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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Finances.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Morrill having reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fund all the more immediate liabilities of the Government into bonds having not more than forty years to run, bearing six per cent, interest (in gold) if payable in this country, or five per cent. if payable in Europe, we shall now see who are really in favor of an early return to specie payments. This bill will enable us at least to *iry*; and we have faith in our ability to succeed. And, whatever may be the result, it is simple honesty to make the effort. We shall be disappointed if the premium

on gold is not below 20 per cent, within three months alter the passage of this bill. And pass it will, or we are grievously mis-taken. The silly rumor that it will be opposed because Scoretary McCulloch is not sufficiently radical, is beneath contempt. Give us the yeas and mays so soon as may be, and let us see whether Conservatives are more unanimous than Radicals in upholding an effort to retura to national solvency. Gentlemen who say we ought to but can't resume, pass this bill, and let 114 886

Governor Chase-Ketchum. From the Tribune.

The present Chief Justice of the United States is honored by the active, implacable hatred of every one who hates universal freedom. There is not an ex-negro trader in the land who does not regard him with personal vindictiveness, an one who has unwatrantably intermoddled with and spoiled the gainful traffic in human beings. There is not a blackleg in all the South who does not instinctively gnash his teeth at the mention of the name of Salmon P. Chase. And, as the Chief Justice says and does nothing that can be used to prejudice him with good men, his enemies are absolutely driven to calumny to vountenance their vituperation.

Some days since, the Albany Argus, If we mis take not, statted the falschood that the Culef Justice had written Governor Fenton, or in some manner interiered, to solicit the pardon of Ed-ward B. Ketchum. There was not a snadow of foundation for this-not even so much as the existence of sympathy for Ketchum on the part of Governor Chase-not even a belief that the operations of the house of Ketchum, Son & Co. had, on the whole, been in any manner condu cive to the success of Governor Chase's financial policy. Yet the World eagerly catches at the niserable, shameless lie, and talks of the intimate relations between Governor Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, and the Ketchums; coolly opening as follows:-

Some surprise has been excited in certain quarters by the appearance of Cher Ju-thee Chase as one of the signers of a petition for the pardon of Edward Ketchum

Ketchum. "it undoubtedly does not very well comport with the precedents established by Chief Justice. Chare's predecessors, nor with the general popular notion of what a Chief Justice should be, that the highert ju-dical functionary to the land should make supplica-tion to the Governor of New York to ramit the sen-tion to the Governor of New York to ramit the sen-But the circum-tances are prouliar," etc. etc.

-We seldom notice this sort of gross aspersion on the noblest and purest of our public men. It is the penalty they pay for having dared to be in advance of their time. It is the spirit of Wilkes Booth manifesting itself through crafter, safer instrumentalities than those which have made Ford's Theatre so memorable. But the poisoned arrows fall barmless at the feet of men like Salmon P. Chase.

The Fenian Brotherhood-How to Arange All Differences.

From the Herald.

The Fenian Congress, now in session in this city, seems at last to have arrived at some satisfactory conclusion. President O'Mahony's accounts have been examined, and have been und quite correct. The Congress is entirely

Fenianism respectable. We therefore advise concert, harmony, and mystery to the Fenlan Brotherhood; and if we had no other motive for this counsel it would be enough to my that the adoption of our advice will relieve the public from a dispute of which nobody seems able to comprehend the merits, and which has long store become a serious annoyance and a common nui-sance. If these are plain words they are also true ones, and the Fenians may toank them-selves and their leaders that such words are both just and necessary.

Facts about Reciprocity. From the Times.

Statistics, like texts from Scripture, are available on every occasion. No sectary was ever so mad that he could not refer to scraps from Holy Writ in support of his doctrines; and in politics no cause was ever so desperate that figures might not be found to establish its identification with patriotic purposes. The dexterous use of statistics thus becomes an art of some importance in political discussions, for by a little manipulation they may be made to justify the most opposite conclusions. Only let the result aimed at be well understood, and long rows of figures are always at hand to hasten and verify if. A skilled statistician combines the capacity of the ulgar arithmetician with the sleight-of hand of Mons. Hermann; and the value of his labors is not seldom of as much practical importance.

