Evening Telegraph

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

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

The Passage of the Constitutional Amend-

ment-The Prospect of Its Adoption. THE action of the House of Representatives, yesterday, m adopting the constitutional Amendment by a nearly three-fourths vote, is nothing more than the fulfilment of a forgone conclusion, the official declaration of the sentiments of that body, expressed months since, by their appointment of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. But that it was anticipated does not diminish the satisfaction with which we hail the result. It was a glorious triumph in favor of Northern and Southern suffrage-equality, a ratification o the destruction of that wall of caste which has enabled the planter to wield an influence as far superior to that of the Northern mechanic as is that exercised by the Bhuddist dervises over the ignorant worshippers of Juggernaut. It is an official announcement that the day has arrived when one vote in one State is equal and not more powerful than one vote in another. It is the utterance of the flat that the time is past when human beings not allowed to vote are to be entitled to representation? that property, in fact, shall be treated as population, yet at the same time viewed as cattle by those who wield the political thunderbolts forged by those whom contemn.

The effect of the Constitutional Amendment, should it be ratified by the requisite number of States, will be to increase the power of the North, or rather to decrease the power of the South, in the popular branch of our National Legislature. This, good will be accomplished, not by any elevation of the rights of the residents of the free States, but by the reduction to an equality of those who have heretofore been upheld by an unjust and iniquitous system of apportionment. The ratio of representation will hereafter be made to rest on the number of qualified voters, and not on the size of the resident population. Some three weeks since we advocated the amendment, although it was then as a motion of General SCHENCK. In an article on the subject we quoted some figures, which will probably explain the result of the amendment, as well as any words we could use:-

"Formerly it would have taken 200,000 blacks te secure one representative, while now 127,000 are entitled to one, although not one vote can be cast by the whole number who are reorsseated. According to the census of 1860 the Southern States were entitled to eighty-four members of Congress. These eighty four members represented about eight million whites, and three-fif he of tour midlions of slaves, or two million four hundred thousand slaves. Now the white population would have been entitled to sixty-seven members, the remaining seven teen being secured under the constitutional law. At the present time, in place of 2,400,000 blacks being counted, there will be 4,000,000 who will be represented by thirty members in the lower House, or they will thus gain thirteen more In fact, the North, in a flush of gratitude, has forced upon the South thirteen more members of Congress, as a reward of their Rebellion. The fruit of their treason is this acquisition of power, and, should they be readmitted, we would have ninety-seven Southern to one hundred and forty two Northern representatives, or a population numbering but 8,000,000 whites has nearly as much power as one including 22,000,000,"

Should the amendment be adopted, thi gross injustice would be at once remedied and only by the extension of the right of suffrage to the black would the additional representation be secured. Of the prospects of its ratification we must speak most favorably That it will pass the Senate cannot be doubted, because the assent given by the Senate portion of the Reconstruction Committee will undoubtedly secure the concur rence of that body. In a recent conversation the President signified his favorable consideration of the scheme, and its submission to the Legislatures of the various States will be the result. That it will be opposed by all the South is not an open question. It is an agt to increase Northern influence, to do away with Southern superiority, and it would be an act of the wildest folly tor any Northern State to refuse to remedy an injustice which has been practised for nearly a century. There are but twelve Southern States proper, of which Kentucky and Tennes see will probably ratify. The vote would thus stand-Ayes, 27; nays, 10. The force of advancement would soon secure the assent of one more, and the amendment would become part and portion of the supreme law of the land.

Having thus given our warm support to the representation amendment, we here favor the last infringement on our Magna Charter, to to which we will yield advocacy. It is, indeed, too true, as President Johnson says, that "the motions to innovate the Constitution are becoming as numerous as resolutions at a town meeting." At the time of the adoption of the instrument every possible interest which might then exist was examined, and provided for. But, that the framers did not consider the work immaculate was shown by the provisions they made for its fiture amendment. The world has moved on in the, eight decades since that document was framed New issues have arisen, and have been provided for. As these new issues arise we will in the future advocate such infringements as may be demanded by necessity. There is none at present existing that has not been remedied, and hence we shall constantly oppose any trivial motion made by men who desire to associate their names with the

moving of an amendment to the Constitution. To create an issue where none exists is worse than inexcusable; and hence, having adopted all the necessary reforms, we shall oppose any puerile endeavors to secure an improvement in the work of HAMILTON, MADISON, and Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to JEFFERSON, even if made by a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress,

Retired Lists.

