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'c'ock each Morning.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

How and When will Davis be Brought to Trial?

WHATEVER may be the sentiments of the Government in regard to the trial of JEFFERson DAVIS, the popular feeling runs strong in favor of his immediate citation before a military tribunal, in order that from its mouth the greatest felon of the age may receive the punishment due to his crimes. A desire him from that pressure which would inevitably be brought to bear should be appear for trial while yet the popular batred raged so strong, may be a satisfactory reason for the postponement of his case since last May; but the evidence of the feeling being rather increasing than diminishing with the lapse of time, is sufficient to convince the authorities that justice can be dealt to-day as impartially as though the case laid over antil a decade hence. The people are not governed by any unnatural desire for the blood of the Rebel leader, but they are determined that the dignity of the law shall be vindicated by the trial of its chief violator. The motion, therefore, of the Hon, JACOB M. HoWARD, in the Senate yesterday, which called for the appearance of DAVIS and CLAY before a military tribunal, together with the powerful and find an echo in the hearts, as well as the brains, of the American public.

Mr. HOWARD is an unadulterated radical, an uncompromising foe to creason, and one of the ablest and bitterest spirits in the Sena e of our land. Whatever may be our views on his principles, whatever may be that discretion which compels us to pause before we go to the extremes into which he confidently plunges, we cannot but admire his ability, and give him praise for the conscientious consistency or his course. We had expected a vituperative address, a speech more on the order of MR. STEVENS, yet to judge from the telegraphic synoosis, bis remarks were calmly argumentative, and there is but little that he said that will not meet the approval of the people. The keystone to his whole action is found in his declaration :-

"That it is due to our dignity as a nation, and to the obligations we owe to the Construction of the nation, that there should be an arrai magniand punishment, according to the forms of law, of some at least of the ringleaders of the Rebellion. I think I do not overstare the truth when I say that this expectation is not at this time diminished in any degree but that unless some earnest bona side endeavor shall be made to execute the law upon a me at least of the traitors. who have done such wrong to the Government of the United States, a feeling of despondency, not to say digust, will be very strong and per-vading throughout the United States."

No one can find anything in such a sentence as this to excite ire. It is a colm enunciation of a fact. The people are not only anxious, but they are most impatient, at the continued imprisonment of the Rebel leader; and although they feel confident that President Johnson is actuated by feelings as strong, and perfectly in harmony with those of the popular heart, yet they hold that no legal technicality, no judicial quibble, should be allowed to interpose a barrier to shield a mighty criminal from his due. We have had occasion several times to controvert the fallacy that the trial of DAVIS cannot legally come before a military court. We have frequently said that the Constitution was made for the nation, and not the nation for the Constitution. That where the demands of public safety and the provisions of our Magna Charta seem to conflict, there will always be found some door through which the one can be obeyed, and the other conserved. So it is in the present case. DAVIS appealed unto the force of arms, and the powers of war decided that he was wrong. Cannot that power which made his act a crime define the punishment for that crime? Had the military failed, the civil authorities could not have punished DAVIS had he come into the court and demanded a trial. His guilt depended not upon his act, but upon the success of his act. Had be triumphed, he would have been the author of a revolution, and not the instigator of a rebellion; he would have been the legal head of a new nation, and not the guilty felon that he is. Surely that power which made his act a crime can have the right to punish that crime, and not hand it a over to another, which has been merely an idle spectator in the contest.

By this syllogism, if by no other, we think the proposition in favor of a military trial would be supported. But, waiving the question of a court-martial, which, if the President and Attorney-General hold illegal, of course will not be held, we ask for his immediate trial by the civil power, in the State of Pennsylvania. There is surely no necessity for going to Richmond or Mississippi in order that a Rebel can be tried by a jury of his fellow-conspirators. Let him be brought before tweive of the residents of Franklin county, a dozen of the citizens of Chambersburg, and let him be tried by them. DAVIS was the absolute head, the omnipotent commander, the irresistible orderer of all the Rebel forces. He moved with them in power, he directed them by his will, they were his automatons. They dared not disobey his commands. It was his hand, through them, that fired Chambersburg; it was his hand, through them, or their hands, reward, save that the prayers of the unforgotten

