Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

The President on the Constitution. Ir is a common proverb that it is easier to pull down than to build up, and this is especially true with respect to a political system like that of the United States. The process of forming the Constitution of our Federal Government was an arduous and protracted one, in which the best and purest minds of that period took part. With all the light reflected upon their labors by the experience of preceding ages, there was great difficulty in adjusting the various opinions and conflicting interests that impeded the task; and it was exceedingly doubtful, even up to the closing sessions of the Convention, whether the plan finally proposed could or would receive the necessary vote in its favor. And when, afterwards, the Constitution agreed upon in convention in this city was submitted for ratification to the people of the several States, there was much apprehension felt that the instrument might not receive the required assent of nine out of the thirteen States of the old federation, and therefore fail of adoption altogether.

The felicity of its operation during eighty odd years of trial, with but few material amendments in all that long interval of time, forcibly attests the almost perfect fitness of the organic law of the National Government to the purposes and ends it was designed to meet, as well as the rare wisdom and foresight of those enlightened statesmen who were its authors.

These facts in the constitutional history of the Republic should strongly engage popular reverence for a framework of government which cost so much to secure it in the beginning, and which no ordinary men could have devised. But as innovations on any system of civil order, once begun, are apt to breed a passion for change rather for its own sake than for any substantial improvement, either urgently needed or clearly perceived, they are to be ardently discouraged, as adapted to lead to some undefined extent, and to the most disastrous consequences.

This spirit is exhibited just now in a remarkable manner, and to an unprecedented degree, by certain members of the present Congress; and it is not at all surprising that the President regards the matter with decided disfavor. In a recent conversation of his with a distinguished Senator, Mr. Johnson is reported to have said :-

"Propositions to amend the Constitution are becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings, called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in my opinion, has a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution o' the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom.

This is strong language, but not a whit too strong for the occasion. It justly rebukes that silly propensity of a certain class of politicians to be perpetually tinkering at the most sacred forms and established provisions of government in our land; just as if they were wiser than our fathers, and could improve. by almost any ill-considered and immatured alterations, the fabrics of social organization and civil administration which those seemingly inspired sages constructed and bequeathed to us. Indeed, as the President more than intimates, there is a levity of temper and an itching meddlesomeness of disposition displayed with respect to amending the Constitution of the United States, which find their reflection in the volubility of stump orators and the miserable platitudes of those who scribble the "preambles and resolutions of town meetings." And we entirely agree with him in thinking that all such trifling with so grave a matter as the Federal Constitution is fitted to sink that deservedly venerable instrument in popular respect, and to divest it of very much of that august sanctity which should be constantly preserved as one of the most efficacious muniments of its integrity and safety.

Nor is the President without high authority for the profound sagacity and wholesome conservatism of the views he has so lately expressed in reference to this subject. WASH-INOTON, in his "Farewell Address" to the people of the United States, uttered like sentiments in the following impressive admonition:-"Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authorizy, but also that you resist, with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however speclous the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a country; and that facility in changes, upon the eredit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual damage, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion."

But it would seem that a number-we hope a small minority-of the members of the present Congress have no very great regard

for the views of either President WASHING-TON or President Jounson touching the imprudence of making too many and too trequent alterations of the fundamental and supreme law of the National Government. They have, apparently, got into their heads the conceit that they were not sent to Washington to legislate for the ordinary and current affairs of the country, or, as President JOHNSON expresses it, "those more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which is essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country, and the prosperity of the people," but that their real and only mission is, to totally abelish the Constitution of 1787, and make an entirely and bran new one for the nation. The people's representatives are, in that respect, entirely in error. If the Constitution really requires any further amendments than have already been accomplished, there will be time enough to propose them when the Union is completely restored, and the people of all the States are in a situation to consider and decide upon them. In the meanwhile, there are [pressing questions of taxation, finance, commerce, internal improvements, the tariff, and the like, demanding action at the hands of Congress; and the people everywhere, no doubt, will be greatly more pleased to have these matters attended to with due promptness and deliberation, than to have their minds agitated and the final restoration of the peace and unity of the country postponed by propositions to amend the Constitution, which are either not needed at all, or are of doubtful

