Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1866.

Abraham Lincoln-His Life and Services-

Oration of Hon. George Brancroft. This day fifty-seven years ago, there was born in the then unse tled wilds of the State of Kentucky, of poor and ignorant parents, a child for whose Lonor thirty millions of American freemen are celebrating this, the anniversary or his birth. We will not trace the course of that stern patriot, that clear orator, that firm President, that lamented martyr. From his entrance upon the stage of life to the moment when he was hurled by violence from our gaze, his career has been familiar to our people. As the boy, the man, the statesman, his actions and his words are common and cherished property. His life was the purest type of an American, his death the symbol of modern martyrdom. For over half a century, the 22d day of February has been celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of the Father of the Republic; from this time henceforth let the 12th be kept as a holiday in commemoration of the savior of that nation which WASHINGTON founded. Let it be a memorable day; let it be proclaimed a national anniversary; let it be added to the quintette of holidays in honor of him who lived a patriot and died a martyr, who fell upon the borders of the promised land, and left his tame for posterity to revere and cherisb.

The first time that our nation has had an opportunity to show their reverence is to-day. and fittingly are the heads of the Government testifying their respect and love.

This morning the scene at the Capital was one of grandeur, of deep solemnity. The Honorable George Bancroft delivered in the Capitol of the nation, in the presence of the President, the Judiciary, the Cabinet, the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, and the National Congress, his Eulogy on the life and services of the Honorable ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His essay was masterly, and was woven together with the strength and oeauty of the hand which has for years practised upon a record of the past. It will be found on our first page, and will well repay the attentive perusal of all our readers. We do not desire to vie w it critically, yet there are points which will suggest themselves to every reader. One of the few defects of the address is its unnecessary length. A brief, pointed eulogy, confining itself to the subdects for which it was requested to speak, paying a glowing tribute to the life of the hero, and concluding with a careful summary of what he had accomplished, of the great things he had done, and the mighty influence which his actions would exert on the future. would have been the perfection of a memorial oration; would have filled, yet not crowded, the ground to be covered; would have added to the speaker's fame, and furnished a fitting tribute to him to whose honor he was to testify. Mr. BANCBOFT has gone beyond his mark, and while every word he utters is well selected, while every paragraph is fine, and every head treated of is finished with a I the force of an accomplished writer, yet in a eulogy we see no necessity of examining into the "Growth of the Republic," "Consequences of Slavery," "Dred Scott Decision," and the like. They are all very good in their place, but a eulogy on ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not their place. If Mr. BAN-CROFT had commenced with the "Early Life of Abraham Lincoln," and had omitted that portion of his address which relates to Great Britain and the various Continental powers. it would have been a masterpiece. As it now stands, it treats of much that is irrelevant, and much that is inappropriate. It is a history of the moral results of our great struggle. Too little is given to its object, too much to national affairs. With this exception, the oration is a finished masterpiece; its periods all rounded, its style euphonious, its rhetoric faultless. It is a polished tribute to a great man's fame, and although too impregnated with the historical tone into which its author has fallen, it is, nevertheless, a eulogy worthy of the fame of its writer and the immortality of its subject.

The concluding passages of the speech, especially the parallel between the two leaders of two nations, LINCOLN and PALMERSTON, are peculiarly fine. It was, indeed, appropriate for these two chiefs of the earth to be compared, and well has the comparison been instituted. We must quote his words :-

"Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the prime minister of Eagland died, tull of years and honors. Palmension traced his lineage to the time of the Conqueror; LINCOLN went back only to his grandisther, PALMERSTON received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edmburgh, and bridge: Lancoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river, and the stars. PAL-MERSTON was in public life for sixty years; Lin-COLN but a tenth of that time. PALMEBSTON WAS a skilful guide of an established aristocracy: Lincoln a leader, or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England was his shibboleth; LINCOLN thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston is a shining example of the ablest of a cuitivated sristogracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. PALMER-stron was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and CHATHAM; LANCOLN WAS

followed by the serrow of his country scross the continent to his resting place in the heart of the Mississippi valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the world.

