## Grening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Oents 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.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

The Reply of Senator Scovel and the Grounds of Our Accusation. THE following despatch has come to us from Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, to which we cheer-

fully give a place in our columns:--TRENTON, April 5 .- In answer to your editorial I unhesitatingly say that I never received a letter from President JOHNSON, in which he offered me any position under the Government if I would defeat the election of a radical Senator from New Jersey. Do me justice by publishing this. JAMES M. SCOVEL

As Mr. Scover has frankly denied the accusation made by us a few days since, simple justice to ourselvcs demands that we give the authority on which we based our assertion-On Saturday, that gentleman, in company with Mr. R. BARCLAY LEEDS, of Atlantic City, visited our city. In crossing the river, Mr. Scover said to his companion that he had received from the President just such a letter as we announced on the afternoon of that day. He did not actually produce the manuscript, but positively and emphatically declared its receipt to Mr. LEEDS. After leaving Mr. Scovel, that gentleman repeated the conversation he had had to Dr. HORNER, of Philadelphia, and in his company visited wo newspaper offices, and stated the facts. It was from the lips of Dr. HORNER that we received our information; we took it down in writing, read it to the Doctor, and he, in the presence of two other editors, acknowledged all the facts correctly reported. He has since expressed his willingness to make his affidavit to their truth, and informs us that while Mr. LEEDS denies having seen the letter, he still acknowledges that Scover asserted that he had it in his possession.

MAND NOW Mr. Scovel denies that he ever was in receipt of such a document-or virtually confesses that his statement to Mr. LEEDS was a fabrication, a falsehood. The question is now one of veracity. Are we to believe Mr. Scovel, when he, without any apparent object for falsifying, acknowledged its receipt; or are we accept as truth his late assertion that such a letter was never in his possession? It is a matter of small consequence which of his statements was true but there can be no doubt but that one of them was false. In this light the question naturally arises, has the moral attitude of the Senator improved? Does he remove any of the odium which he has, by his own action, attached to his name? He has evidently contradicted himself, and whether he received such a letter or not is a matter for him to settle with his own conscience. He has without warrant introduced the name of the President, and by so doing passed the limits of courtesy as well as truth.

While we asked Mr. Scover if he had received that letter, and repeated his own assertion that he had, yet at the same time we doubted whether the President of the United States would have been willing to write such an epistle or make such a promise. We designed not to accuse the President of penning such a communication, but to charge Mr. Scovel with boasting its receipt. We have given our proofs. We have quoted the names of the gentlemen who are responsible for the fact of Mr. Scovel's assertion. Their address can be procured from us at any time. Mr. Scovel has seen fit to deny the receipt of any letter from Mr. Johnson, and we are bound to believe his word; and with his denial must close the question, so far as we are concerned.

The Fenian Cause.

WE have not hesitated to express the opinion that the Fenian movement is a snare and a delusion. But we have never said that it was used by sharpers to rob the Irish in this country, and to enrich themselves by dividing the spoils. It has remained for certain Irishmen, claiming to be faithful partisans of the cause, to make that charge against the various rival leaders of it in the United States, and they have made it, too, so boldly and publicly, and with such positiveness of assertion, that all who are not Fenians may be excused if they shall, from this time forth, regard the whole enterprise with much more distrust than formerly.

A number of persons, who represent themselves as a delegation recently sent over from Erin, under the auspices of the great Head Centre STEPHENS, to require the champions of Fenianism here "to give an account of their stewardship," declared the purpose of their mission at a recent meeting in New York, on Wednesday week. On that occasion a resolution was adopted, that none except those who had left Ireland within the last six months should be allowed to participate in the proceedings, and that all those present who were "in the pay of O'MAHONY, ROBERTS, and Sweeney," should retire from the room, This caused a grand row, of course, during which there was a great deal of loud talking and violent gesticulation.

I One of the speakers, who belonged to the deputation to overhaul the financial accounts of the Fenian leaders on this side of the water. complained that the sald leaders had not yet sent to Ireland a ship, or a rifle, or a dollar to purchase a rifle, all of which must be rather stunning intelligence to the thousands of hard-laboring and quite poor Irishmen and lutely a giant in territorial size. It contains

Irishwomen in America, who have for a year past been making very liberal contributions of money to aid a cause which they are now told has not, thus far, had the benefit of one cent of hundreds of theusands of dollars they have squeezed from their little incomes and savings, and poured into the coffers of O'MAHONY, ROBERTS, and SWEENEY. Another member of the same inquisitorial delegation, fresh from the sod, is reported to have pitched into the fathless stewards in the following more vigorous than fastidious language. He said:-

"Men are making promises and telling such ties to the people in this country as I never heard of in my life. I am sick of them, and I am sorry to say that my country has too much reason to be sick of them, and that they deserve the abomination of our people. The world is sick of them, and if they escape justice they may hide their faces evermore and thank their lucky stars if they succeed in doing so. They talk of our country, and they have not rifles crough there for one regiment. The e were some revolvers bought, which were afterwards retailed to our poor people at a profit. a rice way to arm a people. All this sham is now pretty well exploded, except among some tools on whose backs you can ride till the day of judgment.

