#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Ecitorial Opinions of the Leading ant Topics of the Hour.

COT PILED BYERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Delmar's Resurrection Syrup.

The Evening Post says that Mr. A. Delmar introduced, at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, his rescive in favor of tree trade,

with a preamble as follows:-"American industry should be supported at all hazards, and every encouragement should be ex-tended towards the inventor of any machine destined to confer accountinger u. on manhoud. He had a laborto confer a craninges u. on manking. He had a labor-saving machine which would require no space for its exhibition; and vet, in its beneficial results to man-kind, its first concern of labor, and in its general im-portance; it was ansarpassed. It would simulate agriculture; it would furnish a new imprins to manufactures; it would cause general business to be active and profitable; it would increase our exports; it would put money in the Treasury; it would scat-ter pienty over the land; and it would give active and profitable employment to the laboring classes. Furt ermore, the machine cost nothing, there was no ratest on it, it was free to all, and it was already

Full ermore, the machine cost hounty, there was no patient on it, it was free to all, and it was already periect and could be put in operation at once.

By this time the carlosity to know what labor-saving machine Mr Delmar intended to introduce was aroused to the highest pitch. Slowly draving from his coal pocket the resolutions in favor of a revenue takin, which were published in the of a revenue tails, which were published in the Exering Post of Friday, the speaker concluded:—
"It a machine which I have ventured to enlogize so highly is nothing more nor less, gentlemen, than fire trade—or rather, that near approach to it which as to be found in a tariff which has for its object revenue, and in which protection is merely the unavoidable incident."

-11 Mr. Delmar had been candid, we think he ould have intermed his younger auditors that his "machine" was no modern inventionbut a very old gimerack—centuries older than that which it is intended to supplant. Our fathers had it in periect working order from 1782 to 1790—not even a "revenue" duty, but the genuise, unadulerated article—an effort to impose a revenue duty of barely five per cent. wherewith to pay certain pressing obligations being vetoed by State sovereignty. Now, then, was agriculture stimulated? Did manufactures receive a new impetus? Was general business active and prolitable? Was plenty scattered. over the land? Were the laboring classes ac-

tively and profitably employed? Surely not. Those were years of general embarrassment prostration, paralysis, bankruptey—of a popular conspiracy in New Hampshire (1786) to overswe and coerce the Legislature into an assue of irredecmable paper—of Shays's insurrection in Massachusetts (1787), and other desperate resorts of bankrupt, maddened men, whose pro-perty was clutched by the sheriff and sold for a song. It was this universal prevalence of in-dustrial paralysis, of commercial rain, that overbore the popular Democratic jealousy of centralized power, and carried the Federal Constitution over the heads of the Sam Adamses Patrick Henrys, and George Clintons of that day And, when it had been carried-carried, in spite of rural jealousy, by the tamished, labor-seeking population of the scaports—there was a great celebration of its triumph in this city (we have talked with those who witnessed it), wherein "Protection to Home Labor" was emblazoned on the banners and shouted from the lips of hundreds of exulting artisans.

Years passed—years of great events, fickle policy, and varying tortunes—during which our infant manufactures were stimulated by the Embargo and war with Great Britain into a use growth, only to make their ruin, after the return to a peace tariff in 1816, more complete. A very few articles—plain cottons especiall—were saved by Mr. Calhoun in the adjustment of that tariff; but the great majority were left to perish. And we do positively know that the resulting collapse and paralysis of all our inquatry-agricultural as well as manufacturing -was almost total. Throughout New England, we judge that every fourth farm was in the hands of the sheriff; while in the West the general insolvency led to the creation in Kentucky of a "New Court," whose legality was disputed by the partisans of the "Old Court,"—the "New Court" being a popular legislative contrivance to stay the collection of debts. By these conflicting Courts the State was distracted and demoralized for years—while agriculture. and demoralized for years-while agriculture was without "stimulus," and manufactures looked for a "new impetus" in vain.

The tariff question was thoroughly discussed throughout the ten ensuing years, and the tariff somewhat improved in 1820, again in 1824, and at length made thoroughly protective in 1828.