the helpless citizens of Pennsylvania. He is as much responsible for the destruction they caused as is the operator who sat on the banks of the James river, and, by means of electric wires, discharged a torpedo in the middle of the stream. He may have been miles away, yet it was he that is the criminal. So it is with DAVIS; though in Richmond, the electric current of his will compelled the devastations in our State, and he is more responsible for them than the ignorant automatons who executed his purposes. "He was the war," as Mr. Howand says, and whereever that war penetrated he was. Let him, then, be arraigned before a jury of Pennsylvanians. We do not care whether they or a military commission try him; but we do protest against his fate being decided by twelve fellow-Rebels sitting in a Southern State, and we do demand that punishment be dealt out. and that right speedily.

Shall We Have Female Suffrage?

MR. LANE, the gallant Senator from Kanto give him every legal chance, to remove sas, on Wednesday last introduced into the body of which he is a member a rose-colored and lavender-scented memorial from the ladies of Lawrence, Kansas, requesting the privilege of depositing their ballots at future elections. The delicate missive was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Sixty-nine members of Congress have already offered their services to dilate upon the subject of reconstruction! Are there not seventy who are willing to immortalize themselves by ventilating the great question of crinoline in connection with the next Presidential election? We fear this question will involve trouble. To push it through there must be lobby committees, and when the rats, mice, watertalis, and balmorals of Kansas are gathered into the ante-chambers of the capital, the representatives will hardly be able eloquent speech by which he supported it, will to attend to their public duties, and at the same time pay polite attention to their fair constituency. We greatly deprecate the agitation of this ques ion at the present time. Let us first locate the Ethiopian, and then come gradually to the female. Late elections show that we have rather too many voters already, and if we add the whole female persuasion, we will be oblived to keep the polls open two days. But, notwithstanding, we should like to have the privilege of taking s pretty girl to the polls, and seeing that she exercised the rights of an American ci izen without molestation or insult.

If the Congress see fit to make the ladies voters, it would be a delightful tack for candidates to electioneer among the parlors and upon the promesade. Every office-seeker would be obliged to establish a fund for icecreams and soda-water in addition to the present one of whisky and oysters. It would add very materially to the excitement of a canvass if any shrews politician should secure the service of some graceful houri with ruby lips to stump the district for him. At first sight we were rather opposed to the measure, but upon reflection we must say that it has its merits, it properly understood.

Imagine the long queue of anxious Repub-

licans, vote in band, standing for weary hours in order to deposit their vote in the palladium of our liberties. Heretofore the crowd has been picturesque, but scarcely poetical. The addition of a few jockey hats and feathers would vary the monotony of the scene, and give it a more attractive appearance. There is certainly something pleasant in the idea. Some old fogies may suggest that it would not be exactly consistent with female delicacy to be found in Ward conventions and in caucus meetings at the "Pewter Mug" or "Shades;" but there are always carping cri ics to throw cold water upon "the woman's movement," and the manifest destiny of the race. The female sex, as every one knows, has long been held in bondage by man, for the particulars of which we refer to the public addresses of LUCY STONE and Rev. ANTOINETTE Brown. It is hard, indeed, that woman must stay at home, and stitch, and darn, and crochet things for the baby, while the husband has nothing to do but to shin it along Third or Market streets, to ra'se the funds wherewith to purchase the Berlin wool and zephyr. Something must be done to elevate the darlings of the fireside from their present position of infeciority to the delectable enjoyments of the bar room and the hustings. The sphere of woman needs extending-perhaps in return for such exalted privileges they would be willing to curtail their skirts and reduce the diameter of their duplex elliptics. Give them something to do-some great mission to devote their lives to, and we will discover our mothers and sisters are competent to higher employments than the fabrication of a ruffle or the construction of a waterfall.

