## Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, Tayable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annam : One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1866.

The Sunday Question.

WE said, in a previous article, that, in defending the Chris ian Sabbath, we did not in tend to attack our jeu'ar abuses of it, whether now pract sed or only proposed. It is already profaned sufficiently, even in this blessed land, which God has so conspicuously distinguished by His favor and mercy, to cause every good and truly LOYAL citizen to deprecate, most earnestly, any increased desceration of the Sabbath. Any movement, especially any popular or political movement, in respect to this subject, should, in order to be regarded as one of sound moral and social reform, tend in a direction quite opposite to that advocated by those who would totally change the character of the day which was hallowed and set apart for man's benefit and God's honor by express commandment. And it is most for tunate for our people that their whole civil system was originally so decidedly and radically tounded in sound religious principles, that their legislatures, however humanly sovereign, are yet so limited in their power, that any statute enacted by them in plain violation of Divine law is essentially unconstitutional, and of no binding force or validity whatever It is true that the legislature of a State may pass an act irreligious in tendency, and yet not so positively contrary to the letter or obvious meaning of God's law as to be judicially declared, for that reason alone, absolutely null and void. And it is precisely this sort of legislation that should be vigilantly guarded against, since it is the meens by which wicked man, on virtuous pretenses, seek to insidiously undermine the very foundations of public morality and social order. They are afraid to attack the citadel of a nation's peace, happiness, and true glory, by bold and open assaults on the institutions and ordinances of God, because they know they would be overwhelmed and utterly routed in any such attempt. They therefore begin by slow and hidden approaches, designed to deceive the garrison; and they are not unfrequently so hard pushed and base, as to use a false flag in order to take the fortress which they are not brave or powerful enough to carry by ma'n strength.

We are told that Sunday travel elsewhere is allowed, and has not been injurious. The latter part of the assertion, however, is not proved, nor is it possible always to witness, at once in visible demonstrations, to what real, and probably great extent, a particular invasion of the law of God and the religious bab:ts and convictions of society, has actually, though secretly, beer productive of serious evel. There are some so-called social reforms, claiming the sanction of benevolence and patriotism and piety, which take a long time to betray their hurtful influence, though they act in the meanwhile like "rank corruption," which, "mining

all within, infects unseen." For example, those who advocate the run-

ning of the city passenger railway cars on Sunday, actually urge the measure on religious grounds. They contend that all persons should have free conveyance to church, and that cheep vehicular travel on the Sabbath would, in every way, promote the spiritual as well as physical health of the masses. But unless this result could be absolutely guaranteed, which it cannot be, neither the people nor their representatives should try the experiment. In affairs of such vital social moment, the mere conceit or speculation of bad or visionary men should not be trusted. No Christian community can safely take it for granted that any encroachment on the established sanctity of the Sabbath, for secular use and sensual pleasure, will not be posttively pernicious in its operation and

effect. It is also complained that the law which allows the use of private equipages on the Sabbath, denies a public conveyance to the great multitude who cannot afford a like luxury; that the laws of the State should be equal, and all persons equal before them, and that what is tolerated in the country should be tolerated in the town. But these complaints are more specious than just. The argument amounts substantially to this, that because we have not perfect laws, we should have none at all; because man's laws are not entirely what they ought to be, Go I's laws should be altogether set aside; because one part of the community is permitted to do some things on the Sabbath that is not strictly right, the whole population, everywhere, must be allowed to do everything that is wrong. Such logic as this, it carried out to its legitimate consequences, would utterly subvert civil society and create a hell on earth. It is simply amazing that men who lay claim to ordinary virtue and intelligence can argue that, because buman legislation does not fully meet a case, it should, therefore, not try to meet it at all. But, as has been well said equal neglect is not impartial kindness. The species of benevolence which arises from contempt of all justice and propriety is no true charity. Better suffer that which partly protects and promotes the physical and spiritual well-being of mankind, than give society entirely up to the deminion of Satan.

