## Evening Telegraph

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 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 friends 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 vind cated 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 straggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention,

By order of the Union State Contral Com-John Cersna, Chairman. Gro. W. Hamprelly, | Secretaries. A. W. BELLDICT,

The Sunday Question.

OUR State Legislature has not yet taken any decisive action on the proposition to secularize the Sabbath. In the meanwhile the friends of the measure are working with great industry, and hope to prevail. They contend that a majority of the peopl of the State, or of any particular part of it in which it is proposed to medify the present law of Pennsylvania respecting the Sabbath, should be allowed to control the whole question. Assuming this to be a sound and impregnable ground on which to base their project, they are daily sending to Harrisburg petitions. numerously signed, in favor of divesting the Sabbath of all its sacredness as a divine institution, and converting it, literally and indeed, mto a simple popular holiday.

But is it true that this question should be affected at all, much less absolutely determined, by the mere fact that chose who sign petitions in tayor of abolishing the Sabbath outnumber those who sign petitions against it? The Legislature should carefully consider this point before they accord is the credit and influence that are claimed for it.

In the first place, papers with printed headings, and signed, or purporting to be signed, by individual citizens, are not a safe means of ascertaining public sentiment touching any subject whatever. Signatures are not only forged, but the members of the Legislature can pever know the character, the age, the sex, or even the existence of a majority of the signers. It may be that much more than half of the names subscribed to such petitions are the even of dead men. It is, moreover, notorious that signatures to petitions to the Legislature can be procured as easily, and as corruptly, as votes can be obtained at a political election. And, finally, most persons are aware, that it is a common subterfuge, practised by those who are interested to carry some specific measure through the Legislature by popular petition, to take the names signed to a prayer for an unobjectionable object, and attach them surreptitiously to a prayer for a very different purpose. Th's has been done over and over again; and as it is a mode of practising a gross fraud on the intelligence and integrity of the law-makers of the Commonwealth, they should be especially careful how they permit themselves to be controlled in their action by any such unreliable expedient. In short, whenever it is proposed that the Legislature shall enact a particular law on the ground that a majority of the people of the State are in favor of it, the only safe and proper method of proceedure is, to submit the question, in advance, to the suffrage of the legal voters of the State, or of the town, city, or county that is to be exclusively affected by it, and then act ac-

But there are some matters that are not properly subject to even that sort of treatment, and the Sabbath is one of them. God's authority is above man's authority, and God's laws should never, in any Caristian community, be annulled by human legislation. When, therefore, the law makers of a State are asked to change the essential character of a divine institution, they are really required to deliberately repeal the legislation of the Almighty, and set the sovereignty of the creature above the sovereignty of his Maker. If it is true and we think it cannot be doubted) that God appointed the Sabbash as a period of time in which man and beast. should cease from world'y labor, and "hallowed it," also, as a day to be devoted especially to His honor-to spiritual uses and worship-then, surely, no earthly legislature should dare to infringe, in the slightest possible degree, that supreme ordinance.

Our legal system has, thus far, rested on the fundamental principle, that no legislation of ours that clearly contravenes God's law is valid. Let us never depart from that sure and firm anchor of all sound human civilization, order, peace, and prosperity. No social organization in this world that is built on any other foundation can possibly endure. It may seem to flourish for a season, but its speedy dissolution is inevitable. He who made this earth, and made man to inhabit it, subjected it and its tenants to ordinances as wise and absolute as those which hold the stars in their places, and the planets in their orbits. Neither can be violated with impunity. Harmony reigns in the universe of matter

only because of its strict obedience to the will of its omnipotent Author. And disorder, disease, suffering, sorrow, and death are experienced here only as the result of disobedience

to Divine authority. But those who would descorate the Sabbath assert that the State or its Government has nothing to do with religion. There is a fatal fallacy in that argument. It is, perhaps, true, that Government, in this country, cannot lawfully establish a national church, or interfere with men's consciences or freedom of choice as regards their religious faith; but it is not true that, while the Government, whether State or National, leaves the individual citizen free to indulge a religious balief of one kind or another, it therefore tolerates Deism or Atheism or will sauction, at least by its own act, universal irreligion and a popular disregard and violation of the positive institutions and laws of God.