South Carolina Redivivus. MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, now in command of the Department of South Carolina, has recently issued an order which will create a sensation among the haughty aristocrats of that pestilent State. In a calm and demonstrative way he disposes of the question so long discussed and so little understood-the equality of the white and black races in the eyes of the law. The first statement he makes is terse and concise, but every word is tull of meaning:-"All laws shall be applicable alike to all inhabitants. No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaints, or to testify, because of color or caste." This sounds like democracy of the broadest character. It would seem to mean that the colored man was to be elevated. and the poor man entitled to all his franchises. In furtherance of his plan, he urges all persons living within the limits of the State to apply themselves assiduously to the development of the agricultural resources of the department, promising Reported by F. T. Waton, No. 203 S. Fourth street. every protection which the military arm of the Government can supply. This is admirably adapted to produce a feeling of security upon the part of those who are really anxious to reconstruct the South, and bring about the prosperity that prevailed before bad men urged the two sections idto a bloody and ruinous conflict. On the other hand he clearly intimates that persons not disposed to labor for their own support, whether they be white or black, will be dealt with as their contumacy may seem to deserve. It is his intention to see that the system of serilom shall not be exchanged for that of pauperism. Every able-bodied man will be required to do his portion in regaining the position lost by rebellion and crime. This is a common sense

poral punishment, unless in specially provided cases, a criminal offense. The order will change the aspect of affairs in South Carolina, where the task-masters' whip and the thong of the brutal overseer have so long held sway. But the chivalry must acknowledge that the world moves, and that barbarities and brutalities must give way before the march of an advancing civilization. Hoary-headed outrages are not to be tolerated in a civilized age and among Christian people. General SICKLES is the very man to grapple with the hydra-headed monster of slavery, for he has the ability to understand its venom, and the nerve to beldly attack it in its den. The paper will repay a careful perusal, and if its suggestions are properly carried out, there is no doubt of the success of General SICKLES' mission.

view of the delicate question. Every one

will be compelled to earn his bread by the

sweat of his brow. The masters, who lorded it so proudly, must gain their livelihood by

some honest means, while the recently un-

shackled slaves, born to a new and nobler life,

will be required to prove their capability to

enjoy the freedom which has been bought at

such fearful expenditure of blood and trea-

sure. General Sickles' order abolishes all

inequalities of punishment, and makes cor-

Our New Judges.

THE selection of Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON to occupy the position of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Hon. OSWALD THOMPSON, recently deceased, strikes us as a particularly happy one. Judge ALLISON'S long connection with the Common Pleas renders him entirely tamiliar with the important business of that Court. He brings to the discharge of his official duties great intelligence, indetatigable industry, unquestionable integrity, and legal erudition of more than usual brilliancy. He is a fit man to assume the ermine that falls unspotted from the shoulders of Judge THOMPSON.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Judge ALLISON has been filled by the appointment of WILLIAM S. PIERCE, Esq., a well-known and greatly respected member of the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. PIERCE has spent his life in professional service, and is very familiar with civil practice. We imagine that he has peculiar talents for administering justice. He is cool, collected, and scarcely ever thrown off his guard by any sudden development. He is deeply read in the law, especially that of Pennsylvania, and we think will make a most admirable Judge. We are gratified to know that the great loss we sustained in the death of Judge Thompson was so promptly and so creditably filled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,)

AND A PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Wednesday, January 31, 1866. There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Marke; this morning, and prices have an upward ten dency. Catawissa Railroad, as we have noticed tor several days past, continues the most active on the list; about 5000 shares sold at 334@344 for preferred, an advance of 4, and common do. at 23@24, an advance of 1; Reading sold at 493@50, an advance of 4; Camden and Amboy at 1161@117, an advance of : Pennsylvania Railroad at 547, no change; North Pennsylvania at 37, an advance of 1; and Philadelphia and Eric at 291@294, no change; 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 545 for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; and 44 for Northern

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is rather more doing. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 524; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 32; Spruce and Pine at 36; and Hestonville at 34. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 32 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

Government bonds are in better demand. 5-20s sold at 102; 6s of 1881 at 103; and 7.30s at 98;. 93 was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand, with sales of Pennsylvania 52 at 89, and new City 6s at 91.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia: 501 for Commeccial: 92 for Northern Liberties; 281 for Mechanics'; 101 for South wark; 96 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; and 52 for Girard.

