25 ft.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading & Journals Upon the Most Importlant Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY BAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Bad "Fix."

From the Tribune. Judge Poland of Vermont has submitted to the Senate a bill to "fix" the salaries of District Judges of the United States, by paying henceforth seven of them \$5000 each and the residue \$4000. At a rough guess we should say that this bill will "fix" the taxpayers to the tone of \$100,000 extra per annum; but it may be nearer \$200,000.

We most earnestly protest against its passage. It involves a needless and unjust increase of the public burdens at a time when they are already heavier than are or ever were borne by any other thirty millions of people on earth. Adding our State and municipal to our national taxes, and they amount to not a penny less than \$20 each per annum for the whole American people, one-eighth of whom have just emerged, ignorant and penniless, from the prison-house of slavery, while another eighth have been fearfully impoverished by the ravages of a desolating civil war. It is monstrous that, at such a crists, so many should be contriving to saddle them with

new and heavier burdens.

We will concede that \$5000 would not be too high a salary for the Judge of this District; though we never heard any one express an ap-prehension that either Judge Betts or his family was likely to come to want from his holding on to his Judgeship for its present emoluments. But, accept this as a standard, and we will prove by it that Judge Poland's compensations for Judges are flagrantly exorbitant. We will take his own State to illustrate this truth. A Judge can live better and more generously on \$2000 in Vermont than on \$5000 in this city; while the services to be performed here are at least ten times those of the District Judge in Vermont. Why, then, should \$4000 be paid to

We recollect heaving on eminent United States Senator and good lawyer from Connecticut say fifteen or sixteen years ago, that he would rather have the United States District Judgeship for Connecticut than any other office in the State; yet its salary was but \$1200 a year. But it was a life office—a post of honor and distinction—one involving very moderate labor and no pecuniary responsibility—so he was entirely right in deeming it the most desirable post in

-Whenever a bill proposes to "fix." or "regulate," or "equalize" salaries or emoluments, we always understand that the people are marked out for an extra sweat. We respectfully ask Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to see that this bill does not go through the House without a call of the yess and nays.

The Government and the Fenians. From the Times.

Cor Government has pursued a very sensible and discreet policy with regard to the manifestations and alleged purposes of Fenianism in this country. There have been some calls from the other side of the water for it to "put down" Penianism; but it was very evident that those who made these demands were entirely ignorant of the nature and powers of our Government. On the other hand there has been with some of our citizens an idea that the Government was winking at what was virtually a violation of international comity, and that it intended in this way to pay England back for her violations of neutrality during the war.

Societies were formed and funds were raised in England to aid our Rebellion; let there now be funds and societies here to aid the Irish rebellien. Privateers were fitted out at English ports to ravage our commerce; let privateers in turn now sail from our ports to destroy English com-merce. As a Confederate Plenipotentiary had a conference with Earl Russell, so, in return, a Fenian "Centre" had an interview with President Johnson. As raids for arson and murder upon our soil were got up in Canada, so, in like manner, were raids for similar purposes in Canada permitted to be organized upon our soil. Such petty and pitiful argumentation as this has been employed by American journals, and

our Government has thus been accused of the

most contemptible and hypocratical conduct.

Now, it is quite true that there has been a
great deal of sensational writing in certain
newspapers for some weeks past about a gigantic raid into Canada that had been projected by the Fenians, and the Canadians have been wrought up into a high state of excitement by the telegraphic reports of these stories. But the day on which, according to all accounts, the grand denouement was to take place has just passed away, and all was as quiet on the St. Lawrence as it is on the Potomac. The Irishmen in Canada avonebed their loyalty to the Provincial Government; the population in general were under arms; but meither an enemy nor his shadow

specared on the frontier.

Now, knowing very well beforehand that such would be the case, what would any one have had our Government do? It could unquestionably have got up a real sensation, and prebably have precipitated a heavy quarrel, by making a tremendous show of counteracting Fenian projects. Had it issued preclamations prohibiting Fenian raids—had it called out the militia to enforce our public obligations—had it stationed a heavy military force along the border, we have no doubt that, amid the prevailing excitement that would have been aroused, and in the divided sentiments of the people, the Fenians would have been sharp enough to get a few hundred men through the lines somewhere, who would have puched into the first place they could find in genuine Irish style, and then, when once the rumpus had opened, who can tell what would have been its developments and termination? There is no question that under these circum-stances the public excitement would have be-come general and deep, and Fenianism would quickly have gone forth in practical action, had our Government gone furiously to work to crush its shadow, as some desired. It was far the most sensible thing for the Government to act precisely as it did. It saw no signs of any violation of our neutrality, and it certainly could not be expected to believe or act upon the windy nonsense published by newspaper reporters.
As for any interference with the organization

