Evening Telegraph

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Io 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.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

Sound Doctrine from a Strange Source * "Neither individuals nor nations can afford to be unius. Oppression is a costly kind of wickedness. It corrupts the morais of the people that engage in it, and saps their strangth. it is the herald of ruin."

"But although the policy of oppression seems easy just now, and promises no immediate peril it is fraught with dangers in the ruture which it requires no prophetic eye to discern."

OUR readers will probably be somewhat astonished to learn that the above extracts are not copied from some "miserable abolition" paper, but from our conservative contemporary the Age! We have been so accustomed to hear such sentiments scoffed at, to see them stigmatized as "cant," to have them ridiculed as "pseudo philanthropy," and the like, that when we saw them in the Age, we must confess, we felt like exclaining, "Is SAUL also among the prophets?"

These are the fundamental maxims of pol!tical morelity, and are the "a," "b," "c" of republicanism.

"Neither ind viduals nor nation" can afford to be unjust." Remember that, when expediency and false economy, and blear-ayed avarice ask us to refuse equa! rights to four millions of loyal, nat've-born American citizens, simply because they are black.

"Oppression is a costly kind of wickedness." Write that over the grave of American slavery. It cost us the blood of three hundred thousand of our bravest and bast. It has left a legacy of taxes to our children's children. Let the South, to, inscribe it over her slain. Let her read it in the light of blasing villages and cities. Let her meditate upon it beside her rained plantations, and amid her desolate fields trampled down by the bloody hoof of crae! war. "Costly?"yes, that is the word. Slavery has cost the people of 'the United States enough to have built forly radroads to the Pacific; enough to have endowed common schools, and andemies and colleges, and universities sufficient to have educated, free of cost, every child in the land. This is money. But what price shall we put upon the priceless - our lost heroes?

"It corrupts the morals of the people that engage in it." True as Holy Writ. Go, read that to the men who perjured the uselves that they might life up polluted hands against the life of their country. Go, read it to the guilty conspirators who compassed the torture of our poor boys at Anderso wille, and plotted the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

· But although the policy of oppression seems easy just now, and promises no in acdiate peril, it is fraught with dangers in the future which it requires no prophetic eye to discera." Wisdom is justified of her children. Jr :-FERSON uttered this sentiment concerning slavery three-quatters of a century ago. How often have abolitionists repeated it since, only to be seeffed at for their pains! Now we see this truth in the light of accomplished history. It has been demonstrated before our eyes. It is still good for all coming time. The path of justice-equal and exact justice to all-is the on'y path of safety Shall we not remember this, in the settlement of these great questions which are now before the country? We have been more than jast. we have been merciful to the white traitor; shall we not be simply just to the black patriot? These loya! black millions are powerless-they are on our hands-we can oppress them if we choose. "The policy o oppression scems very easy just now," conservatism and blind prejudice and ancient bate are clamoring for it; but are there no "dangers" in the future? Can we "afford to be unjust?" Will not "oppression" prove to Le a "costly kind of wickedness?" Let the past answer. Beware of "the peril of injustice."

We are much obliged to the Age for its text. We hope it will learn to love these t aths for their own sake, after a while.

The Horrors of Emigrant Ships. Twe cholera has recently been brought very near to us-quito near enough, indeed to cause a very great deal of a'arm among at classes of our people. The public mind appears to have token it for granted that the I e tilence will certainly visit us this summer; and yet every one may reasonably object to having it threst upon as prematurely by the gross stupidity or criminal corclessness of foreigners. With'n a few days just passed two merchant vessels have approached our shores with the choleraic poleon on board, and it is truly wonderful that the infection has not already reached our cities, and commenced its ravages. One of the shins put in at Hallfax with over thirt en hundred passengers, end the other was coming into New York hartor with one thousand and forty-three parsengers. In both vessels the disease had broken out in a violent form, and a consider-

able number of deaths have occurred. It is very obvious that the overcrowding of the ships in question was, of itself, a sufficient cause of disease, independently of any antecedent conditions. Wherever and whenever the cholera first breaks out, whether in Asia or elsewhere, it probably originates in bad sir, and bad air can be produced in the steerage of a ship packed to suffocation with people not over cleanly, as well as amid the fetid

