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Evening 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 ordered.

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.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1868.

The French Exposition of 1837.

THE idea of having a Grand Exhibition, at which all the industries of all the nations of the globe might be placed side by side and compared, originated about the year 1850. In conformity with the formation of this index to the advancement of the age, the first World's Fair was held in London in 1851. At it all of the people of the Old World were represented, and, to a limited extent, the inventions of the Newhad a place. Qur Government neglected to take any part in the cheme, and left us either without any proof of our science, or else compelled us to rely on the enterprise of individuals. A leading citizens sustained the na-

tional honor, and torwarded our inventions to the Exhibition. Of the result of this action, General BANKS said, with truth, in his recent speech, that "every one will agree with me in stating, so far as the Government was then represented in the Exhibition of 1851, it was not only a fallure, but a disgraceful failure, and that it was only the marvellous and unexpected skill and power of our citizens, our own unknown mechanics, that saved the United States from utter disgrace." In 1862 the same idea again brought forth

its fruit, and the "World's Fair" in London was the result. We were not represented in that vast palatial assemblage of the products of the minds of the greatest of mankind. The terrible civil war which was then rending our land occupied all the attention of the people, and with the exception of a few individuals, America had no place in that magnificent collection. Again, in 1863, was held a similar exhibition at Hamburg, but the same cause which kept us from engaging in the London Fair of the previous year, acted as a hindrance to our representation at Hamburg.

And now we come to the fourth and, probably, the grandest affair of the kind of which we can form a conception. The Emperor of French being desirous of not only rivalling, but of surpassing Great Britain, issued, last year, an invitation to all the pations of the earth to send their inventions, truits, plants, and merchandise to Paris, for in June, 1867, he purposed having the grandest exhibition of all the inventions and products of the world which has ever been collected in one spot. In order to prepare for this great event, NAPOLEON has appropriated 20,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000) to fit up a building worthy of the magnitude of the enterprise, on the Champ de Mars. The building is to cover thirty-six acres, and is to be elliptical in form. A portion of the vast space is allotted to each nation, and in due course of time America has received 30,000 feet, of which 20,000 is for passage-ways, and 10,000 for the exhibition. By this allotment we come eighth in the scale of nations, in accordance with the size presented. It requires but a moment's inspection to see the utter insignificance of the space; but as Congress has passed a special appropriation for the enlargement of the room, we may anticipate a full accommodation for all the varied articles which Yankee ingenuity will send forth for the examination of the Old World.

Taking all together, the promises and prospects of the great exhibition, we think we are justified in predicting that it will be one of the most magnificent collections of the kind has ever been made. If we glance for a moment at one of the subdivisions into which the plan is separated, we can form an estimate of the amount to be seen, and the length of time required to see it. The first department will be devoted to works of art It will be composed of all the magnificent relics of past ages, which have been for centuries the wonder and admiration of all connon-seurs of art. RAPMAEL and ANGELO will be represented side by side with all the more modern of their brothers. The old baronial castle will send its choice gems, the Italian monastery will contribute its invaluable possessions, and there will be collected in one small space all of the works the sight of which generally takes hundreds of miles of travel. thousands of dollars of cost, and years of examination. The attraction thus afforded cannot be adequately estimated. For, to examine the galleries of paintings alone would consume years, and draw to the great centre of European life the countless multitude of art pilgrims who throng around all the leading products of the pencils of the ancient mas-

When we think that combined with this wil, be all the other departments, each equally complete in its way, we are not surprised when we hear of parties being already made up to leave our shores for the purpose of attending this wonderful assemblage of all the valuable and useful products of the earth.

We have cause to congratulate our readers that Congress has appropriated the sum of \$300,000 to cover the necessary expenses of our people in forwarding goods and preparing for their reception. Yet this miserable pittance was not granted without the exhibition of that buncombe which is disgraceful to our legislators. A sturdy though insignificant opposition was maintained, and a spirited debate was the result. In order to show the | tually forfeited and ought to be taken away

ideas held by some of the duties of a scientific | by the law. It is better that such a person commission, ten of whom it has been decided abould drag out his days in confinement under to send, in order that they may prepare a work giving us the codified results of the exposition, we will quote from the speech of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois:-

"He (Mr. WASHBURNE) would like to see his distinguished friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) appointed as a Commissioner, because, with his great in elligence, his anavity of manner, and his splendid desortment, he would do the country infinite credit at the French Court, If he (Mr. Banks) would put on a swallow-tailed coat, a white choker, and knee-breaches, he would flourish in the saloops of the Tuileries equal to any Freuchman in Paris. (Laughter.) It would be, he said, a very grand and comfortable thing for the gentleman (Mr. BANKS) to be there at the public exhibition. He could go and take his breakfast at the Trois Freres, or at Very's, in the Palais Royale. He could dine at the Maison Dorce, on the Boulevards Italiens, and he could waltz with the Ititle misses in their teens at the Jardin des Fleurs equal to the best of them. Taen he could go to the Cafe Anglaise and get a petit souper. (Laughter.)"