The Evening Post need only turn to its own files of that date to find the most doleral and contidents prophecies of general stagnation and collapse as the necessary truits of "The Black Tanif"-agriculture paralyzed, labor without employment, commerce obstructed, and ships rotting at our wharves for want of cargoes. Then it need but turn to those same columns to the tive years ensuing to find those predictions talsified by a general improvement and pros-perity such as the country had never known. Instead of paralysis, general activity and progress; agriculture and manufactures, hand in hand, advancing with giant strides; the revenue steadily increasing under a tariff which was stigmatized as certain to destroy revenue from im ports and send us back to direct taxes; the national debt rapidly paid off, and commerce sharing fully in the general well-being. We defy any man to point to an era of greater thrift than that which followed the enactment of "the Black Tariff" of 1828.

But South Carolina said "Give it up, or we nullify!" and Democracy forced us to compromise away protection, in order to avoid civil war. A sliding scale was fixed, whereby all duties were gradually reduced to a uniform twenty per cent., which the free traders told us was the revenue standard.

Well, we got down to the bottom at last. Our national industry paralyzed; commerce bank-rupt; business stagnant; while our revenus tariff had deprived us at once of meome and credit. We went straight back to protection at a bound; free traders voting with us, because revenue raust be had, and a revenue tariff would not

That tariff we were swindled out of in 1844 by the Kane letter and the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '42." We could have beaten our adversaries out of the fleid if they had dared to meet us fairly and squarely; but they skulked the issue, cheated the people, and elected, as a special guardian of tariff interests, a Vice-Presi-dent who overthrew protection by his casting

We give you fair notice, gentlemen, that we purpose not to be so cheated again. You will have to meet us squarely; and if you beat us, it will be because the question is decided by those voters who cannot read. But you will not beat us; because among other reasons, you have no faith in your own principle. You dare not plant yourself squarely upon it. You say we should have "a tariff which has revenue for its object, and of which protection is merely the unavoidable incident." But why have a tariff at all? I it be true, as you constantly assert, that a tariff increases the price of the domestic as well as the foreign article, why should our consumers pay five hundred millions extra to home manufac-turers in order to get one hundred millions into the Treasury? If free trade is a good thing, then real, absolute free trade is ever so much better than the bogus article which you commend; if not, will you tell us why not?

# Rumors of Wars Among the Fenians.

From the Herald. There is a variety of rumors affoat concerning what the Fenians are doing and what they are not doing. Expeditions to Bermuda are talked of to establish in that portion of British domain a base of attack upon Ireland. Movements upon Canada, which were supposed to have been abandoned, it is also said, are now to be revived; and so on. Without pretending to any

may say that the Fenians have kept the British may say that the remains have kept the British authorities in hot water, both in Great British and Canada, for some time past; and they ought to do something now besides collecting money, which appears to be coming in without stimt. It sail the reports be true, preceibacks and munitions of war are flowing into "head-quariers" like a periect sea. It is natural to suppose that the liberal contributors have great expectations of the result which is to come out of the movement, and it would are come out of the movement, and it would appear to be the duty of the official recipients of these contributions to put them to good use. Whether they have really sent an expedition abroad, or are husbanding their resources until the right time to strike shall arive, is a matter of which the leaders of this mysterious conspiracy are the best judges; but in the mean-time Fenian projects form excellent matter for public gossip and private discussion.

If they have sent their argonauts in mearch of the golden fleece of Irish independence, it is all very well; for they must have don't it very skilfully not to have been caught by those vigilant custodians of international law, the United States mar-liab. If they have not, and are still contemplating such a movement, they had better look sharp, or the Government authori-ties may lay an embargo upon their iron-clads, A good many mysterious movements have been coing on for a tew days past, which might warrent the suspicion that an expedition was really on foot. For instance, we have been informed that quite a number of workmen have been missing from factories and foundries, and several Irish waiters have vacated their places in some of the hotels. Fenianism is now pretty well understood to be almost omnipresent. It is said that you can hardly put your finger upon an Irishman, either in Great Britain or America, without touching a Fenuin.