known as Fenians, se long as it violated no law of the and, and made no practical attempt to disturb our foreign relations, no one who comprehends the rudiments of our political system could suppose it possible. And the same may be said of any attempt to prevent the publica-tion of the exciting falsehoods about Fenian projects and schemes, which have of late been the staple in some of our public journals. The Emperer of the French took the trouble, in his late speech, to draw a comparison between his Government and ours; but we may take this opportunity of setting forth one of the differences between them, in the fact that while his Government extinguishes public societies, orga-

nizations, and journals as it sees fit, ours is happily not endowed with such powers. So of the so-called Fenian privateers. We have heard of some half-a-dozen as having been purchased on the lakes and in the sea-coast cities. We have heard many times, through the sensational sources already alluded to, that they were about to sail for somewhere to execute the sensational sources. they were about to sail for somewhere to execute some portentous Fernau purposs. But we imagine that the Fernau head-centres, as well as our own Governmental head-centres, are better informed about the matter; and that the apparent unconcern of our authorities is simply owing to the fact that there is no cause whatever for concern.

It is not at all likely that there will be any call propout Government, for interference with

call upon our Government for interference with Fenian movements in the luture. The American Covernment has lately shown its determination to prevent rigidly all infringements of international law under all circumstances. Crawford I

PATE S

and his men, who lately made a breach of our | MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c | P R O S P E C T U S neutrality for the purpose of aiding the Mexican Republic, with which we sympathize, were seized and put in close custody, to await their trial, and the officers of our army who consided with him were also summarily dealt with. Again, in the recent case of Sener McKenns, charged with an attempt to fit out privateers for Chiltan service against Spain, the Govern ment had him promptly arrested, on evidence being furnished, although it is sure the sympathies of the American people were not with Spain in her quarrel with Chill. In these instances our Government gave decisive evidence of the policy it will pursue in these matters. But there is no likelihood, at present, that it will ever be called upon to carry out its policy against filibustering or privateering on the part or the Femans.

Halt!

From the Tribune. During the year 1885, the goods imported at this port of New York were officially valued at \$224,742,419. That the actual market value of these goods was over three hundred millions of dollars, we think no one acquainted with Custom House valuations will deny. Mest certainly, considering that these goods were in good part imported on foreign account and sold at a large prefit, there can be no doubt that they cost our people considerably more than that amount.

During the two first months of the present year the imports at this emporium would seem, from the incomplete data before us, to be five-fold those of the corresponding months of last year. This may be more than the final returns will show; but the increase is very great. We know that the textile fabrics imported this year are valued at \$32,561,379 against \$6,094,325 last year-an increase of more than dive-fold. In fancy goods, copper and steel, it is somewhat less; in fish, hides, wines, spices, etc., it is more than five-fold.

The fabrics of wool, silk, cotton, flax, etc., ported in the first two months of 1866 are fally equal to those imported during the corresponding two months of 1863, 1864, and 1865, added

These are startling facts. Their cause is twofold:-I. An inflated currency, which increases the

inevitable money cost of everything produced in this country. 2. Inadequate import duties, considering that our domestic manufactures are taxed not only in their products, but on every element of their

production—the aggregate often amounting to more than the duty on their imported rivals. In this statement we take no account of smuggling, which is unquestionably prosecuted to a far great extent than in former years. Whatever this excess amounts to is to be added to the enermous lucrease of our imports indi-

Unless we are willing to drift heedlessly and swiftly into national bankruptcy, this must be stopped. The means are direct and simple, 1. Resume specie payments forthwith.

Take the excise taxes off our home manu-factures so far as possible. Judiciously but efficiently increase the duties on imports.

The Political Condition of the Country-The Great Issues.

From the Herald. When the great topic before the country was the war, no man could doubt which side he was on. There was but one possible side for every pairiet, and all the Copperhead inventions and arguments, all the finely affected indignation against arbitrary power, military rule, and all that, did not for an instant confuse the people. But when the country was saved, when the armies went home-when all that the soldiers could do was done—then the politicians came forward again, and there were parties once more. Men who had just stood shoulder to shoulder, who seemed to have no other thought or purpose in life than the good of the country and how best to secure the national welfare, now began to take the most diverse views of the necessities of the ease, and to advocate measures so widely different that they could not possibly both have the same happy result of securing peace and prosperity. How should the people choose between such parties, when both claimed to do all for the good of the country, and when, a few months ago, all were equally urgent in the common enuse? How should they discriminate between parts of the organization that had certainly saved the country, when the party were now equally loud in claiming to be animated by the same good purpose? The difficulty that surrounds such a discrimination has been the life of the radical faction. That faction has been able to keep together only because it has been able to conceal its purposes from the people. It has escaped the storm of popular indignation in its many disguises, and has found safety in the constant declaration that it was not at issue with the President, and that its grand object was