The enemies of the Sabbath are fruitful in

| ingenious arguments intended to advance | least of it. It would perhaps be right enough their cause. But it is to be hoped that sophistry will not win in such a contest. There is too much that is vital to the peace, good order, and stability of society, as well as to the eternal welfare of every individual soul, to have it all staked on the selfish motives or the moral or mental hallucinations of a miserable hand ul of pretentions and empirical social reformers. The people should not beed their seductive but fatal expostulations. They are blind leaders; and Christ said that if the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch. The Sabbath, we are told, is good for man, as man; for man socially as well as religiously considered; good by the law of Providence, for the in ferior and dependent world, for servant as well as master, and for beas's as well as servant. We disturb the economy of things; we injure a dumb and helpless creature if we defraud even the beast that perishes of his humble share in this mercital remission of the curse. Let us, then, trust that the sanctity of the Lord's day will increase, rather than diminish, among us; and that those whose patriotism even is invoked against it at this time, will see that all institutions of purely human device had better fall than that the Sabbath should perish in our midst.

A Fact for Business Men.

Ir there are any business men who doubt the success of the Southern steamship line, soon to be established, a very brief consideration of the commercial situation should convince them of the improbability of failure. The following fact may illustrate the argument. One of our leading merchants, recently in New York, made some inquiry into the trade of that city with the S athern ports. One of the astonishing things he discovered was a drayman. There was nothing remarkable about the drayman, except his occupation. A steamer was about to leave for Mobile, and the drayman had been paid twenty-four dollars by a mercantile house to place a box on board. For eighteen hours this drayman waited on the whart with his box, working his way to the vessel, inch by inch, foot by foot, till finally the goods were shipped. By this one fact we may judge of the immease business New York is doing with the South. of the necessity of Southern lines to Philadelphia, and of the sound, unprecedented reasons for expecting their immediate success.

WE REGRET TO chronicle the departure of a veteran in literature and wealth, who has for over half a century been tamiliarly known to all of our leading business men. George ORD, Esq., died on Wednesday, in the eightysixth year of his age. For two generations he has been well known to the public, and although living in strict retirement, and baving seen his contemporaries all pass away. yet his position in the social world has never been filled by any aspirant of the new times which he lived to see. It is seldom that an old man is remembered and familiarly spoken of by the friends of his grandchildren; yet the remarkable social and intellectual qualities possessed by our venerable fellow-townsman, secured and maintained for him a popularity among those who might have been expected to neglect him. He was widely and favorably known as an ornithologist and lover of natural science. He was the friend and biographer of Wilson, and on the most intimate terms with all those whom we are accustomed to look up to as almost classical writers because of their antiquity. As a linguist, Mr. ORD had few equals and no superiors, while as a writer of scientific magazine articles he had a high reputation. He was for many years President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and was an honorary member of almost every scientific society in the land. His death leaves a void in the province peculiarly his own, which it will be difficult to fill.

THE CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFAC-TURES .- The report of the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution relative to the amount of capital invested in manufactures, states that they "begin with New York and end with Newark." Why they should begin with New York, when Philadelphia employs seventy-three millions, and she but sixty-one; while the Quaker City produces goods to the value of one hundred and thirty-four millions per annum, to her one hundred and nineteen, is not stated. The report shows that the principal cities are interested in protection to home industry in the order we mention them:-Philadelphia, New York, C'neinnati, Boston, Brooklyn, and Newark. To those who believe in disinterested political action, it would seem strange that, with the exception of the metropolis, each city is enthusiastic in the cause of protection in about the ratio of the amount of capital invested. The document itself forms a most powerful argument in favor of the anti-free trade principle; for in a nation in which the money placed in manufactures in twelve of the leading towns amounts to nearly four hundred millions of dollars, and in which the four most deeply interested cities produce to the equivalent of three hundred and fifty millions per year, it is certainly want of policy and common sense to endeavor to throw down the wall that protects this mighty variety of our national interests, in order to cater to the Utopian schemes of a set of enthusiasts and interested shipping merchants.

ROBERT P. KING promises to be a valuable member of our City Councils, if an exposure of the way in which the citizens are occasionally mulcted in the awards for the appropriation of private property to public purposes is any proof of merit. The property referred to by Mr. King's resolution is located at Landing avenue, and is intended as an enlargement of Fairmount Park. The tract is assessed at \$50,000, and the fury have awarded damages to the amount of \$486,000, which is a wide margin, to say the

to extend Fairmount Park, thereby adding to the attractiveness of our suburban resorts, but it must be borne in mind that our municipal finances are not in as good condition as most of us could wish, and unnecessary expenditure of public noney should be avoided where the interests of the people are not deeply concerned Our rates of taxation are at present sufficiently operous without adding to the burden.