According to the statement of the Irish extorney-General Whiteside, in the British Parisment. Stephens, who is the inspiration of the movement, is one of the shrewdest and ablest revolutionists of modern times. If we can judge from the tone of the French press, Fenianism oes not find its only adherents and advocates n Ireland and America. It has sympathizers itso on the continent of Europe. The French Canadians, too, rather appear to favor it, be-British imperialism embraced in the project of confederation. Fenian sm, therefore, may claim come strength and some significance. How the the leaders of the movement intend to use the power which they appare thy hold is a matter at the present time merely of conjecture. Eumors are abundant and wild. We must wait for the facts. However, one thing is certain: that whether any iron ripers from all these rosy buds and blossoms of revolution, or the sipping frost of disappointment shall wither then up, the British Government at home and in the American colonies have been grievously disturbed and put to great expense-a matter which, in consideration of the course that Government pursued during our late war, we can hardly be expected to regret very deeply.

### Congress no Congress.

From the Datey News. A few weeks ago we showed, from the text of the Constitution, that the denial of representation to the States of the South had destroyed the Congressional character of the assemblages sitting in the chambers of the Federal Congress. If any formulary can be held necessary to complete the absolute right of representation gnaranteed the States of the South in the letter and spirit of the fundamental law, we presume the loosest believer in the rights of the States houst confess that that formulary has been supplied in the President's proclamation of peace. cace declared officially to reign from one end of the country to the other, the States acclared cincially to be all, except Texas, completely restored to their original relations to the Federal Lovernment, the exclusion of eleven States from representation by a tyrannical majority, is an act of revolution which has, plainly, stripped the men committing it of all authority in con-

Radical journals have, in their recent attacks on Mr. Johnson, stated, in terms of accusation, that he contemplates "convening another Con-Our own Washington correspondent has referred to such an intention on the part of the President, and in Wednesday's News hints at some measure of the same character, when he states that "Mr. Johnson is determined to follow out this principle to its legitimate conclusion; and to see to it that the Southern States are no longer deprived of their rights by a factious majority." The course indicated in these words would, it is true, be one of apparant boldness; but no man ever yet has proved himself able to grapple with revolution who did not dare to be even to daring. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is bold; Mr. Charles Sumner is bold; radicalism, in every instinct of its soul, is bold; and men may abandon all present hope of dealing with it from the moment at which Mr. Andrew Johnson shrinks from advancing to its overthrow with the courage of Cromwell,

The men who occupy the Legislative chambers of the Capitol do not, we repeat, constitute a Congress. Their deliberate denial of representation to eleven States of the Union has, clearly, destroyed the distinctive feature of the Congressional existence-general representation. As the sworn guardian of the rights of the States, it is, therefore, the bounden duty of the I resident to use every lawful means of re-storing these States to their place in the Federal Parliament. And, no other means being open to him for that act of constitutional duty, he cannot, unless he lend himself to the wrong, continuing to recognize the revolutionary bodies in the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives, avoid the obligation to convene a Congress of the restored Union. The southern delegations and the constitutionalists who now form the minority of the revoluionary junta at the Capitol, will respond to the President's call, and, throwing open their doors to all duly qualified members, will, from that hour, have become the Congress of the United states. Less than a quorum though they might at first be, they would, from the moment of their assemblage, have power to compel the attendance of others; and though in the end the revolutions is would probably constitute a majority in both chambers, the country would, at all events, have thenceforward been blessed with the fact of a restoration of the Union! This is, we repeat, a sworn duty of the President; eccessities of political repose demand it; the bold though it be, let Mr. Johnson remember that no man who has dared, as he has done, to cross the Rubicon of the revolutionary power, can sustain himself unless he rush on in resolute adoption of the Roman text:—Quid times? Casarem vehis!

#### The Federal and the State Governments-True Theory of their Relations.

From the World, The difference between President Johnson and Congress, which has led to his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and of the Civil Rights bill, is founded on deep-lying principles. President Johnson's action is the necessary logical consequence of his theory of our institutions. Grant that his theory is right, and his policy on current measures requires no other justification. Demonstrate that his theory of the Constitution is wrong, and no further reasoning is needed

against his policy. The tendency in the Northern States, during the last generation, has been to deviate from the true theory of the Constitution towards consolidation; and, by a natural reaction, the South has deviated to the opposite extreme. The South, having a peculiar institution to protect against Federal encroachment, became the jealous asserters of State Rights. They injured their cause by the extravagance of their advantagement. their cause by the extravagance of their advo-The progress of consolidationist ideas in cacy. The progress of consolidationist ideas in the North has been favored by the immigration which has so wonderfully increased our wealth and population. Externally, in all foreign re-lations, we are one. Foreign powers take no cognizance of, and hold no intercourse with, our State Governments; which, in respect to revived; and so on. Without pretending to any foreigners, are the same as non-existent knowledge as to the truth of these reports, we Foreigners can regard them only as geographi-

More a second out out that a war will

from Southerneeping on the July white, artificial

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cal divisions made, like the counties of England or the departments of France, for administrative convenience. In respect to all toreign affairs the unity of the nation is complete, and the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction. It is therefore natural that foreigners should misconcervo and under estimate our misconcervo and under-estimate our

State system.