atmosphere of the densely populated cities of the East. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that fatal sickners, attended with great moriality, was generated on board of the ships England and Virginia. They were literally floating nurveries of pestilence and death, sent bither ward with an a'most positive certainty of discemirating the seeds of disease in this country, and spreading panic and desolation throughout the whole land. Those who, for the sake of mailing money, thrust more then a thousand per ors, of all ages and sexes, into the hold of a merchant vessel, where they wellow like pigs in a stye, and breathe the poison emitted from their own bodies, are guilty of something werse even than deliberate murder. They subject human beings to sufferings only comparable in kind and degree to the famous hourors of the "middle passage" on board of slavers, and, in addition, expose whole communities to the ravages of a fear of epidemic imported into their midet from foreign shores. Criminality of this atrocious character should by prevented by muricipal regulations enforced at all the ports of the world, and corniderations of self-defense should induce eve y civ"zed Government to insist that emigrant chirs espacially shall not enter their porinit carrying more than a complement of pa senge s in protortion to the'r canacity.

New York is judebied to her quarantine

laws entiraly for being taus for protected against a corgo of deadly disease recently brought almost to her very whatves. It is of the first importance that every American seaboard city sha'l exercise the ubmost vigilance and employ the most skill gent measures for the next few month, to prevent the introduction, if persible, of cholera in the vessels salling hither from eny querier in which that terrible scourge provat's. But it must be confessed that neither to our health laws nor our quarantine s-rangemento do we exhibit a wise providence against the insidious atproaches of pestilence. The cleansing of our streets, upon which degands in a great measure our freedom from epidemic disease, has hitherto been to much regarded as a job by which contractors may pocket mulificent profits without per orming much work. Reform in th's matter is greatly needed, and we shall hope to see it effected by those who are now entered with the business of purifying our highways and keeping them in a wholesome state. As regards the que ntine, it is not vioce that diversity in the regulations of the valous cities not only caused a great deal of deculty among the owners and mental of vensels, but that it op at a age est the object for which all quantine laws are immed. Our prepent syst m, if such it can be called, does not and cannot effectually prevent the introduction of contaciona or infectious diseases. It has been reportedly demonstrated that the attempt to carry the regulations into execution has forled to afford the desired security, in spice of the caution and energy of the officers and agent; employed for the purpose. The reason is apported. If for example, Chorleston, Nor olk, Baltimere, New York, or Ection be afflic' d with cho era, yet while the quarantine laws of each of the said places are quite si invent in reference to the admission of versels from foreign port, they can give us no security against the sailing of vessels from their own waters to those of the Delaware at Paradelphia. A uniform system which would be published, known to all, strict in its requirements, universally applicable under Federal authority, and capable of being felly carried one, would prevent the evil in question, be more satisfactory to the owners of shipping, and be indeed a wire and salutary practice? reform in our senitory police. An approach to this idea has been made by the order directing a certain number of our national vesse's to craise or lie off the he't is of our principal Atlantic ports, to intercept and exemine foreign ships suspected of having a pesti'entia' disea e on board. Tris one step is in the right direction and it might conduct to the organization by Congress of a complete and uniform national quarantine system.

The Austro-Procetan Difficulty.

The latest news from Europe in reference to the differences between Prussia and Austria leaven the question of war or peace in a state of as much uncertainty as it was four or five weeks ago. Both parties maintain a threatening attitude, much like that of two school boys, each of whom has a chip on his shoulder, and dares the other to knock it off. But neither is willing to take the responsibility which the challenge involves, and, of course, instead of a first blow and a bloody set to on both sides, the puguacious adversaries do nothing but exchange words of banter and