In Canal shares there is very little movement, Morris Canal preferred sold at 1144; 214 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 21 for Lehigh Navigation; 91 for Susquebanna Canal; 31 tor Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are without change. McElrath was in good demand, with sales at 21, and McClintock

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

1	Reported by De Haven & h	ro., No. 40 S. Phird street,					
	FIRST BOARD						
	\$50 U S 5-20s62102	100 sh Catawissa b5 24					
	\$1500 do1eg.102	100 sh do 28					
	\$8000 U S 6s, '811037	700 sh McChntock 14					
I	\$300 U S 7 50s July, 934	100 sh McEirath 2					
	\$200 City 6s, gus 865	5 sh Mor Canal pf. 114					
	\$11000 City 6s. new,lts 91	10 sn Cam & Am 1164					
	85000 susq Cnl. b's 50	32 sh Penna R 54					
	\$6000 Ph 1 & Sun. 7s. 90s	100 sh Reading s10 49					
	400 sh Carawissa pt., 83]	700 sh do. its., b30 5					
	Tc0 sh dcsl5 33;	800 -h N Penna 37					
	100 sh do, b80. 34	100 sh Phil & Eric 201					
1	600 sh do. jots. s30 34;	100 sh do b5 29]					
	100 sh do 34	200 sh New Creek 1 1-16					
	100 sh do 34	2 sh MY & Mid 7					
	100 sh do 15 34	200 sh dob83 71					
	100 sh do 344	100 sh Fulton b30 7					
	100 sh do 843						
	100 sh do 85 344	100 sh Swatara 24					
	100 sh Cata com 23	900 an StNich Cis30its 81					
	2:0 sh do 231	200 sh do 8					
	100 sh do 23	3 sh Preston Coal. 18					
	300 sh dolots 234	26 sh 10th & 11 h 52					
	200 sh do lo a 233	Σθ sh 13tn & 15th 32					
	1400 sh do .lots15 24	5 sh Spruce & Pine 36					
	300 sh dos5. 24	800 sh Hest'v lots. b5 84					
	SALES AT PUBLIC ST	OCK BOARD TO-DAY.					
	The second state of the se	The second secon					

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Cata pf...s39 334 100 sh Read......b5 4
200 sh do332 100 sh dos10 4
400 sh Am Gum Pt2d 1 100 sh Phillips Oil.... HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. -The following is the Referee's report of an important Broker's case in the New York Su-

preme Court:-

Archibald Ogilvie and Henry W. Lowvs. James B. Bever.dge.

BEFERER S. REPORT.—I, James B. Haskin, the Referce to whom this action was referred to hear, try, and determine the same, by an order made and entered herein on the 7th day of April, 1885, do hereby report that I have been attended by the parties herein and their counsel, tworge C. Barrett, Esq., for the plaintiffs, and Fullerton and Knox for the desendant, and have heard all their proofs and argu-ments and have duly considered the same. And i

First. That at the time of the transactions herein-atter referred to, the plaintiffs were copartners in the business of stock brokers in the city of New York, under the firm name of Ogivie & Son, and were members of the regular board of stock brokers in