THE people of the United States have always been ready and willing to assist those who have done public duty, and especially those who have spent their lives in the service of the country. The remaining heroes of our first great struggle, which resulted in our independence, are watched over with peculiar care; and very soon the last of our original defenders will have passed from human sight, and entered upon the mysteries of that unknown land where brave deeds will be amply rewarded. The second conflict in which it was our lot to take a part, thanks to the daring bravery of our seamen and soldiers, resulted in our favor; and their names are enrolled in the archives of the nation, and receive yearly a pecuniary compensation for their valor and patriotism. The participants in the Mexican war, which in the light of the present day seems like a brilliant skirmish, are tenderly cared for, and, so far as may be, have all their wants supplied. The great war through which we have recently passed, has given us an increased number of persons maimed and mutilated, who are the proper objects of governmental aid and assistance; and the authorities have already provided for their wants This is proper. They have all in their day and generation acted a noble part in our national history, and the miserable pittance which they receive is not to be considered in the light of a charity, but rather as the simple payment of a debt, the liquidation of which has been too long deferred.

But while we are properly attending to the wants of those who have braved the dangers or the battle-field, we should not forget the claims of those who have spent their lives in the civil service of the Government, and have grown grey-headed and wrinkled in the discharge of their public duties. There are many persons who have faithfully labored in subordinate positions, whose ability and worth have never been properly appreciated or rewarded. They have been content to act their part modestly, and while they may have desired that promotion might follow honest effort, they have never urged their claims with that persistency which is generally successful when the persons concerned are persevering in their efforts.

For such men as these there should be some provision made. After years of ill-paid labor they should not be turned out like superannusted horses to die, neither should they be required to seek some eleemosynary establishment to drag out a miserable existence in their old age, thus concluding a life of honor by a death which must seem to them a disgrace. A retired list for clerks who have a fair record, and are only incompetent on account of age or infirmity, is an institution that would do honor to our country and age. Persons who are familiar with the labor involved in a clerkship in any of the departments at Washington city will bear us witness that it is no sinecure. At best, it is a treadmill life, and the salary attached is seldom a fair equivalent for the labor performed. To do the work required, it is necessary to secure active and intelligent men; otherwise we may suffer great loss. The same amount of industry and capacity used in any branch of private business would bring more remunerative receipts. But we could not well afford to lower the standard of capacity among our department clerks. Their ability is matter of extreme importance to every citizen; and when an attache of Government is obtained whose integrity is undoubted, it is the part of wisdom to retain him. But it is hard to use up the vital powers of any one and then discharge them on account of unfitness for duty

This system has been inaugurated in Europe, and it is one of the few things that republican America might profitably copy. A retired list for superannuated clerks might be so constructed as not to be obtrusively a charity-exactly similar to those now in existence for the benefit of our army and navy veterans-There are many persons connected with the various bureaus of Washington who have day after day performed an amount of work that would astonish most people, and yet have never been able to lay by anything with which to meet the requirements of old age and inability to labor. It is the duty of the Government to provide for such, and we hope that measures of a character looking to this object will be taken at the present session of Congress.

IF MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, commander of the District of South Carolina, will cease to issue orders in future, and let his reputation rest upon the one we published yesterday, he would go down to posterity with an enviable tame. The twenty-three sections into which it is divided, are twenty-three provisions for the protection of the helpless from the rapacious cruelty of their former superiors. The condition of society in the Palmetto State is revealed by the necessity which demands such a lar-e number of restrictions in order to protect the freedmen from the cruelty and oppression of Southern planters. When it is necessary in order to save a negro from being turned forth upon the world without tood or shelter, even it he endeavors to work, and because his offense is that of being a treedmen, we are happy to see that violence will be checked by military force. The wall of caste in the eyes of the law has been broken down, and all men must hereafter be dealt equally with by those whose n m is declare them to be the ministers of justice. The order of General SICKLES is the right thing at the right time, and will meet the approval of every lover of equal guardianship, by the law, of the interests of the rich or poor, the weak or the powerful.

