# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

## COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

#### Don't Do It! From the Tribune.

2

When one who declared that Lincoln's election provoked and justified secession and disunion asks you to sign a political call, don's de it!

When any one who wanted to coax traitors to desist from firing on the flag, seizing the fortresses, and robbing the arsenals of your country. by kicking the New England States out of the Union, and agreeing that the slavebolders might take their human chattels into every State and plant their "institution" in every Territory of the Union, asks you to unite with him in a political movement, don't do it!

When one who declared the war for the Union unjust, and proclaimed on the streets that the Rebels were fighting for the detense of their rights and their homes, asks you to unite with him in ah avowal of political sentiment and purpore, dun't do it!

When one who steadfastly insisted throughout our great struggle that the Rebels were always victorious-that our arms made no progress-that our national debt would inevitably be reby first giving it up as lost and then asking the victors to let us creep in at the back door of their triumphant Confederacy, now urges you to sympathize and fraternize with him in de-nouncing as traitors and disunionists the fore-most champions of "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable," don't you

When one who denounced and raved at the emancipation policy of President Lincoln as un-constitutional and suicidal-who declared that it had "united the South and divided the North" -that we could never succeed till it was re-pudiated-that, if Lincoln was re-elected, the Union would never be restored—now wants you to play second to his first, don't you begin to do it !

Saith the great Apost'e to the Gentiles, "Be not deceived. Evil communications corrupt good manners." When all manner of Copperheads and Secession sympathizers ask you to train in their company, tell them you'll see 'em blest first !

#### Squeezed Oranges.

From the Tribune.