When they emigrate hither and minute in our politics, the organization of our parties tends to continu their error. Our State elections so generally turn on questions of Federal policy, are so constantly made subsidial to our Prestdential elections, that not only are foreigners confirmed in their natural misconception, but thoughtless multimades among our native citizens are beeniled into the same error. The concolidation theory, like every theory of despo-tism, has the sevantage of simplicity—an at-traction to indolent minds which shrink from

the trouble of thought. Of our actual system, the most enlightened exounder was Jefferson. We the more readily recor to his authority, since, as the author of the Declara ion of Independence, he is held in professed reverence by the Radicals. We shall make copious quotations, to show, by their accomulation, that the ideas embodied in them were the central ideas on government around which his mind habitually revolved. We shall quote from expositions made by him after his final retyrement to private life, when he was under no bias either of personal ambition or party zeal. We ask that they may be well weighed; for it the doctrine they inculcate is sound, it follows, without further argument, that President Johnson is right and the Repub lican party all wrong. We appeal from the excited passions of h.t-headed zealots, to the calm wisdom of a great statesman, ripe in years,

knowledge, and experience. In a letter to Major John Cartwright, an Eagfishmen (June 5, 1824), Mr. Jederson same-With respect to our State and Federal Govern-ments, I do not think their relations correctly shman (June 5, 1824), Mr. Jederson said:understood by foreigners. They generally suppose the former subordinate to the latter. But this is not the case. They are coordinate de-partments of one single and integral whole. To the State Governments are reserved all tegrals tion and administration in affairs which concern their own citizens only; and to the Federal Government is given whatever concerns formigners or citizens of other States; these functions slone being made tederal. The one is the domestic, the other the fereign branch of the same Government; neither having control over the other, but within its own department There are one or two exceptions only to this

partition of power." To Judge Johnson (June 12, 1823), Jefferson wrote: - "I have been blamed for saying that a prevalence of the doctrine of consolidation would one day call for reformation or revolution.' I abswer by asking it a single State of the Union would have agreed to the Constitution, had it given all powers to the General Government? It the whole opposition to it did not proceed from the leadonsy and lear of every State, of being subjected to the other States in matters merely its own? And is there any reason to believe the State- more disposed now than then acquiesce in this general sorrender of all their rights and powers to a censol/dated government, one and undivided." Further on in the same letter, which is quite long and very argumentative, Jefferson says:—

it may be impracticable to lay down any general formula of words which shall decide at once, and with precision, in every case, this limit of jurisdiction. But there are two canons which will guide us safely in most of the cases: 1st. The capital and leading object of the Constitution was to leave with the States all authorities which respected their own citizens only, and to transfer to the United States those which respected citizens of foreign or other States; to make us several as to ourselves, but one as to all others. In the latter case, then, constructions should lean to the general jurisdiction, if the words will bear it; and in favor of the States in the former, if possible to be so construed. And, indeed, between citizens and citizens of the same State, and under their own laws, I know of but a single case in which a jurisdic-tion is given to the General Government. That is when anything but gold or silver is made a lawful tender, or the obligation of contracts is any otherwise impaired. The separate Legislatures had so often abused that power, that the ciuzeus then selves chose to trust it to the general, rather than to their own separate authorities. 2d. On every question of construction, carry ourselves back to the time when the Contion was adopted, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates, and instead of trying what meaning may be squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed." Again, in the same letter:—"Can it be believed that under the jealetter:—"Can it be believed that the Government, at locales prevailing against the Government, at the adoption of the Constitution, the States meant to surrender the authority of preserving order, of enforcing moral duties and restraining

vice, within their own territory?" To John Holmes (April 22, 1820) Jefferson wrote:- "An abstinence, too, from this act of power would remove the jealousy excited by he undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a State. This certainly is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them and given to the general Government, Could Congress, for example, say that the non-freemen of Counce-ticut shall be freemen, or that they shall not

emigrate into any other State ?"