Tyrone and Clearpield Ballsoad Co.—The sale of this railroad advertised in The Evening Triegraph to take place on February 12, 1866, at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, by M. Thomas, auctioneer, has, we learn, been postponed. Should no arrangement be made be tween the stockholders and bondholders, we presume the road will yet have to be sold.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Germantown Murder-Triat of Chris-

tian Berger. COURT OF OTER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER Sessions—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The Commonwealth vs. Christian Berger. The trial of this case was resumed this morning. The Commonwealth continued the examination of

Dr. Lewis, sworn-I am a surgeon; made an examination of the blood on the razor blade given to me by the detective; the examination was microscopic exclusively; the quantity of blood was too small to make a chemical analysis; the examination proves that the matter or the rezor is blood; the evidence that it is blood is that blood corpuscles, or blood cells, are pre

It contains shreds of fibrine of the blood; that on boiling a solution of it, it precipitates albu-men, and on applying heat to the razor blade the material dries and scales off. The next conclusion is that the blood was in a fluid condition when it got on the blade, the evidence of which is that it adhered to certain parts of the blade, and flowed and dried in uniform waved lines. The next conclusion is that the conquistion of the blood took place on the blade; I j idge from the form of the coagulum and the fibrine with

the blood cells. The next is that the blood flowed from a living vessel or speedity after the death of the body The evidence of this is that the blood had coard lated and contains fibrine. Fibrine is what causes blood to coagulate. That the blood corpu-cles compare in every respect with those of

This is inferred from a microscopic examiny tion of the size and form of the corpuscies, flat tened discs or spheres. The distinction between human blood and the blood or some animals is not very marked. From the result of my examination, I can state that the characteristics of the blood are more nearly those of human blood than any blood I know of. The evidence for the Commonwealth here

The District Attorney stated that, in order to prevent any misunderstanding hereafter, he would recapitulate the various articles he had offered in evidence, viz.:—The deed, the spoons, the boot, and the razor. The boot had not, per-haps, been formally offered, though it had; been proved and had been shown and reterred to. He

would formally offer it in evidence now The defense was opened by John R. Dos Passos, Esq., in a very eloquent and able speech, in which, after reserring in general terms to the lamentable condition of the man charged with the murder, and also to the humble station in life but excellent character of the prisoner's family, and of himself before the commission of this crime, He referred to the tailure of the Com-monwealth to show that the prisoner had been in the house of Miss Watt on the day of the murder, or in fact ever. He said the defense would be allowed to show that the motive for the perpetration of the crime, as alleged by the Commonwealth, viz., money, did not exist, as the prisoner had been in the possession but a short time previous of considerable sums.

He also contended, and read from authorities to show that the admissions or confessions of a party charged with crime were not to be relied upon, and that the policy of the law was to treat them with suspicion. The defendant would be further able to show by a reputable witness that in passing the house! of Miss Watt on the morning of January 6, at ten minutes before 7 o'clock, he saw a man dressed in military clothing stand-ing on the steps of the house. This man the witness would describe as a man about forty years old and entirely unlike the prisoner.

Good character would like wise be shown. Mrs. Anna Berger, sworn—Am the mother of Chri-tian Berger, who is twenty years old, and was born in Germany; he has been in the city nineteen years; he has also been quiet, steady, and industrious; before he was married he lived with us; he boarded with us a month since he was married; it was about two months before this occurrence; his family resided at Germantown; gave him money from time to time: first about two months after his marriage, gave nim \$50; the next time I gave him \$45 in silver, a short time after he got the \$50; about a month, I sup he atterwards, before he moved from Frankford Germantown, got \$30 more; wards he got \$20, say about two or three weeks atter; then he got \$5; between the time of his wife's confinement and his arrest he got \$1: he often complained, recently, of pains in the head, and was under medical treatment; his face and back were full of scrofulous sores; he acted sometimes queer; he would go about the house with a pistol, sometimes pointing it at me and others. Never attempted to do me any injury with it; sometimes for some days he would look troubled and worried; he often would tease me and tickle me, trying to anger me; at other times he was quiet; when not affected in this way was amiable and quiet and a good son; was very fond of animals; fond of pets.

John Berger, sworn-Am the father of the prisoner; reside in Richmond; saw him last before the murder on the 2d of January; I have two razors; have them with me (produced); the or produced at the Coroner's inquest shown to me; these are my razors, the only two I have; I have had one nine or ten years; I ught it from a peddler; I bought the other of Marcin Brayner; I had no other razor except these two; my son when he lived with me was quiet; I have noticed the sores on his face and back; sometimes under medical treatment; he was always a good son, industrious and obe-

Cross-examined-Came to the country in 1847; Christian was nine or ten months old when I brought him over; he took all his things away with him after he was married, I think. Re-direct—When he moved from Frankford to Germantown he lived with an old lady, a relative of his wife; don't think he paid any rent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington, January 29, 1866. NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Treasurer of the inited States, the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for Temporary Loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money, on and after that date, at five per cent, interest, payable on ten days' notice after thirty days from date of deposit.