There is a wide difference between decreaing what religion a man shall profess, and declaring, by special or general legislation, that he may, if he pleases, have none; between not constraining a citizen to accept one Christian creed rather than another, and allowing even a majority of the people to abolish, utterly or partially, those positive institutions of God (such as the Sabbath) which form a vital part of the religious system of all Christian commonwealths.

We are really pained to feel that there is my necessity to seriously argue such a question as this in Pennsylvania. If we were addressing the Leathen in the Feejee Islands or chewhere, there would be a pleasure in the ask. But to have any sufficient occasion to convince the people of this State, much less their legislators, that the Sabbath is God's day, that it was created by Him by express ordination, and that, being an institution of His, buman legislation should not attempt to annul it, is positively revolting. We cannot persuade ourselves that the Sabbath is in any danger even new. Powerful as the pressure against it may appear to be our faith in its sanctity is abiding. It is hedged about by a divinity that is above all human power, and which we trust that no Christian legislature would willingly defy or profane.

CANADIANS ON RECIPROCITY. -- Our contemperaries across the border appear to be quarrelling among themselves in regard to what they should demand in the new Recipro city treaty. Some are abusing Mr GALT for endeavoring to buy a treaty, so as to extend his warehouse trade; others are accusing the Commissioners of sacrifleing the interest of the Previnces to a spirit of sycophancy to the States; while a few, a very few, are glorying in and gloating over the action of the delegates, in refusing to treat on any terms which could be called with justice reciprocal. The Montreal Herald is indignant at the sordid views of the Commissioners, and says:-"We cannot understand why there is anything more improper in imposing duties upon one kind of products than upon another, or why those who are sticklers for preserving one class of industrials among ourselves from names of women, of minors, of aliens, and foreign competition, should object to another Government when it undertakes to protect another class."

On the contrary, the Toronto Spectator, with virtuous indignation, declares that "the proposition" of the Committee of Ways and Means were such that no Canadian, with any respect for himself or his country, could for one moment have consented to; and we are glad, therefore, that the delegates did not even stop to consider them. Their prompt refusal of the offer of the Americans, and their equally prompt action in closing as once the negotiations, will meet with a hearty response throughout British America."

It must be a cause of regret to the members of the editorial staff of the Spectator to see that the hasty action of the Commissioners does not meet "with a hearty approval throughout British America." but that in fact the sordid, mercenary inhabitants are indignant and protesting against the hauteur displayed, as it tends to lessen their gains and postpone the renewal of the flood of wealth which has been enriching the Previnces at the expense of our country.

A NUMBER of respectable firms of our city presented yesterday to City Councils a petition that all warrants, not otherwise specially provided for, shall be paid in the order of the date of their presentation for payment at the City Treasury, a record of such presentation being made there for the purpose; that the City Treasurer shall publish, from time to time, the numbers or other necessary description of such warrants as he is prepared to pay, in accordance with the above rule; and that no warrants shall be paid without such public

It is a question of great doubt whether the remedy suggested will be at all sufficient. Should a law similar to the one proposed be enacted, then it would be easy for the holders of warrants to present them en masse, and thus continually anticipate any payment which the condition of the Treasury might allow. Would it not be better to have the warrants paid in accordance with the date of issue, and not as regards the order of their

"The Senate military bill, reported a few days sidee by Senator Wilson, will be materially amended and changed by the House,"

presentation?

WE ARE glad to see that the suggestions made by us in regard to the Quartermaster's Depariment are about to be acted upon. This unnecessary increase in a time of peace will never be assented to by the House. Retrenchment is being executed in cases where it can hardly be justified, and for so unnecessary an increase to be made is utterly at variance with the order of the day. We hope that the bill will be reduced to the status previous to the war. It will then be more than sufficient.

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."-The New York Tribune returns again to the charge on the subject of the League Island

Navy Yard. In its issue of yesterday lesays:-"The ice in the Delaware is giving those who have the iron-clads in charge much frouble. The New Ironsides, which lies in front of the Island, has been protected by heavy timbers secured on the outside by chains, and iron sheathing has been put upon the bow over the copper to protect it from the ice. The timbers which have been placed outside have also received a coat of iron mail. The ice has been so heavy that they have been obliged to get out extra suchors and chains, netwithstanding they were moored with two heavy bower anchors and one hundred and twenty fathoms of three-inen chains, besides breast auchors and beam moor The little iron-clads tare better, for they lay half the time in the mud, where the ice cannot reach them. It any deficulty should occur during the wintermonths it would be quite impossible to get these vessels out in anything like a reasonable time. These iron clads cost the country many millions of dollars to build them, and i the ice in the Delaware continues much longer it will over millions to repair them. Orders have been issued to allow no visitors on board these vessels, as it is said some one has written the truth about their condition at League Island. which is no more fitted for an anchotage for the iron-clads than is Baffin's Bay."