To Robert J. Garnett (February 14, 1824) :--The best key for the solution of questions of power between our Governments is the fact that every foreign and federal power is given to the Federal Government, and to the States every tower purely domestic. I recollect but one instance of control vested in the Federal over the State authorities in a matter purely domestic, which is that of metallic tenders. The Federal is, in truth, our fereign Government, which department alone is taken from the sovereignty of the separate States."

could accumulate similar quotations almost any extent; but these will suffice both to show the tenor of Jefferson's opinions, and the vigor of conviction with which he held them. Amid the talk about impeaching President Johnson, let it be borne in mind that he i threatened with impeachment for acting in logical consistency with the doctrine so per-sistently advocated as fundamental by the great and sagacious leader of the American Demo cracy.

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hand, exposite this place, our broad has algul. Loss, \$3000, Instrument \$4500.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No HOS CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 186, COLONEL, SAMUEL B. THOMAS, A. D. O. of the Executive Office, Military Department, senny lyanta, has selected this Clab for the distribution of the annua reports of his office for the years 1864 and 1865. They contain, in two bound volumes, the complete rester of ail the commissions issued to the officers of P nnaylvania Volunicers, from December 1, 1163 to December

These valuable documents will be presented, on personal application, to the brave officers of our Pennsy. vanis regiments; or to the ramides of anch as have fal enin the service of their country. When request is made to have them mailed, thirty-five cents must be paid to over the cost of postage.

The newspaper press of the city give their aid in this good work by the gratuitous invertion of tale pard and the same action is respectfully suggested to all the newspapers of the 8 tate.

JOHN E. ADDICKS,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS -Office, S. W. corner of Walbull and
FIFTH Suscess.

Pullabilitha April 8, 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRAC ORS

Scaled Proposas will be received at the Office M.
On MONDAY, 6th instant, for the construction of a
sawer on the line of Numericanths received at the Power M.
On MONDAY, 6th instant, for the construction of a
sawer on the line of Numericanths received at the following a
nvenue to Hamilton street, and on Hamilton street of
tween Nine centh and Tw miteth streets to be built of
brick, with a clear inside diameter of three test on the
said Nineteenth street, and upon the said Hamilton street,
two jecisks inches, with such incels and man he of as
uny be directed by the thief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understaining to be that the Contrador shall
take bills brepared against the property fronting on the
said sawer, to the ampunt of saventy-live cents for
each lineal tool of front on each side of the street, as
so much cash paid.

The excess of the cost of the street intersections legal
deductions; authorized by net of Assemb J. mile s, and
members, shall be paid by the cwastrs of property
The cost of the street intersections legal in the street intersections in the
lift of Appropria on to the Department of Highways
for that purpose designated. Provided the amount to be
naid by the city shall not exceed the sam of six hundred del are.

All bilders are invited to be present at the time and
place of opening the said proposals.

I ack proposal will be accompanied by a certificate

All bacters are invited to be present at the time and place rispening the said proposals.

I ach proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as checked by ordinance of May 25, 1859.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be desired as acclining and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid. bld.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be stric ly adhered to W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-ways-Omes, S. W. corner of FIFFH and WAL-NUT Streets. ways—Uffice, S. W. comer of FIFTH and WAL-NUT Streets.

Philadelysis Aprils, 1868.

Sen'ed Proposa's will be received at the office of the Chief comessioner of Highways and if 2 e'clock M. on MONDAY, 5th inst. for the construction of a drain on the line of Bay street, from Sixth Estreet to a point about 1860 cet west of add six h street the said grain to be a flee-sinch Virtine. Clay Fipe, with such interaged branches as may be directed by the thief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take the assessment bills prepared against the property trouting on said drain as so-much gast padd; the basince to be paid by the property on files; the city not to be liable for any art of the cost of such drains.

Al bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the and proposa's.

Fach proposal will be accommended by a certificate that a bond has been flee in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1869.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as the liming, and will be averaged he will be deemed as the liming, and will be strictly adhered to.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE.