Well, now, if all that is here stated be true. then a good many honest people have been very shamefully swindled, to say nothing of the cause that enlisted their affections and their means, and which should, at least, have been too sacred to every true Irish heart to be disgraced by the dishonesty of peculating

mercenaries in any part of the world. But the hope of Irishmen for the independence of Ireland seems doomed to be forever cursed by a few talse-hearted upstarts and pretenders, who use the world's sympathy with the wrongs and sorrows of their native land either to fill their empty pockets with the gold coined literally from the sweatdrops of honest Irish labor and given freely by honest Irish patriotism, or to advance themselves, politically and pecuniarily, in foreign lands. Whether O'MAHONY, Ro-BERTS, or SWEENEY ever entertained a serious intention of going to Ireland, and taking any part in her proposed war for emancipation, we are not prepared to affirm. But there are certain young Irishmen in this city gifted with more tongue than brains, and more zeal for their own advancement in this country than manly and sincere solicitude for the liberties of Ireland, who may be heard almost any night splitting their lungs at Fenian meetings. What they get for that cheap service from the Head Centres here is not yet revealed to the public; but they manage to have their names printed in the newspapers, and a brief abstract of their twaddle reported in their columns.

In short, the truth probably is, that Fenianism here is a grand humbug in so far as the leaders of it are concerned, and will result in nothing but a huge embezzlement of funds contributed by the honest friends of Ireland to assist her people in a generous yet desperate effort to relieve themselves from political

That enterprise never was either well founded or well conducted, and when this last attempt to revive it was first made, we saw that bitter dissension among the Fenians here, and a selfish struggle for the leadership, would cause the whole thing to end in disappointment. Events bave confirmed that prevision, and our duty is to warn all true Irishmen in America to beware of being longer cheated by false promises.

The Fenians on the Move. THE New York papers bring us the startling

intelligence that the war for Irish independence has been inaugurated, and that a fleet has started for the purpose of taking possession of some spot of earth belonging to the domain of Great Britain; but whether it is one of the Bermudas, a sand bank off Newtoundland, or the Emerald Isle itself, has not as yet been publicly announced. It is to be hoped that the leaders of the movement have some sort of an idea as to what they are doing, for no outsider can possibly catch an idea in the midst of the present complications. It is understood that B. DORAN KILLIAN has removed his kid-gloves, and is "the head and front of this offending." It is suggested that the servant-girls and hod-carriers, who have been for some time past contributing of their slender means to bring about an Irish revolution, are growing somewhat impatient in regard to the unexplained delays, and that the present "pomp and circumstance of war" is intended to supply a pressing want. In order to allay the agitation and keep the current of funds ebbing and flowing, a martial expedition became an essential necessity, and DORAN has started on an excursion-perhaps in pursuit of the Golden Fleece. At any rate the start has been made, and the Fenians may now be said to be in a state of belligerancy, and if they meet a foe accidentally they will use all prudence in the discharge of their duty. The Robertses are not in the ring, and are somewhat in the dark as to the meaning of this sudden movement. There is something of a jar or discord in the ranks of the brave. To use a somewhat expressive phrase, the two sections do not homolocate. They lack homogeniety, and have divided in their common attempt to free Ireland from British rule. The unexplained absence of Head Centre STEPHENS has given the movement. pause, and may in the end act disastrously. To-morrow may give us further particulars of what is at present perfectly sub rosa.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.—The bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. JAMES N. MARKS, of our city, to create that portion of the Twenty-fourth Ward lying south of Market street into a distinct ward, to be known as the Twenty-seventh, has passed the House, and will undoubtedly become a law. It is a just improvement, and one much needed. The Twenty-fourth Ward is abso-

more inhabitants than any two wards of our city, and the exercise of the privilege of suffrage saddles upon the officers holding elections great and unnecessary trouble and expense. The overgrowth has already compelled a virtual separation. What is to be the Twenty-seventh has already its distinct assessor, election judge, and other purely local officers. Why, then should it not be separated in law as it is in fact? The people are all in favor of it, and it is the Representative from the Twenty-fourth who is the father of the bill. Mr. MARKS deserves thanks for the introduction of the law, and its passage will, while adding another ward to our city limits, save much trouble, and legalize what is already in existence.