We have known the identical same set of figures employed to fortify diametrically oppo-site positions; the manipulator being the same in both cases, and the conclusions a rived at in both being equally clear. We contess, there-tore, a general want of faith in whatever comes before us in the shape of figures and nothing We suspect quackery and imposture from the start. We button tight our pockets, as though in designing and doubtful company. When presented in a bushel measure, crude and ill-assorted, as in the Canadian argument on the reciprocity question, they are entitled to very little attention

Out of a full mensure of chaff let us sift a few grains of wheat-not so the basis of an argu-ment, but as illustrative of some of the points to which we have directed attention, in relation to the reported visit of provincial agents to Washington. Perhaps we may thus show more platnly how unequal have been the profits de-rived from the arrangement which by conresy has been called reciprocity, and how undesirable would be its continuance in anything like the present shape.

Of course, since the commencement of the treaty, trade between the Briush Provinces and this country has increased, but only partially as a consequence of the treaty. The growth of population and other causes naturally account for a part of this result; and yet another part has proceeded from the undue encouragement given to the Canadian producer at the expense of our own people.

The Treasury document presented to Congress in 1864 reveals the inequality of the benefits con-ierred by the treaty in the respective proportions of articles made dutiable and free. Take the records of the Custom House at Cape Vincent as a fair standard of appeal in the matter of frontier commerce. In 1853, the year preceding the formation of the treaty, the imports from Canada at that port amounted in value to \$187,370, of which \$ 561 were admitted free, under the then tariff, leaving a balance subject to duties of \$178,509, which, at about twenty per cent., yietded a revenue of \$36,890. The articles since imported have continued in about the same proportion; but with this difference in respect of revenue-that of imports amounting to \$187,370, the amount free under the treaty is \$174,287, leaving but about three per cent. of the whole subject to duty; in other words, entailing an annual loss of revenue by reciprocity, in this single instance, of \$35,986. This being the loss at one port, an application of the rule of three will enable anybody desirous of prosecuting the investigation to calculate the aggregate annual loss of revenue, under reciprocity, which this country has suffered during the last ten years. But was there not a corresponding saving of duties on our exports? The same document supplies an answer. In six months of 1853 we exported from the Cape Vincent district \$164,327, paying duties thereon in Canada amounting to \$32,865. On the same goods, under the treaty, we should have paid in duties \$31,157. So that while under the treaty we surrendered to Canada \$35,986 in duties, we gained from Canada in duties only \$1708.

We have thus far taken the figures of 1853 for the purpose of our blustration. To complete it, let us glance at the Cape Vincent returns for In that year the total importations from 1862. Canada at that port were \$587,961, of which \$563,184 were admitted free; the balance subject to duties being about five per cent, of the whole Our exports for the same poil during the period were \$228,407, of which \$16,640 passed into the province free—the amount subject to duties being, say, ninety-three per cent. of the whole. Thus nearly all we import is free under the treaty, while nearly all the export is duriable inder it, the taxable proportions, roundly speaking, being five to ninety-three. We know not where to look for a more thorough one-sided bargam. As the Cape Vincent Collector remarks:-"We offer a premium of ninety-five per cent, of our former revenue for anadian competition in our markets, while they pay us but five per cent. of theirs to compete with them in their markets. So far, then, as the trade of this district is an indication of e relative advantages of the Reciprocity Treaty to the two countries interested, they are in about the proportion of twenty to one in favor of the Moreover, under the treaty, cur ratio of exports to imports has largely declined. In 1852, 1853, 1854, the exports to Canada and the other provinces exceeded the aggregate imports 113 per cent. In the first four and a half years of the operation of the treaty, the average excess in our favor had declined to 41 per cent.; in 1800 and 1861 things were reversed, and the imports exceeded the export; in 1862 our exports were again ahead 9 per cent., and mr 1860 30 per cent. Apart, then, from the question of revenue, it is apparent, that the agaregate growth of trade ader reciprocity has not kept pace with the adance in Canadian exports. In this connection, two facts require passing notice, with the view of correcting misrepresen-tations in which the provincial agent; indulye when the gross caount of trale on eacher side is in question. Wheat is the most prominent aviiele in our experts, having for several years amounted in value to nearly one-third of the whole. The admission of the article was, however, perialited prior to the treaty, for the bene-fit of Canadian millers and sh powners: and the Treasury report on foreign and domestic com-merce, printed in 1862, shows that much of what appears as an export of wheat on our part to Canada is, in effect, a transit trade, and should, therefore, be deducted when mention is made of our exports. Again: Of the dufiable articles imported from Canada, and for which that province claims. credit in the general balance, the greater pro-portion are not of Canadian origin, but simply reach this country via that route. We have made an approximate estimate, from data furnished over Mr. Chase's signature, with the following result:-

