# THE DAILY EVENING .TELEGRAPH .-- PE

### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

## Editorial Opinions of the Leading I Journais Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Internal Revenue-Great Sources of Income.

From the Times

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Looking to the returns of internal revenue for the past three years, it may be ascertained with tolerable certainty to what great sources we shall henceforth have to look for meeting the fiscat exigencies of the Government.

From tobacco (including cigars) we got, in the year ending June last, over eleven million dollars, against about one jourth that amount in 1863. But considerable as this increase is, the returns are little more than one-third the amount which the British Exchequer derives from the same source. Distilled and fermented liquora produced, last year, less than than twenty mil-lions, against over thirty millions in 1864 - a fact lions, against over thirty millions in 1864 -- a fact in great part due, no doubt, to the enormous over-production of the last-named year, caused by the anticipated increase of duty. That in-crease was non 60 cents to \$150 and \$2, for the first and second half of 1865, respectively. A much smaller proportionate advance in the British excise duty in 1861 resulted in a decrease of production to the tune of nearly five million calling of spirits, leaving huit a mere fraction of gallons of spirits, leaving but a mere fraction of

gain to the Treasury from an increase of duty from eight to ten shillings sterling a gallon. In 1864 we produced no less than 85,295,391 gallons of distilled spirits, or about four times as much as was produced within the United King-form in 1861. It is not incomprehensible, therefore, that in 1865 our production should have tallen to less than seventeen million gallons, and that, as a consequence, the revenue returns from this source in the latter year were barely two-thirds those of 1864. The Commissioner, however, looks hopefully to this source of income. He says our markets are now exhausted of spirits distuled before taxation, or when they were subjected only to the earlier rates (20 cents and 60 cents a gailon). And the supplies for consumption must henceforth pay the high auty. It this consumption should come up to the average of Great Britain, the gross returns from this source alone will fail little short of fifty million dollars a year. From no interest could such a sum be drawn so legitimately. The question is simply one of the possibility of en-forcing the law. With all the perfection of their machinery in Great Britain, it appears that there were no fewer than 3457 illicit distillations there during the past year. We can ladge from this what attempted frauds our own revenue officers will have to meet if the Government is not to be swindled right and left.

From stamps a fair return was got last year, and probably no single tax was less felt. The gross amount for the fiscal year was \$11,162 392. When we come to get the full benefit of a stamp duty it ought to produce at least \$25,000,000 an nually, a large portion of which increase might surely be used to mitigate the terrible burdens of the income tax. The latter produced, for the year closing in June last, \$20,567,350-an amount which ought never to be exceeded until some means of adjusting the impost is found which shall distinguish between permanent and termi-

nable or uncertain income. Iron and steel, in their different forms, pro duced no less than \$9,218,808, or about three times as much as the returns of 1864. Refined petroleum and coal oil brought \$3,047,212. The receipts from licenses were nearly doubled within the year, an increase due in considerable part to the addition to the list of dealers subject to the duty. The returns for 1865 reached the respectsum of \$12,598,681.

We ought when things have assumed their normal condition-to be able to meet our obligations and provide for the public service without increasing the internal revenue burdens be-yond those of Great Britain. The British inland revenue tax now amounts to about two hundred million dollars. This amount we could raise i y a legitimate excise on spirits and to-bacco, by a fair stamp and license duty, by a moderate income tax, and by a few minor imposts. It is comfortable in one sense to see our way to raise an annual income of four or five hundred m lhon dollars, and thus leave poste-rity no heavy burden of debt. But a growing tamiliarity with the science of impo-ing taxes will cause us to have such regard to equity of distribution as will not overburden and paralyze our present industries.