THE ELECTION OF GENERAL BURNSIDE, -it would seem as if no good news ever comes singly. The spring elections have all gone most emphatically for our party. The glorious, and we may say unexpected result in Connecticut, the good news from Cincinnati, and finally the joyful intelligence from Rhode Island, make complete the circle of victories. In all quarters have our enemies been routed, and the election of General BURNSIDE, although fully expected, is no small triumph for the Union party. To have n gentleman so often tried in the cause of Union, and never once found untrue, at the head of a Commonwealth, cannot but be a welcome addition to the list of party leaders. From the vote we should judge that the battle was won before it had been fought. The very name of the veteran caused confusion and despair in the ranks of the opponents. May we of Pennsylvania triumph as completely with our gallant soldier leader. The terror of our enemies, inspired by the selection of General GEARY, is as great as that the Democracy of Rhode Island experienced. All that is necessary is that we follow up the first blow. and by constant and persistent efforts succeed in securing a victory which will rival the triumph of BURNSIDE in our little sister Commonwealth.

Letter from the Hon. John H. Reagan.

The New Orleans Grescent of the 29th ultimo publishes the following letter from Reagan, who is now in Texas. The letter, be sides having some features of general interest o the reader, affords an example of industry, in a centleman who has occupied high public stations, that others would do well to i nitate:-FORT HOUSTON, NEAR PALESTINE, TEXAS, March 13 1886 —My Dear Friend:—To-day I received your letter of the 3d instant, and was very glad to hear from you, and hope to see you in Texas before long. On my return home, I determined that it would com on my return nome, I determined that It would comport most with my sell respect, and with what was due to my friends, for me to avoid all participation in public affairs, and I choose not to engage in the practice of my profession for the present at least, and have quietly settled myss.i down to farming I found my farm in bad condition though I am now actions to the condition and have quietly settled of cultivation and have getting it into a good state of cultivation, and have improved it much since the first of January. I have one white man and seven freedmen at work; have planted some fruit trees and shrubbery, and most of my vegetable garden and trach potators, and bedded out my sweet potators, and planted there, are good corn and toes, and planted thirty-live acres of corn, and have as much more ready to plant; have sowed down twelve or fifteen acree in small grain, and shall plant about thirty-five acres in cotton. I am orchardist and gardener myself, and when not en-gaged at this, or in the necessary superintendence of the freedmen, I work on the farm constantly with my own hands, and can do as much work with apparently as little fatigue as any of them I make fence, grub, and pile and burn brush, plough, etc., and am as thoroughly bronzed as other laborers. You can hardly imagine the sense of relief and re-pose of mind I enjoy in the absence of the cares and perplexities of official and public life, or the great interest I take and the enjoyment I experience in my retired and quet life. And if our country was again blessed with constitutional government and civil liberty, and my loved chief, and a few other dear friends were restored to their liberty and families, I should feel perfectly contented and happy. The letter which I wrote from Fort Warren to the people of Texas, and which met with much disapproval here, was per-haps the most important, as it was certainly the most carefully prepared paper I have ever addressed to my tellow-citizens. In announced simply and plainly the results of the war and its necessary and logical consequences, and advised them to a prompt acquiescence in them as the surest and speednest means of securing their return to a condulon of civil liberty and self-government, the admission of their members into Congress, and the withdrawal from among them of the military and Freedmen's Bureau. It was writ-ten from a thorough knowledge of the facts of their

and approve the advice I gave them. And our convention is doing most of the things which I was condemned for advising them to do. I stand, as I always did, on simple truth and right, and know my judgment will meet ultimate approval.

Very truly, your friend, John H. REAGAN.

situation contains no statement of fact not what

is true, to deduction but what I think wise, and no argument but what I think sound. It was

not accepted and acted on simply because our people had not seen their country ravaged and desolated as I had seen others—because it was not occupied and garrisoned with standing armies as other States were, and because they did not secept the fact that they were a conquered people. But they are learning these facts now, and as they do they appreciate and because they did not second they appreciate that they are sent advice.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

PLEAS OF GUILTY. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-President Judge Allison.- Robert McCaulley pleaded guilty to the larceny of six hogs worth \$200, the property of Harrish Roth & Co., and was sentenced to two John Smith pleaded guilty to the larceny of

cont, vest, and a pair of pants, the property of Thomas Dunn. Sentenced to eighteen months, County Prison. John Keamer pleaded guiltty to a charge of sec. ing a horse-coller, the property of George C. Wilkins. Sentenced to six months, County

CONVICTIONS.

James Kernan, alias Punch, was convicted of the largeny of a coat, which he took from the stand in front of Rockbill & Wilson's. The coat was found in his possession when arreited.

Margaret O'Donneil, convicted yesterday of the isrceny of a bed and bedding, was sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

Joreph Thompson (colored) was convicted of stealing twenty pounds of cotton, worth S8, and was

sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

John Ricco was also convicted of stealing two sacks of cotion, and was sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

William H. Williams was convicted of stealing William H. Williams was convicted of stealing \$5. the property of Thomas Sturgis, and was sens teneed to six months in the County Prison.