The laborious duties thus depicted were modified by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND in his

"I trust that be (Mr. WASHBURNE) will go back to Paris and present bimselt as the greatest exemplar and model that the American Republic for seventy-five years has produced. I venture to say that if he will go there arraved in the full panoply of his eloquence, and winding the American flag around him, will there make such a speech as he made to us to-day, his accomplish ments will astonish Europe as Europe has never been astonished befere. I do not know that it is fair to ask him to volunteer, but in that paucular line we will find no scientific commissioner who can do so much justice to his evident conception of the auties of such commissioner as himself. (Laughter.)"

The eloquent speech of General BANKS. however, secured the passage of the needed appropriation, and as an evidence of the good results likely to flow from our being wall represented, we quote a passage from Mr. BANKS' address :-

"In the way of peace, and for the purpose of averting war, there is and there can be no act of the American Government so impor ant as this. I can scarcely doubt that the Emperor of France desires war with this coun'ry. One who sits upen a bayonet has a sharp seat and cannot rest quiet long. But Napolkon and the other rulers Europe must satisfy the people of their respective Governments that they have an easy task and a sure end. While he has the power to represent America as be chooses, and France as he chooses, the people have no medium of instruction except through his representations. But in this industrial theatre of nations, voice of rulers will not be more potent al than that of the people. The thin and deceptive veil of diplomacy which has been hanging between Governments and the people for centuries, and which is responsible for the injustice of nations, will be lifted, and the people of Europe will understand the people of America.

"Ged, in His previdence, in this, the greatest of all providences, now gives to the democracy America an opportunity to speak face to face with the democracy of Europe. The products of industry constitute the language of labor; it is a universal tongue; every man will compre-hens it. And when they shall have seen for themselves the results of our war and capacity in peace, they will make known to the rulers of the European world that the people of this country are to be preferred as friends rather than as enemies. Thus, in the mere ma ter of peace and war, in preserving our relations with the Governments of other nations upon a proper lasis, and in the means of defending our rights, a just representation is the best possible appeal we can make."

A Needed Asylum.

It is a common observation that within the last tour or five years intemperance has increased in this country beyond precedent. Temperance societies have, no doubt, done much good in preventing many from using alcoholic liquors at all, and in reclaiming others who might otherwise have proceeded to incurable excess. But there is a class of persons whose cases are beyond the reach of voluntary pledges of abstinence. There is a certain point at which intemperance becomes a Imania. The victim loses self-control, and is really irresponsible. The passion for drink has, then, become a disease which must be medically treated, just as we deal with ordinary insanity. The patient requires to be put under restraint; subjected to physical and moral discipline ; and cannot be trusted with his personal liberty until by means of abstinence and a curative regimen he has recovered that sound, healthful tone of body and mind which either corrects a morbid appetite or enables him to resist it by the strength o'

his will. This is no new theory. It has long been asserted and explained in the writings of many eminent physicians, and it is a gratifying fact that society has begun to recognize this doctrine of physiology in the shape of reformatory institutions for the reclamation of the drunkard. How far such means are adapted to effect the end is yet to be proved. Actual experiment does not inform us whether any system of restraint and sanative ministration can perfectly or permanently cure the cravings of the confirmed inebriate, and restore his self-command. But there is good reason. to hope that results will justify, in some considerable measure at least, experimental movements in this direction. The wonderful progress that has been made in the management of mental insanity since the first rude attempt, encourages the belief that benevolent zeal in behalf of a kindred disorder may, by feeling its way gradually, with the light of science and observation, accomplish much more than we now suppose to be practi-

But should it be found that intemperance, treated in this way, cannot be effectually cured; if protracted and intelligent experiment with every variety of case should show that the taste for intoxicating drink cannot be overcome radically and finally by any such methods as these contemplated in the foundation of asylums for the cure of dipsomania, yet it is of importance, both to the drunkard and to society, that he should be saved from and in spite of himself, even if it should be necessary to shut him up from temptation, and cut him off completely by prison walls from the infernal poisons that must otherwise destroy his life and his soul. Liberty to a man who is not a free moral agent, who cannot resist a habit or a taste that renders him a curse to himself, a terror to his family, and a nuisance to the public, is a right that is vir-

kindly supervision, and in comparative bodffy comfort and health, than be allowed to go reeling about the world in beastly drunkenness, disgracing himself, distressing his triends, and shocking the sensibilities of everybody.