#### Irritation in France about the Memoan Business. From the Herald.

The latest mails from Europe show that the Mexican difficulty of the French Government engages a large share of public attention. The British journalists seem to have a sort of malicious satisfaction in stating that England's "cherished ally" across the Channel has got himself into a dilemma with their "cousins" across the Atlantic. They show their friendship for France by picturing in strong colors the miatake the Government made in going to Mexico, and the humiliating position in which it is now placed. To use a strong colloquial expression, they have been "rubbing it in" upon the sensi-tive Frenchman, and all out of triendship and kindness, of course. The Russian press refers with pride to the unswerving friendship of Rus-

with pride to the unswerving friendship of Bus-sis for the United States during our civil war and throughout our history, and to its convic-tion that our cause would triumph. It gives at the same time a hard hit at France. "Many," it says, "on this side of the ocean were convinced of the destruction of that young power (the United States.) Bold calculations were made, and changes were projected and even executed in the violativ of the United States. Bat, on the other hand, what confusion the triumph of the United States caused in these the triumph of the United States caused in those same circles, destroying at a blow all the poli-tical calculations combined in view of America's disasters." It would be unreasonable to expect the press and people of France to be amiable while smarting from such thrusts as these. The Mexican trouble in itself is enough to irritate them; but now all Europe is pointing the inger at them and their folly, and they are greatly approved. The French Government, throughout the correspondence which we have published between it and the United States relative to Mexico, evinces great soreness. Nothing is so irritating to a man as to expose his weaknesses, particularly if he be a vain man. It is the same with nations as with individuals.

Since the official correspondence has been made public, and the subject has been discussed, the press and people of France, as well as the Government, feel keenly the humiliating situation their country is placed in. So much do they feel this, that they are disposed for the moment to entertain unkind sentiments towards the United States, though we are doing all we can, compatible with the dignity and fixed po-licy of the Republic, to preserve our ancient friendship with France. Our Paris correspond-ent says "there is evidently a considerable teeling of soreness growing up towards the Government and people of the United States." We can understand why this may be so, though we have derstand why this may be so, though we have done nothing that the French people, upon calm reflection, can blame us for. They are a high-spirited, sensitive, and brave people, and cannot bear very well national humiliation, even when the fault lies solely with their own Government. But we hope and believe their present irritation will soon pass away, and that we shall have no ctious difficulty with France.

The state of teeling reterred to bas been brought about by the Government in its efforts to save itself from reproach. The whole tenor of the arguments, if they may be called arguments, of M. Drusyn de Lhuys is to that end. It is considered necessary to deceive the public as to the real motive and object of the Mexican expedition, and he reiterates in every form that the object was not a political one; that the empire of Maximilian was not "planted" there by France: that it was the choice of the Mexican people, and that it was only an incidental result of the war. It is unnecessary to refute these statements; we have refuted them over and over again, and the whole world knows how fallacious they are. The pretense that the French Government set on foot such an expensive expedition against a feeble, impoverished, and discracted republic to collect a little debt or to vindicate French honor, and that there could have been a free choice of the Imperial Government of Maxim lian under the military rule of a conqueror, is too shallow to deceive any one.

All the world knows that the object was political-that is, monarchical propagandism in republican America. The Emperor Napoleon had been wonderfully successful as an arb ter in the allairs of Europe. This doubtless stimu-lated his ambition to try his hand on the American continent. The terrible civit war in this great republic, when the permanent dusruption of the Government appeared probable European vision, afforded him a tempting opportunity, as he thought, to pro perialism, and to increase his powe as the controller of the destiny World as well as of the Old. Ambi him as it did the first Napoleon. may be wise enough to avoid the mi uncle, and not tempt fate too far. No one knows be ter than Napole fixed and cherished policy of the U has been and is, with regard to Em terence on this continent. He is a long dispute with Encland relative quito Territory and Nicaragua, an cases, from the time of Mr. Cannir dent Monroe, upon the same princip pean non-intervention with the Ame lics and the American continent. altogether unreasonable to expect country to abandon that policy no too powerful to abandon it should combine to force us; much less Power, however great, undertake to Monroe doctrine implies not only prolound policy, but it has become -a matter of deep leeling-with the people. This lies at the root of the with France relative to Mexico. given us by the attempt to set this maght in the day of our trouble rate heart of the people; but we may for we are disposed to forgive much in we would not in England, or som ers; but we cannot give up our poli The only difficulty that exists exist between France and the Un that about Mexico. We ought to friends. Apart from this continent pedicy or motive for a collision Our ambition and sphere of action ent direction naturally. The tra-couptry is worth more than twen France. Lot the Emperor, increto, little of his amour propre, if that in this Mexican affair, for the good try, for the friendship of the Un ter for peace. Let him not attempt deceive the world, but frankly and up his untenable position in Meyico. Let the French people and press soothe their wounded feelings, acknowledge the error of their Government, cense to be urritated, and give the hand of friendship, as of yore, to the United States, and all will be well.