There is no doubt of the fact that tremendo's jobs are frequently engineered through our Councils, that, it properly inspected, would be found to be without merit. Our exchequer is not so affluent but that it may be exhausted by continual demands. A little caution on the part of our City Legislature would save great waste of money, and at present we need to husband all our resources, for from present appearances we will need all the cash that is available to meet

From the Superintendent of Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, Pa., September 14, 1866.—Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company, No. 720 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.—One of your sewing machines has been used in my family for several years. For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no sewing machine equal to it. The speed and correctness with which it does its work are admirable. It has given and continues to give us entire satisfaction. Very respectfully, ENOCH LEWIS.

No. 731 Ancu Street, Philadelphia, September 15, 1865.—Messrs. Willcox & Gibbs—Gentlemen: —It affords me great pleasure to assure you that your sewing machine has been in use in my family for upwards of four years, and has give: the most entire satisfaction. It performs every variety of work usually required in a family in my professional interpoorse with many famihes who use your instrument, I have uniformly found that they prefer it to all others; and in no case have heard anything but the highest encomiums in regard to it. Very truly yours, D. Gilbert, M. D.

## THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Freedom of Conductors and Drivers Vindicated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH-

Sir:-We may be told, that the seventeen-hour-aday laborers are willing tous to work: yea, they are withing to do the same on Sunday! Now, a double meaning in words is a great occasion for deception and fallacy. There is a sense in which this is true. The proverb, "root, pig. or die " leaves grumphy a choice of evils-work or death; and his pigship chooses to root us the least of two evis-he is a voluntary rooter. Now I affirm that this is the only sense in which a free-born American is, or can be mace, willing to work seventeen hours per day, for seven days in the week. No man, that has a soul in him, can bring that sour up to the humiliation of such voluntary bondage. A dire necessity must first te laid upon him. The men who have him in their trap, in great condescension and love, say to him:-"Mike, we are going to ran our cars on Sanday, and our men and horses must buck e to and drive ahead. How do you like it, Mike?" "Well, sir, I think seventeen hours a day for six days of the week is about tight enough on a poor fellow. Ye see, sir, I've no time to sit and nurse l'ussy on my knee and amuse myself looking at Jemmy and Sue playing with the lutie dog about the hearth. Sir, I think I'd like to have Sunday e car. It's the on'y time I enjoy the home of my wife and children " "Taat's true, Mike; but we'll of course inc ease your wages a little. "Well, sir, the Lord knows we poor drivers and conductors have hard work to get along on our present wage ; everything is so dear." "Very true Mike, but then you know 'half a loat is better than no bread.' " "That's true, too, Mr. Bailroad President! but then, a whole loaf and a little beef and po'a'oos is better still" "Well, turn in, Mike, and work seventeen hours on Sunday, and the increase of your wages will buy the potatoes, at any rate." "Ah, but Mr. President-then I'll have to leave poor tittle Pussy, and Jemmy, and Sue, and their dear mother all day; and I'll become a stranger in my own house: my little darlings will soon not know their daddy. Please excuse me then from the Sunday." "Well, Mike, you've been a faitaful driver, and I thought I would make you a fair offer, full employment, and living wages. Now I want you fairly to understand your position. You see the cars must run of a Sunday, and we must have drivers-it's absolutely necessary; and you know necessity has no law. So, Mike, if you won't another wil , and we will have to part. If you won't work for us on Sunday, you rehan't work for us on week days. So good-by, Mike." "Oh! Mr. President, stop a little. There is another difficulty in my way that maybe you will think about it. Mary and I were brought up in praying, and Sabbath keeping, and churchgoing families. We both think it is wrong to work on Sunday. My father and grandfather, as far back as I can get any knowledge of them, were Sabbath keepers, and always held the Ten Commandments to be a summary of the moral law, and binding upon the consciences of all men I and my dear wife may be mistaken, but so it is, we conscientiously believe it is wrong.