There are those who believe that the Amazonian is the highest type of womanhood. The BOADICEAS, SEMIRAMISES, and JOANS D'Anc of history, are pointed to as the exemplars of model temininity. The unobtrusive virtues of a Miss Dix, the grand philanthropy of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, the tender solicitude with which our American women watched over the battle-fields and hospitals and mutilated fragments of humanity during our late struggle, are accounted namby-pamby sentimentality and romantic sensibility. To be sure, from unnumbered glazing eyes there has beamed upon the angels of mercy the thanks that palsied tongues could not uttermany a fevered lip and aching head has been fulled to rest by the kindly ministrations of woman. She has plied the nimble needle day and night, so that the lonely picket tramping his weary round might lack none of the comforts that rendered his position endurable. All this she has done, quietly and with no prospects of

of Grace. The women of America have secured for themselves a regal dowry. They led in every benevolent project, and are to-day untiring in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of those who, through treason, infirmity, or crime, have been brought low, Could a higher or holier mission be desired?

It is impossible to add to the dignity of woman by throwing her into daily contact with the bullies of the pot-house, or permiting her to mingle in the strifes of the Stock Exchange, She shines most brilliantly at home, extending the graceful hospitalities of social life, superintending the joyous prattle of childhood, and ministering fondly to those who are worn out by daily toil. If it were possible to find out the fact, it would be discovered that female influence has always exerted a controlling influence upon the politics of nations. We know that in times gone by the persuasive lips of woman have controlled courtiers and monarchs, both for weal and for woe.

The destinies of nations have been more than once decided by women; but it was not, in most instances, by unsexing themselves, but by gaining the affections of those who held the reins of government. In their appropriate sphere there is no reason why women should not act a true part in all public policies; but to be effective she must be retiring and delicate, as becomes her organization and the natural bent of her mind. When she ceases to be a dependant upon man, she loses her individuality, and is no longer the helpmate. but simply a bad substitute for man.

IMPENDING TRIAL OF JEFF, DAVIS.

The Military Commission-Its Composttion-Rights of the Administration, Etc. Etc.

We clip the following important article from the last number of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times. It is published to-day in the editorial columns of the New York Tribune, and seems to be thoroughly endorsed:-

"We feel warranted in stating to the public that the reventions of the last ien days will justity as in an someong now that the Government has decided that Jeffersen Davis shall be tried for treason and other high crimes before a milito Wa h rates, ther fore it such distinguished Generals as Sacrana, Sacridan, and Meale, and the recent arrival there, also, of Barton N. Harris, who was the private Secretary of Davis during the Robellion, may now be understood. We congratulate the country upon this decision of the Government. It avoids the vast danger of opening up the verdict of the sword, and risking the minority report of a disagreeing jury against recording trea-on as a crime. Such a result would be a calamity to both South and North, for it would encourage mischieyous calculations on the one side, and inflict continual alarm upon the other. The Government, therefore, could not excuse itself for such a terrible mistake; and we consequently are relieved to find that it has decided on the proper course, It is a matter of inferior importance what becomes of Davis after he is tried; but it is of the first importance to the future that he be tried by a tribunal of sufficient intelli-gence to comprehend his crimes, and of sufficiently established honor to carry acquiescence of the nation with its verdict. In addition to this, every reason points to the conclusion that Davis should be tried by a military court. The military law is not repealed. The crimes of Davis are of a military character. courts martial are still sitting even in the Northern States, and the pirate Semmes is soon to be tried by a Navai Commission at the Capital. To continue these courts, and to try Semmes before one of them, and at the same time to he sitate to arraign Davis in the same manner, would be an evidence of cowardice and a forfeiture of duty on the part of the Administration, from the effects of which it would never recove."

Letter rom Alexander H. Stephens. HIS DECLINATION OF THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