The refractory ores of gold in Califo (sulpherets), like those of Colorado, still mand an effective and economical process reparation. It seems almost certain that will be found. These ores contains so har percentage of rold, and so much talent i work to discover the true method, that we would be already. The general reader be surprised to learn that gold quarts payin to \$10 per ton, in favorable localities, is work at a large profit in California. The average the silver veins in Nevada is only \$35 to \$70 Arizona much higher. In Montana and its the gold veits are said to average more that California. The conclusions of the very of California. The conclusions of the very and able circular from which we quote are below. They illustrate and confirm the already laid before the readers of The Wor already laid before the readers of The World the lotters of Sylvester Mowry, Esq., of Ariz While it is a great mistake to auppose miners successful, or all miners rich, it is a dubitable fact that mining henceforth is to one of the great legitimate branches of inder in the coustry, inferior to none, consta growing, and a great help in paying the inter on our public debt:— "However the business of mining may fluct or fail to prove remunerative in cartain case

or fail to prove remunerative in certain ca must always continue, as it has heretofore a leading pursuit, not only in this Stat-upon the entire coast of the Pacific. It is upon the entire coast of the Pacific. It is now, much as former earnings have decli-paying better average wages in several of branches than any other occupation requi-so little skill and capital to carry it on. Du-the past year this business, though meeting reverses in some localities and retarded in off has been generally prosperous and progress and notwithstanding the returns for the may tall somewhat short of public expectation they will m the aggregate very nearly e-those of any former season, while the pro-for a rapid and steady increase hereafter is tremely flattering. The receipts of unco-gold and silver in the city through public of help during the past year, amounted to no \$49,000,000 as against \$48,000,000 in 1864. \$49,000,000 ns sgainst \$48,000,000 in 1864 1863, they were less than \$44,000,000; in not quite \$42,000,000; and in 1861, about \$40,000,000. During the last t months the area of our metalliferous tory has been considerably extended, many mills and reduction works of capacity have been put up in various parts country. The greater portion of these has yet commenced operations or been running ciently long to tell with much effect upo product of the year just closed. Another s they will increase in the annual produce rially. Besides this, the business of minin mises to be carried on hereafter with mor tem and economy, not to say honesty, that hitherto characuerized it as conducted in c cases. The plan of working mines with a cases. The plan of working mines with a to enhance or depress the prices of stoc might best serve the interests of having control of them, is not to be practised to the same exten formerly, it threatening to prove near dangerous to those engaged in carrying to to their intended victims. That this bu may speedily be purged of this and all abuses is greatly to be hoped, since to must continue to look for those large and revenues which have thus far never fat as they are not likely to do, our mines vast in extent and literally exhaustless the value and amount of their prod are less dependent on the sensons, mands of a foreign market, and other dental circumstances, than are our crops, wines, wool, and other staple tions. Neither rain nor drouth seasons of or dearth, of financial case or stringen ever wholly cut off or seriou-ly diminish the yield of our mines or lessen the value of their products. In this feature of stability, apart from the extent and prolitic character of our mines, we have a fund of wealth upon which we can always rely, even should our grain crop prove short, our her is perish with famine, and all our other resources fail. But that this element may be made to yield its full measure of advantage, it must ob nou-ly be prosecuted with a more careful economy and less with a view to large and immediate than to certain and perma-neut results. Wherever it has been carried on in a legitimate manner, being conducted with the same discretion and care evinced in most other callings, it has generally proved a success; the failures mostly being attributabl ekill, extravagant expenditures, or i sort of mismanagement."