HUGH McCULLOCH,

#213: SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. WIRT PETROLEUM COMPANY OF

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wirt Petroleum Company of West Virginia will be held at the office of the Company on FRIDAY. February 18, at 11 o'clock A. M. to ratify a sale of the property of the Company, and to pass a resolution to discontinue the business of the corporation

By order of the Board of Directors.

2 1 th 2t NORTON JOHNSON. Secretary.

E. H. THARP.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the COM ETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS ENTS EVERYWHERE.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, etc., struck off by thousands at HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PEINTING BOOMS, No. 430 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME hereby give notice to all 'persons, and particularly to Rote! and Restrarant Keepers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be atric by en'orced on and a ter the lat day of February. 1856. Any information of a viola ion of the law reported to our Schottor. WARDADE G MC LUNTER, NO 302 WALNUT stream will be promptly attended to. WALNUT street, will be prompily attended to.
H. B. TATHAM. President.
No. 608 S. WHARV &S.

JAMES B CHANDLER, Secretary.
2 1 thatu 2w No. 396 CHESNUT Street POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The mail for HAVANA, per steamer "STAR AND STRIPES," will be closed at this office on FRIDAL EVENING, 2d inst., at it o'clock.

2 1 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster. POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The mail for SAVANNAH, Georgia, per a campile "CUMBRIA," will be cosed at this coffice on SATURDAY MORNING, 2d ins., at 11 o'clock 212t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN-GER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,

THIRD and BROWN Streets,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866. Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 19 and 12 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE.

1 23 tuths6t OFFICE OF THE UPPER ISLAND OIL

OFFICE OF THE UPPER ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jänuary 3, 1856

A special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Upper Liand Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 425 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia, Pa., on "UE-DAY, the 20th day of February next, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon, tact upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A. C. GAITELL.

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

1 31 w 1664

ALFRED MARTIEN.

OFFICE OF THE WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of the Stockhoiders of the Walnut Island Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company No 425 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia, Pa. on FULSDAY the 13th of February next, 1886, at 12 o'c ock, noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the capi al stock of the Company to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A C. CATTELL.

WILLIAM GETTY,
JOHN GARRETT,
M. B. STROUD,
WM. M. BARLOW,

Directors. 1 31 2 1 7 8 12

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL PRILADELPHIA. January 80, 1863.

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. The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1886, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, LDMUND SMITH.

1 30 25t OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.

PHILADELIPHIA, January 25 1985.

The Annual Meet ng of the Stockholders will be held on 1UESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 t 2 13

SPECIAL NOTICE,—THE DIRECTORS
for the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON
RAILROAD COMPANY bave this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (c'ear of taxes) upon
their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of
February 1866, at the Company's Uffice, No 324 south
DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions raid in scrip
J. PARKER NORRI Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 1 12 tuthslat

UNITED STATES TREASURY CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING ?

CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING ?

PHILADELPHIA, January 39, 1886 ;

On and after the let of February next, this office will be open for busines from its o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. N. B. BROWNE.

I 38 3t

Assistant Treasurer U. S. WE HAVE ADMITTED MR. A. T

FOX to an interest in our firm from January 1, 1866. 2160) CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON. JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM.
toe Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretar New York Museum of Abatomy, 7171v No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLE-NIAN HAIR TONIC. THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE

TURKISH BANDOBENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present sayle and tashion and keep it in place ? This, Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "ne plus ultra" of Hair Preparations. Remember it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Tollet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, DYOTT & Co., Principal Depot for United States and Canadas, JAMES PALMER & CO, No. 439 Market street,

12 5 tuths8m

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7 0ml 11 0 Closing × O STREET, -LOW Z 1 Stock EXTREMELY CHESNUT 3 2 Damaged H E OTO 609 Slightly 1 -

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADEL-ACTION OF PHILADE America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the brincipal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the isading Pianes, and are sold to all parts of the word and are offered on more liberal terms than 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. great indocements over others.
Watercoms No 1021 CHENUT Street, opposite St.
Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Plano-forte Manu-

100

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,

PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 23, 1866.