The oration is ended, the crowd gathered to hear it and revere the memory of him of whom it spoke have separated, the telegraph wires have sped the eulogy from ocean to ocean, and what was spoken by one man of another is re-echoed by millions, all of whom are sorrowing and mourning the babe which fifty-seven years ago first uttered its wail in the old Kentucky cabin. And through all future age will his memory stand-

"To keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure, Till in all lands, and through all human etory, The path of duty be the way to glory."

HAUNTED Houses. - During the past week certain journals of our city have seen fit to astonish the community with miraculous tales relative to the existence of haunted houses. The building selected is not a darkly mysterious abode of weird creatures, it has not large wainscot, dark panelling, ancestral portraits, nor yet secret doors. Of it no poet can sav :-

"That over all the being a cloud of fear. A sense of mystery, the spirit daunted, And said, as plain as whisper in the car,

The place is haunted.' On the contrary, the doomed mansion was so false to all traditionary ghostly residences as to be a shop. In it were sold ribbons by the yard, and spools of cotton; in it were scents and perfumes; in it was tape instead of tapestry, and plns instead of oaken panellings. Had the ghost been ever so excellent, had his demonstrations been both physical and ocular, we would not have received him as an accredited agent from the other world. No real spirit would be so lost to decency as to visit and haunt so plebeian a place as a dry goods shop. The affidavits of all the clergymen in creation would not have induced us to insult our ideal of a ghost, for with such a degradation the idol must fall. But not only was the alleged ghost thus

common in his tastes, but he was also low and disgusting in his medium. We are not such skeptics as to dare to doubt the appearance of the spirit of a murderous knight who "slewed" his own brother, when he made himself known by winking the eyes of his ancient picture, done up in the pre-Raphaelite style, and extending his band in a friendly way towards his posterity, provided he does so at the hour of midnight. But for a ghost to be so disreputable as to select, not an ancestral portrait, but a cake of soap as his medium, is too shameful to be allowed even in that ill-ruled place from which the spirit was sent as a delegate. A cake of soap! Atrocious! What could a ghost want with a cake of soap? Did his hands smell of salphur, and did he design to cleanse them, or was it with the design of making the cake soft, and then dealing it out to such of the clergy as came to exorcise the residence of his visitation? This question is one of importance, and we are surp ised that the reporters did not secure a solution, not of the soap, but of the phenomena. This is but one reason why we doubt the tale. There is another. How dare a ghost take up a Prayer-Book and a Bible, and fling them on a chair ? True, his audacity did not reach such a pass as to fling them on the floor. But how dared he touch them, when his chief, "Mephistopheles," was cowed down by the sign of a sacred emblem in the shape of a cross? No follower of psychology will deny that we have his ghostship here " in a tight place."

But, thanks be to ingenuity, our city is once

more tree. The power of Christianity has triumphed, the fiend has been exercised, our citizens are sate, at least for a little season, and for this respite we have to thank the Rev. S. DURBOROW. This saintly gentleman "did up" the ghost in good style. There was no half-way measure with him. He secured an orange wood stick, the best substitute for an ebony cross, attacked the "devil worshippers," and by the force of his good right arm put the fiend-followers to flight! Then came the impressive ceremony. Prayers were said-we hope he was in his full canonicalsand the "house formally taken possession of in the name of Jesus." Whether the gentleman took hold of the knob of the door in the presence of an adult of the household as the law directs, we do not know; but after frankensence and spice were spiritually offered, the house was declared purified, and the fleud departed, and so did the minister. We thank Mr. Dun-BOROW for his ingenuity and courage. Who but an inspired man could have been so influenced as to exorcise the spirit by prayer? While some doubt the reality of the ghost, some facts seem to suggest that a young and vicious servant in the house caused all the disturbance by playfully endeavoring to shield herself from paying the costs of some broken crockery by laying the blame on a ghost. Yet those who believe this must be poor, deluded skeptics; for did not Mr. DUBBOROW secure the flight of the flend after his "taking possession?" But to speak soberly, we consider the course of Mr. DURBOROW to be utterly shameful, profane, and sacrilegious. For any one in his sane mind, and calling himself a minister of the gospel, to go through an absurd and childish mummery as that performed by Mr. Durborow, is an unutterable disgrace. We do not know what private reasons the gentleman had, and if we do him injustice, we will be happy to correct ourselves: but judging from the published account of his incantation, we should think he was educated in Hindostan, and was playing the Dervish for the edification of the worshippers of Juggernaut. However, while frightening the fiend took care to frighten the servent; and as both servant and fiend left the house together, we can console the anxious that as the cost of the broken crockery will not be laid on MADELINE, we need not fear the return of his worshipful majesty, to whose advertise-ment at least three of our papers have de-

