Grening Telegraph

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

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.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg. Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the triends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention. By order of the Union State Central Com-

John Cessna, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMBESLY, | Secretaries. A. W. BENEDICT.

The New Reciprocity Treaty.

On the 17th of next month the Reciprocity Treaty [between the United States and the British Provinces will expire, and all commercial relations between the two countries nominally cease. We say nominally, for there can be no question but that a vast system of smuggling will at once commence. The evasion of the revenue laws will become a regular profession, and the Government be swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The workings of the old treaty belie its name. There were no reciprocal advantages. The spirit of the contract was violated years ago by Mr. GALT and the administrative heads of the Canadas. Under it all commodities passing from one country to the other were to be exempted from local taxation. The Minister of Finance, in order to circumvent the treaty, laid a heavy tax on anything brought into the colonies; not on its introduction, but on its importation. Thus an article from America was sold in Montreal and Quebec at a rate much higher than that exacted for Canadian productions. On the contrary, the United States were debarred from the internal revenue tax on Canadian goods, so that, while American manufactures were dearer than the Canadian in Canada, the Canadian products were able to underbid our home industry in our own market. The whole vital design of the treaty was thus frustrated by the duphelty of the Ministers. In consequence of this duplicity, this viola-

tion of the spirit though not of the letter of the law, the Government gave notice on the 17th of March last that the treaty would terminute one year from that time. As it is of importance that some provision be made for the protection of our interests, Mr. Secretary McCullocal has submitted to Congress the draft of a new treaty. It provides for the extension of the present treaty for the further term of one year from the 17th of March next, on the condition that Canada shall repeal all the duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, and all of the principal articles sent from the United States into the Provinces. It also provides for the increase of the duty on spirits to at least 75 per cent., so as to equalize the price in the two lands, and discontinue her tree ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. The treaty for extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the Provinces, which they levy upon their own products of the same kind. The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners or envoys to negotiate a treaty with the United Kingdom and the Provinces, either and navigation between the respective territories and people of said Provinces and the United States on terms reciprocally beneficial.

These new provisions will be only consistent with equity. It will be a compulsory demand on the authorities near the border to do justice to our country, but helding to the spirit as well as to the letter of the law, and will act as only a temporary matter, as with the appointment of the Commissioners will come a permanent and more elaborate code for international traffic.

On the Equalization of Bounties to Soldiers.

THE whole history of the events of the war are too vividly impressed upon our readers to need any repetition here. They all remember how five years ago the sound of rebeilion first broke upon the supine indifference which had bound the North for thirty years. How the spell was broken, not as in the fairy stories, by the arrival of a hero, but by the sound of an enemy's gun. It was in the spring of 1861 that the purest patriotism of our people was aroused. It was when all looked dark after Bull's Run, after Bethel, after Fredericksburg after Antietam, that those who were true lovers of our land showed their devotion by their enlistment. The heart of the whole nation beat high then, and the question was not who could be induced, but who could be restrained from enlisting. There was no money offered-there was no promotion promised-there was no stated term of "sixty days and the Rebellion will be over," said to them. They went into the strife with their lives in their hands. They joined the ranks for three years or the war. They fought

Many of them fell; many of them have come back to their homes as veteran heroes. But the heirs of the dead, or the purses of the living, have not been enriched by one cent of bounty money.

The end of 1864 and the opening months of 1865, however, revealed a different tale. The patriotism of the North had been drained during the first three years. The bravest had gone without inducement, except that of duty. They had fallen; the future looked dark and doubtful; the men of the free States held back, some through inability, others through cowardice, others again through mercenary greed and gain. They all held back, and the decimated ranks stood with many a gap unfilled. In this dilemma, it was found necessary to buy with gold what could not be secured by pride; and the promise of bounty, combined with the fear of the draft, secured the necessary recruits. These men, who, influenced by a far less pure motive than that of their predecessors, arrived at the eleventh hour, when the heat of the battle was past, and the contest was almost ended, have not only been made equal with those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, but are, in act, paid large rewards for doing what was done by others with far more devotion and valor, while the men who fought for four years are left penniless upon their return. The justice is therefore apparent of the proposed measure of equalizing the bounties.