STATE TAXES ON REAL ESTATE WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL FURTHER

CHARLES O'NEILL, RECEIVER OF TAXES.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing near y 200 pages, and 130
fine Places and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Bealth and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early i trors, its Declorable Consequences upon the
Mind and Body with toe Author's Fign of Treatise
on Early i trors its Declorable Consequences upon the
Mind and Body with toe Author's Fign of Treatise
on the only rational and success uf mode of cure, as shown
by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the
marrid and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of
postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps
or postal currency, by addressing Dr. La CROIX No.

21 * AIDEN Lane, Aidsoy, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either personally or by mail,
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1186m A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR



INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE. DIPLOMAS AWARDED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW The most extensive and complete establishment of the ind in the country, and conducted upon the best prackind in the country much the country makes the country and the country and the country are the country and the country are the country and the country are country and the country are country and the country are country are country and the country are country and the country are country are country and the country are country and the country are country are country and the country are country are country and the country are country and the country are country are country and the country are country are country and the country are country are considered and the c

The College occupies two large buildings, one at TEN: H and CHESNUT Strees, and the other at BROAD and SPRING GARDEN streets, which are con-nected by a

LOCAL TELEGRAPH LINE, Affording the menas of instant communication between the two places, and with the REGULAR TELEGRAPH LINE,

With a large number of offices located in different parts of the city and county, offering advantages or qualifying young men for practical operators whosh unapproached elsewhere in the United States. BOOK KEEPING

Taught according to the actual practice of the best business houses, and illustrated in the most thorough manner, in every variety and style of books and accounts. In this branch we claim many special and peculiar advantages. The proprietor's work on the subject, now about half completed, is destuned to present the most complete and practical development of the science extant. The first part is already published and in use in the institution OTHER BRANCHES.

Commercial Arithmetic Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade. Commercial Law, the higher Ma hematics. Art of 1/9 ectair Counterfeit Money, and Telegraphing. BUSINESS DEPARTMENTS

are organized at both Colleges and in communication by letter and nelegraph, with two banks known as the INLAND NATIONAL BANK AND THE QUAKER CITY COLLEGE BANK.

Il ustrating practically Foreign and Domestic Ex-han es, Correspondence, and the actual routine of business as carried out in the most extensive commer-cial and financial establishments. LECTURES

Every Thursday evening, at BROAD and SPRING GAR-DEN COLLEGE. Subject of the next secture, by Rev O. S. St-NIER, "the Extent, Resources and Military Strength of the United States, as Related to Political Economy." The public generally invited. THANSFER BLE SCHOLASHIPS. Persons desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of taking trans-erable scholarships should apply without delay.

Send for Circulars and Catalogues. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., PRESIDENT.

W. H. CHOATS.

114p Principal of Broad and Spring Garden College. GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street,

Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg, 60 PER CENT.

DIVIDEND TO BE PAID DURING 1866,

BY THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MA DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT, will be PAID during the year beginning Sebruary next. Those who have paid their premiums in cash receive SIXTV PER CENT. DIVIDEND in cash; those who have paid their premiums in cash and note receive the extra dividend in cash, amounting to TWENTY PER CENT, of the cash part of their premiums in ADDITION TO THE USUAL DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PERCENT.

The condition of the Company is such that the in terest on the undivided surplus will fully replace the extra dividend, so that a dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. is possible for a SERIES OF YEARS. This Company is the largest and most prosperous Lite

Insurance Company in the world. WALTER H. TILDEN, Agent, No. 404 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 1 27 sths 3t4p JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN. AGENT FOR

COTTON LAPS, No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF PHILADELPHIA MANUFACIURE.

AT VERY LOW PRICES. GEORGE W. HILL, No. 126 North THIRD street.

In store and constantly receiving,

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No. 86 S. THIRD STREET GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission, INTEREST allowed on Deposits. HAVANA CIGARS AND

LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS. Best in the city, at reduced prices, at FLAHERTY'S, No 837 CHESNUT Street,

Opposite the Continental. Notice -Store closed on Sunday. Customers please urchase on Saturday.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia: No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

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', possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment, by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas boider, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the shillty within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required. Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator. that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MFRCURY or FLI XIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve

FIR-T-The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it grea er de leacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms. SECOND-The fluid seni of GLYCERINE used in this REGU LATOR, 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 LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as valor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals hast often injured valuable Gas Meters. the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the linbility to LFAKAGE 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 aclicacy of adjustment, and range of actien.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REQULA -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

LETTERS 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 acdressed. The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865 :- "An

experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also 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 by 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 consume from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner " The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANK-LIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

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

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