A timely paragraph in the newspapers states that 20,000 colored troops, from the Department of Texas, "are to arrive shortly at City Point to be paid off and mustered out of the service." It may not be without its uses if those whose prejudices have been so thoroughly stimulated by a recent political event, and who have since been, even for them, uncommonly vociferous upon the subject of "niggers," will pause and reflect out of what service these soldiers are to be mustered, and what a condition the so-called Conservatives expect them to be mustered into. A white soldier who should return from war, less a leg or with his general health impaired, after a devotion of three or four years of his life to the rescue of the Government from extraor-dinary dangers, only to be told that he was nobody, or less than nobody, in the Common wealth in part owing its very existence to his wealth in part owing its very existence to his exertions, would, no doubt, have an inclination as ample as his leisure, to sit down and to mourn over ingratitude as the easily besetting sin of nations. We might afford to laugh at one solitary colored man playing Caius Marius in this disappointed and indignant trame of mind, but when you have 20,000 mounted upon their injuries, we do not see how tueir reflectheir injuries, we do not see how tubir renec-tions can be promotive of social quietude and order. You may talk of prudence, you may prate of ignorance, you may presume, as the late patriarchs did, upon black bestiality, but the unrewarded, insulted, neglected black soldier has an intuitive logic of his own, which more accurate and potent than the first and is more accurate and potent than the first and finest chop of the most thamaturgical of col-lege professors. You presume that he did not know what he was fighting for. He marched and camped, advanced and retreated, manipu-lated his fire-lock, exposed his life, with no more sense than a cavairy horse goes through his paces. He became a soldier partly because he was told to, and his habit was that of obedience, and partly because he was fond of the fun, and took a pleasure in running the risk of Wagner massacres ! This is hardly consistent wagner massacres: This is hardy consistent with the old, early theory that he would turn out a coward and make tracks from his first batile-field with velocity — but never mind ! If you expect consistency in the arguments and assumptions of his haters, you are reckoning without your host. Poor creature—every fool, every selfish schemer, every ill-natured upstart may have his say of him! He is talked over as knowing grooms talk over horses—he is dis-cussed, dissected, analyzed microscopically, and he is deficient here, wanting there, ill-furnish d with this, over-furnished with that, fit for one thing, unfit for another, but, somehow, never fit thing, untit for another, but, somehow, never ht to be justly and honorably treated as a man, God-made and God-endowed and God-beloved. There is a world of trouble latent in these comfortable conclusions-especially when the object of them is a discharged soldler. Sensible men at the South foresee this as plainly as pos-sible. "Extend to the blacks," says ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, "all the civil rights enjoyed by white perzons!" Shrewd ex-Governor! he has no passion for walking over a mine which at any moment may explode, and send him sky-high in fragments! He wants peace, security, perpetuity—he wants a dinner to eat and a chance to eat it in salety-he wants a roof in-sured against conflagration-he wants to plant and gather profitably—he does not want a score of sour, disappointed, aggrieved blacks hanging about his premises, hating, and with sufficient reason to hate all of his complexion. He is we'l versed enough in history to know that the presence of a large, discontented class of non-producing men, who should be producers, is far from being either profitable or comfortable. Perhaps he has no philanthropy to boast of, perhaps he has none whatever-but it is common perhaps he has more whatever—but it is common pridence, not philanthropy, which is in question. And Brown can see as far into that milistone as any member of his numerous family, with all the Smiths and Jonezes thrown into the estimate. We suppose that, being a Georgian, and an ex-slaveholder, Brown will be listened to respect-fully by even the haughtlest of Copperheals; and for a like reason, whenever we find a Southern man talking sense we exert ourselves to give the man talking sense, we exert ourselves to give the largest possible publicity to his utterance. But when a Northern man ventures to insist upon when a Northern man ventures to insist upon justice simply, even upon the score of prodence, he is howled and velped and growled at as a pseudo-philanthropist and a true fanatic, and that most damnable and disgusting of all crea-tures, a radical. So we turn over these hyper-critics to Brown. He is, so doubt also a radi-cal—at any rate, he comprehends that the pelitical change in the South is wide, sweeping, decided, and whole ale, if not wholesome, and so gracefully accepts the situation. We will say nothing of philanthopy. We will admit, for the purposes of the argument, that slavery was an eminently just, profitable, and charitable insti-tution. What we must, however, insist upon is that death is not 1 fe, that i redom is not ser-dom, that emaucipation necessitates an entirely new and different policy towards the class emannew and different policy towards the class eman-curated, and that iberty presumes political equality. We drop the poetry of the matter, we submit to the hardest kind of common sense, and we protest against the fanatics as danger-ous to the land, who talk the eld talk, hate with the old hatred, and brung to the solution of new the old hatred, and bring to the solution of new questions only the mouldy formulas of a bygone see. If 20,000 men fought for their liberty, being entitled to it by every law of God, and every honest law of man, it isn't safe to keep them out of it, as is perfectly evident to the judicious Brewn.

#### The South in Congress. From the Times.

The rumor comes from so many sources that we can scarcely doubt the intention of the Reconstruction Committee speedily to report a bill for the admission into Congruss of the loyal representatives of Tonnessee. If newspaper reports are of any value, the Committee have finally decided, by a majority, that the State which has furpished a President for the Union is entitled to recognition on the floor of the Senate and the House; and legislation is anticipated with the view of according to loyal repre-sentatives the privileges which, from the com-mencement of the present session, should never

have been denied them. In one aspect, perhaps, this decision of the Committee of fifteen ought to be accepted with-out a too close scrutiny into the motives which prompt it, or the reasons upon which it rests. I should be enough, mayhap, that the rights of Tennessee to representation in the National Legislature are finally conceded, irrespective of the policy which has until now denied their force, or the precise mode in which tardy justice is eventually to be administered. In the indgment of many, it may be eaough that Tennesse shall no longer be excluded from its proper sphere of influence. And certainly, estimating things by comparison, and measures by their immediate effects, the purpose of the Reconstruc-tion Committee, so-called, may merit approval. Anxicus as the nation is to see the noble State which contributed a Jackson to grapple with one crisis, and a Johnson to overcome the perils of another, fairly and fully occupying once more its constitutional position at Washington, there will probably be a general inclination to seize such a proposition as that which is impated to the Committee, irrespective of the objections that may be raised to the shape in which the Committee's action shall finally appear.