By the proposed equalization it does not follow that any injustice will be done to those who, by contract, have secured \$700 as a purchase of their services. But it does follow that the veterans who have done the work deserve at the least an approxi nation to the sum given to those who came after them. The veteran who entered the field in 1861 receives at present nothing; the substitute who joined the ranks in 1865 received \$700. While we cannot be responsible for any private contract between the latter and his principal, yet at the same time we do hold that the bounty which the Government, States and city paid the latter should also be extended to the former. It is an act of mere justice; for who is more entitled than he who has carried a bayonet or wielded a sabre through the darkest day and the thickest fight? Let the proposed equalization therefore be made, let justice be done, and the people will not complain because a few thousand dollars more are added to the public debt for the purpose of rewarding those whose valor has saved our country and protected our homes.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DELEGATIONS. -Mr. Johnson has an amiable way of disposing of committies and State delegations, and were it not that they are as numerous as the locasts of Egypt, we should consider his task a light one. He has but one answer to all who come charged with axes that need to be ground without any delay. The government of the lately rebellious States must be placed in the hands of persons of unquestionable loyalty. "Under this sign we conquer"-by any device other than this we lose the blood and treasure so liberally expended during the past four years. would be the very climax of folly to pass the power back into the hands of those who have striven with might and main to destroy There is and always was a leaven of loyalty in the South, though it was powerless for good, so overwhelming was the sentiment of disunion.

The solidity and sanctity of the Government having been secured, this germ should be cultivated; and we do not fear but that its influence will be felt in bringing back to a true allegiance the unthinking masses of rebeldom. Mr. Johnson does not propose stringent measures. On the contrary, he proposes a leniency which the Southern people have no right to expect. Mr. LINCOLN, the great martyr of the age, did not entertain feelings of greater kindliness than those expressed by Mr. Johnson towards "the erring brethren," whose hands are yet dripping with the blood of our brave heroes. At no time since the close of the war has the action of jointly or severally, to regulate the commerce | the authorities been vindictive or malicious. The victors have shown a wondrous degree of magnanimity towards the vanquished. Under any form of government except our own the leaders of rebellion would long ago have expiated their offenses upon the gallows or been rotting in dungeons, instead of occupying posts of distinction and trust, with the tacit sanction of the Government, and enjoying all the rights of citizenship with those who never wavered in the discharge of their duty.

We are glad to observe that the President is not to be seduced from the plain path of duty by ever so specious arguments. Every office-helder should be brought to the touchstone of loyalty, and if even suspicion attaches to him his services should be dispensed with. There are plen'y of loyal men who would serve the country faithfully and well, and their claims should not be postponed for the benefit of persons of questionable loyalty. Let the reins of authority throughout the lately rebellious States be placed in proper hands, and there will be but little difficulty in exercising the appropriate functions of the Federal Government wherever its flag floats.

A REBEL TRIBUTE.-A small coterie of Rebel sympathizers, located in the immediate vicinity of Augusta, Georgia, notify the public that they are collecting funds for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of the Confederate dead. That the proper attentions of civilized life should be paid to the dead is a doctrine that we do not desire to combat, but that traitors should be immortalized in monumental marble is a scandal that we hope will never be permitted by our Government. Those who fell in a bad cause fill dishonored graves, and there let their memory rot with their bones. We have already too many me-

without caring for hire, seeking for victory, morials of treason and rebellion. Doubtless there are some who would gladly contribute to a memorial of JOHN WILKES BOOTH, if his worthless carcase could be found. History informs us that some unknown hand daily laid a wreath of immortelles on the fresh grave of ROBESPIERRE. Mandlinsentimentality has not yet run out, and doubtless a monument to treason would be popular in certain localities. There are clear indications that the Southern people are not yet clothed and in their right mind. Whenever the more violent secessionists feel safe in insuiting the popular sentiment, they venture the trial. Beaten and overthrown, the old venom still rankles in their hearts. Had they the power, they have still the will to plunge us again into the throes of civil commotion. They accept pardon of their crime with an overbearing insolence that is in itself an insult to the nation. We do not recollect of ever hearing that public measures were taken to mark the spot where BENEDICT Annold's bones lie awaiting a coming judgment; and yet he is far from being the worst traitor our country has produced. Let us do justice to all. If YANCEY cannot rest easy without a tablet, let every Tory of our Revolutionary struggle demand posthumous fame. There are a number of first-class rascals whose merits have not as yet been inscribed upon enduring tablets.

There are certain newspapers in the loyal North where books of subscription could be profitably opened for the advancement of the cause of glorifying the Southern bravos. The New York News is one. The number, if we remember aright, is Four-Eleven-Fortyfour. It would be a pity if men who stole so indefatigably, and fought so carefully, should not have their names embalmed in alabaster, so that future generations might know their virtues and appreciate their worth. We do not know whether they contemplate opening an office in this city or not, but we imagine some few coppers might be picked up in this city if the proper amount of judicious effort was made.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUFREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA-Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Read and Agnew.— The Philadelphia his was resumed this morning, and the following cases were disposed of:-Yeager vs. Wallace. Certificate from Nisi Prins. Argued by H. Hubbell, Esq., for plain-till in error, and E. H. Neal, Esq., for defendant

Stetson vs. Crosky. Ordered that a reargument be had in this care on an equal division of the

Mary Jane Williams, by her guardian vs. William P. Neif. Neif's appeal. Two cases from the Nist Prius. Argued together by William A. Porter, Esq., for Neil's appeal, and by John B. Gest, Esq., for Williams. SUPPEME COURT AT NISI PRIUS - Justice

Court.