About a month ago a like charge was made in the Times, in reply to which we took the trouble to inquire the facts of the case from the officers of the Yard. Upon their statement we denied the truth of such an attack, We said: "The truth of the matter is that the ice, instead of rushing at the headlong rate of five or six miles an hour, as pictured by the New York reporter, sweeping and destroying all in its path, in reality gently glides down the river at less than one mile per hour; and even then cannot reach with a ripple the back channel, sheltered as it is by a protecting bar, which throws all the ice out of its course and into the main channel."

To all the charges made we replied by giving the facts; and it is unnecessary for us to repeat them here. The whole conduct not only of the press of the Empire City, but also of the Board of Trade and her merchants, is without a parallel for its falsity and injustice. They do not scruple to make the most damaging assertions without the pretext of truth, so that a jot or tittle could be said against having the Navy Yard here. We are thankall that it is the intention of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to pay us speedily a visit, and by their official report will the slander set affoat by the New York journals be refuted.

IT WOULD SEEM that the Mayor of Baltimore is at sword's point with the Baltimore and Ohio Radroad Company. J. W. GAR-RETT, Esq., in his speech at the meeting of the Company on Wednesday, stated that "the ravings of an inhabitant of the Mount Hope Asylum could not present more palpable nonsense than such a message as that of the Mayor." We infer that there is a scramble for the spoils. The design which has been partially frustrated by the quareel is stated by the President :-

"The co-operation of the city of Baltimora with the city of Fittsburg, and citizens of Western Pennsylvan a and the Baltimore and Outo Railroad Company will ultimatery secure a triumph over the antagonism of the Pennsylvan a Rairoad Company, and give to Baltimore and Putsburg and the West a great I've by the dou-ble track road of the Baltimore and Ohio to Cumberland, and thence by the Pittaburg and Connellsville Road to Putspurg.'

In other words, the tide of trade was to flow through Baltimore and be diverted entirely from Philadelphia. Of course the object is a laudable one on the part of the Company, and our only surprise is that they were willing to openly quarrel with the Mayor on any ground. If they can succeed, they deserve all the trade and all the profit that can accrue therefrom. If we allow them to triumph we deserve the loss. It is for our business men to decide whether the scheme thus openly declared shall succeed or not.

THE EAGERNESS with which the Democratic organs are watching for any salient point in the Republican party is amusing. In an article on the oration of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, we took occasion to give a candid opinion. The address was well executed, but poorly conceived. Mr. LINCOLN had nothing to do with Asia or China, nor yet with Europe directly. We regretted that the orator had not confined himself to an elaborate eulogy, and not wandered to the four quarters of the globe, to seek in all the continents some illustration for the life of a great and good American. The Democratic papers are endeavoring to make the speech of Mr. BAN-CROFT a party issue. They do not criticize its literary merits, but abuse the historian. They examine into his record, and are guilty of a graver fault than was he; for what has a speaker's record got to do with the literary excellence of his production? The question is not a political one, and when we see the Democratic journals, without exception, abusing the address, and endeavoring to make it a partisan quarrel, it furnishes a strong argument to those who ridicule ur system, and gives a testimony to the ridiculous partisanship which is turning to scorn all the political ontests in this country.

THE Press says, speaking of a private concert given by Master Coken:-"The delightfu, parlor concert given last night by Master RICHARD COKER, was attended by some of the best and most exclusive people in

Who are the "best people in our city? What does the most "exclusive people" mean? Could we not have a list of who constitute the best? We hope the parlor was large; for if, as was implied, a number of "the best" were there, we should desire, for municipal credit, that it should not go abroad that all the "best" of our c'tizens could be included in a smell parlor. Was the critique of the Press there? If he was, we hope he will give us a list of the "best," of the creme de la creme, and we will employ "Jenkins" to work it up into an article which will cause suicide through jealousy in the corps of the New York papers. "We ask," as Rosa Dartle says, "for information."