"We must not work, we must not play, Because it is the Sabbath day."

This we teach our children, and we still think it is right. Now, Mr. President, must we be cut off from our employment and our bread, and turned off the cars all the week, just because we want to worship the God of our fathers according to the dictates of our own consciences, as the Constitution of the State, and the laws of the land, and of God say we ought? Does it not seem hard? I am willing to drive till twelve o'c ock on Saturday night, and to start at four on Monday morning; but, sir, if I must poliute my conscience by disobeying God's law, the law of my native Pennsylvania, and the law of my church; or leave your company's employment, why, then my choice is, to keep a good conscience and trust to God for bread."

"Well, Mike, it is hard. I do pity you. But, you know, corporations have no sou's, and I can't help it. I am but an agent for others, and must submit to my masters. So, good-by, poor Mike." "Just a minute more, Mr. Railroad President, if you please. If corporations have no souls, can they go to Heaven, or to the other place? And if a just God serzes upon the corporation, and administers justice according to truth for this grievous sin of persecuting all conscientious Sabbath-keepers out from their employment, how will the individuals who compose the corporation fare at the same righteous bar? Can the whole le put under a rest, and yet all the parts of that whole escape? Oh! sir, bear in mind that individual responsibility can never be merged in social responsibility. If your corporation pushes off all men who love God and His holy day, and thus persecute us in violation of law, can the individuals who compose it wash their bands of it, and say, I sm clean-this sin is none of mine? Why, sir, God's laws protects your horses, and if you run them seven days in the week, you will kill them as you are killing us. Farewell. God bless the Sabbath-breakers with a better mind." THEOPHILUS.

-The winner of the first prize of £3000 at the quarterly drawing of the bonds of the city of Paris was M. Londe, cashier of a mercantile house at Caen. It was reported that a coach-man was the possessor of the fortunate number (598,157), but it turns out that he was only very pearly winning having any content of the 11st nearly winning, having purchased bonds 508,155 and 508, 156.

-A remarkable incident occurred in Gedling Church, Nottingham, England, on Christia a day. A man aged eighty-ionr died white taking the sacrament. He had want disconsiderable distance to church, and was apparently in good health, but he had been heard to declare he would die on Christman der. would die on Christmas day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 687 CHESNUT STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCOMPORATED 1855. Young Men Practically Educated for

Business.

BOOK KEEPING, in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental," COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

BUSINESS FORMS. COMMERCIAL LAW, IELEGRAPHING, EPC.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Catalogues turnished gratis on application, 1218:49 SOLDIERS FAMILIES. -ADDITIONAL THE 25TH OF JANUARY, INCLUSIVE:

- ACKNOWLE DOMEN'S, FROM THE ITER TO
THE 25TH OF JANUARY, INCLUSIVE:

- PRITOR OF THE EVENING INLEGIAPH:
- Please permit me to acknow edge the receipt of the following
additional contributions for the relie: of Destitate So.

From U.

Sary, Carrie, and Ellie, Bridgeten N J.

Mrs J. S. S. Erwinna, Bucks Co. Pa.... S Infant Class Ist burg N. Y., per

5193

H. S., Philadelphia..

10 00 E.D.W. Parkesburg.

Mrs J F. T. Philacetonia...

E. B. Barrsburg...

A. R. E.

C. S. S.

J M. S. S.; J. S.

St; Wilman W.

S. The Misses T.

8259; Belle, sl;

100 00 all per B. A. S.

5 00 Pa.

200 Pa.

300 Pa.

Mrs E. E. Phila-From F., a portion or a thankofering so-lemmly demeated to God for Hisghest in the day of saver-Aponymous, special 30 50 Savings of 180 it. 18
30 dires and little bov.
Mrs E. L., Philadeiphia...
30 50 W G. S.
200 J. L. t., Battmore.
3-6 A nite from M. K.
1-0 sanny an Helen R.
5-10 Mrs. H.
5-10 Anonymans for the
8-10 Widewani Orphan
4-B. Zacasville O
5-01 "Country Girl"...
5-10 die... E. B , German

M. Germ'n,Pa B., M.D., Odessa Delawate Friend, Consho Total Cash.

18-50 T B L. Hyner's Run.Pa.