Strong .- Henry B. Ashmead vs. The Protestant Episcopal Book Scolety, late or otherwise known as the Evangelical Book Society.

This was an action to recover the sum of \$41,155.76, with average interest, from March 1. 1865, for a large number of religious tracts alleged to have been printed for the defendants, for distribution in the army by the Christian Commission.

There was an immense number of these tracts printed and delivered and payments made thereor. The suit is to recover tor those printed from September, 1864, to June, 1865. On trial. Samuel C. and Samuel H. Perkins, Esqs., for plaintiffs, and R. C. McMurtrie and George M. Wharton, Esqs., for defendants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.— Henry Watson plead guilty to the larceny of a \$5 bill, the property of Joseph Hazel. Jacob Jones was convicted of entering the house of E. C. Strawbridge, Franktord street,

with intent to steal. He was found by Mr. Straw-

bridge in a closet of the third story of his house, Edward C. Clarion was charged with receiving a coat belonging to Mr. Hollingshead, from the Louse of Mrs. Stevens, Germantown, knowing it to have been stolen. The defendant, a negro, and not steal the coat, but pawned it. He denied, however, that he knew it was stolen. He was acquitted.

Patrick Harrington and James Murphy were charged with stealing six bags of coffee, worth \$300, the property of Dallett & Co., two weeks ago last Saturday night. A man named Stewart was indicted with the defendants, but for feited his recognizance, and was not on trial. The three were seen in possession of two of the bags at a house in Penn street, which was subse quently identified by Dallett & Co. as part of that stolen from them. Murphy after his arrest made a clean breast of the matter, and said that Harrington and Stewart stole the coffee, and that he was requested by Stewart to help carry it away; but Murphy denied that he knew at the time that the coffee was stolen. The statement of Murphy being made, however, not in the presence of Harrington, was therefore not evidence. He was acquitted, and Murphy was

Isaac Purnell, a negro boy, pleaded guilty to stealing \$5 from Mr. C. P. Williams, in whose employ he was as an errand boy. Sent to the House of Refuge.

Joseph D. Tully pleaded guilty to having

stolen cloth worth \$12, the property of Charles Veazy, at the office of the Delaware Avenue Market Company.

John Cahill was convicted of assault and bat-tery on John K. Goodwin. The assault was com-mitted a few nights since at the Casino, and, according to the testimony of Mr. Goodwin, was entirely unprovoked. Cabill was a witness in the Mary Ridey case, and was present when the Sides were killed. Judge Ludlow alluded to that act in passing sentence. Two weeks in County

Michael Cook was charged with stealing a boat, worth \$25, the property of Brazilla Frank hn. The boat was in the possession of the de-iendant when he was taken into custody by the Franklin testided that the boat taken from the dock, where he had moored it. The jury convicted.

Joseph Eberiy was charged with stealing \$14 worth of from Mr. J. B. Bishop, at a barnt mill at Wissahickon, and Charles Ziroth was charged as accessory to the larceny. Eberly acknowledged to the officer that he took the iron, but restined that he, being in the employ of Ziroth, took it by his direction, Ziroth informing him that he had purchased it. Verdict

James Donnelly was convicted of stealing an overcoat, the property of Mr. Prettyman. The coat was stolen from St. Paul's Caurch, and when found was on Donnelly's back. Sarah Cole was charged with receiving a coat and other clothing, the property of Benjamin H

Hollingshead. The defendant acknowledged to the officer that she had received the goods from the thief and bad pawned them. Convicted.