There are one or two considerations, however, which require us to ask that a good deed shall be gracefully performed; that a decision in itself just and expedient shall be so rendered that it loses nothing of its justice or expediency when viewed as a part of the well-weighed policy of the nation.

Tennessee has a right to be represented in Congress, or it has not. If right be on its side, its Senators and Representatives should be ad-mitted, subject only to the decision of the House as to the qualifications of the persons presenting their credentials. If right be not on its side, legislation in its favor admits of no defense; its Senators and Representatives have no claim whatever to recognition in either nouse. From these alternatives we see no logical escape.

If, then, Tennessee is not entitled to a place in Congress, why are we to have a bill introduced in its favor? The question is one of constitu-tional right, not of the will of a Committee, howsoever illustrious be the filteen gentlemen of when it is composed. To concele that legisla-tion is necessary to the admission of the repre-sentatives of Tennessee, is to concede the whole question at issue between those end territories, the South is made up of conquered territories, and those who maintain that the States lately in rebellion are still within the Union. A necessity for legislation in behalf of Tennessee can only proceed on the hypothesis that that State, in common with other portions of the South, is at present out of the Union. The just, consistent course would therefore seem .o be, to affirm by resolution that all the Southern States have for feited their existence as States-that the whole South, Tennessee included, has no constitutional title to a seat in Congress-and that a bill providing for the admission of Tennessee is but the beginning of a series of measures providing respectively for the admission of the remaining Southern States. Is the Reconstruction Com-mittee prepared boldly to assert this ground? Is Congress prepared by its action to sustain this position, whether the Committee declare it or not?

For, on the other hand, it is manifest that if Tennessee is within the Union, the measure talked of will be a work of supercrogation. The Reconstruction Committee has, properly, nothing to say or do in the premises, except so far as it may be able to throw light upon the for-malities observed by the State in respect of the election and the qualifications of the individuals claiming to be elected. And if Tennessee, being within the Union, has a right to be represented in Cogress, why have not the other Southern States the same right? From this point of view the question to be decided is one of principle, by which the whole South is affected-not one of favor-which Congress or any of its committees is at liberty to determine according to its pleasure. Nothing that we know of is to be gained by an attempt to evade the points in controversy. The issue is not one of sympathy, but of right; and whatever the Reconstruction Committee may report, we apprehend that the action of Corgress will ultimately rest upon some intelli-gible and well-defined general principle, rather than upon an exceptional preference for Tennes-see or any other State. Why is not the question so dealt with by the Committee, if its object now be to promote the restoration of harmony within the Union? The times call for frankness and promptitude. And if partiaan strife's at last to give place to patriotic effort, it would be difficult to find a better basis for conciliation than is presented by the question of the right of the South to representation in Congress.

shal Forey, it is a strong foothold of "the Latin race" on this continent against the ambitious designs of the Anglo-Saxon race: or, in other words, a check in Mexico against the advancing power of the United States According to Mar-shal Forey, it is the resource of Mexico from the anarchy of republican matitutions, and the blacing of her suffering people under the esta-lished law and order of a measurchy. But whatever may be the "grand idea" of Napoleon, it is manifest from all that has been said on the subject on both sides, that he been and on the subject of the people of the people waiting the subject of the people of the people waiting the subject of the people of the subject on both sides, that he has no idea of withdrawing the copire from Mexico, whatever he may say of his troops, and that the Govern-ment and people of the United States have no idea of recognizing that empire as the Mexican

overnment. The late correspondence between Mr. Seward Drouyn de Lhuys establishes these factsthat the idea on the one side is that this Imperial experiment in Mexico must be abandond, and that the idea on the otner side is that Maximilian is destined to establish his dynasty on Mexican soil; and that fair promises, masterly delays, and the chapter of accidents most likely to follow, will in good time leave us not even the shadow of a Republican Government as a pre-text for withholding a recegnition of the empire. With this recognition the "grand idea" of Napo-leon would soon be developed in the creation of a naval depot on the Atlanue and on the Pacific side of Mexico, and in some isthmus line of com-munication, by railroad or canal, securing to France a strong military and commercial balance of power in both oceans; and a check in the occupation of the continent in that quarter against any further advances of the republican institutions or ideas of the Angio-American race.

