Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

Are German-American Citizens Less Moral Than Their Neighbors?

A STATEMENT has been made by a contemporary, in connection with the late DEARING tragedy, which is calculated, in our opinion, to do the greatest injustice to a class of American society for whom we have the highest respect. Our neighbor asserts that the great majority of the murders committed in this country are perpetrated by German emigrants, and deduces the broad conclusion that the Germans as a people are more addicted to homicide than any other of the nations of Europe; that, in fact, the instincts of the race are naturally bad, and the taking of human life is but the corollary to their metaphysica faith and early training. For any American editor to quietly sit down, and pass judgment upon a large and respectable class of his fellow-citizens, giving them a character at once infamous and inappropriate, exhibits an absence of both intelligence and conscience which surprises us. For one man to accuse a population of thousands of a natural tendency to murder, and include within his sweeping assertion hundreds of thousands of the most honest, industrious, and peaceable of our citizens, is the assumption of a judicial character which we hardly expected any private person would aspire to. Without, however, any propositions from which to draw this conclusion, we are told that the prevalence of crime is due to the introduction of the German element into our society.

Having always had a desire to see justice accorded to all, it is only natural that we ask evidence to warrant such a sentence. True, we are told that of the murders committed in our city a larger proportion have been perpetrated by Germans than any other people. And what does this prove? That out of the dozen leading homicides which have horrified our community, say fifty per cent. are done by natives of Germany, and of all the murders of which the authors are unknown, it is inferred that a like proportion were performed by this maligned people. Because within the circumscribed sphere of our observation a slight preponderance of crimes are justly laid at the door of a certain nation, have we any right to conclude that the great body of that people are less moral than their neighbors? Should the crimes of half-a-dozen villains involve an honest and peaceable class of society in their odium? We think that the reason why such a large proportion of criminals are Germans, is found in the fact that of late years it has been the policy of the Governments of Prussia and Austria especially, and probably of their smaller neighbors, to release convicts from prison provided they promise to emigrate to America. The recent resolution passed by Congress protesting against so barbarous a course, was especially directed to the Germanic States, and proves that the custom was general. PROBST was identified by an acquaintance of his who had known him in Europe, as coming from the neighborhood of the celebrated penitentiary at Yheingen. If such is the practice, need we be surprised that the greatest criminals of the Old World should continue their misdeeds in the New? We believe that, if full data of the nationality of the leading murderers were prepared, it would be found that the number of Germans was no larger in proportion to the current of emigration, than that of any other European nation; that, in fact, the Italians would rather exceed their northern neighbors.

The German-American population in Pennsylvania is immense. It does not coalesce and merge into the native element, but is so extensive that its influence as a distinct society is perceptible in all our political contests. The support of three German papers in Philadelphia, whose circulation will compare favorably with that of any of their English contemporaries, is evidence of the extent of this class of our community. In the interior of the State whole counties are populated entirely by them. A mingling of their native tongue is the language in vogue, and throughout all the western part of our Commonwealth we find the German to be the controlling element; yet we hear of no excess of crime in those localities. We are not shocked with any number of great offenses; in fact, there appears to be even less atrocious murders than in other parts of the land; and if the national character of the German was, as our contemporary states, so addicted to vicious deeds, surely we would see evidence of it in those places where they predominate.

The truth is, on the contrary, that the German temperament is the very reverse of what is asserted. It is sociable, jovial, warm-hearted, and honest, overflowing with hospitality, plain, simple, and quiet. There is no nation more bound together, and none wherein a stranger is more warmly received. The best evidence of their good feeling is the existence of so many German societies. The Old and the Young Mennæchor, the Sængerbund, and a number of minor associations, are all in active life. Picnics, parties, balls, suppers, masquerades, and all of the social gatherings, are continually held under their management, and the love for their fatherland is kept burning by constant contact with each other. Real friendship exists, and at their numerous assemblings, it is proof of the natural warmth of the German heart that not many disturbances occur. What other foreign people could hold so many, and yet commit so few breaches of the peace? What other nation could have picnics without quarrels, and wild dances without disturbances?

In fact, the accusation of our neighbor has no foundation whatever in truth. It is a slander on one of the best classes of our community. We can see no cause which can excuse the injustice done, when an editor assails a whole nationality because a native of that country commits a great crime. In the present case it is even doubtful whether the murderer is a German, but whether he is or is not is a small matter. The whole course of German-American society goes to prove that if a dozen PROBSTS were to appear, and each commit as great an offense, it could not injure the residents in our midst. They have proven their honest and peaceful disposition by years of faithful citizenship, and no slanders of journals can injure their character or attach any opprobrium to the German-American name.