But that game is pretty well done with now. The disguise is tern away effectually. For the first time since the politicians succeeded to the soldiers in the arrangement of our national affairs, the issues and the position of parties are atlairs, the issues and the position of parties are so clear that partisans cannot confuse the vision of the people. Standing forward in his high position, the President has appealed to the people against the factions lanatics who, pretending to be friendly to his popular policy of reconstruction, were doing their utmost to deteat it. He has demonred boldly and openly the traiters that, like our former fees in the field, only assumed the garb of Union men in order to get close enough to give a treacherous fire into the ranks of men really fighting for the Union. His bold declarations have exposed the whole insidious game. He has recalled the popular recollection to the lact that these men sustained the cause of the country only because it hapeause of the country only because it hap-pened to coincide with certain pur-poses of their own, and has properly put them in the category of traitors, because they have always been and are now as ready as the Rebels to destroy the Government, when they could not accomplish their objects in any other way. The speech in which Mr. Johnson laid before the country on Washington's birth-day the true position of the great issues of the day is the finest thing in his nistory. Its truth, its magnificent force, may be seen by the terri-ble writhings it causes among the radical vipers everywhere. As a piece of unpremeditated, energetic, carnest eloquence, it is without an equal. It has all the fire, all the fervid denunciation that is so spleaded in Demosthenes, with more directness, distinctness, and point than is

more directness, distinctness, and point than is tound in any effort of the great Atheman.

The prople from Maine to California will respond to this bold appeal. Its simple view of the political situation is the people's view, and it will become the platform of a new party. That new party, made from the conservative Republicans and from what is left of the rank and file of the Democracy, has already had the breath of life breathed into it by the President's words. That new party will carry the country in the next elections, or if it do not quite that, it will open the way so well that it will sweep all before it in 1868. Its simple idea will be, the good of the country before everything. It will at once rebuke and crush out both extremes with the grand thought quoted both extremes with the grand thought quoted by the President from Mr. Lincoln, that so far from keeping the Southern States out of Confrom keeping the Southern States out of Congress, we ought rather to force them to come in, if that should prove necessary. This party will class Garrison and Vallandigham tegether; it will put Stevens and Yancey side by side as enemies of the Government, making no choice whatever between men who preter their own notion to the common good. Mr. Jehnson has laid down the platform of this party, and its growth, its triumph over all the factious elements will be an inevitable part of the progress of events. The eyes of the people are open, and all the radical jugglery causet close them. all the radical jugglery caunot close them.

-The losses in which the marine insurance offices and the underwriters at Lloyd's, London, are interested, through the late wrecks and casulties at sea, represent £1,000,000 to £1,509,000.

EMPLE OF FASHION Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Imperter of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Triannings; also, Faris Fatterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Chil-dren's Dresses Faris Fatterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladles' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to bavelyon call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to relect from My isolities for obtaining the most desirable nevelties of the European market are now unsurpassed and arigments per market are now unsurpassed and arigments put the collection. The mest desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Bibbous, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets Shields Dress Els vators, Pade, Beop Akirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Mamping Braising and Embrothering; French Friuing and Gauffering.

Paristan livess and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies rurnish ng their rice and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Curting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Pattorns now roady for Merchanus and Drossmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

315 Im No. 1631 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPRTNO 1866.

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On Tuesday, March 20,

MRS. E. KEYSER'S CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 Im] Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia. MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY Misses' and Intants' Hass and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LEGAL NOTICES.

N THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City at d County of Philadelphia. In the matter of the pelition of the ALLIANCE PETROLEUM AND COAL COMPANY for leave to surrender their corporate tranchises, and be dissolved—
The undersigned, appointed by the said Court Master and Auditor, to report upon the propriety of granting the brayer of said petition, and distribution of the balance remaining in hand, will meet the paries in interest for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY. March 26, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, Ne. 433 Wannet street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to appear and present their claims.