Fortunately, however, against the fulfilment of this "grand idea" stands that adverse Ameri can grand idea of the Monroe dootring-the fixed and irrevocable attitude of the United States touching this European usurpation of Mexico. The magnanimity of France in coming to the rescue of our next-door neighbors from the anarchy of institutions adopted from our ex-ample, may be a "grand idea;" but to us, under ail the circumstances of this intervention, it is exceedingly offensive. Regarding it as a move-ment against the United States, like that proposed some years ago by Russia for the division of the estates of the "sick man" of Turkey, the case admits of no half-way compromise. We may grant a liberal term of grace; but this Franco-Austro-Mexican empire must be removed, and the republic must be restored. To this end Napoleon is bound to come to an understanding Napoleon is bound to come to an understanding between his prestige and his safety. The Ameri-can people shrink from the thought of a rupture with our ancient ally, and the magnificent ces-son of Louisana attaches them to the name of Napoleon. Let not Napoleon, nowever, pre-sume too far upon the past against this danger-ous offense of Mexico. We desire peace with France. We need it and we expect it. War between the two coup-

and we expect it. War between the two coun-tries at this erisis would be disastrous to both. But experience justifies the belief that while our Government would survive the trial, the French Empire would probably be superseded in the stroggle, as well as the Mexican, by the republic From such a war England would secure the world's commerce as a neutral, and the people of France, from the suspension of her foreign trade, would almost certainly, from the pressure of their sufferings, be drawn into the fierce redress of the barricades. In a word, this "grand idea" of Napoleon in regard to Mexico is a grand mistake. It looks not to peace, but to war with the United States, and the prostration of the commerce and industrial enterprises of both countries, to the aggrandizement of Eng-land, their hereditary enemy. We desire the return of our old relations of friendship with France; but they are simply impossible while Maximilian and his Imperial establishment remann in Mexico. The abandonment of this "grand idea" is essential to peace and the satety of Napoleon and his dynasty

# The Name of the Nation.

From the World. Anacharsis Clootz, flung up with scum from the caldron of the French Revolution, as regenerator of humanity in dress, language, man. ners, and morals, has never wanted imitators. There always exists, in troubled times, a class of mousing reform jobbers, whose mental littleness mistakes details for principles and change for improvement. The year one of the new system is always to be that in which they first grew notorious, and its order always to be mapped after the zigzig of their crotchets. "Their humor Is nothing but mutation. Ay, and that From one bad thing to worse "

The Radical Fear of the People-Waiting for the New Hampshire and Connecticut Elections.

110144

From the Herald, On Monday last the famous Committee of Fifteen sent to the House as an amendment to the Constitution a proposal to re-enact two clauses of that instrument with especial reference to the negro. This amendment was discussed for three days, and on Wednesday the House agreed, by a large vote, to postpone further consideration of the measure until the second Tuesday in April. This has been rather hastly interpreted as the end of the amendment. It indicates the disposition of Stevens and Com-pany to dodge a vote that would further excite the public mind against their extreme views; but it is certainly not the end of the measure. The specific purpose of this postponement is to keep quiet and he low until the New Hampshire and Connection elections are over. The radical leaders are not insensible to the effect that their crazy course has already had upon the Republ can party; and they have now consented to keep quiet for a little, lest a new exhibition of their violence should defeat the Republican ticket in the two States named. This action also shows their fear of the people and their consciousness that their course in Congress is in detance of the popular will. The last of the two elections will take place

on the first Tuet day in April; and on the second Tuesday of the same month-all immediate danger from the people being past-the radicils will take up the anendment again, and make another terrible effort to strengthen themselves against the Southern people; for that is the purpose of this last proposed mutilation of the aw. It is another rid culous little attempt to do the work of the war better than the war did it. It is another expression of the radical fear that the South is not yet sufficiently crushed for the satety of the extreme views of the radical All these attempts to legislate the party. Southern white man down and the negro up are the same. The radicals base their claims to give law to the South upon the fact that the North conquered it in the war But why all this fear of a conquered people? Why all this desperate eagerness to tie down a people that we have beated in open battle? Would it not be worthier a brave and magnanimous people to depend more upon the moral result of the great indisputable fact of the conquest that is made the basis of all this cowardly and con emptible legislation?

#### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

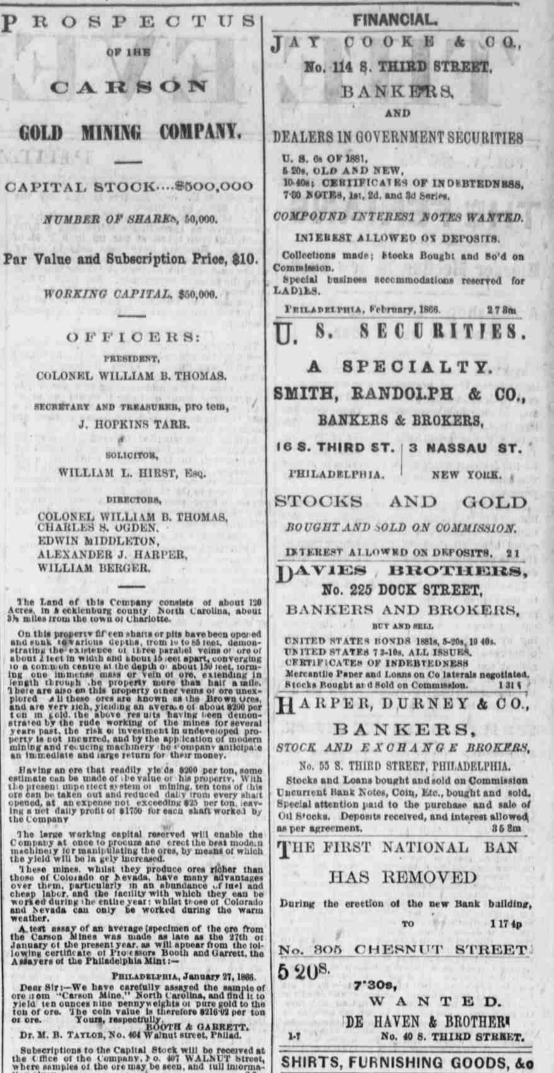


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#### The "Grand Idea" of Napoleon in Mexico -The Danger to France.

From the Herald.

The full report of the recent of Marshal Forey in the French Senate on the Mexican question, is an argument in support of Maximilian and his empire which, whether officially or unofficially presented, leads to an untavorable construction of the gracious and rose-colored legislative address of the Emperor Napoleon. The obligations devolving upon France in regard to Maximilian, French citizens, and the native adherents to his cause in Mexico, as submitted by Marshal Forey, cannot be reconciled with the theory of an early departure of the French troops. The Marsaal says:--''In my opinion it would be highly dangerous to recall our troops immediately;" that "if our army is recalled from Mexico all the Frenchmen in the country will be obliged to return with it;" that "we must con-tinue to lend them our support, and aid them to make the theorem. sustain the power they have cuosen:" that "it may become necessary to send fresh troops to may become necessary to send fresh troops to Mexico;" that "at least those which are there must be kept there, and it may also become ne-cessary to make further pecuniary sacrifices;" and that "I have too much esteem for the great American republic to believe that it would pro-for a republic of plunderers and bandits in Mexico instead of a monarchy of honest men, based upon the principles of civilization." These are the views of an barget addier the

based upon the principles of civilization." These are the views of an honest soldier, the original leader of the Frunch expeditionary corps to Mexico, and as such charred with the designs and the confidence of his Emperor. Marshal Forey understands the situation of Maximilian, his difficulties and his necessities, and the dutics which by his position, are im-posed upon France. But, transcending in im-portance all these inclusatal considerations, in the judgment of the outspoken Marsoal, is "the grand idea" of Nap-leon which underlies this Mexican adventure. This "grand idea" is the aloba and omega of the Marshal's speech. Thus the Emperor, in undertaking this expedithe alpha and omega of the Marshal's speech. Thus the Emperor, in undertaking this expedi-tion, "was impelled by a grand idea," and. "I ask myself, has this grand idea been well under-stood by the country?" and again, "France can-not wish to incur the reproach of having misunderstood the grand idea of the Emperor?" and yet again, "should we allow a money con-sideration to jeopardize the success of this un-dertaking, based, as it is, upon a grand idea of the Emperor?" the Emperor !"