voted several columns.

THE CHRISTIAN AND SANITARY COMMIS-SIONS .- The work performed by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions during the great war of freedom is difficult to overrate. They have both brought their official labors to a close, and the results are matters of history. The individuals composing these great bodies are still busy doing works of mercy for the benefit of those who have suffered from the disastrous consequences of battle and siege. Unnumbered families of dead soldiers are daily provided for by the benevolent men and women who labored so anxiously and indelatigably during the continuance of the war. Almost the whole of the ladies who were engaged in carrying out the purposes of the organizations above referred to, are still active in visiting the sick and wounded, and ministering to the wants and necessities of those malmed, or broken in health, by the hardships of the camp and battle-field. Relief Associations are being formed to look to the condition of the widows and orphans of those who gallantly laid down their own lives to save that of the country. To these foster-children of the republic we owe an everlasting debt of gratitude, and they should never lack any good thing as long as prosperity is within our palaces and peace within our walls. The Union of the States is now forever cemented by the noblest blood of the nation. The holocaust of death has been finished; the reign of treason is over, For four fearful years our streams ran blood, and thousands of valleys graw rich with buman gore; but the dark days of sorrow are past, and joy cometh with the morning. The closing scenes of these noble benevolences are fraught with a divided interest-one of pleasure that there is no longer any necessity for their continuance, and the other of admiration in the contemplation of the good they have accomplished. They have both established themselves in the hearts of the people, where their memory will be forever kept

THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS .-This institution is to be inaugurated by a grand demonstration at Concert Hall, Chesnut street, this evening. The Reverend Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, New York, is to be present, with twelve of the best singers from the mission, who will sing a number of songs, choruses, glees, and anthems. These children sing with a skill and pathos which draw all hearts after them. Mr. KINGSLEY, of the Continental, invited them to that hotel to dinner yesterday, and while there they sang in the parlor to the guests of the house. The effect was prodigious. Many of the ladies and gentlemen present wept, and all were deeply moved. After the singing was over, the guests of the house covered the top of the pianoforte with greenbacks for the benefit of the Howard Mission. Over three hundred and fifty dollars was thus contributed. At the meeting at Concert Hall to-night there will be excellent speaking, and much interesting matter brought torward, in addition to the singing. Governor Pollock will

THE OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY .- Those oil companies which have been organized on a sound basis and economically managed have been, in most instances, eminently successful. The Company above named belongs to the class The property was well chosen, the title se-

cured, and the work of development has been steadily carried forward with rare judgment and industry.

Three flowing wells are already in operation, yielding a return equal to two and a-half per cent, per month on the entire capital of the Company, while other wells are in progress of drilling, two of which will be ready for tubing and testing during the present month, with a fair prospect of being very productive.

The Directors of the company are practical

business men, of known integrity of character, and as they look to the oil actually produced from their property for a legitimate profit on their capital, it is but reasonable to expect that the stock of the company will soon become one of the best and safest investments of the kind in the market.