Second That shortly prior to the 19th day of March, 1864, the detendant employed said plaintiffs as his stock brokers, to buy and sell for him and on his account, upon speculation, shares of the stock of such corporations as he (said decendant) might desire to speculate in. The desendant had previously speculated in stocks to this city. The arrangement then made between the plaintiffs and the defendant was partly expressed and partly implied, or left to the usage and custom in such cases. It was im pliedly agreed between said plaintiffs and detendant in accordance with the usage and custom in such cases (and the usage and castom in this city in such cases is as specified in the following findings or such implied agreement, that all shares of stock purchased and solo by the plaintiffs for and on account of said defendant should be so purchased and sold in their (said plaintifis') name, and that the name of said defendant should not be given ng as a principal in such transaction; that the plaintiffs should borrow or raise money on the snares so purcha-ed by in such transaction; that the plaintiffs should borrow or raise money on the snares so purchased by
the hypothecation or other use thereof, and wita
such moneys, together with the sums received from the detendant for margins, as they are
termed, said plaintiffs should pay for such shares of
stock, and that said shares of stock should thus be
carried, as it is termed, until their saic, when by
means of the proceeds of said sales the said loans
should be used and said shares be released and delivered to the purchasers on saids. The preinhvered to the purchasers on such sale. The piair tiffs were to act as the agents and brokers of sai desendant in so ouving, carrying and selling said shares of stock, in effecting such loans thereon, and generally in all the transactions attending said speculations, and for their services in that respect it was agreed that the playatiffs should have a com-mission of one-cighth of one per cent, upon the par value of any such shares of stock for purchasing and a like sum for seeing the same. It was also agreed that the defendant should provide the pain-tiffs at all times with, a d keep in their hands as their security against depreciation in the market value of said shares what is termed a marrin of ten per cent, being such sums of money as would amount to ten per cent, being such sums of money as would amount to ten per cent, upon the par value of the shares of stock purchased or sold, and it was impliedly agreed that in case of the decline in the market value of such shares, said defendant should sed to such sums of money so constituting what is termed such margin from time to time such other sums as would at all times afford the said paintiff such a margin of ten per cent. against further de-preciation in such market value of said shares. I hird At the time of such employment and ag ep-ment the defendant was and ever since has been a

reside: t of Newburgh, Orange County, in this State and had his office there for the transaction of business, but he was during the times of the transactions hereinafter specified frequently absent from New-burgh on business.

Fourth, That pursuant to the employment agree-

ment and understanding referred to in the "second" finding, the defendant turnished and p ain iffs from time to time with sums of money as, and for such mareins amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$18.458.75) thereen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy five cents, and by, and at the celendant's special instance and request, and on his special instructions and authority the paintiffs purchased for him, and on his account, all of the shares of stock s ecified in the account or statement hereto annexed marked "A," and made a part of this my leport at the respective times and prices there in specified, and sold for him and on his account under such special instruction all the shares of stock as the times and prices therein specified, except the four hundred shares of stock of the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, the five hundred shares of stock of the Philadelphia and Reagns Railroad Company, and the five hundred sharss of stock of the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the siles of which were not made under instructions from the defendant, but

were made under the circumstances hereinatter re-ferred to; and s.id account is jest and accurate, and contains a correct statement as well of the sums fur-nished by the de-endant to said plaintiffs, as, and for

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countries a correct statement as well of the sums furnushed by the desentant to said plaintiffs, as, and for
margins as of the respective cates when the same
were so turnished