Important Counterfeiting Case. THE CHARGE AGAINST SUSANNAH ABRAMS-FOUR-TEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN TWENTY-FIVE CENT

FRACTIONAL CUBBENCY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN The case of Susannah Abrams, who is accused in connection with the alleged counterfeiting of fourteen thousand dollars in twenty-five cent irractional currency, was yesterday before United States Commissioner J. A. Osborn. Several par-ticulars regarding the arrest of this woman, and the seizure by detectives of a portion of the plates from which the counterfelts, it is stated,

have been printed, were published exclusively in the Berald of the 8th inst. The following evi-

dence was given yesterday:

R. R. Lowell, sworn—I am a detective for the Treasury Department, to detect persons for counterfeiting Treasury securities; I recognize the prisoner; I saw her first on the 5th of February, in the evening, about half-past 7, in the Bowery; I arrested her; I saw her going along; I said, lady, I want to get what counterfeit money and plates you have got;" she said, "I do not know what you mean;" Mr. Brusle, who was in company with me, said, "There is no use talking. we want those things; if you do not give them we will search you;" she said, "You are going to search me! Well, here it is," and she handed to Mr. Brusle a package which she took from her muff; it was made up in paper, and contained the plate produced; we took her and the package to the National Hotel, and there, in the parior, showed her the plate which I took from the package; she said that a man named Abrams gave it to her to take to a marble yard in the Bowery, and that a man would meet her there to receive the package from her; she said she did not know where the plates had been used; she expressed herself ready to tell where the stamps were printed if she knew; I told Brusle to take her to Ludlow street istl; the plate now handed to me is the one Mr. Brusle handed to me, and which I took from the pack-

William E. Brusle, sworn-I am a detective for the Continental Bank Note Company; I know the prisoner; I aided in making her arrest on the 5th; the prisoner on being asked to give up whatever counterfeit money or plates she had on her person indignantly denied having any such things; after being told that she would be searched, she pulled out a package and gave it to me; she said when she gave me the package that it had been given to her by Abrams right on the spot where we arrested her: at the hotel Mr. Lowell crossquestioned her if she knew where the manufac ture of the currency was carried on; she said she did not; she gave me her name as Abrams; she did not state what relation she was to the man Abrams.

The case was adjourned till to-day, to enable Mr. Spencer to cross-examine the witnesses on the part of the accused,—N. Y. Herald.

Breach of Promise of Marriage. ACTION BY A NEW YORK LADY AGAINST A FORMER STATE PRISON INSPECTOR-VERDICT OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES,

Cornelia N. Wiggins vs. William A. Russell. The plaintiff in this action is a lady about thirty-two years of age and a resident of New York, being engaged as a dressmaker for several years. Defendant, Mr. William A. Russell, as appeared on the trial, was formerly State Prison Inspector, and now resides at Salem, Washington county, N. Y. An action was brought by the lady against the gentleman for breach of promise of marriage, damages being laid at ten thousand doilars. There was no defense made in the action, Mr. John L. Cadwalader appearing as counsel for Miss Wiggins. The only witness examined was the lady herself, who testifled that while at Sing Sing in 1858, Mr. Russell commenced his attentions to He subsequently visited her often in New York, and made a proposition of marriage, which was accepted; their intimacy in this respect continued for one year and seven months, during which time Mr. Russell wrote witness severa letters, in which he called her his "little used several other endearing titles, and alluded frequently to their early union in the bonds of wedlock. He once or twice put off the nuptials on the ground of pecuniary embarassment. Previous to this statement, however, he inormed witness that he was worth one hundred thousand dollar. The first time specified for the marringe to come oil was in November,

In 1860 he married another lady, without giving plaintiff the slightest notice of such action. The defendant was a wildower, and had several children at the time of proposing to witness. The wife he married in 1860 had since died, and he had taken another wife within the past three months.

Judge Clerke submitted the case to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict for plaintiff assessing the damages at \$5000.-New York Herald.

COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE TO A POPULAR COMEDIENNE - About half-past twelve o'clock this morning, the friends of Miss Josie Octon, the leading indy at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, called at her residence and tendered her a delightful serenade. The compliment was intended as u token of the appreciation of the public of the lady's graceful and impressive personations of the character of "Mar-saret Wentworth" in the new play of Heavy Dunbar. A caree number of persons lingered long into the night, bytening to the strains of the beauti ful Italian musical rems performed by an orchestra and choras hastily thrown together, but comprising some of our ablest vocal and instrumental artists.

THE CHOLERA CONVERENCE IN THE EAST, -The following appears in the Levant Heraid, of Constantinople:— The nominations to the forta-coming Cholera Conference are now nearly completed, and the conference will, we learn, hold its first sitting early in the coming month. The Hon. W. Stuart, her Majesty's Sec-retary of Embassy, with a medical associate not yet named, will be the British representatives; Count Lailemand, as already stated, will be the French member; and the Italian, Belgian, and Swedish ministers will respectively represent their several Governments. Persia will also be admitted to the hygienic concert, and will contribute the wisdom and science of Teheran through the Malsem Khan and Dr. Sawas Bey. The other powers, including the United States have also appointed their delegates, but the names have not yet been annouaced. In the neantime, it is sufficiently plain that the conctence is to be rather diplomatic than medical, and that the result will perforce put a degree of pressure on the Porte which Alali Pasha hardly forsaw when he so readily fell in with the French proposal."