BONDLYNWN March 28, 1886,
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, will be held at the Company's office in EORDI.NIOWN on SATURDAY, the 2still of April, 1886, at 12 ofclock M., for the election of several Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 3 30 1428 AMULL J. BAYARD Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING
COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of
Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13.
At the Office of the President
No. 417 ARCH STREET,
At 11 A. M. SIMON POEY.
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND CHERRY RUN PETROTEUM COMPANY. No. 224 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20,
The Directors have this day declared a second dividend
of ONE PLRCENT, equal to two and a half cents pershare, for the nomin of March, payable, on the 12th,
inst. the transfer books will close April 7th, and open
on the 13th. G W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

I biladelphia, April 4, 1868.

4 5 78

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130
nic Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Beauti and Disease, with a Treatise
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Mind and Body, with the Author's Fian of Treament—
the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown
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Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make
this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOAED is unrulshed with ERANDIES WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

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other complaints. Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is p easant, sare, and sure. gold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M D., Proprietor, 122mwi5m BOSTON, Mass

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Special business accommodations reserved to PHILADELPHIA, February, 1896.

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S. SECURITIES

BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IN TEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21 DAVIES BROTHERS No. 225 DOCK STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUT AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS 1981s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 7 2-10s. ALL ISBUES.

CFRUF CATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mercamille Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission HARPER, DURNEY & CO

BANKERS. STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHUADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans benefit and sold on Commission ncurrent Sauk Notes, Core, Ltc., bought and soid. pecial attention paid to the purchase and sale of il Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed s per agreement,

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank bailding

cow managed with the No. 805 CHESNUT STREET. 5 208 .- FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s -SEVEN-THIRTIES. WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

OF THE

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CARSON

CAPITAL STOCK ... \$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10. WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.

> OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR. SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ. DIRECTORS,

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

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Necklenburg county. North Carolina, about 33 milestrom the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen sharts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, rom is to 8s reet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel venus of ore of about I leet in width and about 15 reet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 100 sect forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other venus of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown ores, and are very rich, yielding an avera, a of about 2000 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rade working of the mines for several years past, the rick of investment in andeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and recueing machinery has to empany auticipate an immediate and large return for their monoy.

Having an ore that readily visids \$200 per ton, some

Having an ore that rendity yields \$200 per ton, some casumate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperiect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced stally from every shart opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of \$1750 for each shaft worked by the Company

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the faculty with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather. weather.

A test assay of an average ispectmen of the ore from the Carson Mines was inade as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the tollowing certificate of Frotessors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1863

Dear Sir:—We have chrefully assayed the sample of ore from "Corson Mine." North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces inhe benny weights or pure gold to the ton of ore. The noin value is therefore \$216.02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully

Dr. M. B. Taxlor, No. 404 Wa nut street, Pallad. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be sen, and full informa-tion given.

aging lifes never to missister at 21 thing the his large was processing among a second life work it yafig again it is

DRY GOODS.

50. 1194 - FRS 67 09 83 57. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. E.M. NEEDLES. BAS JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIFED PLAID and Figured Seconds, ambrics National, binitios, swiss, Mull, and other Musics comprising a most complete rock, to which the attention of purchasers is rolleted, as they are offered at a first REDUCTION from East SEASON'S PRICES. 100 pieces SHIRELD MUSL MS for Rodles,
100 pieces FIQU'S to all varieties of styles and
price rom 10c to \$1.00.
30c PARIS GOF FARED KIRTS, newest styles,
of my own burottallor. THE PART OF THE PART OF

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Our essertment entraces all the new and desirable styles and slices, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and children.

These of OLE OWN MAKE are superior in finish for disability to any other Skitts made, and warranted to give satisfaction. forive satisfaction.

Figure nace to order effered and repaired. 45

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One deer pelow feventh street.

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Work sent to any part of the United Staces.

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Grain, Flour, Sait Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Large and small GU NY BAGS caustantly on hand. 2225)
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RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN Finest old and new ALFS, at 5 cents perglass. GOOD ONE-DIME LATING BAR. The choicest Liquers always on hand. No. 583 CHEANUT STRRET.

DENRY BECKER, Manager. OTTON AND FLAX
Sold DUCK AND CANVAS,
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Current's Gunpowder, Refined Nitrs, Charcoal, Etc.
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CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING,
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