Anon mous Phita.

2 00 Mrs. E. C. H. W.

10 00 Virginta

5-0 8 u h and Mange R.

John R. and 2 little

2 00 sisters & brothers.

16 0 Magg c and Susic.

50 Mrs S.

for the poor woman in garret A ledy. 

McC. S and C...
200 'Qu'll driver'.
5:00 F.A. A. Phili...
25:30 'Office of the Pressor by trian'.
5:00 J. H. J. Phila...
M. Philade phia...
6:00 Mrs. thus. H. 1438
M. Second a reet. 3.00 E. H. B. & P. M. S... 10.00 teenth street..... M ss R. M. C. even-J. F. L. At office of "Pres D . Dare-

20:00 CLOTHING AND FOOD.

E. G. W., II risces; Mrs. J. T., 21; Anonymous, 18; Mrs. D. W. O'B., No. 1801 Mount Version street, 30; Friend of the Orphans, 46; J. G. M., woolen goods, 23; L. Philade phia, 16; F. B. R. 81; R. D. & C. P., 19; Mrs. Wm. C. Hensey 58; E. W. S., 20; Abouymous 23; L. Philade phia, 16; F. B. R. 81; R. D. & C. P., 19; Mrs. B. L. L. 28; Anonymous gents clothing 8; Ladies of the Fifth Baptist Church, 15; R., 21; W. dow, 9; N. F. K. 66; Lady, a bonnet; Lincon's mouraing, a bunde; Mrs. C. B. L. 3; E. B. O., 7; No. 1733 Arch street, 133, and roll of carpet; Abington, 33; A. Friend, 25; R. V. L. 4; M. C. M. 27; J. F. S. 44; J. W. H., North Fighth steet, 89 pairs children's hose, and 12 ho. ds; Mrs. L. M., 24 pieces; Anonymous, 11; Chasaut Fill 58; Mrs. H., 18; Mrs. J. K. F. 11; Unlot, 112 yards alpacat Mrs. Charles H., 31; Mrs. E. 24; Mrs. E. J. O., 19; from A. and W. 22; Mrs. M. C., 13; A. Indv. "Delaware, 27; M. C., 24; Mrs. S., 25; Mrs. D. H. S., 43; A. Friend to the Orphan, Orwigsburg, 41 pieces new clothing and 64; yards musin and stocking yann; H. K. & Ce., 33 pairs new shoes and I vair of pents; Mrs. E. R., 9 piece valuable clothing; Mrs. C., 15

\*\*COL.\*\*

Voodside & Co., 1 box of rea; A. Friend to the Seldier, — bushe's potatoes; Mrs. M. R. A., 51 by bread; J. B. Love, 1 barrel beams, Mrs. C. IV pass H. Mss. H. MOON EY, January 26, 1365.

Assistant Suberintendent, etc.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR. At a final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fair for the benefit of the SOLDIER' AND SAILORS' HOME, vecently held at the Academy of Music and the Supplementury Fair held at the Camenters' Hall the Charman of the Finance Committee stated that he had audited the treasurer's account and having found the same correct, reported as follows, VIZ.:— 

direct.
(Nors—In the above amount of disbursements is included the cost of goods purchased for the various departments of the Fair amounting in all to the sum of about 8/7,000, leaving the expenses proper of both Fairs. essel 68.

On motion Resolved That the above proceedings be published suited by the hairman and Secretary.

On motion, then adjourned sine dis.

WM. D. LEWIS

Chairman of Executive Committee CHARLES S. OGDAN.
Secretary of Executive Committee 1 26 7t

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION. PHILADRIPHIA, January 23, 1836.
The Annual Meeting of the Corn Exchange Association will be held at their Hall, corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1863.
The Polls will be open from H.A. M. to 3 P. M., and from T to 8 P. M., for the election of Officers to serve for be ensuing a part. be ensuing year.

The Annual Report will be read at 8 P. M.

JOSLPH S. PEROT.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE IN-Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1865.

A Special West mg of Stockholder of this Company will be held at this office on M 2NDAY, the 25th Inst. at 12 o'c ock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the company.