Previous to the treaty, and for a brief period after its adoption, the traders of Western Canad were accustomed to buy the productions biua, Cuba, Brazil, and other countries in t New York and Boston markets. A large at profitable trade in wines, spirits, and grocern existed; and unquestionably an expectation increasing it had much to do with the cordiali with which our importers, shippers, and ra way managers supported the efforts to obta reciprocity. Our imports were offered to the Canadian buyer on terms as invorable as tho offered by importers at Montreal, while the se sons gave us a decided advantage. To the present Finance Minister of Canada

now en route to Wasnington-we are indebt for the overthrow of the system, and the initi tion of measures which, by levying dutic the value of goods at the place of purchase, sh off the most lucrative branch of our commerce and, in direct contravention of the spirit of re procity, gave to the St. Lawrence route a fisc over our markets. It cannot lleged that the step was taken in ignorance its consequences. The Upper Capanians at 1 time protested against a change which impos on the Montreal importer only the duty on t value of products in the country of their while compelling the buyer in our Atian cities to pay duty on that value increased interest, freight over the ocean, and the oth expenses and charges of the insurer, shippe and merchant.

It was seen that so gross an infraction of t pirit of the treaty would render its renewal i possible. But the Provincial Minister was ob-nate. He preferred the interests of Monireal as of the British shipper and merchant to the tre obligations of his country to the United State and our export trade, once large and prosperor has dwindled from year to year until it h reached a point of comparative insignifican In 1854 our foreign exports to Canada we valued at \$6,790,333; and in 1855, \$8,769,580; 1862 they had declined to \$1,560,397; and in 19 to \$1,468,113. "It is obvious," says Mr. Chase report, "that the Canadian supply of foreig goods is no longer purchased in the importin-cities of the United States as before the treaty And the circumstance is attributable to the bifaith of Canada, whose agents tell us that for t wrong and loss they have inflicted "it is not c sidered necessary to offer either defense apology" to this country. Well, we suppose th these gentlemen are the best judges of their ow business. But we shall be mistaken if bot defense and apology be not insisted upon as prelude to any negotiation on the subject reciprocity.

The Fall in Gold.

From the World.

The funding bill drawn by Secretary McC loch and reported in the House by Mr. Morr contains nothing which ought to produce any immediate and marked effect on the price of gold. The fact that gold immediately fell under its influence is mercly an addition to the innumerable illustrations of the tendency of Wall street to exaggerate everything tending to affect the price of securities. Wall street thrives by sudden fluctuations. Steadiness of values, or even steadiness in the rate of appreciation or decline, in the bane of speculation. When anything occurs of which the tendency is to depress prices, it is for the interest of those who five by fluctuations to exaggerate the tendency and lower prices to such a degree that there must be a rebound. By buying at the lowest point of depression and selling again after the reaction, a profit may be realized; and even the bulls find it for their interest to favor the exaggeration with a view to the subsequent rebound, inasmuch as the return-ing pendulum does not stop at the middle point but swings to the other side. Those who hold Government securities for