A SOUTHERN ESTIMATE OF NEGRO CHAR-ACTER.-The Richmond Whig quotes from the London Times, and endorses the state-

ment that-"The negro will not so much as lift his little inger, till starvation threatens him, and would be well content to live and graze like a sheep. As to the accuracy of the description of what the Times calls 'the Yankee,' we have nothing to say; but of the negro no truer portrait was ever drawn than that contained in the few words above extracted. His supreme feitcity consists in dozing in the sun, in eating when he erv, drinking when he is thicsty, and having nothing to do. It he has a horse he is too lazy to feed it; it he has a cart he is too lazy to grease the wheels, and to keep it otherwise in order. The deg he keeps is a starveling, and the but he occupies is unswept and filthy. This is Sambo's nature, and he cannot help it."

We should have thought the negro would not have so suddenly depreciated because of his freedom. While he continued a slave, we had glowing pictures painted of his character; when it was found necessary to put him in the ranks as soldiers to fight against the North, this "sheep" was put to other work than that consistent with his lamb-like nature. If the picture painted is true, it is but another evidence of the debasing, utterly debasing, influence of slavery. Contrast such a picture with the blacks in the Northern States and the effects of freedom, and the crushing out of every noble impulse by slavery is shown. The Southern journals should be the last to hold up to scorn the negro, for they and their teachings are responsible for his debasement.

Dr. Corsin, of Montgomery county, bas presented a peait'on to the Legislature of our State, praying for the appointment of a Committee to take some steps to prevent the cattle disease, which he says is 'prevailing in certain portions of Montgomery and Berks. The special Committee has been appointed-We hope that active steps will at once be taken to prevent the contagion including all the cattle of our State. Immediate action is necessary, and we are glad to perceive the prometitude with which the petition was acted upon. It is a harbinger of future preventive steps.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Friday, February 16, 1866.

There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Market this morning, but the transactions continue moderate. Government bonds are in fair demand at the advance. 6s of 1881 sold at 1011, an advance of 1: 5-20s at 163; and 7:30s at 991; 941 was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are more active. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 864@861, an advance of 3; new City 6s at 9140092, an advance at 1, and old do, at 87.

By the Bremen it is stated that on the 31st of January, at the London Stock Exchange, American securities were steady without much activity. Five-twenties closed at 66@365; Illinois Central at 754@754; Erie at 564@564.

Railroad shares continues irregular. Pennsylvania sold at 55½, a decline of 4; Little Schaylkill at 31, a decline of b; Reading at 505@50;, an advance of 2; Catawissa preferred at 361@37, a decline of 1; and Philadelphia and Eric at 291, an advance of 4; 116 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 53 for Norristown; 54 for Minebill: 364 tor North Pennsylvania; 60} tor Lehigh Valley; 25 for Catawissa common; and 43 for Northern

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Second and Third sold at 7 and Hestonville at 344. 345 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 124 for Ridge avenue; and 23 for Union. In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 524; and Union Canal preferred at 47, a decline of 1, 234 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 294 for preferred do.; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 124 for Susquebanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division; and 574 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

There is more doing in Bank Shares, and prices are well maintained. Northern Liberties sold at 92; Mechanics' at 28f; and Corn Exchange at 62; 206 was bid for North America: 140 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 63 for City; 40 for Consolidation, and 55 for Union.