LECTURES.

CONCERT HALL .- WILLIAM LLOYD CONCERT HALL.—WILLIAM LIGID OF the Course before 'The Social Civil and Statistical Association." on THURSDAY EVENING, February 15th. Subject. Liberty Victorious."
February 22.—General CARL SCHURZ. Fubject. "The Problem of the Day"
March 1.—Mrs. F. F. W. HARPER. Subject, 'The Nation's Great Opportunity."
March 8.—Frofessor WILLIAM H. DAY.
March 15.—Hon WILLIAM D. RELLLEY.
Miss E. T. GREENFI LD (the Black Swan) has kindly volunteered to jurnish appropriate music on each evening

Tickets for the Course. 81 25; Single Tickets, 35 cents; to be had at 1. B. Pugh's book store. Sixth and Chasnut, and at the door
Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8. 2 13 3:*

LECTURE ON MERCANTILE REMEdies. "the next Lecture of the Course on Commercial Law will be delivered at "RIT. ENDEN'S COMMERTIAL COLLEGE, by JOSEPH C TURNER, Esq. on TUESDAY Evening, lath hast at 78 o'clock o'utject." Mercantile Remedles "All former students and business men are cordially invited. 2 10 3t

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON FRIDAY EYENING the 18th lestant, Professor HENRY MORFON will de iver his third Lecture on Light, entitled "Retraction, or Prisms and Lenses," Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house, For sale at the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, No. 15 SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge, 216 5t* REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT CONCERT HALL. This distinguished divine and popular lecturer will deliver a lecture at the above Hall, on WEDNI-RDAY EVENING, February 21.

Places for the said of tiexets will be announced in a few days.

THE "AMERICAN SYSTEM,"—LEC-TURE to be repeated THURSDAY February IS AL HOBTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD and WAL-NUT Streets, at quarter before 8 o'clock P. M. Adm's sien, 25 cents. [147] C. C. SCHAEFFER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA AND ROAD COMPANY ROAD COMPANY PHILADELPHIA January 30, 1868

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February 1866 at 10 o'clock A M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Ricction for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 228 S. THIRD Street.

P. DMUND SMITH.

Secretary. SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY .- Agreeably to the call of the UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, the Union citicens 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 TUESDAY aVENING, February 20, 1868, between the bouts of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this Election there shall be elected one Senator al and one Representative Delegate from each Division who shall meet in Convention (agreeably to Bule 10th of the Rules for the Government of the Union Party) to elect Delegates 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 besore the Convention for the good of the

By order of the City Executive Committee WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Chairman.

ROBERT T GILL. Fecretaries. 285t THE TWENTY FOURTH ANNUAL Orallen be ore the SO HETY OF THE ALUMNI of the Philadelphia Contral Righ School, will be delivered on THUE-DAY EVENING, February 15 at MUSICAL PUND HALL, by CHARLES HENRY BROCK, Esq. 21241

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

PRILADELPHA, January 26 1886.

The Annual Meet ng of the Stockholders will be held on 3 UESDAY, the 12th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 t 2 12

A. L. MASSEY, Secretary. NOW IS THE TIME

to call at HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSION PRINTING ROOMS, No. 470 CHESNUT Street. GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PHOTECTION OF GAME bereby give notice to
all persons, and particularly to Hotel and Restairant
Krepers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be
strictly enforced on and after the 1st day of February.
1815. Any information of a violation of the law reported
to our Solicitor. WARDALE G MC. Litster, No. 202
WALNUTStreet, will be promptly attended to.

H. B. TATHAM, President.
No. 608 S. WHARVES,
JAMES B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

JAMES B. CHANDLER, Secretary, 21 them 2w No. 396 CHESNUT Street.

E. H. THARP.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts premptly collected in any City or Town or the

United States
COM-FTENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EYERYWHERE.

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

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARfine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise
on Early From its Deplorable Consequences upon the
Mind and Body with the Author's Plan of Treatment—
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown
by the legart of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the
marri, d. and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent tree of
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The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
spon which his book treats either personally or by mail,
and medicines rent to any part of the world. It 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
toe Smetteth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary
New York Museum of Anatomy.
Tirly No. 18 RUGADWAY, New York. RETHOUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLE

NIAN HAIR TONIC. THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE. TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

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 failing out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and mshion and keep it m place ? This, Retrouven's Turkish Bandotenian 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 Bandoleman 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 Toriet. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers,

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

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