198t

F. R. STARR, President OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY. No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.
The Angual Meet my of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.
1 26 t 2 13

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

entitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary, New York Huseum of Anatomy, New York, 717 ly No. 618 BROADWAY, New York, SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OAPITAL \$400,000,—THE PENNSYL.

VANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1812, this Company publish the fo lowing list of their Assets, viz. Moreages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia.

Solid of Philadelphia.

66,550-38

Real Estate.

50,000-06

Real Estate.

Constock 475 shares.

Constock 475 shares.

Constock 475 shares.

Philadelphia mid rie Haircoad Loan.

Solid of Constock 475 shares.

It 410-5

North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan.

Bell 250

Harrisburg Lancas et, etc., Railroad Loan.

Bell 250

Constock -300 shares.

Constock -300 shares. 3 143

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS
RAILROAD COMPANY bave this day declared a Dividend of TEN (16) PER CENT. (c'ear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February 1866, at the Company's Office, No 324 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip
J. P. (EKER NORBI: Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1866 E. H. THARP.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

No. 116 S. SIXTH STR-ET

Debts promptly collected in any city or Town of the

United cintes
COM FTENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 112 FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT. HELFEN TEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PENTING BOOMS,
NO 499 CHASNUT Street.

DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER, DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER,
CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the
Public generally that he has lest nothing undone to make
this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS.—11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 380 pages, and 130
fine Plates and Engravings of the Ana omy of the Haman
Organs in a State of Seatth and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the
Mind and Body, with the Suthor's tanget framework
the only rational and success of mode of care as shown
by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser 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 postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No.
31 AIDEN Lane, Aloany, N.Y.

The suffer may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either pera-nally or by made
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 5m

2004 p.500 0 Sec. personal division in Closing 03 STREET 9 D. trent units F22 Stock M CHESNUT 45 EXTREMEL habbid Bamaged PERSONAL PROPERTY. Count 0 609 No. 200 100

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND RE-MEDYI

> DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of cleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Comphs. Dintharia, Bronchitis, Soitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Volding

Urine, Bleeding from the Kilneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M D., Proprietor.

BOSTON, Mass. TE TO PHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS are acknowledged the best justraments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever he'd in his country with numerous testimomals from the first artists in America and Furope.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms then any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Waltrooms No 1921 CHF NUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-force Manufacturing Company.

COOPER & CONARD,

## NINTH AND MARKET.

25 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin 27% cent heavy good Bleached Muslin 40 copts for best makes B eached Muslin. 48 cents for Williamsvilles. 50 cents for heavy 5-4 Bleached Sheeting.

457 PIECES

Bleached and Unbleached Musins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices. 35 cents for good Ginghams 31 cents for Merrimac Prints. so for heavy large Blankets 40 cents for good huck fringed Towels. \$1-15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. Winter Goods greatly reduced in price.

Dal y receiving Spring Stock. One care best water proof Cloakings. Beaver Cleakings and Overcoatings low. We advise buying now while they are cheap.

## SPRING FLANNELS. Complete Stock from 40 cents up.

Best Tickings made for best custom, "KATING."-"SKATING."-"SKATING."-

The snow is removed from the Kerstone Skating
Park. corner of THIRD and MORRIS Streets. Excelient Skating. Second and Third street Cars run direct
to the Park Music in attendance. Huminated in the
Evening. Admission 25 cents.

TO GAS CONSUMERS

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR. INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON.

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works's possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment, by the use of a peculiar form of va ve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the prossure, when the greater quantity of gas is required. Among the peculiar advantages of this Begulator, that make it preferable to metraments of more contracted size. which require the use of MFRCURY or FLIXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deservaespecial notice :-

FIR T-The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it grea or de leasy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms. SECOND-The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNG's and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vagor. The sectdental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals bast often injured valuab e Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avaided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAK GE and EXPLOSION OF GAS: another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of actioncy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULY -TOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent, in amount of gas

LUTTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

AMERICAN METER COMPANY." Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our ware

houses in this city, where all orders and letters should be nodressed. The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INCTITUTE, dated October 18, 1863:-"Au experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to

their maximum economy, and a so the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure. "The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniforn ly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126

SCALE WAREHOUSE

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANK.

cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner "

LIN INSTIIU : E can be seen at our

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.

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