This sort of bristling and snarling may be very agreeable amurement for those immedirtcly engaged in it, but it holds all Europe and a considerable part of the outside world in a very unpleasant state of suspanse. If there is to be a fight, really and ponitively, there are contain European powers, including France. Russia, and England, who must, necessarily, be very seriously implicated in the conflict, however sincerely they may wish to avoid being involved in a general continental war of indefinite duration; while the United States of America cannot be unaffected in their commercial interests, at least, by such an event, however periectly they may be enabled to preserve their neutrolity between the numerous belitgerents. We should, no doubt, profit largely in various ways by a struggle that would embroil a'll the great powers in the opposite hemisphere in a flerce and protracted effort to destroy each others' industry and trade; and yet, after the experience we have recently gained of the terrible evils of war, our people, in spite of any considerations of the pecuniary or political advantages they might realize in consequence of a general break-up of the peace of Europe, would regard with sincere regret any such disturbance as is now threatened by the wordy controversy that is going on between the two leading members of the Germanic Confederation. The largest and truest presperity and happiness of the entire civilized world must be found in aniversal and absolute peace, and all nations should be concerned to prevent war in any one section of the whole circle of those States which are united by amicable political relations and the teclprocal exchanges of commerce. This fact suggests the inquiry why all conflict: of arms should not be averted by the friendly intervention of the principal Governments not immediately concerned in those disputes which occasionally arise between two or more particular nations or States of the world, but which, notwitestending, must suffer more cr less directly and corsiderably in consequence of the conflict which they might possibly prevent by timely and judicious mediation. Rucsia has already stapped forward with a tender of her influence to effect an honorable adjustment of the controversy before it proceeds from words to blows; and there is no reason whatever why Great Eritain and the United States, which are, beyond all question, the controlling powers of the world, should not follow the example of the Czar. Motives of delicacy should not be allowed to prevail in such exigencies. The human family, descended from a common ancestry, though scattered over the globe and divided by tongues, religions, and political constitutions, should yet observe the consissies and amenities of individual friendship and domentic relationship However the Christian communities and goveliments of the world may be separated by geographical l'nes and civ'l ir soliations, there should, in this advanced stage of civilization, exist the same sort of mutual regard, amity, and interest among them that exists between the individual members of the same household.

Some yeres ago there was organized what was colled a peace society, whose object was to substitute the ergoment; and persuasions of sesson and visites in the stead of brate orce, for the rettlement of a'l the contentions that might a, se busween the various civilized Governments of the world. The plan was to have all intradiored disputer referred for decision to a general cong.em representing all the great and small States of the Chi'stian world, and from witch there should be no appeal to the sword The idea was eminently worthy of the age, and highly creditable to the benevolent and wife men who originated it. But their flut choris were not successful; and they seem to have abandoned what, to our apprehension was the subliment entermise of this century. It is too late to recover what was so weakly su rendered, and carry it out to perfect consummation. War is not a fit means for the sattlement of differences between Christian, or even civilized Governments. Truth and justice are but seldon or never secored by the triumph of numbers over principle. War is bacbarous in its origin and effects. It really settles no more than a private duel, in which the innocent party may to shot down, and nothing but his personal honor be raved. The time has come, we think, when disputes between Governments, as we'll as ind'viduals, should be arranged by peaceable means, and when the nations "shall heat their swords into ploughsheres and their spears into pruning-hooks. and nation shall not life up sword against nation, neither learn war any more."

Pirate Semmes at Home.

From the Mobile Times, Saturday. The return of Admiral R. Semmes to his home has alled with joy a large circle of friends, and with gratitude towards the President all those who cherish what is great and noble, We had the pleasure of spending an evening with the brave spilor, and to hear from his own mouth the relation of his release, ar we'l as the

views of the Fresident on his political sixtue, and we can assure his friends, those who do not believe that republics should always be ungrateful, that the election of Admira! Semmes to the responsible office of Probate Judge har the Fresident's full approval, and that nothing should be allowed to influence or oppose it on such groundless apprehensions.

The valiant struggle, made a few days ago, by the triends of General Johnston to elect him to a responsible office, fully proven that there is a right spirit in the land, and although unsuccessful, it establishes the fact that many hear is still beat which cannot remain cold when certain glor,ous names are pronounced.

When the history of the late war shall have been wilten by an impartial hand, the proud st and most glotious incident of it will be found in the pages recording the unequal contest between the Kearsarge and the Alaba Shall Admiral Semmes, just escaped from the

very laws of death, through the daring and humanity of an Englishman find less devotion among his own compatriot?

Civil Law in Alabama.

THE DEXTER CASE-FIR PRESIDENT DIZE ITS 1. TO

BE PLACED IN THE WANDS OF THE CIVIL AUTHO-The following desputch from Attorney-General

Speed, says the Mobile Times, is, for many reasons, highly important:-WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1803. the United States District At rinev and the Mejor-General Woods, commancing to turn over to you T. C. A. Dexter, without waiting any procedings by habeas corons. He further direct that the his shail receive and take into his custody take rid T. C. A. Dexter and hold him to answer any charge that may be alleged against him for observed against the United States; until he be discharged by due course of law.

course of law. He directs that the District Attorney will, with diligence, cause proper legal proceedings to be insti-tuled aparts the said Dexer below competent civil authority, in order that he may be brought to it al for such offenses.