10	PROSPECTUS	DRY GOODS.	DRY GOODS.
1	OF THE	113 PRICE & WOOD, 113 N. MINTH STREET, ABOVE AROH,	WHITE GOOI
L	CARSON	Have just opened 500 dos. Linen Towels.	
F		Hucksback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up	JACONET MUSLINS.
2	COND MENTER COMPLEXY	to \$1.	PLAID SWISS.
	GOLD MINING COMPANY.	Handsome Damask Towels.	CAMBRIC MUSLINS.
	THO THE BURNER AND A	Bath Towels, 81, 40, 50, and 65 cents. A large associment Linen Napkins and Doylies.	SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
	and the second	Scotch Diapor by the piece or yard.	FRENCH ORGANDY.
	CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000	Linen Huckaback by the yard.	VICTORIA LAWN.
	NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.	Best makes Shirting Linens.	WHITE DIMITY.
	AUMER OF DIAME, 10,100.	Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.	SWISS MUSLINS.
١.	D. W. Louis & C. Louis Line Dates And	8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap. Best Russ'a Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents	WHITE BRILLIANTS.
	Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10.	per yard.	PLAID MUSLINS.
	WORKING GARTEAT STAND	WHITE GOODS!	AMERICAN CAMBRIC.
	WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.	WHITE GOODSI	STRIPED SWISS.
		Cambrie, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins. Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.	NAINSOOK MUSLIN.
	OFFICERS:	Striped and Plaid Muslins.	STRIPED NAINSOOK.
	FREGIDENT,	Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.	PLAID NAINSOOK.
Ľ	COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.	Shirred Muslins, very cheap.	WHITE PIQUE.
		Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.	NAINSOOK CHECKS.
	SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR.	White Brilliances, 28, 811 373. 44, 50, and 623 cts. White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.	WHITE TARLETAN.
2	J. HUTAINS IAMA	Honoycomb and Marseilles Quilts	FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.
	SOLICITOR,	PRICE & WOOD,	LINEN LAWN.
	WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.	No. 113 N. NINTH Street.	TUCKED MUSLINS.
	DIRECTORS.	N. B Best make bleached and unbleached Mus- lins; pilow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality	PUFFED MUSLINS.
	COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.	American Prints and Ginghams. 210	MARSEILLES.
	CHARLES S. OGDEN,	P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert stree's about the last of April.	PINK TARLETAN.
	EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER,		At Extremely Low Rates.
	WILLIAM BERGER.		
		AT MILLIKEN'S,	J. C. STRAWBRIDGE &
	The Land of this Company consists of about 130 Acres, in 5 ecklenburg county. North Carolina, about	No. 828 ARCH STREET,	
	3% miles from the town of Charlotte.	no. 0.0 AROL DIREET,	N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET ST
	On this property fifteen shaits or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from is to 85 feet, demon- strating the existence or three parallel veins or ore of	Just opened, direct from Europe, the following	1866 SPRING.
	about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth or about 150 feet, form-	BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.	1866. SPRING.
	tength through the property more than haif a mile. There are also on this property other verms of ore unex- plored All these ores are known as the Brown Ores.	Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c, per yard.	GEORGE D. WISHAM
	and are very rich, yielding an averase of abont \$200 per ton in gold the above results having been demon-	Extra heavy l'ower-loom do., yarn bleached, 51 per yard.	No. 7 N. EIGHTH STR
	picted with the other and the shown as the Brown ores, and are very rich, yielding an averase of about \$200 per ton in gold, the above results having icen demon- strated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in anderecoped pro- perty is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and re ucing machinery the company antidips e an immediate and large return for their money.	Extra qualities and widths do. do., \$1.1214@1.25. New styles blenched Damasks from \$1.25 up to \$3.	Will Open on Monday, Feb.
	mining and re-ucing machinery the company anticipale an immediate and arge return for their money.	Fxtra qualities and widths, for large extension tables Real Larnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.	A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
	Having an ore that readily yields \$200 per ton, some	Beavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.	PLAIN AND FIGURED PERCALES.
	estimate can be made of (bevalue of his property. With the present imperfects stem of mfning, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily itom every shart	TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.	2 CASES 5-4 PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAIN
	opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leav- ing a net daily profit of \$1750 for each shaft worked by	Every size, from 1% yards up to 7 yards long. Some beautiful Table , loths, just opened.	All the new colors, beautiful quality, only Also, a large line of
	the Company	Napkins and Doylies in scent variety, from the lowest	
	The large working sapital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best mode, n mschimery for manipulating the ores, by means of which	up to the finest productions of the Damask loom. TOWELS, NEW STYLES.	Just landed.
	the yield will be in gely increased.	Bath Towels, from 25c. up. Bed Bordered Chamber Towe's, from 25c. up.	NEW GOODS OPENING DAIL
	These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly m an abundance if ruel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be	Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37%c. Bloom Damass Towe s, bandsome, 68c.	GREAT BARGAINS IN
1	worked during the entire year: whilst tross of Colorado	Fine Damask Towels, 87Hc., 81, 81 25.	MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSL
	and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.	Turkish Towels, several sizes. RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.	All the leading makes of