No better expedient for the correction of the evil of which we speak could be devised than a bouse of industry where all the proper restraints could be enforced, the needed moral and physical influences be brought to bear upon each patient, and the labor of his hands be applied to defraying the expenses of the institution. This would accomplish at once three very important objects, to wit-it would relieve society from a nuisance, subject a person who cannot control himself to wholesome reformatory government, and relieve the public from one principal source of the heavy charges now imposed on it for the support in almshouses, prisons, and hospitals of the thousands of individuals whom habits of intemperance have either immediately or in some indirect manner thrown into such places. The matter is now attracting the earnest attention of eminent professional men and philanthropists in Europe, and is also enlisting much sympathy in this country. The Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton, New York-one of the most magnificant institutions of its kind in the world-contains several thousand patients, and yet has more applications for admission than it can accommodate. Philadelphia has won an enviable reputation for many valuable measures of improvement with regard to prison discipline and other charitable objects. It ought not, therefore, to be behind other cities in making suitable provision for the retormation of a class of unfortunates and an evil which rise, in their claim upon charitable sympathy and legislative concern, far above most other matters which have already received the care of statesmen and the bounty of private benevo-

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF DESERTERS -The action of the Democratic members of our State Legislature on the bill to disfranchise all persons who, during the war, had failed to report for duty at the notified time, has placed the whole Demecratic party in an awkward position. When the law came before the Senate for adoption, the entire portion of that body who hold opposition sentiments, not content with singly recording their votes against this most just enactment, conferred together and entered a protest on the journal in opposition to the action of the majority. The singular interest taken in the fate of the bill by the Democratic members makes it evident that it would be to the advantage of that party should its defeat be secured. Consequently it is evident that the votes of these distranchised men are confidently counted upon as part of the support of the party which befriended them. The position in which it is thus placed is such as would drive every true-hearted soldier from its ranks, had they not left it before. Those men who have fought bravely for years to secure the triumph of the Union are asked to vote side by side with the skulkers and cowards who, fearing to face the enemy, fled to hide with women, or seek safety in Canada. What soldier would be willing to fight in a civic battle on the same side as those who feared to fight with him on the field of martial strife?

The principle is thus virtually declared by the Democracy, that they hold deserters and refugees are entitled to the same privileges as those who have served with faithful zeal in the service of their country. It only required such an addition to the platform to drive every soldier and every soldier's friend away from the party which seeks to shield in its bosom cowards, deserters, and bounty-

DRATH OF AN EMINENT CITIZEN .-- We have to add another mortuary notice to the long list of our city for the past few weeks. Mr. REESE D. FELL, long and favorably known in our business circles, died at his residence last evening after a brief but painful illness. His malady was the prevalent one, pneumenia. Mr. FELL was best known as a stock and bill broker, and was long engaged in that business in Philadelphia. He was noted for his uprightness, tact, and enterprise. Few men were more widely known in Philadelphia, and in his death the community loses one of its best citizens, and a man who took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the interests of the city. Mr. FELL died in the sixty-third year of his age, and leaves a large family to mourn his

> THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Sults for \$18. and Black Suits for \$72. Finer Suits, all prices up to \$75. WANAMAEER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WILL BE SOLD AT CHAMPION'S BAZAAR,

Race Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, TO-MORROW, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. FORTY-FIVE HORSES, Suited to Barness and Saddle.

ALSO, THIRTEEN MULES, From 6 to 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all listness, and sold only to close an estate R. B CHAMPION, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Bev. BENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, under the asspices

of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets. 25c, 50c. and 75c.
Thereis of lickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A.M. The nerth half of the house at ASHM rAD & EVANS', No. 724 (hesnut arcet, and the rough hair at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 806 Chemnat street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq..

whi deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CORRESTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MARCH 26, Subject.—HABIL."

MARCH 26, Subject.—TEMPERANCE"

Tre sa'e of Tickets for to be Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.

Trice, 22c., 56c., and 75c

Tickets for the south ha't of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's No. 696 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street.

A C A D E M Y O F M US I C.—
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
LECTURES.
March 2!—Rev. Hanry WARD BEECHER.
Subject—HV CONSTRUCTION.
March 26—JORN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
Subject—TEMPERANCE 3 10 10t

GO TO THE BEAUTIFUL ENTER-TAINMENT AT CONCERT HALL TO SIGHT. Foetical Recristions and Singing by FIVE YOUNG LADIES, artisted by Prof. S. K. Murdoch and Prof. N. K.

whittler's "MAUD MULLER" and "BARBARA FRETCHIE," Poe's 'BAVEN,"

Hood's "BRIDGE OF SIGHS,"
and a variety of pieces of a

Patriotic,
Sentimental, and
athetic character, will be recited.
TICKE'18, FIFTY CEN'IS.
Fniertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.
Proceeds to procure a
MU-ICAL INSTRUMENT
for a Public School in the Fifteenth Ward.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. To Betel. Res'aurant and Tavenn-keepers:-Application for renewal of License to sell will be re-ceived by the City Commissioners, as tollows:-First Second. Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th ceived by the City Commissioners, as follows:—
First Second. Third, and Fourth Wards on the 5th and 7th of March.
Firth and Slath Wards on the 8th and 9th of March.
Seventh, Mighth, Nigth, and Tenth Wards on the 18th and 18th of March. and 13th of March.