Settlements Under the Homestead Law.

THE returns from our Western land offices for the last few months show a remarkably active and increasing movement in the disposal of the public lands. We are glad to believe that the greater part of this is due to actual settlements under the Homestead law. There are some reasons why this should be so. The Homestead act was passed early in the administration of President LINCOLN. The four years of terrible and exhausting war which ensued effectually checked for the time the westward flow of emigration. The hardy sons of toil were called off from their accustomed peaceful march towards the setting sun, and became the pioneers of freedom's great host in the contest with slavery and rebellion. The physical part of that conflict being now over, the westward march is once again taken up, and we behold its first fruits in the increased disposal of the public lands.

We are thus really for the first time beginning to behold the results of the homestead policy. That those results will be in the highest degree beneficial to the entire country we have no doubt. It is probable that the era of gigantic land speculations in the West belongs now pretty much to the past. Its evil effects, however, will last for generations, and will be a perpetual monument to the folly which so long, in the shape of proslavery Democracy ruled in our national councils. Had the homestead policy been inaugurated thirty years ago, the curse of land monopoly would not now rest upon so many of the fairest portions of the West. Instead of vast tracts of unimproved land, owned by non-residents, and retarding settlement, dividing communities, and hindering the establishment of schools and churches, producing nothing and waiting for the "rise"—said rise being nothing more than the enhanced value of these idle lands from the hard toil and persevering industry of the actual settler—we should have beheld a land of small farms, compact settlements, good roads, convenient schools, and well-sustained churches. Three-fourths of all the trials and difficulties of pioneer life in the West are due to land monopoly. The West has grown with astonishing rapidity, and its developments of material resources are, in some respects, almost marvellous; but it would have been far richer, greater, and more powerful, had no foot of Government land ever been sold to a speculator.

Under the Homestead law, each man who avails himself of its provisions becomes an actual settler. He has 160 acres of land free of all cost, except the nominal fee of some ten dollars. At the end of five years of cultivation he gets his deed from the Government.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of men paying high rents in our cities, and barely able to support their families, without laying up a penny for old age or a rainy day, who might infinitely better their condition, and soon become the independent proprietors of their own homes, by summoning up courage to strike for the West, and take up farms under this beneficent act. There are millions of acres there still unoccupied, and as good land as the sun ever shone upon.

The Disease among Cattle in Panama.

WE are inclined to believe that the disease which is reported to have broken out among the cattle in Panama, and which it is feared may the fatal *rinderpest* of the Eastern Continent, is, after all, nothing more than a kind of murrain that prevails, more or less extensively, every year in the Southwest, and that sometimes assumes the form of a very fatal epidemic. It is known in the West under the name of the *Spanish* or *Texas fever*, and is deemed contagious. During the summer of 1860—an exceedingly hot and dry season—this epidemic prevailed among the cattle in Kansas, carrying them off by thousands. It was popularly supposed to have been introduced by droves of cattle passing through the Territory from Texas; and after the experience of a few seasons, this idea of its origin became so general that stringent statutes were passed by the Legislature of Kansas, forbidding, under heavy penalties, the driving of cattle through any of the inhabited portions of the State, during the warm months, either from Texas, Arkansas, or the Indian Territory. These precautions proved effectual, and of late years we have heard no complaints of the disease from that or other States.

This Spanish fever has many of the characteristics ascribed to the rinderpest, and if not the same disease, is of the same general character. It seems to originate upon the vast plains of Texas and Central America, and probably prevails there in greater or less malignity at all times. In Panama it may have taken on a particularly fatal form, and thus induced the belief that it is the genuine rinderpest which is causing such havoc among the cattle in England.

Sanitary Measures.

The following communication is worthy of the consideration of all our citizens just at this time. Every one should use all possible means of prevention, in view of the possible spread of the pestilence:—