Now we know that the "nephew of his uncle" is a man of grand ideas—yea, even "Napoleonic ideas." We have seen some of them splendidly ideas." We have seen some of them splendidly carried out, too, at home and abroad, in Paris, at Cherbourg, in the Crimes, and in Italy, to the credit of his empire and the glory of France; and we know that the grandest of all ideas to Frenchmen are "gloire" and "cictoire." Bit what is this grand Mexican idea of Napoleon? There is neither glory nor victory in it. Accord-ing to his original letter of instructions to Mar-

The all a second to deal of the possible on the distance part

One of these tinkers offers to rebaptize the nation, and exchange the grand historic title of these United States for the appellation of America. Conceiving that the era of 1863 created a new heavens and a new earth, he bastens to dub with a new name those of its inhabitants who occupy the ravored region that gave him birth. Not that either reason or fitness require it; but

then his Smith or Brown handle will go down in history tagged on to the new designation for the gratification of a vanity as childish and as bar-baric as his who fired the Ephesian temple. The first essential of a national name which is chosen, not springing from the soil, like that of China or Chill, is significance. There is a raison d'etre for the official title of the United Kingdom-a deep purpose in the christening of Italy by its old name under the new sovereignty. So when our fathers founded the republic, after weighing all the same considerations that can be urged at this day, they introduced it among the nations of the earth by a name closely re-lated to its birth and being, which was a symbol of its complex nature

of its complex nature. States composed the new nation-States whose separate and differing laws touched the people under their distinct control at all points where liberty, life, property, and the domestic relations were concerned; States entered by special representation as such into the very framework of the new government; States must, therefore, share in its name, if that name con-formed to truth and reality. The tie by which they bound themselves together, and the form which the new nation presented to foreign powers, were well expressed in the term United, and the designation of territory was added to mark the distinction from a European power of sin nartitle.

Has the name United States lost any of its significance through the events of the late war? The individual States remain, and the importance to the general good of their lawful action, by their own constitutions, npon their own peo-ple, has been powerfully illustrated during the war. The Union remains, neither curtai ed nor enlarged in its authority over the States, what-ever the irenzy of the hour may rave. Nothing has effaced the ancient lines that mark out our relations to each other and to the general Gov-ernment. Nothing has rent the form under which we stand as a nation among the other nations of the earth. Any new title would, therefore, be as unreal as unnecessary.

The name America, far from being exactly deariptive, would import both an exagg ration of truth and a contradiction to it. The word itself has no more original right in the New World thaw a cuckoo in a robin's nest. The great navi-gator who discovered this continent should have written his own name immortally upon it. But, tult offer honores—and the world's negligence has confirmed Vespucei's fraud. And were we to take his title, we should not only share his wrong, but commit the added one of userpation. Brazil has as good a territorial right to the name of America as we have. If we are the leating power of the northern half, she is the chief State of the southern half of the continent. Nor are Canadians and Mexicans any less Americans than we are. We would as soon disown the name of fathe

or mother as put off the title under which our country was born and has lived. Is the old name spotted till it is a badge of disgrace? or the old flag so stained that we must strike its stars and hoist the Choiz oriliamme of universal and hoist the Choiz orniamme of universal regeneration? The sentiment of a great people is too deep for such triffing; the subtle fibres of association spring from the many hearis, to cling and cluster around that houored asme, that they can be wrenched away by the clumsy touch of an unfeeling reference. Our fathers baptized us these United States of America. The stores of all can peak and all our terest The glories of all our past and all our recea

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