Oil shares continue dull. Curtain sold at 4: Oak Shade at 2½; Sugar Creed at 2§; and Maple Shade at 44. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & b	ro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST 1	BOARD
\$2000 U S 6s 81104/	10:0 sh Curtin b5 I
#2000 L. N. S. 90s. 65 102	50 on Booting 501
\$3800 Fa 5s, lots 86	500 sh do pd0 50r
\$230 do 863	30 sh do
\$3000 dolots, 86	100 sh do #60 50 s
\$100 Phil 6s. RR 87	100 sh do s60 syn., 504
\$3800 Fa 5s, lots 86 \$230 do 86 \$3000 dolots 86 \$100 Phil 6s Rk 87 \$100 dohew 912	100 sh do 860 504
828L00 donew lts 92	100 sh do 80wn 531
\$2000 Un Can be 261	100 an Cata pr 80 85
\$\$000 t & A mg.6+. 88 83	900 an do lote 97
85000 Pa R 2d mort. 92	100 st dos30 Sil
82: 00 N Pu 68 84	200 sh do. lots, tib 87
\$1500 Catawissa 7s., 93	14 sh Bk N Lib, love 92
Ssh Lehigh Nav., 521	Z als Month Dame 002
9 th Fenna R. Jots 55:	26 sh Corn Ex Bz 62
100 sh 00 5 b61	6 an Dei Mutani. 30
13 sh Lat Sehtots 81	2 sh 2d & 3dlots 74
100 sh Oak Shade 24	100 sh Hestony b80 845
100 sh Sugar C'z 23	7 sh Eimira R 200
100 sh I h & E 130 294	85 sh do its ot 40
SALES AT PUBLIC ST	OCK ROARD TO-DAY
Reported by S. C. Johnson	
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
FIRST	CALL
1000 sh Mangobo 15 500 sh McEarath 15	100 sh Am GmPtb5. 1
HARPER, DURNEY & CO	. quote as follows:-
	Buying Bellag
American Gold	1871 1871
American Silver, is and is	
American Silver D mes and	1 Ha / Dimes 127 129
Tenusylvania Currency	
American Silver, is and is American Silver D mes and Pennsylvania Currency Kew York Exchange	par. par.
PHILAD'A GOLD EXC	
10 A. M	19 M
11 A. M	I P. M

Prices of Gold in New York. By Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line. New York, February 16 .- The following as the prices of gold in New York this morning:-

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, February 16 - The torpid and unsatisfac tory condition or trade noted for weeks past still continues, but there is very little change to record in

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at \$82 50 per ton. but without sales. Cotton is du'l; small sales of Middling at 44 70455. There is more inquiry for Cloverscoil and acoust

1000 bushels sold at 87 25 27 50, chiefly at the latter figure. Small sales of Timothy at \$4.25. There is not much Flaxseed compar forward and not much demand. Small sales at \$3 per bushal.

The Flour Market is very dull, but prices are unchanged. There is no shipping demand, and the

sales are only in a small way for home consumption at \$6.2566.8 75 per barrel for superfine; \$7.5668 50 for Extras; \$850 for Northwestern Extra Family; \$3.50 for for Pennsylvania and Obio do, do, 1 and \$11.013 for fancy, according to quality. Rve Fiour is allient in a small way at \$4.565. Prices of Corn Meal

wheat is very quiet. In the absence of sales we quote red at \$1 60@2 20, and white at \$25@2 55.

Rye is steady at 85c. Corn is unchanged; small sales of yellow at 70c. Oats are firmer at 45@47c.

Whicky is dull email sales at \$2 24@2 26.

A Last Look at President Lincoln's Re

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 10 .- The vault re cently constructed at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near this city, under the direction of the National Monument Association, and to which the mortal remains of the late President were removed a short time since, was visited a few days ago by a Committee of the Association, consisting of Governor Oglesby, Hon. Newton Bateman, LL.D., and ex-Secretary of State Hatch, when the casket containing the s cred ashes was opened, and for the last time, till "the great trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible," were the tentures of the lamented Lincola

viewed by mortal eyes. The visit of the committee was an official one. and made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Association, the object being to enable them to certify to the actual presence of the body in the casket. The was examined through the glass covering which underlies the outer strata of the case by the several gentlemen above named, and identified by each of them as that of the martyred President. The sad ceremony ended, the lid was again nailed down and scated with the signet of e Association. The great stone or slap was subsequently rolled to the door of the sepulchre and fitted into its place, the finishing stroke im-parted to the solid masonry, which was in like nanner as the casket, impressed with the great eal of the corporation.

The remains will now rest undisturbed till the 'National Monument' shall be completed, when they will be deposited in their anal resting-place nor ever be removed hence "till the heavens are

The features of the deceased were scarcely disernible—the embalment seeming to have offered but little, if any, resistance to the encroach ments of corruption, and the piece of clay that once lived, and moved, and talked, and was known as Abraham Lincoln, is being tast dis-solved—"rater from rafter and beam from beam," and the particles of which it was our ously com pounded are rapidly returning to their original

What a comment is here upon the "frailty of man in his best estate," the lit leness of the world and the nothingness of all created things! gelusive the amusements or honor, the gaudy trasels of wealh, and all the empty shadows of a perishing world!