CHOLERA AND LAGER BEER.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

There is a fact connected with the cases of cholera reported as having occurred on board the steamer *England*, at Halifax and the steamer *Virginia* now at quarantine, at New York, which commends itself with a startling significance to a large number of our citizens. We refer to the vastly greater prevalence of the disease and the mortality among the Germans than among the Irish or English passengers. The Germans, it is well known, are great drinkers of lager beer, and as we are assured, on the best medical authority, that indulgence in this beverage has a strong tendency to promote diarrhœa, the inference is a legitimate one, that habitual drinkers of lager beer are far more likely to become the victims of cholera than those who abstain from it. Admitting that pure lager is a harmless beverage when used moderately, under ordinary circumstances, such is far from being the case at this time when there is so marked a tendency to diarrhœa, and when, in addition so much that is sold as pure lager is little less than downright poison. We commend these facts to the serious attention of all who desire to avert an attack of the pestilence with which we are now threatened. Abstinence from all fermented liquors is an almost absolute command on the part of physicians who have given the subject of cholera their attentive consideration: and this abstinence is more particularly important where much vegetable food is used. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little self-denial on the part of those who habitually, even though moderately, indulge in the use of fermented liquors, may not only save them from an attack of cholera, but also aid in preventing its introduction into our midst.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

Letter from General Sherman.

James Wright, Secretary of State of Iowa, has received the following important letter from General Sherman, relative to the protection which will be extended to emigrants on the Plains the present season:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, MO., April 7, 1866.—Hon James Wright, Secretary of State, Des Moines.—Dear Sir:—Yours of April 4, with the preamble and resolutions of your Legislature touching military protection of emigrants bound for Montana and Idaho, is received. The subject has received our earnest attention, and I believe if the emigrants will be reasonably prudent, they can pass with all safety to their destination. No people are better aware than you of Iowa of the fact that our regular army is very small to cover the vast area of our country, and that we will commit a silly and foolish mistake if we attempt too much. The emigrants will do a very foolish thing if they persist in going by Niobrara, when I tell you we cannot undertake to guard that road this year; but if they will go to Omaha, to Forts Kearney, McPherson and Laramie, and thence by Fort Reno, they will find a well-guarded road all the way. We will also attempt to make a new road, pretty well guarded, by the Big Cheyenne, north of the Black Hills, to Powder river, intersecting the other road near the head waters of the Yellowstone. And furthermore, we propose to guard as well as possible the Missouri river route. This one makes three roads to Montana, convenient to our Iowa emigrants, and this is all we can or should attempt. Indeed, if emigrants will disregard our published plans by choosing intermediate routes, they not only shall have no protection, but it we find it likely to produce Indian hostility and collisions, we may interfere.

In order to afford the best possible protection to the emigration of this year, we have made the region of Montana, and the routes leading thereto, a separate military department, of which General W. George Cooke is the commander, and he will, in a few days, go to Omaha, the better to give these interests his personal and official attention. I am, with great respect, W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General Commanding.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—A greater part of this morning was taken up in forming a new jury. There were fifty-two persons for the jury, and thirty-four applied for excuse. There were only fourteen legal excuses given. Three, although not having strictly legal excuses, had such strong pleas that the Judge said that he would not compel them by a fine to stay. The Judge said that sickness, age, or service as a juror within a certain period would be legal excuses, but that business was not; and as most of the pleas proffered were of inconvenience in business, the Judge compelled most of them to remain at Court.

In consequence of the time occupied thus, there was only one case before the jury up to this writing.

John Boskerville was convicted of the larceny of shoes and boots to the value of $326, the property of J. B. Ballard. On the night of the 2d of April, about 9 o'clock, the private watchman of that neighborhood saw the light put out at Mr. Ballard's store, on Eighth and Filbert, and saw a man enter. He waited a few moments, and then walked into the store, and lighted a match.

In a corner he saw Boskerville in a stooping position; Boskerville ran at the door, rushed against it, and finally got out, and ran up Filbert street; the private watchman kept his eye on the fugitive, and nabbed him as he was again running down Filbert; in the corner where Boskerville was first seen was found a bag, with a pair of gentleman's gaiters, and a pair of boots. The goods were found in great confusion, and $326 worth missing. None of the property was found upon the person of the defendant; but it seems that he was an aider and abettor of others engaged in the larceny.

District Court, No. 1—President, Judge Sharswood.—This morning the two phonographic reporters, Messrs. Joseph J. Gilbert and F. Pedrick, appointed by the Court under, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for a reporter for each of the District Courts, were sworn in, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

But one case was tried this morning, and on that a non suit was entered by the Court.

District Court No. 2—Judge Hare.—Joseph W. Souder and William L. Garrett, trading as J. W. Souder & Co., vs. Ebenezer James. An action on a book account, to which no defense was offered. Verdict for plaintiff for $201 86.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Esler & Safford. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

—The dramatic authors of Paris are attempting to organize a publishing house which will bring out their works and leave them some profit, if the piece sells. Efforts are being made on every side to break down the present most unjust system of publishers, who really are vampires, while the dramatic authors are but the corpses which supply blood.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday says:—"Exchange is in scant supply as ever, and balances have to be adjusted by the remission of currency. It seems probable that, excepting the wool crop, there is very little surplus produce in the West to change this condition of trade. Reports from New York go to show that the steady shipments of currency are making money exceedingly plenty."