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Genus', and Children's Linen Hdkis., in every

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

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style, at Importer's prices

worked during the entire year: whilst toose of Colorade and Nevada can only be worked during the warn weather weather. A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Aines was made as late as the 27th or January of the present year as will speear from the toi-lowing certificate of Piorescors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philade phia Mint :--A very handsome Huck Towel, with the Nationa' colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 875c., 81, and \$1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1868 Dear Sir:-We have carefully assayed the sample of ore non "Carson Mine" North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine nennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$216 92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully. Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 494 Wainut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, 20, 407 WALNUT Street.

10 A. CO., [2 15 rp STREETS. 1366. М. REET. b. 19, 05 INE. only 81. DS. LY, LINS !!! Ail the leading makes of SHEETING, SHIRFING, AND PHLOW CASE MUSLINS. Bought before the great advance, selling below th aarket price. OUR MOTTO, [2 17 6t The best Linens only are used, and as no mperfect suitching is passed into our stock, our customers may "SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES."] No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible, or the

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1866. Spring Importation. 1866. ET DLES.

No. 4 A REAL PROPERTY AND AND A REAL PROPERTY AND AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPE

#### Japan. From the Tribune,

We recently announced that the foreign powers had obtained from the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor of Japan, three important concessions, namely :- 1st. The ratification by the Mikado of the treaties which had been concluded between them and the Tycoon; 2d. The opening of Hioga; and 3d, the revision of the tariff. The English papers from China and Japan have since come to hand, and contain highly interesting details on this turning-point

in Japanese history. When the foreign ships dropped an kor at Hoga, the Tycoon was at Kioto, the residence of the Mikado. The members of the Gorogie (State Council), who conferred with the foreign representatives, promised to add their exertions to those of the Tycoon in order to obtain the Mikado's sanction of the foreign demands. Ten days were given for a final reply. During this time the city of Kioto was the scene of indescribable excitement. The heads of the antiforeign party made the most desperate efforts to prevent the granting of the foreign demands. Threats were freely made against the life of the Tycnon, and even of the Miksdo himself. The latter declared he would not sanction the treatics, and deposed two members of the Gorogio. The Tycoon became intimidated, and thought of The Tycoon became intiminated, and thought of abdicating (in order to escape deposition) his dignity—which is not, as is commonly believed, that of "Secular Emperor," but rather of here-ditary chief of the Datanios and regent of the Empire. The representations of the forsign ministers, however, that, being at the head of an army of 300 000 men he had his own fate and an army of 300,000 men, he had his own fate and that of Japan in his hands, changed his mind.