The results already realized show the advantage which any enterprise, honestly and judiciously conducted, has over one that is only speculative in its character, and it is gratifying to know that there are a few companies, at least, engaged legitimately in developing so valuable a product of our State as petroleum.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA-Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Read and Agnew .-The Warren and Franklia Railway Company vs. The Clation Land and Improvement Company. This is an application for a rehearing of a motion for a special injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from taking the location made by the complainants of their railroad on mouth of Pithole creek, in the county of Venaugo to Oil City, and constructing a railroad thereon, thus excluding the complainants from their location, and rendering it impossible for them to complete the ranroad which they are authorized and required to construct.

The motion was originally made in the Western District, but the injunction was there refused for the want of affidavits in support of the bill. This morning Theodore Cuyler, Esq., on behalf of the complainants, presented and read the affidavit or Henry P. Rutter, President of the complainant company, in support of the bill, and asked for a rehearing of the motion. This the Court granted, and ordered that it be heard here, at Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., ten days nouse thereof to be given to respondants.

The Philadelphia list was resumed this morn-

ing, and the following cases heard:—
Freeman Scott vs. William Sadler. Error to
the District Court of Philadelphia. Argued by Charles Meyers and John I. Powell, Esqs., for plaintill in error, and by J. Austin Spencer for delendant in error.
Wistar's appeal: McIntyre's appeal. Estate of Richard M. Wistar. Appeals from the decree of

the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. These two cases were argued together by Thomas E. McElroy and Samuel C. Perkins, Esqs., for appellant in Wistar's appeal, and by William L. Hirst, Esq., for appellant in McIntyre's appeal. Woldey vs. Gallagher. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Argued by F. C. Brewster, Esq., for plaintiff in error. The Court declined to hear counsel for defendant in error, in reply. SUPREMB COURT AT NISI PRIUS - JUSTICE Strong.—The Court was in session this morning for but a short time. Nonsuits were entered in several cases. No case on the list being ready tor trial, the Court adjourned at an early hour. DISTRICT COURT NO. 1—Judge Hare.—The third period of the December Term of the District Courts commenced this morning. In this Court

none of the cases on the day's list being ready for trial, the Court selfourned at an early hour.
DISTRICT COURT No. 2—President Judge Sharswood.-Paul vs. Persch & Steen. This was an action to recover the amount of a certain bal ance due plaintiff on his account as a depositor with the detendants, who are bankers in Third

The defense allege that in the year 1862 the plaintiff applied to them to discount notes of the Rhode Island Central Bank to the amount of \$443, and that on his representation that Drexel & Son had offered to discount them for one-quarter per cent., they were induced to take them at that rate. Two or three days afterwards the notes were returned to them as worthless, the bank being a broken bank.

On applying to the plaintiff to redeem them. he said he would make it all right, but this has never been done. The defendants, therefore, claim to set off this amount, which is largely in excess of the balance on their books in favor of plaintiff, against his claim in this action. trial. Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., for plaintiff; Frederick Heyer, Esq., for desendants, Court or Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—The Court was in session for a short time this morn-

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow .-Conrad Sakel pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a coat, the property of William Meany, The latter said he had employed Sakel to work for him, which he did for about four weeks, hoarding and sleeping in the house. On New Year's night he stole the coat and other clothing and decamped.

ing hearing an application in equity.

Daniel Holt was charged with stealing a dog, the property of John Glancy. Glancy said the dog had been given to him by a friend, since dead, and that soon after he had the dog registered, and paid taxes on and had peaceable posse ion of him until the alleged larceny by Holt. Holt, on the other hand, claimed prior owner-ship of the animal; and it being a question of disputed property, the District Autorney said the charge of larceny must fall. He therefore sub-mitted the bill, and asked the jury to acquit.

ocket-books and a show-case. Wilbam Foote was convicted of a charge of assault and battery on William Gould. It was in evidence that defendant first struck Gould in the face, and atterwards drew a knife upon certain parties who interfered in his behalf.

George Ashton was convicted of stealing six

James Buchanan, a youngster, was with stealing a coat, the property of Henry G. Fisher, and worth \$25. The coat was stolen from a room in the Inquirer Building, 304 Ches-nut street. The night after the larceny Buchanan acknowledged to having committed it, and stated that he had sold it in South street for \$1.50. The jury convicted.