—A Mr. Henry Hayman has published in England a new translation of the first six books of the "Odyssey." A critic says:—

"Mr. Hayman's essays on the personages of Homer show him to advantage as a critic of ideal characters. The best of them is probably that on Pallas Athene, whom he describes as a character in the plot of both 'The Iliad' and 'The Odyssey,' inseparable from their texture, and similar in its relation to the dramatic element to that of 'Mephistopheles' in the first part of *Faust*. 'Her character,' he says, 'is without tenderness or the of any sort; it never owns obligation; it never feels pain or privation; it is pitiless, with no gross appetite—even that of sacrifice, conventionally necessary to a god, is minimized in it—its activity is busy and restless; its partisanship unscrupulous; its policy astute and discrimination profound. It is keenly satirical, crafty, bantering; whispering base motives of the good not afraid to speak evil of dignitaries, beating down the strong, mocking the weak, and exulting in her own easy superiority over them; heartless as regards true and tender affection, yet staunch to a comrade, touched by a sense of liking for its like, of admiration for its own faculties reflected, of truth to its party, ready to prompt and back its friend through every hazard—the divinity of human society, in short, a closer impersonation of 'the world' than any Christian (not to mention heathen) poet has ever produced.''

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, April 23, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. 5-20s sold at 105; 106 was bid for 68 of 1881; 101¼ for 7-30s; and 93 for 10-40s. City loans have again advanced. The new issue sold at 93½@94½, an advance of 1; and old do. at 88¾, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. 4400 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at from 34 to 34¾, closing at the former rate, no change; 2000 shares of Catawissa preferred at 32@32¼, the latter rate an advance of ¼, Pennsylvania Railroad in a small way at 56¼, no change; Little Schuylkill at 31, an advance of 1; Reading at 52¼, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 38, a decline of 1; 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54¾ for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common, and 41 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand, but we hear of no sales. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chestnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; and 42¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares are unchanged. Mechanics' sold at 29½; 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 102 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 79 for Western; 62½ for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Canal shares are less active. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34¼@34½, the latter rate a slight advance; 26¼ was bid for common do; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred;; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; 49½ for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 8½@8¾, a decline; and Cornplanter at ¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is abundant at 4@5 per cent, and balances could not readily be loaned. The Stock Exchange does not furnish employment for the large sums offering on call, and still lower rates may be expected in the continued absence of an investment demand for fancy railways. Commercial paper sells at 6½@9 for best, and 8@9 for good.

"Sterling bills closed at 107½ for leading names at sixty days.

"The business of the Sub Treasury was:—Receipts, $2,192,493·26—for Customs, $386,000; Payments, $1,037,531·73—on account of Loan, $285,000; Balance, $97,591,949·86; Gold Notes, $581,000."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$100 City 6s, new	99½	200 sh Sch Nav pf	34½
$3200 do	94½	200 sh do b30	34½
$550 do	94½	100 sh Ocean b30	8¾
$1000 do	94½	400 sh do	8¾
$100 do old	88¾	300 sh do b5	8¾
$5000 US 5-20s 64	105	100 sh do	8¾
$5000 do 1862	105	100 sh do b5	8¾
400 sh Ph & E b30	34½	200 sh do	8¾
500 sh do	34½	100 sh Corn Planter	¾
200 sh do b30	34½	120 sh Penn R d bll	56¼
100 sh do b5	34½	18 sh do	56¼
100 sh do b30	34½	42 sh do	56¼
100 sh do b30	34½	100 sh Reading	52½
500 sh do	34½	300 sh do b30	52½
100 sh do s30	34	100 sh do b30	52½
100 sh do s60	34	100 sh do b30	52½
100 sh do c	34½	100 sh do b30	52½
100 sh do s30	34	100 sh Lit Sch b30	31
100 sh do b30	34½	1000 sh Catawissa pf	32
500 sh do	34½	100 sh do	32½
200 sh do	34	300 sh do	32½
100 sh do s30	34½	300 sh do	32½
100 sh do	34½	100 sh do	32½
100 sh do	34½	100 sh do b5	32½
100 sh do b30	34	100 sh N Y & M'dC	7½