You wan each make report of your action to this fice.

JAMES SPRED, Attorney General. In the United States District Court this morning, General Wood and F.ovot Marchal Brooks appeared, and the eastedy of the relator wan transferred, as above directed. The writ of habeas corpus was then directarged, and Judge Busted issued a warrant anthorizing the Marshal to a sume cust dy of the prisoner .- Mon'gomer

A PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The French Covern ment is about to propose to the various Governments of Europe a uniform passport system.

THE FENIANS

Their Forces Cathering at Ogdensburg-The Sweeney Faction Weditating Something-Killlan's Forces Abandoning Eastport-Cana-dians Growing Sick of War and its Ex-

penses.

EASTPORT, Me., April 26.—The steamer De Soto, the flagship of the Eastern squedron, arrived here to-day. General B. Doran Killian and a number of other Fenians are zu to wn this morning. Some attiliery arrived to day from Treat's Island, and is being stored in French & Son's store-houses. Three hundred Ferians leit here o-day, homeward bound, finding that there was no chance to get back the arms which were eized by the United States authorities; and as it was never intended to put the whole force of the organization into this adair, orders were received from headquarters for all to return to their homes.

The announcement of the fact created intense excitement among the Fenians. They held private meetings among themselves, and vowed they would never return without a fight; but when it was shown to them by their leader; here that there was not the faintest hope of making even a successful raid upon any point with the few arms they had procured from their schooner during her detention, the majority be-came somewhat resigned, although they bitterly emplained of what they openly called the perdy and mismanagement of some gentlemen ere, regarding whom there is a wide difference of opinion. The afair has turned out a misera-ble flusco; ridiculous, did it not bring with it so nany sad consequences. Hundreds of fine young ellows lest their homes, threw up their situa ons, gave up everything to join, heart and soul. in this movement, and it was truly a melancholy sight to see them leave by the boat to-day.

The majority are utterly ruined, not knowing where to 10 ai or they arrive at their destina-tion, the lunds not being sufficient to do more than to pay their passage back again. They cried bitterly, like children, on leaving.

The Fentans Gathering in Force at Ogdensburg, N. Y .- The Canadians Murmuring at the Expense of Maintaining the Volunteer Army.

MCNTRAN, April 26.—The examination of the Cornwall pr soners will, doubtless, he concluded next Inursday. Mr. Brydacs, the Grand Trurk Railway menager, will probably be one of the withesees. The prisoners cannot now be finally tried before the fall term. The recent action of the American Government for the maintenance of neutrality meets with the warmest approval. The people are tegiuning muraur in no doubtful manner about expenses being mentred in keeping the volunteers in the field. This dissatistation is increased by a rumor which is now being circulated that the Canadian Government, in taid of baving a million surplus at its disposal, will ind itself at the end of the thancial year considerably in debt. The Fenians are said to be congressing at Ogdensburg in strong fore .. who paid a visit there has returned with deanife information that artillery, small arms, and other munitions of war are daily striving from the Sweeney headquarters.

Release of the Fenian Prisoners at St. Andrews.

Calais, Me., April 26 .- The two Fenian prisone's were released here this morning by order of the Acting Mayor. The English authorities declined to prosecute, All is quiet here.

The Canadians Recovering from the Fenian Scare-Immento English Fleat off the Coast

The Canadian papers exult in the prompt action of the United Sites in sending General Meade to the Contier to protect them from the Fenians. The To onto Lea : says:-

"Mr. Seward has expressed the opinion that no any of Killian's shooners go to the fishing grounds they will be well attended to. There is an American naval force there quie sarge enough toke p them in order. Besides, there is a Brilish fleet in these waters crrying 448 guns and 5717 men:-

The second secon		4 14 11 12 1	A WINGS	282 5104
Aboukir	******	86	£391	1000
AUFORA		85	2558	515
Buzz rd		- 6	950	175
Cadmus			7430	275
Construct			8318	546
Cordelia		11	660	130
Cyanet			323	67
Doris			0489	500
Dunc -5		61	2130	
			751	850
Fawn	******	A1	101	180
Garinet			010	130
Lay			702	80
Niger.		18	10/2	180
Nimble		. 5	400	60
Pyladrs		21	1278	275
RCSSTiO		11	670	180
Ro) a 1st		11	663	180
Sphinx	edereck	6	1061	175
Steady		. 5	4'1	70
Terret		16	10.1	62
Wolvering		21	1703	2,5
		17.5	-100	910