The following is Mr. Stephens' letter declining

the United States Senatorship from Georgia:-"MILLEDGEVILLE, Georgia, January 22, 1866.-Messrs. J. F. Johnson, Charles H. Smith, and others, Gentlemen: Your note of invitation to me to address the General Assembly on the state of the country, and assuring me that it is the almost universal desire of the members that I should do so it consistent with my feelings, etc., was received two days ago. I have considered it maturely, and be assured if I saw any good that could be accomplished by my complying with your request. I would cheerifully yield my personal reluctance to so general a wish of the tested. But as it is, seeing no prospect of effecting any good by such an address, you and your associates will, I trust, excuse me in declining. My reasons need not be stated; they will readily suggest themselves to your own minds upon reflection. In reference to the subject of the election of United States Senators, which is now before you, allow me to avail my self of this occasion to say to you, and through you to all the members of the General Assembly, that I cannot give my consent to the use of my name in that connection. This innibition of such use of it is explicit and emphatic. I wish it so understood by all. As willingly as I would yield my own contrary inclinations to what I am assured is the general and unanimous wish of the Legislature in this respect, if I saw any prospect of being able, by thus vielding, to render any essential service to the people of Georgia; and, as earnestly desirous as I am for a speedy restoration of civil law, perfect peace, harmony, and prosper ty throughout the whole country, yet, uncer existing circumstances, I do not see much prospect of the availability of my services to these ends in any public position. Moreover, so ar as I am personally concerned, I do not think it proper or politic that the election should be postponed with any view to a probable change present circumstances, or a probable change of my position on the subject; and I do trust that no member will give even a complimentary vote to me in the election. Yours, truly, "ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantown Murder - Trial of Christian Berger.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER Sessions—Judges Allison and Ludiow,—The Commonweal h vs. Caristian Berger. The evidence in this case was closed on both sides yes-terday evening, after which the Court adjourned. This morning counsel commenced speaking to the harv. T. Bradford Dwight, Esq., first spoke on the part of the Commonwealth, and made a most able effort, closely analyzing the evidence, and contending that the conclusions to be drawn therefrom pointed unmistakably to the guilt of the prisoner. Messrs John O'Byrne and Charles W. Brooke followed Mr. Dwight on behalf of the prisoner, and the closing speech will be made by District Attorney Mann, who will sum up for the Commonwealth. The case will doubtless go

to the lury this evening.
ORPHANS' COURT,—This morning Judge Ludlow came in and adjourned the Orphans' Court, which should have been held to-day, and would, but for the murder trial going on in the Circuit Court, until Monday next.

-M. Guizot is said to have sketched the proper policy of France to a friend in the Ministry in these words: "Stop at Rome, get away from Mexico as quickly as you can, and don't go near

guided and directed by him, that murdered | braves might find an answer from the Throne | FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Friday, February 2, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices are steady. Government bonds are less active. 7.30s sold at 99, 103; was bid for 6a of 1881; 103 for old 5-20a; 102 for new do.; and 928 for 10-40s. State and City loans are in fair demand, with sales of Pennsylvania 5s at 851 22 86; old City 6s at 861; and new do. at 911@914.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 494@495, a decline of i; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; North Pennsylvania at 37@374, a decline of 4; Little Schuylkill at 32; Catawissa common at 24], an advance of 1; preferred do at 351@351, no change; and Northern Central at 44. 1174 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 544 for Minehill; 39 for Elmira preferred; and 29) for Philalelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Bailvoad shares there his more doing. Hestonville sold at 37@372, an advance of & and Umon at 23. 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 31 for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand, at full prices. North America sold at 205; 51 was bid for Commercial; 102 for Southwark; 975 for Kensington; 52 for Penn Township; 52 for Ginard; 74 for Western; 60 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares have an upward tendency. Susquebanna Canal sold at 14@15, the latter rate an advance of 1, and Lenigh Navigation at 52, 221 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 285 for preferred do.; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue inactive. McElrath sold at from 11@21-16. I was bid for Cora Planter; 44-100 for Egbert; 41 for Maple Shade; 2 for Mingo; 14 for McClintock; and 154 for Ocean. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Chird street.

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0 sh McElratht 30.21 16 100 sh Reading s10 49 100 sh do....... 100 sh do....... 4000 sh People'sEq...

HALPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-Fennsylvania Currency New York Exchange. 1-20 PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money on call among stock-houses is 6 per cent, as a rule, and the demand small. There is more demand for accommodation among merchants, and the supply of merchant bills is excessive. Best names, equal almost to call loans, pass at 64@74; good at 8@9; and the ordinary selection at 10@15 per cent. The disposition is general among lenders to keep funds under easy control, with little regard to the rare of interest.

-The Boston Traveller says:-"There is an increased number of notes for ale, but there are buyers for names of the firstclass at 74 per cent., and for other mercantile paper, having three or four months to run, at 8 and 9 per cent., while very little is being done in the lower grades."