other than speculative purposes, and are under no immediate necessity to sell, will find nothing in the new bill to alarm their apprehensions. same remark will apply to the holders of other descriptions of property. There is a very large amount of public indebt-

edness which may be funded in long loans before the finances can reach a settled and satisfactory condition. Besides the greenbacks, certificates of indebtedness, and interest-pearing legal tender notes, there is an enormous amount of seventhirty bonds which will soon begin to mature, and all of which will fall due within the ensuing three years. Nobody supposes that any consi derable portion of this debt can be speedily paid, nor has anybody suggested any other practicamode of meeting it than by funding it in ble long bonds. It is maturing with such rapidity as to demand the adoption of immediate sures to this end. The necessity of a measure similar in substance to that embodied in this bill is too manifest to be disputed. The only legitimate points of criticism relate to the details. Whether the proposed rate of interest is too high, or the bonds have too long to run, or the Secretary is clothed with too much discretion, are fair topics of inquiry; but as regards the main feature of the bill, there is no ground for difference of opinion. The proposed rate of interest is cer-tainly high: but, under the circumstances, if the bill made it lower, it would, as a practical measure, be tutile and inoperative. The amount of debt yet to be funded is enormous; and the Secretary of the Treasury cannot expect to thwar the laws of trade, and dispose of twelve hundred millions of bonds at as favorable rates as he could of a few hundred thousand. The law of supply and demand will prevail here as in all other transactions. Since a neces sity exists for putting vast amounts of bonds upon the market within a short period, they must be offered at favorable rates or the market connot absorb them. The discretion permitted to the Secretary can be exercised only on the safe side. He cannot offer more than six per cent., but it is in his option to offer less. He cannot extend the bonds beyond forty years; but he can issue them for a shorter period. He can make the interest on some of them payable in toreign countries, but in that case the interest is one per cent. less. only power conferred on the Secretary which is susceptible of abuse, is the unlimited discretion proposed to be given him as to the amount of bonds he may put upon the marke at any one time. But nothing could be more absurd than to tie him down to a fixed rule. He must be m a position to take advantage of favorable turns in the market. The process of funding must go on, or the Government will soon be deluged with an unmanageable mass of over-lue obligations. To say nothing of the certificates of indebtedness, the maturing seven thirties will, in a year or two, come in like an inundation. Those not funded must be paid in currency and so far from there being danger that funding will proceed with injurious rapidity, the danger is that the Secretary will be obliged to redeem so large a portion of the seven-inities in green backst as to keep the currency at its present in flation. He can contract the currency only by the aid of enormous loans; and if he makes a precipitate contraction he thwarts his own our poses by creating a stringency in the money market which would render loans impossible. His discretion is, therefore, limited by laws of greater efficiency than any which Congress ca enact.

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contented with the exhibit. It appears that none of the Fenian funds have been expended for cigars or champagae or patent leather boots. Indeed, it is stated that the salaries of those persons who are employed at the Fenian headquarters are so moderate that everybody wonders how they can afford to wear any boots at all. The kid glove canard of course falls to the ground with the rest of the stories about the sappropriation of the money received for the liberation of Ireland. The books toot up squarely, all the items are endorsed by the Congress, and the balance sheet presented is a model to our busmess men.

This being the case, and the finances being in such an extremely rosy and baimy condition, the meeting on Monday would doubtless have adjourned in the very highest state of hilarity. had not President O'Mahony, anxious to do sometning extraordinary to celebrate his vindication entered the hall and read from some paper the bogus report that the Fenlans in Ireland were actually lighting and had won their first battle. No such news, and no news of any kind, had reached this country from Europe during the day; but the credulous Congress accepted the report as gospel. The authors of this cruel hoax may congratulate themselves upon its success. The members of the Congress indulged in cheers, tears, and prayers, and finally broke up amid great excitament, to find themselves the victims of a stupid and foolish practical joke.