Fifth. I further find the following facts in respect
to the sa's of the sha as of stock, so excepted in the
"Fourth" finding above:—On the 7th cay of Apri,
1864, said share- had declined in their market value,
and sand plaintiffs had not in their hands any marsum and plaintiffs had not in their hands any marsum against depreciation and loss thereon a agreed
by said defeguant to be furnish due them, and
thereupon said plaintiffs on said detendant an additional sum of money to keep his said margin good,
which, on the 9th day of Abril, 1864, and derendant,
by letter, promised to furnish to said plaintiffs in two
or three days, but which he wholly neglected and
failed to do. On the 13th day of Abril, 1864,
the market value of said stocks had further declined, and on that day, the defendant, in the
city of New York, gave the plaintiffs, on account
of the additional margin then required, a check
for (\$4500) four thousand five hundred dellars
on the Bank of Newburg, which realized to
the plaintiffs (\$458.75) forty-four hundred and
eighty-right deliars and seventy-five cens, and
agreed immediately upon his return home,
where he said he was going the same day, to agreed immediately upon his return home, where he said he was going the ame day, to remit to the plantiffs a further and satisfactory sum to make this margin good. The de endant wholly failed to make his maram good or to remit any fur-ther sum. He was notified by telegram on the 15th day of April 1864, that the market was very weak, but he never replied thereto and the plaintiffs heard nothing from hym. nor did be communicate with them avain until the 22d day of April, 1884. On the 16th day of April, 1884, there was a panic in the stock market, which lasted for several days, and until after the 19th 'of that month, and stocks each day declined greatly further in their market value. The defendant knew or such panic, but remained pas-sive, and left the plaintiffs without instructions, marpin, or communication. The defendant's mar-gins on said 16th day of April, 1834, were entire; exhausted, and on that day it would have required a remittance of over twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars from the defendant to the plaintiffs to have made his margin good; the loans which the plaintiffs had effected upon the said stocks wherewith to car,y the same, had been called in, and payment dethe same, had been called in, and payment de-manded. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs, upon the 16th day of April, 1894, sold five hun-dred shares of the stock of the Philade phia and Reading Rai road Company. On the 18th of 8th month they so o one hundred shares of the stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wagne, and Chicago Railroad Company, and the said four hundred shares of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, and on the 19th of April, 1864, they sold the remain-ing four hundred shares of the stock of the Pittsing four numbered shares of the stock of the Pitts-burg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. All of said sales were made by the plaintiffs for the defend-ant and on his account, without furtaer notice or demand than hereinbefore specified. Such sales were made in the regular, usual, and customary way, and the prices realized were the nighest market prices of the day. And the statement of the date of such sales and the prices realized therefor contained and specified in said account is just and accurate, and the paintiffs have near compelled to pay and have not specified in said account is just and accurate, and the paintiffs have been compelled to pay, and have paid for and on account of the detendant, the difference between the prices used for said shares and the price which they realized which amounted over and acove all such margins to the sum of (\$23 513 42) twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-two cents.

Sixth. That all of the sales so made without special instructions from the defendant, were so made by an desired and the sales and the sales are made to an experience that the sales are made to an experience that the sales are made to an experience the defendant were so made by an experience the sales are the sales

instructions from the defendant were so made by said plaintiffs in good faith. Seventh. That immediately after the sale of said shares of stock the plannills notified the defendant of the same, and of the prices which said shares had realized, and the defendant acquiesced in the same. As conclus one of law i find that such sales herein-terore mentioned were and are binding upon the defendant, and that the p sintiffs are entitled to judgment against the defendant for the sum of \$24,695.07) twenty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and seven cents (being the amount caimed in the complaint herein, with interest, and which is less than the amount due the plaintliffs on the face of the account) besides the costs of this action, and for which sum (\$24 695.07) twenty four thousand six hundred and ninety-five do lars and seven cents, besides costs, etc. judgment should be entered in favor of said plaintiffs against said defen-

dant. Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JOHN B HASKIN, Referee.
Dated New York, January 27, 1866.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, January 31 .- The want of confi dence in the tuture floancial affairs tends to flatten trade in all decartments, and prices of goods, with

few exceptions, have a downward tendency. Quercitron Bark comes forward slowly and is in fair demand at \$32.50 per ton for No. 1.

Cloverseed is scarce and in steady demand, with sales of \$00 bushels at \$7.25@8.44 for mir and strictly prime quality. Nothing doing in Timothy and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is selling in a small

There is no new movement to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few small lots—say 5@600 bb/s.—for the supply of the home consumers, at \$7@7.50 for superine; \$8@8.50 for extess: \$8 50 a9 for Northwestern extra family \$9.50@10.50 for Fennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy lots, according to quality. Nothing worthy of notice doing in Rye Flour or Co n Meal. The Wheat Market is as dull as ever. Sales of 1200 bush, fair and trime Pennsylvania red at \$2@2 21, and white at \$2.25@2.60. 400 bush. Pennsylvania white soid at \$2.25. Rye is steady at 90c.@81 for Southern and Pennsylvania. There is not much corn here, and the demand is fair. Sales of 1000 bush, ye low at 73c. in the cars. Oats are dull, with small sales at 48c., in store.