3 15 thats 55° THOMAS J. WORRELL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBLET LAUGHLIN, deceased.
The Audior sppchned by the Court to audit, sattle,
and adjust the account of JAMES BELL and ROBERT
M. LOBAN, Executors under the last will and testament
of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant,
will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his
appointment, on TUESDAY, March 27, A. D. 1863, at 4
o'clock P. M., at the office of ROBERT M. LOGAN,
Esq. No. 484 N. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

317 stuth5t

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM,
Letters of Administration having been granied to the
undersigned upon the estate of RI. HARD W. MEADE
GRAHAM deceased, all persons indebted to the said
estate will make payment, and those having claims
account the same will-present them to me will-present them to CHAPMAN BIIIDLE. Administrator, No. 131 South FIFIH Street. against the same

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS. FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture. Walnut Dining-Room Furniture. Walnut Library Furniture. Walnut Hall Furniture. Rosewood Chamber Furniture. Walnut Antique Furniture.

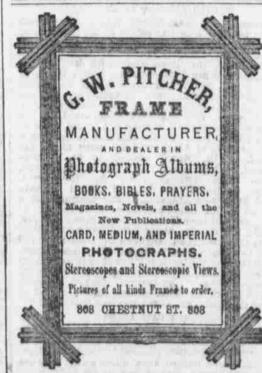
Frices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of. GEORGE J. HENKELS. 32 lm Late of Nos. 869 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS I have a largestock of every variety of Furniture

which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE. N. E. Cor. SECOND AND BACE STS.



RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps, IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes. We have constantly on hand every variety of PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders Colornes, Pomades, Tollet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, otc.

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

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WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND THEASURER, pro tom, J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

CHARLES S. OGDEN. EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 129 Acres, in a eckienburg county. North Carolina, about 23 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been spened On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been spened and sunk to various depths, from 16 to 36 feet, demonstrating the existence of three paratic veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 16 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than haif a mile. There are also on this property cluer veins of ore unexplored. All these eres are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about 2000 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment is undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern maining and requering machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Baving an ere that readily yields \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperiect system of mining, ten tons of this ofe can be taken out and reduced daily from every shart spends, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of \$1750 for each shart worked by the Company

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to precure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely lucreased. These mines, whilst they produce eres richer than these of Celorado or Kevada, have many advantages ever them, particularly in an abundance of suel and chesp labor, and the faculty with which they can be werked during the entire year; whilst those of Celorado and Newada can an in the second seco Nevada can only be worked during the warm

A test assay of an average (specimen of the ere from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the fol-lewing certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866 Dear Sir: - We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mino." North Carolina, and find it to yield ten cunces nine sennyweights of pure gold to the ten of ore. The coin value is therefore \$210 22 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully.

BOOTH & GABRETT.

Dr. M. B. Taylor, No. 484 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the effice of the Company, i.e. 497 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full informa-tion given.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

\$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866. MESSES. FARREL, HERRING & Co.-Gentlemen: -We have just epened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesuut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607. which building was entirely destroyed. The bate was to a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hot when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dellars in money almost as perfeet as when put in the Saie. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bludings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND BACE, TO Broad Street, Above Race, East Side. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to

at the lewest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS. OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having so id his entire interest to

MESSES, HESS. JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former parsons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undeubtedly maintain the resutation of the GLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as te give cutter satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom.

Respect hilly, etc.,
3 2 3 m. A. BROWN.

THE "EXCELSIOR,

HAMS (Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.) ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, And Curers of the Celebrated "EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS Tongues and Beef, Nes. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

"J. B. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR." The justiv celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cared by J. H. h. & Co (in a style peculiar to them selves) expressly for FAMILY USE: are of delicious favor: tree from the unpleasant taste of sait, and are prenounced by epicures superior to any now offered for saic.

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STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, *ED IN ANY AMOUNT II

JAY COOKE & CO. No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5-20s, OLD AND NEW, 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-80 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

LADIES. PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

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UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 19 40s. UNITED STATES 73-10s, ALL ISSUES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank bailding,

No. 805 CHESNUT STREET. 5'20S .-- FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s -SEVEN-THIRTIES,

WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER.

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TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'S I Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO SO CTS.
Street. 4 Second 40°C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESAL prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 42 o.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement st very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 700 CHESNUT STREET

HATS AND CAPS.

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FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales. HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

1 28tuth; 3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET. STOVES, RANGES, &o.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1122 MARKET STREET,

INTERNAL REVENUE. TINITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

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Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.1 United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in pay

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The following rates of discount are allowed :-On all orders of \$25, two per cent. discount. On all orders of \$100, three per cent. discount,

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PHILADELPHIA. REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions, NUE STAMPS.

Always on band,
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AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING
ESTABLISMENT, AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 47 M. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty
years on Staten Island, and tacilities unequalled by any
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