## Report of the Department of Agriculture-Interesting Statistics.

From the report of Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture, for January, we learn that the decrease in im or foreign wood for 1865 was 22,541,671 lbs... which the Commissioner notes as a gratifying fuct, because it shows the progress that is made in supplying the domestic wants of the country in a commodity so essential to its wants and comfort. There was an increased importation of woollen goods during the year 1865, amounting to \$4,632,620.
We import nearly a million dollars worth of

cigars, mostly of the best Havana. Cigar manufacturers say that the import is occasioned by the internal lay being greater than the duty on the foreign article, and the Commissioner thinks such an inequality ought not to be permitted. It is noticed that several conventions, represen ing the growers of raw material and of its manufacture, have been held, and their delegates sent to this city to press upon the attention of Congress the adjustment of the claims of different interests affected by the internal taxes and the tarm duties.

The Commis-toner says:-"Some agricultural and horticultural associations have passed resolutions unlavorable to my continuation in office. Whilst I much desire the appropation of all persons, especially toose con-nected with agriculture, I cannot hope to e-cape the enmits of those who have selfish purposes to accomplish. In the execu-tion of the duties and troots confided to me as Commissioner of Agriculture, I am often compelled by a sense of duty to deny to indiiduals the opportunity of taking the the department without rendering a proper ser vice therefor. I have to reject schemes which have personal gain much more in view than the advancement of agriculture. This action on my part creates host lity, which is manifested, not by specific charges of official wrong-doing on my part, and which I could answer, but in secre correspondence and private conversations, by which well-meaning but unreflecting persons are misled and induced to consent to the adoption of the resolutions reterred to."

The Widow of Ex-President I yler in Court. The case of Julia G. Tyler, appellant, agl. David L. Gardiner, respondent, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn this morning, before Judges Sorugham, Lott, Barnard, and Gilbert, the case for Mre. Tyler being argued by William L. Evarts, and for the respondents by Mr. G. T. Jenks. Mrs. Tyler, who is the widow of President Tyler, was in Court.

The argument was on an appeal by Mrs. Tyler from a decision of the Surrogate of Richmond county, setting aside the will of her mother as invalid. Mrs. Tyler's mother, Mrs. Gardiner lied recently and left a will in which the bulk of her property was left to Mrs. Tyler. David L. Gardiner, the brother of Mrs. Tyler, contested the will, as having been made by his mother while under undue influence, and the Surrogate decided in his favor, and from this decision Mrs. Tyler appeals. The arguments in the case were listened to with a great deal of interest.—Neu Fork Evening Post, 15th.

-Mr. J. G. Smart, a justice of the peace for the Sixteenth Civil District of Summer county, Tenn., was found lying dead in his house, with two bullet-poles through him-one penetrating his heart and the other his brain. No one knew waen the deed was perpetrated, but the villains are well known to be from ten to fifteen o Har per's old band of guerillas, who still intest the counties of Sumner and Robertson.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA BAIL ROAD COMPANY The Angua Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany witche held on . UESUAY, the 20th day of February. 1566 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL. HALL
The Annual Flection for Directors will be held on
MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1265, at the Office of
the Company, No. 288 S. Trilled Street.
FDMUND SMITH. GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA
COMPANY will commence a brie season at the
ALMRICAN ACAD. MY OF MUSI.
With several important said afters to the Company.
Chorus, Otches ra, and Repear ofre
Faul aureunceme ts will appear in the Journa's of
Saturday evening Sunday, and Monday moraling. The
Staturday evening Sunday, and Monday moraling. The
Staturday evening Sunday, and Monday moraling.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Mail for SAVANNAH. Georgia, per s earner CU d-BE A. will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING 17th instant, at 16 o'c ock.

2 15 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster. POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer HENDRICK HUDSUN, will be closed at this office on FRIDAY LVENING, 16th Justant, at 11 o'close. 2 15 24 C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 116 S. SIXTH STR ET

Debts premptly collected in any City of Town of the United states
(OM: FTENT AND BELIABLE CORRESPOND-ENTS EVERYWHERE. SPECIAL NOTICES.

SKATING

GRAND SKATING MATINER. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BY THE SKATORIAL QUEEN, MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, The Greatest Lady Skate- in the World.

ON SATURDAY AFFEENOON, the 17th Inst., trom Tickets 56 cents Soid at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chemut: Rislev's Bookstand, Continental Hotel, and at the Academy of Music 215 3:\*

THE SEASON AND THE POOR.—

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