, and only 500 barrels spring Wheat extra family were taken at \$9@10 P barrel, the latter for tamily were taken at \$9@10 \$\pi\$ barrel, the latter for a choice lot; the home trade purchase slowly at \$7.25\tilde{2}7.75 for superfine; \$8\tilde{3}8.75 for extras; \$9\tilde{a}11 for Northwestern and Obio extra family; and \$11.50 \tilde{a}12.50 for tancy lots, according to quality. Prices of Kye Flour and Corn Mea are nominal.

The Wheat Market is dull, and common quality, is unsalable, except at relatively low figures. Small sales of red at \$2.25\tilde{a}2.35, and white at \$2.45\tilde{a}2.75, as in quality. Rye ranges from \$3\tilde{c}\$ to \$1.05. for a in steady request, with sales of vellow at \$3\tilde{c}\$ in

as in steady request, with sales of yellow at 83c in steady request, with sales of yellow at 83c in stere and from the cars, and lots affoat are with 81@86c Outs are plenty at 50@52c. A sale of 4000 bushels Barley Malt on secret terms. Cloverseed ranges from 87 25 to 88 25, the latter for choice No sales of Finothy. Sales of Flaxseed at 83 15@3 20. Whisky is dull. Small sales at \$2.28@2.30.

-The Bishop of Exeter has had a stroke of

#### COPARTNERSHIPS.

D I S S O L U T I O N.
The firm of HAMRICK & LEAVITTIS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Settlements will be made by either partner, at the old stand. b o. 30 N. FOUR H Sevet.

CHARLES H HAMRICK,

HARF A. LEAVITT

1 2 3t

NOTICE.-JAMES H. WILSON AND 'ED-WARD DUTCHINSON have this day been admitted as partners in our house. The firm name will hereafter DO EVANS. BASSALL & CO. We have connected a Dress Trimmings Department

with our Military Business, and will open a new stock of goods about February 1. EVANS & HASSALL.

### DANK NOTICES

	BA	NK NO	HICES.	
PHIA.  No es a United: Treass secure United Due from Lawinth Lilis of Cash ite Real est	nd bills disc ta es bond irer of the ! circulation S ates bond in other ban moties of the solvent bar mos.	RESOUR BESOUR counteds deposited United stat and denosi and hand kse United States tures	BANK OF KFORD, Janu CES. 	8 0 0 8633,139*28 6 0 0 1 8254 243 59
Total Capital Circulat Due to I Profit at	Stock paid ing sotes of Depositors.	LIABILIT in utstanding	1E5. 8412,844*6 11,958*3 97,468.5	8953,144 92 8250,000 00 240 031 00 5 6— 424,803 01
Tota	LLYAM H.	BHAWN	Cashler of	the Second y swear that

the above statement is true, to the best of any know-ledge and belief. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier, Sworn and subscribed before me, this first day JOHN SHALLCROSS, Notary Public. EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF

PHILADELPHIA. January 1, 1995. ASSETS. 8853,024-63 

81,123,066 10 
 Liabilities
 5360,000-00

 Contingent Fund.
 16,139-00

 Circu ating Notes
 262,499-00

 Individual Deposits
 488,336-96

 United States Deposits
 15 147-55

 Due to National Banks
 35,054-90

 Profit and Loss
 7,493-98

 Unpaid Dividends
 75-90
 LIABILITIES \$1,123,066 10 R. GLENDINNING, Castier.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on Widnesday, the loth day of January, 1886, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. A meeting of the Stockholsers will be held at the same place and on the same day, at 12 o'clock M., for the purdose of taking into consideration the general interests of the institution

12 9 stuth til 16

Cashley GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

THO Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the BANKING HOU-E, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'c ock P. M.

12 9 stuth 14: W. EUSHION. Jr., Cashler, SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PHILA-

DELPHIA.

FRANKFORD, December 27, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house on TU/SDAY, January 9, 1866, between the WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOSH. BILLINGS, THE GREAT PONTOON PHILOSOPHER, WILL SPEAK A PIECE, AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6. Particulars in our next Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Trumpler's, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets; Kromer's Great Agency No.

Programme, No. 431 CHESNUT Street Doors open at 7. Begin at 8 o'clock. A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARBIAGE;—t ontaining nearry 300 pages and 130
fine Plates and hagravings of the Ana ome on he liuman
Organs in a State of Bealth and Disease, with a Trea use
on Early i rrors, its Deplorable tonsaguences upon the
Mind and Body with the Author's 'Lan of Treatmentthe only rational and success ut mode of cure as shown
by the teport of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the
marri d and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent tree of
postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps
or posted currency by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No.
31 'ALDEN Lane, Aleany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either pers mally or by small,
and medicines zent to any part of the world. It Sim

463 CHESNUT Street, and at the office of the Evening

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY," No 12 North Talind Street.

THE GOMMERCIAL GENCY RECORD, for 1893, will be published early in January, and can be furnished to subscribers in supple time for the pring trade.

The RELOBD has been regularly issued for a number of years, and is now regarded as the most reliable and extensive book of ratings published.

Our forthcoming book will contain the names of Merchanis, and willage throughout the North, and the Merchanis in the practice and fauna is the South will also be fully reported.

The come erotal Agency has been in successful operation since 1842.

The Commercial Agency has been in successful to since 1842.

A branch office has recently been opened in this city, where a full report can be had of aimost every business man in the United Stries and British Provinces.

Merchants and Manunacturees, doing a credit ousiness, are requested to call and examine the reports in the office before subscribing elsewhere.

C. LESLIE BEILLY,

Ko 12 North TH)RD Street.

Philade phia.