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	126½	12 M.	126½
11 A. M.	126½	1 P. M.	126¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	126½	126¾
American Silver, ⅚ and ⅙	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	½
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126½	127
American Silver, ⅚ and ⅙	120	122
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	10½	11
" " July, 1864	10½	10¾
" " August, 1864	9½	10
" " October, 1864	8½	9
" " Dec., 1864	7½	8
" " May, 1865	5½	5¾
" " August, 1865	3½	4
" " Sept., 1865	3½	3¾
" " October, 1865	2½	3

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 23.—The rain to-day has partially suspended wharf operations, and the transactions in all departments are of an extremely limited character. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers are purchasing in small lots, only to supply immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were disposed of at $7@3 ℔ barrel for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@10 50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour no change to notice. Corn Meal has declined; 600 barrels Pennsylvania sold at $3·50.

The offerings of Wheat continue very scarce, and in the absence of sales to any extent, we quote common and fair red at $2·20@2 45; and good and choice at $2·50@2 65; white ranges from $2·60 to 2·90. Rye comes forward slowly, and is in moderate request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 95c., and Delaware at 80c. There is less inquiry for Corn, and more offering. Sales of 4000 bushels of yellow at 80c. Oats are scarce, and in demand, with sales of 2100 bushels at 60c. in the cars.

The market is nearly bare of Cloverseed, and it is in fair demand. Small sales are reported at $4@4 50 for common; and $4 75@5·75 for fair and choice. Timothy is very scarce. We quote at $5@5·25. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2 55@2 60.

Whisky moves sluggishly, with small sales of Pennsylvania and refilled at $2 25@2·26; and Ohio at $2 27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 23.—Beef Cattle are dull this week, and prices are 1 cent ℔ lb. lower. 1600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@17c. for extra and choice; 14@15c. for fair to good; and 11@13c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

54 head	Owen Smith, Western	14@16.
65 "	A. Christie & Bro., Chester co	15@16½.
24 "	A. Kennedy, Chester county	13@15½.
27 "	Jones McClese, Chester county	13@15½.
66 "	P. McFillen, Lancaster county	15@16.
80 "	J. McFillen, Lancaster county	15@16.
107 "	P. Hathaway, Lancaster county	15@16.
91 "	James S. Kirk, Lancaster county	13@16.
103 "	Ullman & Boehman, Lancaster co.	15½@17.
125 "	Martin Fuller & Co., Western	14@16½.
100 "	Mooney & Smith, Western	14@16.
42 "	Mooney & Brother, Lanc. co.	7@9.
29 "	B. Chain, Lancaster county	14@15
15 "	J. A. Chain & Brother, Lanc. co.	14@14½.
52 "	L. Frank, Lancaster co	11@15.
105 "	Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster co.	14@16.
58 "	Hope & Co., Chester county	7@8.
15 "	Sturm & Co., Lancaster county	15@16.
26 "	B. Baldwin, Chester county	15@16.
20 "	D. Branson, Chester county	12@16.
70 "	B. Hood, Chester county	15@15½
50 "	Chandler & Alexander, Chester co.	14@16.
65 "	Kimball & Miller, Chester co	14@15½

Hogs are dull and lower. 2400 head sold at the different yards at from $12@13·50 the 100 pounds, net.

Cows are also lower. 200 head sold at $50@75 for Springers, and 60@70 ℔ head for Milch Cows.

Sheep are without change. 600 head arrived and sold at from 8@9c. for clipped, and 7@8c. ℔ pound gross for wool sheep.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

"Twisted Loop-stitch" Willcox & Gibbs' NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866. The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, north side of CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same place for officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day. JAMES S. COX, President. 4 23 7t

EDWIN BOOTH'S GRAND RECEPTION, THIS EVENING AT THE WALNUT. A few very choice seats can be obtained at the BOOK-STAND, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 1t*

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary. April 23, 1866. 4 23 1mt*

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Charles Rocdermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY, J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Knecdler & Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

COURTNEY & WILLITS, Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada., MANUFACTURERS OF BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE, AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY. Also, Dining-Room Furniture, AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. [4 23 mwf2m

BENDER'S COAL AND ICE DEPOT, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS, Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00. All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 3m

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY. Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston, or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices. Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible. Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 4 14 fmp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

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Highest Grade Known to Chronometry,

Unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT F. GARRYLEWITZ'S PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street, Cammarana's Great Historical Picture OF THE SACKING OF ALTAMURA, BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799. Painted by order of the Italian Government. The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN. For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery. Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

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