But although this little incident throws a gleam of satire over the proceedings of the Brotherhood here, yet this Congress has amply shown that the rank and tile of the Femans ar in carnest; that they really desire to settle their differences; and that they wish to help suffering Ireland in some way or other. If they refuse to isten to our suggestion and turn the money in the hands of their treasurer into an emigration fund, and if they still persist in their projects of rebellion, revolution, a war with England and an Irish republic, let them arrange their quar-rels and cover their plans and purposes with the clock of secrecy. No conspiracy that ever amounted to anything was reported in all the newspapers from day to day. A rebellion that everybody knows all about is fatal to no one except those who originate it. The circles that are represented in this Congress profess to be perfectly satisfied with O'Mahouy. Very well, then; let them obey him implicitly, and make no fur-terr fuss in regard to the matter. As for those circles that have fuith in Roberts, they can either yield to the will of the majority or they can keep up their organization, with Roberts at its head, to assist the Fenian cause in their own way. There is nothing to prevent two organiz tions from acting effectively together in aid of the same object, provided they do not fall out about minor affairs, and neutralize each other by a quarrel worthy of Donnybrook. It would, of course, be better if they could all act under the same head, and it O'Mahony, Ro-It berts, General Sweeney, and the Senators could shake hands and be friends; but even at the worst the two organizations doing their work independently would be oreterable to this constant and disgraceful squab bling, this crimination and recrimina-tion, this mutual abuse and slander. We have no great faith that the Fenlans will ever be able to accomplish anything practical; but if they are of a different opinion, for Heaven's sake let them go to work and show us some results. Far be it from us to object if any set of men choose to make fools of themselves in a manner that does no mischief to any one else except the But in order to accomplish anything the Fenlans must be quiet, revicent, secret, mys-terious. Making loud speeches and blackguarding each other will never free Ireland wor render

1857. 1860, 1863, Amount of duty-paying ar-

manufacture..... 630,214 871,057 218,987

Total amount of Canadiau

goods, proper, charged with duties in U. S.....\$151,883 \$163,475 \$296,848 On the other hand, the goods of the United States which have paid duties in Canada amounted in eight years to an average of \$9,401,481. Here are specimen years;---

1855. 1857. 1860. 1833 \$11,449,472 \$9,963,430 \$5,526,250 \$8,974,296 The enormous disproportion of the free list in favor of Canada may be inferred from those com-

parative statements. The great decline in the value of dutiable goods exported from this country to Canada brings back to view the injury inflicted upon us by an application of the discriminating principle in favor of the St. Lawrence route.

There is, therefore, nothing in this bill which should cause apprenension or disturbance, o have any immediate effect on values. True, the Secretary aims at contraction; but the natura obstacles to contraction are so great that his success must, for a long time, be moderate.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.-A short tim since the inhabitants of a country town wer filled with conjecture at the following size painted in large capitals on the front of a hous recently fitted up and repaired :-

"Mrs. Brown, Dealer in all sorts of Ladies'

All was consternation. Inquiry was instantly set on loot as to who Mrs. Brown might be But no one could tell. Great anxiety prevailed as to the proclamation of the new establishment for two whole days all was surmise an consultation. On the third morning, behold the mystery was unravelled. The house-paints who had, it seems, been suddenly attacked wit a fit of sickness, returned to duish his wor and concluded by adding.