5717 "All these versule were recently at Halifax at one time, and it is probable that they do not complise the entire flect in there waters. But there, with the American versule, with be a hundred times too strong or the keman maranders

"There is no coubt that the miserable dupes of Killian and O'Mahony, as well at those of Sweeney and Roberts, believed that the United States Government ernment would look quarty on while they committed acts of felony on the traitory of a neighboring country. By this was true ought to be undecived. The secure of Killian's schooners, of Fenian arms at Oswego, and the product of Re-nian arms at Oswego, and the product of General Meade at E tport, count to convince them that they have be n greenly duped by the infam us men who have been milling a trade of the sale of Fenian bonds."

General Assemblies and Meetings of Synods.

The conventions of religious bodies will meet this year as follows:-OBWERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Presbyterian General Arembly (O d School) St. Loms, Mo., Thurday, May 17. Prosbyt ran General Assembly (New School), St. onis, Mo. Thursday, May 17.
United Presbyterian General Assembly, Allegheny city, Pa. Thurday, May Sl.
Cumberland Probyterian General Assembly,
Alton, Ill., Thursday, May 17. GENERAL SYNODS

Reformed Dutch Church, General bynod, New York city, June 8.

Reformed Freebyinian Church, General Synod, Xenta, Obio. Wedne da., Max 16.

Evangelical Lutheran General Synod, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Thursday, May 17.

A "Reconstructed" Reply.

In reply to the general order commanding newspaper publishers to send copies of their journals to headquarters, the editor of the Texas Requestion recently transmitted the following to Major-General Wright:-

"MARSHALL, Texas, March 23. "Dear Siz:—I have the honor to acknowledge the Orders, No. 11. dated 'Gaivesion, March 9 1236'
"The subcoription price of the paper is \$4 per annum or \$2 for six months, United States currency. "I sond you a specimen copy, and will be much pleased to enrol; your name among m, subscribers."
"Very respectfully,

"R W. LOUGHERY, (Signed) "Major-General Wright, Commanding Depart

Whereupon a contemporary remarks:—"Immortal sentiment, that will go down to the remotest generations," 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

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to ex-amine our new style of aPRING LOTBING. Cassimere Saits or \$16 and Elack Suits for \$92 Pinor Faits, all process up to \$5.5 WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL.

SIXTH AND MARKET Ste.



SPECIAL NOTICES

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado. 1250 Original Interests, \$100 Each, Ot which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages in extent nearly half a mile in leagth sit unter hear entral City, Colorado. I ubscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the alfairs of the Company. Fach "original interest," \$100 gives a subscriber his proparate amount o stock in all the corporations organized on these proper les.

The Books for Sub-cription are now open For a prospectus giving uit particulars, or to secure one or more of these 'original interests," a dress at once or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada. OFFICE OF THE MARQUETTE MIN-

ING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1836

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Scockholders of this Company will be held at their Office. No. 110 S. FOORTH Street, on MONDAY the 7th of May at 12 M., after which an Flection will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensaing year. By order of the Board of Directors. reder of the Board of Directors.

427 12ttuth84t J. W. JACKLON, Secretary.

SATURDAY NIGHT!

SATURDAY NIGHT!!

Read the contents of this week's number :

THE BANBOLERO; OR A MARRIAGE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS. A new and tascing the Captain Mexico by the popular author, Captain Mayne Reid,

THE MOUNTAINS. A new and isselect of the a Mexico by the popular author, Capita'n Meying Reid, began in this number.

THE ASHTONS; OR THE RIVA', LOVERS, Continue Jon of the most admirable to 15.

MAUDE LUTON, The conclude rich prof.

THE CARDIN AL'S STRATAGEM.

OUR DEADHEADS.

THE AMERICAE, WESKLIES.

INDECENT PLACAEDS. The Corman'—it figures. INDECENT PLACAEDS. The Corman'—it figures. IS PHICADELIMIA A CATA? NATOLEON.

A LADIES' CLUB. A CLAPTER ABOUT EYES. THE PARISIAN FASETONS.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

A STORY OF GARRICK, UNDEETAKERS.

THE SIZE OF GREAT MEN. SLANG.

FDITORIAL OBTUSENESS.

AN ALGERINE WEDDING.

JOHN QUILL ON SOLDIERING. BATHING.

THE LOTTERE ABOUT TOWN.