In a letter to the Mikado, he asked the latter to grant the deman's of the foreigners; and to support this diplomatic note, he moved with 34,000 men to about eight miles from Kioto. Then he sent for some members of the Mikado's Council, but the reply was, that it was unsafe for them to undertake the lourney, on account of the rage of the ant-foreign Daimios, and that even the sacred person of the Mikado himself was in danger. The Tycoon then marched into Kioto at the head of 2000 men. Some chiefs of the anti-foreign parts were apprehended, and a the anti-foreign party were apprehended, and a meeting of all the representatives of the Daimios actually at Kioto called. Most of these were gained over. At last all the members of the Gorogio and high officials of the Tycoon called on the Mikado, and declared that they would die at once, should they not obtain what they had been sent for. One toos hold of the sleeve of his Majesty, swearing that he would not loosen his hold of it until the sanction was given. Then, finally, the first officer of the Mikado was directed to bring the "Book of the Irrevocable Wills," and the Mikado granted the demands of the foreign powers. Whether the facts tully tally with the above account, or whether the Jaconese have modified them for the foreign marke', it may yet take

them for the oreign marke', it may yet take some time to establish beyond doubt. The Auglo-Churese papers, from which the above details have been derived, expect that they will soon be permitted to publish the letters written by the Tycoon to the Mikado, which will form an addition of considerable interest to the voluminous "diplomatic correspondence" literature of the age.

The great result, at all events, is that the Japanese Government has now irrevocably bound it ell to the treaties with the loreign powers; and from these treaties will naturally spring a very extensive trade with Europe and America. The new steamship line between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan will, when completed, give to the Japanese trade a special importance for our country.

#### Mining Results in the Pacific States and Territories.

From the World. We have before us the mining review for 1865

from the circular of the eminent house of Rodgers, Meyers & Co., of San Francisco and Liverpool.

The yield for 1865 compares tavorably with that of any previous year. The mining fields of Arizona, Idaho, and Montano have been further prospected, and gold, silver, and copper shown to exist in such quantities and under such conditions as to afford a guarantee in the future of large products and large profits to companies efficiently managed with adequate capital. The quartz mines of California have given for the past year large returns; and the fact has been fully demonstrated that these mines increase in weld of gold with dep h of working. Copper is found in paying quantities in various localities, and considerable ore, averaging from thirty to forty per cent., has been forwarded to San Fran-cisco from the Colorado region of Arizona. The influence of the stock board of San Francisco on the prives of the silver stocks of Nevada has been extremely bad; but it is believed this cyd has worked its own cure, and need not be dysaded in future.

dreaded in future. The sliver mines of Southern Arizona, which bave had any management at all, have further demonstrated their great value, and will add in the future their quota to the aggregate production. In the state of the

pagate int- r and tame of the New ion blinded We hope he stake of his on what the inted States opean inter- ware of our	TEA DEALERS
to the Mos- id of other ig and Presi- ble of Euro- rican repub- It would be this great	No. 1204 CHESNUT Have just leceived of D GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, NTRA ENGLISH BREAKPAST TEA, SUPER MARYIAND 1 AMS, FINA DRIED REEF AND TONGUES.
w. We are t all Europe should one odo so. The a fixed and a sentiment he American he difficulty The insolt s doctrine at nkles in the give this, for	H A R N E S S. A LARGE LOF OF NEW U. S. WAG NESS, 2. 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALIT bought at the recent Government sales- at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or fictual, with our usual assortment of SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HAR.
France that other pow-	WILLIAM S. HANSELL & S
is likely to	2 1 ly No. 114 MARKEI
ited States is be the best we have no with France, have a differ- de with this by Mexicos to re, sacrifice a be necessary, of his coun- i States, and foolishly to	W ILEY & BROT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGAR- AND METROL HUN N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT St We offer the finest Havana Cigars at price Stoper ci ni. below the regular rates Also, the ociebrate "LONE JACE" SMOKING TOBAC which is far superior to any yet brought public. Motto of Lone Jack :- "SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER FOUND."
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