Mary Ingraham was charged with stealing of cloak and other property worth \$72, belonging to Mary Manton. The defendant was living in the family of Mrs. Manton. The goods were pawned and were recovered, but the Commonrealth failing to identify the defendant with sufficient certainty as the woman who pawned the property, the jury acquitted.

Catharine Mengless was charged with re-ceiving dresses, the property of Joseph Montomery, knowing the same to have been stolen The goods were recovered at a pawnbroker's but the Commenwealth failed to show that the detendant pawned them. The jury therefore

James Norton and Annie Norton were charged with stealing dry goods and money amounting to one hundred and sixteen dollars, the property of Thomas Jackson. The property was taken from the house of prosecutor, No. 222 Christian street. Annie Norton, one of the detendants, was shown to have been in the nouse the even ing the larceny was committed, and with her husband, the other detendant, went to Trenton a day or two after.

She acknowledged to the stealing of \$31 in money and some of the goods, but not all. Part of the money she returned. The Commonwealth also showed that she pawned some of the stolen goods. Mrs. Norton denied that her husband and any band in the larceny or that he knew anything about it. The jury convicted the wife and acquitted the husband.

William J. Burney was charged with larceny as balke of a valise and some \$335, the property of George H. Woods, and also his discharge from the army, and some clothing. The prosecutor is a discharged soldier, and last Monday stopped at a tayern kept by a man named Biddle, in Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. His valise, containing his money, charge, and clothing, was handed to the defen-dant, Burrey, son-in-law and barkeeper for Biddle, who put it behind the bar. The next day the value and contents had disappeared, and neither Biddlen or Burney could tell anything

about it.
The defense was that Mr. Biddle had notified the soldiers, a number of whom were stopping at the house, that he would not be responsible for valises and knapsacks left behind the bar. If entrusted to him to be locked in a room up stairs for the purpose, then he would be responsi-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.]

INAUGURATION OF THE

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS. No. 820 SOUTH Street, Philadelphia. The Inauguration Exercises of the Home for Little Wanderers will take place at

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, on MONDAY EVEN-ING. February 12, at 7% o'clock.

The exercises will consist of an Address by Hon. OLIVER DYER (an eminent member of the New York bar), on "Poverty. Vice, and Crime: What should be done to Remove and Prevent them?" Also, Addresses by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, superintendent of the "Home" in New York. CHARLES LEX, Esq., and Rev. W. D. SIEGFRIED, of Philadelphia.

The Choir will consist of tweive little gir's from the Home for Little Wanderers, New York, who will be present, by special invitation, and will entertain the andlence with singing Ex-Gevernor Pollock will preside upon the occasion.

Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Trumpler's Music Store Seventh and Chesnut streets: at Concert Hall Ticket

Office; and at the Home, No. 820 South street. Proceeds for toe benefit of the Home. THE SEASON AND THE POOR.

THE SEASON AND THE POOR.

Inlon Benevolent Association.—For thirty-four years this society has been going in and out amon, at the citizens of Philadelphila, giving and receiving their aims; and it has never superiod for aid in vam. At the present crisis it needs all it can obtain to enable it to carry on its work With a hundred ladvistors distributed all over the entire city, it reaches nearly every family, and the experience of the visitors chab es them to discriminate be ween the worthy and the unworthy. And the experience of the visitors chab es them to discriminate be ween the worthy and the unworthy. And the principle of the Society is to distributed all over the entire city, it reaches nearly every family, and the cantious hand, bether convinced by long experience that this is the only true plan of the tolarity. Numerous organizations have risen and allen upon a different principle slace its foundation, and number ess others will rise and fall whenever they it if to recognize this grinciple. Indescriminate almospiving is the loster-ta her or nauverism, and it will eveniuate in all ing any community with begans. There are myrials of toor who new above will large to a living that wou d not do so if encouraged in kineness by a mistaken phi anthropy; and there are myrials who do live without above upon the gaps of their children sent through the streets to beg. At the same time there is, and always will be, avery freat deal of real suffering which it is the bounden duty of the good to seek out and relieve. Those are trincipally women and children—not often men—whom women can best minister to.