FRENCH EALLS AND PA'TIES.

MUSIC AND THE DFAMA.

THE WORLD OF FASBION.

CHOICE POETRY.

BITS OF HOME GOSSIP.

A BLE EDITOPIALS ON POPULAR TOPICS.

OBIGINAL HUMOR, EYE. ETC. ETC.

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DAVIS & ELVERSON, Publishers. N. E. cor. TBIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

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A Safe, Agreeable, and Positive Preventive or all CHOLERAIC SYMPTOMS. Compounded exclusively by

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EBYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED. For sale by all Dauggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT: ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY. No. 336 South SECOND Street. Price 25 cents per bottle. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

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NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE. Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKKEP. [4 20 2w 4p

No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arch SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A

GREAT WORK OF ALL,
SOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F, GAB YLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GA LLERY.
NO. 1300 CHESNUT Steet.
Cammaral's Grait Historical Picture of the
SACKING OF ALLAMURA. Fairted by order of the Italian Government.

The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a rull described of this extraordinary product
we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.

Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m SPRING. SEE SEE

WILLIAM D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE

BUILDER. Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH,

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSAGHUSETTS. L: THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. NO jar can interiore with the harmony of its working, and no suiden shock can damage its machinery Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as wel as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what ad mechanism should be ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG, AND ECONOMI-CAL. Fxcept som : high grades, too costly for general use, foreign warches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constan; repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "and es." 'lepines." and "English Patent nevers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning or our enterprise, more than ten years ago it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the p ace of these foreign impositions—the retuse or foreign (acforles-which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfect'y worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be under-

stood from the fact, that after so many years or public trial we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have over given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased incilities for porfact work we are at present eagaged in the manufacture of watches

Highest Grade Known to Chronometry, Unequalled by anything hither o 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 filed 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 octween this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers.

We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches, but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that or the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully war-

ranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world. CAUTION. As the high reputation of our watches has caused

them to be extensive y counterfelted by foreign makers,

and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counteriel s will be exposed and prosecuted. ROBBINS & APPLETON. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

4 23 6trp No. 182 BROADWAY N. Y. SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY (MES ENGER COMPANY

This temperly have been formed for the purpose of subpying the Public with re-table trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry me-rees, packages, bagsage, to an part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give treahold security to the amount of fitty do lars, and the company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be envaged for a certain time, to clean offices move turniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Bui'dings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the talink execution of any order given to a Messenger, also or the said delivery of Messages. Packages or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been then to ensage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feet confident that their man may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear and cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the insertiption.

The dessengers wear a r.d cap with the number by which each he senger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription

'SOLDIERS' THILLADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER

'OMPANY''

Each Messen et is turnished with a printed Table of Charges and 'Leck is in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the messenger is allowed to charges and 'he Taket the bayment receiped for any particular errand in for a certain time.

Every complaint egainst a Messenger must be proven by a 'leket, and the Public are there are earnesdy required editions in the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed thereby guarding themselves and the company against fraud. The advantages intended to be precured to the Public by this new has ituion are DESPA' if and SAFETY in the delivery of Messanges or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger orps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to carn their 'ivelihood by honest lator at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in success ul operation for years in all the targer felties of Europe, in New York and Boston and the Communication in this large city of the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

I. Single Errands with a H. Work for a certain

I. Single Errands with a H. Work for a certain

I. Single Errands with a H. Work for a certain package.

3 Blocks. 5 cents 5 Hour. 20 cents 10 Blocks. 10 1 Hour. 35 15 Blocks. 15 1 Hour. 50 16 Blocks. 20 2 Hours. 65 Each additional hour 30 cents more. Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon. or from 1 r. M. to 6 P. M. 81-25 One day. N. B — When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent. W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent. Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street 4 24 16trp

> BEDDING F. VIHER WAREHOUSE, Fig. 1 ers Be's, Boisters Pli-low Fattresses of all kinos; Ben sets, Comortables Coun-terration, white and colored; Sprin; Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bet'sleads; Cushions, and all othe articles in the line of busi-ness AMOS HILLBORN, No 4 Nor.h TENIB Str

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO. REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO. BLACK-VAT AND SUGAR-CURED BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED. BEST IN THE WORLD. BEST IN THE WORLD. BEST IN THE WORLD. VRFE FROM STEMS. FREE PROM STEMS. FRRE FROM STEMS DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

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