OFFICE OF THE MAHANOY COAL At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mabanov Coal Company, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— PRESIDENT, C. F. NORFON,

C. F. NORTON.
F. A. GODWIN.
HARRY WALTER,
D. K. SHOEMAKER, of Mauch Chunk.
CHARLES PARRISH, of Wilkesbarre.

TARRISH, O.
TREASURER
FRANK WALTER
FRANK WALTER,
Secretar

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY next, the 8th instant, for the conveyance of prisoners by VAN from the several POLICE STATIO 88 from January 15, 1866, to December 31, 1866, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved December 23, 1865 cnt tied "An ordinance to make an approximation to the Department of Poince for the vest 1866." Particular h to making of service, can be obtained by application at this office.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH The Cowpens of the Honds of this Company failing due on the 1st o January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker No. 57 1 1 1 12t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PRILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865.

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 on and after November 30, 1865. Bovember 30, 1863.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had all the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

the Stockhoiders of the NATIONAL IRON ARMOR COMPANY, of Chester, for the consideration of
By Laws and the transaction of other business will
be held at the office of Broomsil & Ward, Chester, on
FRIDAY the 1sth day of January, Anno Domini 1866,
11\* WILLIAM WILLIAM NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF WILLIAM WAND, Secretary,

DINING-ROOM, -F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has leitnothing undone to make this place comfertable in every respect to the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and conmodation bining-Room in the second sory. His SIDE BOARD is unrished with ERANDIES WINES WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS, 12 15

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS .- A useful, vatuable, and de lightfully acceptable present for Christmas would i a bottle of that fragrant Hair Tonic and Beautific Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can more acceptable than anything that will beautify that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hai from failing out, restoring its natural color makin it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in puttin up according to the present style and mshlon an keep it in place ? This, Retrouvey's Turkish Bande lenian Hair Tonic will do, and for proof we ref you to any person who has tried it. It is acknow ledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Ha Topic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turb. in France, in England, in America, everywhe where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounce the "ne plus ultra" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons, that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

DYOTT & Co., Principal Depot for United States and Canadas. JAMES PALMER & CO., No. 439 Market street. 12 5 tutbs3m Philadelphia.

NO MORE CAPAICA. CAPSULES OF MATICO VEGETALES. ALSO, LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO.

BY GRIMAULT & CIE., CHEMISTS IN PARIS. These elegant preparations effect rapid and extraor-dinary cures of recent and old and severe cases of lisease
They are used in all the hospitals of Paris, by the most celebrated physicians and are found greatly superior of all preparations of Caipa Cubebsete and mineral

remedies
The Liquid Extract is used in recent cases and the Capsules in the more chronic and where all other remedies have failed.
These preparations will always effect a cure.
DEPOTS.
In Paris—GRIMAULT & CIE, No. 45 Rue Richelleu.
In New York—BECKER, No. 125 Grand street.
In Philadelphia—FRINCH, RICHARDS & CO., corner of TENTH and MARKET Streets.
7 13 thomo

JUST PUBLISHED-By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetleth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 717 by No. 618 BEOADWAY, New York,

F. FIFTEEN FACTS.

1. HASHEESH CANDY cures Coughs and Colds

2 HASHFESH CANDY cures Neuralgia. HACHEESH CANDY cures Astama.

4. HASHEESH CANDY cures Headache 5 HASHEESH CANDY cures Low Spirits. 6 HASTERSH CANDY cures Nervousness. 7. HASHEESH CANDY cures Chills and Fever.

8. HASHEESH CANDY cures Sore Throat.

9. HASHEESH CANDY cures all Throat Dis-10. HASHEESH CANDY cures Loss of Appetite.

11. HASHEESH CANDY cures Dyspensja. 12 HASHEESH CANDY cures Impotence.

18. BASHEESH CANDY cures general Debility. 14. HASHEESH CANDY cures Restlessness. 15. HASHEESH CANDY is the best remedy

known for the above coumerated diseases, and has never failed of giving perfect satisfaction niter a fair trial. Besides its effect on the physical system, the HASHEESH CANDY, imported and prepared by the SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY, by its genial influence on the mind does much to guard the symem against the approach of all epidemic [] 4 thetu3t4p

PRICE-50 CEN'S AND SI PER BOX. At retail by druggiets generally. At wholesale by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

#### TMPORTANT

TO THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

#### REVENUE EXTENSIONS

SILVER MINING COMPANY

AD

CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price,

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.

\$10 Per Share.

The Directors having secured the following valuble properties situated upon LANDER HILE, Lander County, Nevada to wit:-

#### ON LANDER HILL.

RICHARDS LEDGE			FEE	T
W. E. JOHNSTON L	EDG	E2000	- 11	
COPPER HARBOR	181		-6	A
N. S. PENNOCK	**		10	
VALLEY VIIN	$\alpha$		w	
TAYLOR	11	2000	66	
FARRELEL	**	2400	6:	
TYSON	u'		11	
MACKINAW	**	2400	N.	
MINER'S JOY	:66	2400		
CHLORINE	$\alpha$	2400	11	
SULPEURET	H	2400	n	×
UNION TRUST	45	2400	41	
MARQUEFIE	ti			
HOUGHTON	61	2400	18	
QUAKER CITY	11	2400	$\bar{a}$	
ASSOCIATED	200	2400	w	
ANNA SWAN	4		46	
		40,400	6	

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines. and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the

#### HOPKINS TUNNEL. Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon

this Tunnet is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUI IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the Revenue, Providentia, Savage, Morgan and Muncey, Hooker, North Star, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.

Samples of the Ore and Maps of the Property, and for further particulars, apply at the Office, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET. 12 29 4p

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