Eleventh and Twelith Wards on the 13th and 14th of March.

Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 10th of March.

Seventeenth, Fighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March.

Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March.

Twenty-fourth Twenty fi th, and Twenty-sixth Wards en the 22d and 23d of March.

FHILIP HABILION
THOMAS DICKSON, City Commissioners, JOHN GIVEN.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETRO1 EUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA March 5, 1886

A Special Meeting of the Stockhe ders of the Boyal
Petroleum Company will be hed at the office of the
Company. No. 231 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
on MODDAY, the 2d day of April, 1886 at 12 o'clock
noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital
Stock to two hundred thousand dollars

A. B. LINDERMAN
ISAAC BARION,
WILLIAM SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY,

JOHN GALLAGHER JE., Segretary.

37 wfm lit

DIVIDEND NOTICE. THE PRESI-DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIdent and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA,
GERMANIOWN. AND NORRISIOWN RAILROAD.
OMPANY have this day ceclared a Dividend of FOUR
PER CENT on the Capital Stock psyable, clear of taxes,
on and after the 2d of April next.
The transfer books will be cleared on the 29th inst., and
remain closed until the 2d of April.
March S. 886
A. E. DOUGHBRTY.
3 9 inw let

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION,
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST
CHESNUT STREET—The Seventh Anniversary of this
Association will be held at the Church, in Chesnut
sircet, above Eighteenth, on TUESDAY EVENING,
A arch 29 1866, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Addresses
will be delivered by Rev. G. A. PELIZ, R. B. BEADLE,
D. D., Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, and others. 3 19 2t NOTICE -THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of the LUMBERTON OIL
AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be hed at
their office, No. 424 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY,
April 9, at 8 o'clock P. M. J. C. POWELL,
3 19 mat Z. RING JONES, M. D., FORMERLY Surgeon U. S. Volunteers for four years, has resumed practice at No. 1635 Callowhill Street,; 3 16 40

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Halmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but tracton nature, black or brown.

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Regenerating Extract of Millificure restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents ba dness. Soid by all Druggists. Factory No.81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

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DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER DINING-ROOM.—F. IAREMETELS.

CARTEE'S Aliesy, would respectfully inform the
Public generally that he has lett nothing undonets make
this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. Be has opened a large and commodation of pusts. Be has opened a large and commoditions Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDISE. WINES,
WHISKY, Ric., Etc., of SUPPERIOR BRANDS.

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Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by drugglats and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, BOSTON, Mass. 1.22mwi3m

other complaints.



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a ways has his store full of custemers. Why? Recause he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacos in the United States, and seels at least from 25 to 59 per cent, less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHI SNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the tily tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he seels a bet or quality of tobacoo and segars at a mach less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over slow per day, and his who esails trade is over \$2500 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent, profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genume Yara tor ten cents, and makes a liberal elsecuni to those buying by the box.

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Go to Dean's, No, 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobseco from 30 cents per pound to 61:39 per pound, and a discount on 5 peunds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's No, 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No, 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tail you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's No 413 Chesnut street.

3th. Dean's Store is No, 413 Chesnut street.

3th. Dean's Try it what troube et the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you wan prime tobacconists, each oney genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whele crop of Yara this year and tor next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No, 413 Chesnut street.

No 413 Chesnut street.

No Energy For Chesnut st TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN

INSTRUCTION.

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Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course. Ladies Taught Telegraphing.

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WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL tor Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Phi adelphia and ha timere central Railtond, Chester co., Pa.
The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day the 7 h or 5th mo. next. The course of in truction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The premotion of the health and happiness of the publis is a leading object.

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THOMAS P. CONARD,

2 22thm30t

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MOFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, frem..... 822-50 to \$150 LIGHT BAROUCHE do 50 00 to 350 WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING 15-00 to 30 BTAGE AND TEAM do 30 00 to 50 LADIES' SADDLE, do 12:00 to 150 GENTS' do do..... 8'00 to 75 Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers,

Brushes, Cembs, Feaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travalling and Tourist Bars and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Vallses, No. 1216 CHESNUT ST. GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING

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