—The Cincinnati Commercial says:— "Exchange is firmer, though the business in it s being conducted mostly without profit, namely, buying and selling at oar. In some cases the sales were at 50 cents premium, and

some of the purchases were made at 50 cents off; our table is consequently left without change except as to gold. There seems in the aggregate to be something of a falling off in the discount demand for money. The market, however, oes not relax from its closeness, and rates o interest are firmly maintained. The demand for 7.30s again improved, and appears to be in excess of the street offerings. The quotations, however, undergo no change."

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, February 2.- There is little demand for otton. Sma I sa'es of middlings at 48@49c. In Quercitron Bark nothing doing, owing to the abserce of supplies to operate in.

There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and 600 bushels sold at \$7.75@3 37]. 100 bushels Timo:hy sold at \$4 \$7 lushel. Small sales of Flaxseed at 88.15.

In Provisions there is but list e movement. Sales of Mess Fork at \$31; Beef and Hams at \$41@42; Dressed Hogs at 12 c.; Hams in pickle at 18 @19 jc.; and shoulders in sait 18@18 jc. Lard is A cargo of St. Martin's Salt so d at a price kept

secret Floor continues very dull, but firm and nominally unchanged; sales of 1000@1200 bbls. Northwestern extra family at 48 50@9 00 \$\psi\$ bbls. including one lot on secret terms. The name trade buy sparmey within the rance of \$7@18 according to quanty. Prices of Kye Flour and corn Meal are nominally There is but bittle demand for Waeat, and only

Aftere is but fittle demand for wheat, and only 3000 high soon and choice fied old at \$2.17@2.25. In white to change Rive ranges from 90c to \$1. Corn is in live Letter domand, and 4000 bush, sold at 78@74c. Oats are duli at 48c. Prices of Bar oy Mait are nuchanged Vi isky is ver. cult. We quote Pennsylvania bbls.

-The excessive prices demanded for overers appears to have hed the effect or greatly diminishing the consumption of those molluses in Paris. No less than eight hundred and eighty baskets of oysters, filling seventeen vans, sent to Parls by the Western Rullway for the feles of the New Year, remained unsold, owing to the unwillingness of retailers to pay the wholesale dealers' prices.

—A petrified tree was recently found in the Golden Horn claim, near Geelong, in Australia, at a depth of two hundred and fifty-eight feet. Piercs of the tree examined by the microscope glisten like diamonds. In the same claim, at a depth of two hundred feet, several frogs, imbedded in biuestone, have been disinterred, of a green and yellow color, without any signs of mouth or resurratory organs. nouth or respiratory organs.

The short-band writers of London have or-ganized an association to protect the interests of the profession, and render the services of its members still more efficient. This it is proposed to do by requiring all future candidates for ad-

mission to the society to pass an examination which shall test their ability as properly qualified short-hand writers. -A Roman letter say :- The ceremony of blesing the bat and sword which the Pope is accus-

tomed to send each year to some prince, defender of the Church, has just token place according to the prescribed forms; but, as has occurred dur-ing the last 'ew years, there being no sovernign who possesses the necessary qualifications, the hat and sword have been both sent back to the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, January 29, 1836. NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Treasurer of the United 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 aster 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, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF Stockholders of the McMILLAN OIL COM-PANY will be held at the Office No 412 PRUNE Street, on SaTURDAY February 17 1886 to consider the pro-briety of easing a portion or the Company's and WM. S. GREGORY, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The mail for HAVANA, per steamer "S"AR' AND STRIPES," will be closed at this office on FRIDAL EVENING, 2d inst. at 11 octock.
212t C. A. WALBURN, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The mail for SAVANNAH, Georgia, per a campling CUMBRIA, will be closed at this roffice on SATUR-DAY MORNING, 3d ma., at 11 o clock 2 1 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster WE HAVE ADMITTED MR. A. T.

1866. 21 6t*) CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON. E. H. THARP.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

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Debts premptly collected in any City or Town of the

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fine Plates and Engravings of the Analomy of the Ruman
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on Entry thrors its Deplorable consequences upon the
Mind and Body with the Atthor's Land of Freatment—
the only rational and success at mode of cure as shown
by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the
marri d and those contemplating marriage who entertain Goubts 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.
31 AIDEN Lane, Aldany, N. Y.