"And Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel"

Sleeve Buttons Scarf Pina, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawi Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen Chess	Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.	For further information apply at the Company's Offices No. 111 WALNUT St t. Philadelphia.
nellan Goods. Bracelets, Seck noss. Bet Classs. Studs. Sleeve Buttons Searf Pins. Scarf Rings. Silk Watch Guards. Leather Guards. Steel and Plated Chains. Watch Kevs. Shawi Pins, Violin Strings. Beads of all kinds. Dolls. Rubber Balls, Dominoes. Dice. Cheesimen Chees Boards. Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards. Pocket Flasks. Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxet, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems. Ciga Tubes, Cigar Cases. 315 19	Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOW - INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ASNUITTES, CAPITAL, \$150,000, DILECTORS,	FOR NEW YORK DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Earlian t anal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock F. M., from third pier above Waput street
CHEAP FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.	Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Backer, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Charles F. Computer N. Joshua H. Morris, William C. Longstreth,	pler above Walbut street For freight, which will be taken on a commodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & C.C., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
A complete assortment of Rosewood Chamber and	BAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARET, Actuary.	COAL.
Parlor Furniture.	No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.	JAMES O'BRIEN,
A general assortment of Walnut Chamber, Parlor, Dining-Room, and Library, at very reduced prices.	1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.	DEALER IN
	FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
GEORGE J. HENKELS, 12 14 Jm Nos. 800 and 811 CHESNUT ST.	OF PHILADELPHIA	COAL,
Not the and on Distort Dat	ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, \$2,501,207-04. CAPITAL \$409,000 ACCRUED SURFLUS	BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
12 34 Jm Nos. 800 and 811 CHESNUT ST.	LI03.428 Unsetted Claims, \$12,745. Income for 1865, 8301,906 LOSSES FAID SINCE 1829, OVER 85.009,000.	Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior coal, suitable for family use, to
OROCER	PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.	which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
AND OF	CHARLES N. BANCEER, ISAACLEA, TOBLAS WAGNEE, IDWARD C. DALE, SAMUEL GRANT, GEORGE FALES,	Orders left at 40. 205 S. Fi'th street, No. 82 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly atlended to
TEA DEALERS,	JACOB E SMITH, GEORGE FALES, JACOB E SMITH, ALFRED FITLER,	A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 781y
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No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,	JAMES W. MCALLISTER. Secretary pro. tem. [3 25 12 DEIGENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF	SUPERIOR COAL5000 TONS
Bave just icceived NEW BETHLEREM BUCKWHEAT, URIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES, NEW YORK PLUMS,' NEW PRESERVED GINGER. 2156m	PHILADELPHIA.	LEHIGH, EAGLE VEIN, AND HENRY CLAY COAL From most approved mines, likewise by the cargo or
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TABLE CUILERY,	Winiam McKee, David Lewis, M. B. Mahoney, Benjamin Etting, Joh, T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers, William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry, Robert W Learning, Edmond Castlion, D. Clark Wharton, JOHN R. WUCHERER, President, SAMUEL WILCOX, Se retary, 328 ly	at No. 241 N. ELF VENTH Street. Philadelphia, when he will endenvor to give satis actory attendion to all whis may require his professional services
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O R L E A N S HOUSE,	This Company, lavorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either	G. FRAMER
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Conducted on the European p'an. 11 25 8m	Tissiel Smith Jr. John Deposer	and Dealer in allowing a
GEORGE PLOWMAN,	Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Isac Bazehurst, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.	Photograph Albums,
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And No. 141 DOCK SIREET. Machine Work and Miliwrighting promptly ended to. 914m	F ¹ R E I N S U R A N C E, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No 7150 S. FOURTH Street. Char:er Percental. Authorized Capital, 8500 000 Paldenp Capital, 8100.000 Insura against loss of demans by FIDE on balance	CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
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If J. ISAACS, M. D., Protessor of the Eye and East treats all diseases appertaining to the above momben with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most	Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanent yor tor a LIMITED period. Also on MLRCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, eity or country.	Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
treats all diseases appertaining to the show mombers with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the edgr can be seen at his office. No 510 FINE Streat. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as be has no secrets in his	James Brown, Laomas Kimber, Jr.,	BOB CHESTNUT ST. 303
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STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY, ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1133	U.A.S. A. DITY Vice President. U.A.S. A. DITY Vice President. THOF AS NEHLSON, Secretary.	11-22 公園