Lew's Smith was convicted of stealing \$7 worth of beef, the property of Joseph Smith, and was sentenced to nine months in the County Prison.

Jurors were discharged till Monday and the Court adjourned till Saturday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.) OFFICE OF THE PHILADEL PHIA
AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY No. 524 WALNUT Street.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of
ONB PERCENT, equal to two and a hair censs per
share, for the n-enth of March, payable on the 12th
inst. The transfer books will close April 7th, and open
on the 13th. P hiladolphia. April 4, 1868.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-BAND Farrel & Herring Fire-Froof Safe FOR SALE. PRICE \$100. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to ex-amine our new styles of SPHING (LOTHING. Cassimers Suits for sic and Black Suits for 372. Finor WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAW HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Sta

\$ X00/III GRAND

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Muchine Co-No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal Paid in Gold within Five Years \$250,000 OF BONDS FOR SALE,

and Franchises of the

Chartered by the State of Ponnsylvania.

PRESIDENT. WILLIAM McLELLAN, Chambersburg, Pa. DIRECTORS,

THEOLORE CUYLER.

per ten

The Company have purchased, and are about to ship,
two dist class in the with all necessary machinery, which
will be started over the plains in May or early in June. THE GOLD BONDS.

THE GOLD BONDS.

The Bonds for sale are parable in gold in one of five years, and coupons are attached for the interest at ten per cent. in gold.

The entire proceeds of the Company will be devoted to the redemption of the Bonds until they are paid, principal and interest.

The Bonds are for sale at par. and an amount of stock equal to the amount of the Bond will be given to the purchaser without coals.

Business men are invited to call at the Office of the Company and see the various specimens of its ore, make certificates of its value, and get any information desired. lenred.

R is confidently expected that the Company will be able to redeem all the bonds in one year from the time the Mills are put in operation, which will be during the coming Cril and get a Prospectus and examine the specimens and certificatos.

These bonds will be on the market but a few weeks.

Office of the Company, No. 224 couth NINTH Street,

45 7trp\*

la Chespest. Pleasantest, most desirable as detensi

against Clothes Moths. Druggists everywhere sell it HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston.

PRANEPORD. April 2, 1866. 8800,882:01 Total.... LIABILITIES \$1,026 172.58 8728 204-51 #1,0s6.172 as

SEWING GIBBS

Secured by First Mortgage on the Property, Machinery,

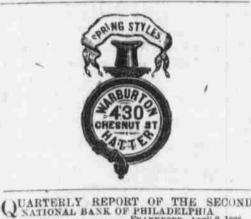
MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

THE MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY has been organized as follows:-

WM. McLELLAN, J M. KIMMELL J ALL'SON EYSTER, JOHN STEWART, Hon L. P. WILLISTON, Gen. H. G. SICKELS CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN.

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The Company owns 15,116% feet or superior Gold Property a portion of which has been tested fer two years, and the yield has been larger than any similar property that has been worked in that rich territory, using an arising to crush the ore, which does not save more than a confifth a, the sold it has yie ded an average of \$120.



8:97,966 07 I, William H. Bhawn. Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, do solomnly swam that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Sworm and subscribed before has this second day of april, 1866.

JOHN SHALLORO'S,
Notary Public.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

A UCTION DRESS GOODS | MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &o Of Seasonable Styles, FROM THE LATE SALES.

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, Above Willow.

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SLIPPERS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS. CUSHIONS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS. EUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS. CLUNEY LACE.

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Importer of Ladies' Dress and Closk Trimmings; also,
Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Childrais Possess

I desire to eall your attention to the above card, and
shall be pleased to have you call and inspect in stock,
and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant
assortment to select from My incilities for obtaining
the most desirable represent warlety to the collection.
The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces,
Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Kibbosis, Beiting, Patent
Hooks and Eves, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame
Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding, and Embeddering; French Fining and Gauffering.
Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties.
Ladies furnish in their rich and coulty materials may
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Cuting and Basting at the shortest notice.
Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchanis and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

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MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5.

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM No. 1227 CHESNUT Street. 3 15 lm) Below Thirteenth . North side, Philadelphia.

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Insurers in this Company have the ditional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASE ASSEIS, now on hand

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9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds.
10,600 Shares Pennsy Ivania Railroad.
450 shares Corn Exchange National
Bank.
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of
Reading.
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank
142 shares Williamsport Water Company. Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate. 

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865

\$544,492'92. Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

\$87,636'31. LOFSES PAID PROMPTLY. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thu aiding the insured to pay premium

The last DIVIDEND on all Mugual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount or PREMIUMS received during the year 1865. Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst,

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A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2mip NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL

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The rates of premium are very low.

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehen all its workings. No Medical Examination is Required, And those who have been rejected by Lif. Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost. No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so

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