The author may be consuited upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either pers naily or by ma L
and medicines sent to any part of the word. 118 6m

DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Aley, would respect ulty inform the Fub.ic generally that he has est nothing audone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accoundation of guests. He has obsared a large and committed out the account of th

JUST PUBLISHED-By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUNEUM. toe Smetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

entitieaentitica—
PHILOSOPHT OF MARRIAGE.
To be find free, or tour stamps, by addressing Secretary
New York Museum of Anatomy
No. 818 BROADWAY, New York.

E 1110 Closing 0 B 0 STREET, TOM EM Stock CHESNUT 5 -THI Damaged 0 T 0 609 Slightly K 4 W

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND RE-

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WEITE PINE COMPOUND s now offered to the afflicted throughout the country after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New 1 ngland States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmenary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys 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,

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SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADEL-TE TTT THIA MANUFACTURED PIAMOS are acknowledged the best instruments made in smeric.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in his country, with numerous testimentals from the first artists in America and Europe.

The are now the ending Planos, 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 manu-facturers. Our extensive isculities enable us to offer great indiscements over others.

Walerooms be 1021 CHFNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Plano-forte Manu-facturing Company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT PARK
AND DELAWARE RIVER PASSENGER
BAILWAY COMPANY. EAILWAY COMPANY.

PRILADELPHIA, February 1, 1866.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the St ckholders of this Company will be held at the Office, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets second story, on THURSDAY, February 15, 1866, he ween the hours of 17 o clock M. and 2 belock P. M., to take mto consideration the agreement make this day between the Direc ors and Managers of the 'Germantown Passanger Railway Company," and the Directors and Sanagers of the 'Filmoust Park and Decaware River Passenger Railway Company its and cansolidation of the corporate rights, powers pivicese inauchines and property of the Fairmount Park and Delaware River Passenger Railway Company into and with the Germantown Passanger Railway Company into and with the Germantown Passanger Railway Company into and with the Germantown Passenger Railway Company into and with the Germantown Passanger Railway Company into and Didn't Lange Secretary.

ROAD COMPANY ROAD COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA January 30, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annua' Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company with be held on 'UESLAY, the 20th day of February. 1866 at 10 0'clock A M. at the SANSOM SEEER HALL

The Annual Flection for Directors will be held on MOND. Y. the 5th day of M-roh. 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street,

1 30 25t

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY. No. 11 Merchants' Exchange. PRILADRIANTA, January 28 1865.
The Annual Meet up of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.
126 t 2 18

CARD.—VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HARDWIRE, TABLE AND FO KET CUTLERY, Ship and Trace Chains, Horse Shoes, Nail Bods, axes, Shove s and Sindes, Nails, Etc. BY GED'S OF UNDERWHITESS.

C. C. MACKLY, microneer, will shortly sell by auction the whole o the extensive stock (insured for Shidosh, remaining from the lare fire at Messrs Bidd.es' store, No 131 Market s reet.

The day of sale will be duly sinounced in a fature advert seement and trul par iculars jurnished in printed cata ogues.

HAVE YOU SEEN GOULD'S NEW
Store No. 31 and 30 North SE OND Street? It
is the largest and handsomest Furniture store in the
city We understand that Gon d's parsons is to sell at
about coat for the first year so now is the since for those
purchasing Furniture. They have a splendid stock of
the best make from the lowest to the highest price, and
will be open to sell on MONDA. February 5th.
GOULD & CO'S Union Furniture Despit, Nos. 31 and
MARKET Streets, which has long been known as the
cheapest and best place to bay furniture.

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SACRIFICE

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

NO TIME TO BE

LOST

IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN

GENTLEMEN'S

 ΔND

YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE.

THE LOW PRICES

OFFERED AT WILL

ASTONISH YOU.

CALL AT THE STORE OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST .. WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

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. WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

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

STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission, INTEREST allowed on Deposits. JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,

> AGENT FOR COTTON LAPS, No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHIL/ DELPHIA. HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.

Best in the city, at reduced prices, at FLAHEETY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street, Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase 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 EFFIE GERMON IN TWO PLAYS—SINGING "Beautiful Dreamer" in the Invisible Prince, at the L' "Beautiful Dreamer" in the Invisible Prince, at the Walnut, on Saturday night.