At this criss mansy of tacse are families of discharged soldiers, who would suffer and die in their garrers and cellars unknown to the great public but for the efforts of our benevilent women, who thread the byways and alleys of the city to seek out and relieve them. The number of stoves leaned, 39t; and 36 women were found constant employment. In al this visiting there have been of course, numerous instances of intense

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY .- Agreeably to the call of the UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, the Union citisens of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations fon TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1866, at 7% o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions on on TUFSDAY AVENING, February 20, 1868, between

the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this Election there shall be elected one Senator at and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in Convention (agreeably to Bute 16th of the Rules for the Government or the Union Party) to elect Delecates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 7th of March 1666 to nominate a Governor, and transact such other business as may be brought becore the Convention for the good of the

By order of the City Executive Committee

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Chairman. ROBERT T GILL. Pocretaries.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Oration before the SO LETY OF THE ALUMNI of the Philadelphia Central High School, will be delivered on THUR-DAY EVENING, February 15. at MUSICAL FUND HALL, by CHARLES HENRY BBUCK, Esq. 2124t

THIRTEENTH WARD,-A MEETING of the citizens favorable to the Union party will be held on TULSDAY EVENING February 13, at half-past I o'clock P M. at the UNION LEAGUE ROOM, correr of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Istacets for the purpose of selecting Judges and Inspectors to conduct the Delegate Alection in accordance with the call of the City Executive Committee

M. C. CORMENT

M. C. COPPUCE. Secretaries. LECTURE ON MERCANTILE REME dies. The next Lecture of the Course on Com-mercial Lew will be delivered at CRITIENDEN'S C. MMERCIAL COLLEGE, by JOSEPH C. TURNER Esq. on TUESDAY Evening, 13th inst. at 7% o'clock Publict—'Mercantile Remedies' All former students and business men are cordially invited. 210 3t

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON FRIDAY I YENING the 16th instant, Professor HENBY MORFON will deliver his third Lecture on Light, entitled "Refraction, or Prisms and Lenses." Tickets, 56 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the FRANKLIN INSTITUE, No. 15 S. SEVENCH Street. Seas secured without extra charge, 210 5t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Philadetphia Express
Steambeat Company wil be held at No. 14 South
DELAWARE avenue, at 12 o'clock M., on TU-EDAY,
the 13th day of February, 1866, at which time an election will be held for Five Directors to serve for the ersuing year. WILLIAM H. HOWELL, Secretary.

A FRIEND AT OUR ELBOW SUGgesis it is difficult to surpass
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

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SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADEL Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

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

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

Watercoms No. 1021 CHFSNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Plano-forte Manufacturing Company.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL......8600,000 Shares..... 120,00. Par Value..... \$5.00.

WILLIAM BAILEY. HUGH GAMBLE. J. DALLAS HALL.

JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE, JOHN H. JONES, WILLIAM BAILEY.

OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET, PHILDELPHIA. 2 14 1mrp

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tallors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN, AGENT FOR

COTTON LAPS,

No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 21 Imin

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 3m49

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank bailding,

No. 805 CHESNUT STREET.

1 31 1m4p

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.

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 holder. overning accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more comtracted size, which require the use of MFRCURY or FLIXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:-

FIRET-The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms. SECOND-The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this

REGULATOR, avoids the forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Muccary. which, passing off with the Gas, pro disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting he 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 vapor. The accidental overflow of hieroury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Motors, 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 linulity 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 acticacy of adjustment, and range of

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGUELA. 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 consumed.

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 tor sale, Wholesale and Retall, 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 :- "AR 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 ly 78 cubic feet or gas per hour consumed. being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic teet, 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 SCALE WAREHOUSE

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

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