Whisky is dult. Small sales at \$2 27@2 28 for Pennsylvania and Western bbls.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 31 —Cetton is quiet at 49 & 50c. for middlings. Flour quiet, but unchanged; sales of 7000 bbis. Wheat quiet, but unchanged Corn firm, but quiet. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at \$28-374@28-50 for mess. Lard neavy, but unchanged, whisky dull and nominal.

The "Sultana" Disaster.

The trial of Captain Fraderic Speed, of Maine, A. A. G. of Volunteers, for improperly placing on board of the steamer Sultana, last April, at Vicksburg, where he was Acting Adjutant-Gene 1886 paroled prisoners, of whom 1100 perished by the explosion of the boat near lemphis, commenced before a court-martial at Vicksburg, on the 11th lestant. The carrying capacity of the boat was 276, and other and better boats were offered to carry a portion of the prisoners. The examination of Brevet Lieu-tenant-Colonci George A. Williams consumed two days and a part of the third, his evidence being mainly in regard to bringing the paroled prisoners in from Four-Mile Bridge, near Vicksorg, and placing them on the Sullana, en route or St. Louis, Mo., and Columbus, O., and on whom the responsibility rests for placing thes men on the boat, Captain William F. Kerns who was Assistant Quartermaster, and in charge of the river and land transportation at Vicks-burg, at the time the Sullana was loaded, was next examined to *how that Captain Speed not only transcended authority in selecting any boat for this purpose, but that he selected the Sultana in utter di-regard of the protests of oillicers in the transportation department. The trial was still in progress at last accounts.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. RICAUD,-The Hon. James B. Ricaud, late Judge of the Tenth Judi-cial Circuit of Maryland, died at his residence near Chestertown, on the 23d instant, after a protracted illness. He repeatedly represented his county in the State Legislature, was a member of the State Convention of 1850, and twice represented his district in the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Ricaud was man of talents, of generous impulses, and strict integrity .- Baltimore Sun.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1886 At the Annual Meeting of the members of the Cort Exchange Association, held on TUESDAY EVENING. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

> CHARLES H. CUMMINGS. VICE-PRESIDENT, NATHAN BROOKE. JOSEPH B PEROT. JOB S. EVANS.

MANAGERS.

I dward Lukens.

George W. Mears.

George L. Buzby.

F. W. Hunsicker.

JO-PH B. PEROL, Secretary.

TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1866. STATE TAXES ON REAL ESTATE WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL FURTHER

CHARLES O'NEILL, 1 30 3t RECEIVER OF TAXES.

UNITED STATES TRHASURY CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING }
PHILADELFHIA, January 30, 1506 }
On and after the lat of February next, this office will be open for Lusines from le o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. R. B. BROWNE.

1 30 3t Assistant Treasarce U.S.

OFFICE OF THE UPPER ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

PHILADRIPHIA January 2, 1965

A Fpecial Meeting of the Stockholders of the Upper
Island Oil Company will be held at the Office of the
Company No. 425 CHES NUT Street Philadelphia, Pa.,
on TUESDAY the 26th day of February next, 1886 at 12 o'clock noon, to accupon a proposition to reduce the
Capital Stock of the Company to Fifty Thousand
Dollars.

A. C. CAITELL
WILLIAM GETTY,
A. R. CHAMBERS,
M. R. STROUD

1 31 wth6t

ALFRED MARTIEN.

OFFICE OF THE WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 3, 1886.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Walnut Is and Oli Company will be held at the office of the Company will be held at the office of the Company No. 425 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia, Pa.. on IUESDAY, the 13th of Pebruary next, (1866, at 12 o'c sek, moon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A C. CATTELL.
WILLIAM GETTY,
JOHN GARUETT,
M. E STROUD,
WM. M. BARLOW, 1 31 2 1 7 8 12 OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders or this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of February, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL. pany with the part of the company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street,

BALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street,

EDMUND SMITH,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY. No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25 1365,
The Annual Meet ng of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 25 t 2 13

A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER CARTERE'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is unrulabled with BRANDIES, WILLS, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BEANDS.

E. H. THARP.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 116 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town or the

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