EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY; FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Final Report of the Eighth Census.

From the Times. The progress of statistical science in this country must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. To this result the Census Bureau has been the chief contributor. The portly volume just issued by that Bureau compares favorably with any which has been produced by any Government or individual, whether as respects its amplitude of material, or the care with which that material has been arranged. The publication is also very apropos to the present time, when not only the political, but the social and commercial, relations of America are being reorganized as rapidly as the impedimenta raised by the war can be cleared away.

It was important that the actual condition of property in 1860 should be recorded, and not less so that the various circumstances affecting human life and its duration should be investi-gated. The enumeration of the people has been, even from remote antiquity, a mark of their civilization. It marks the degree of care exercised by a nation towards those who dwell within it. To note the birth of a human being is to say that a life is a trust committed to the care of society, and to mark the causes by which that life was lost is a pledge that those causes shall be removed so far as possible. An investigation of the various interests and occu-pations of the people, and of what may facili-tate or impede them, presupposes a paternal feeling on the part of the governing power. And the laithfulness with which those investigations are made are the test of how much real humanity orders and executes the work.

The first point which strikes the reader who opens this report is the vast amount of information which it contains. The second is that there is no index by which it can be readily used. We would suggest that this deficiency be supplied, and that copies of a table of contents be distri-buted as soon as practicable. We will endeavor to give an idea of what the contents are without

this useful accessory.

In the first place there is a well-digested history of popular enumerations from the earliest times. The portion devoted to the United States is especially valuable, and the more so that it contains observations upon the influence of various circumstances, of climate, soil, industries, etc., upon the human family—in fact, the essay constitutes an historical and scientific document of considerable value. The mortality of the United States and its causes are, however, perhaps, the chief in value of the contents of this report. The statistics on this topic were gathered by 4414 Marshals from the houses of families over the whole country. The causes of death which are noted are one hundred and thirty-eight in number, including thirty-eight external or violent causes. It is to be remarked in this connection that the local authorities in various states received and connection that the local authorities in various states received each cauthorities in various states received each cauthorities in various states. connection that the local authorities in various States reported only such deaths as they happened to hear of; but in this respect there is a great improvement since 1850. Still the actual rate of mortality in all localities and from all causes is yet to be ascertained. Probably this result will never be reached until a general registration act, similar to the English, for instance, is passed. One of the most interesting developments indicated in the book is the progress towards the simplification of the titles of diseases. In the original English returns of diseases. In the original English returns there were 1195 such titles—now they are reduced to 114. With us there were collected in 1846 no less than 1147 such, and these have been reduced by scientific classification to a uniform nosology. It is easy to see how medical science is rendered simple and popular by this process. The area of the United States has been divided

into nine districts, according to their climate and climacteric character. This opens up a wide field of inquiry upon the influences which those conditions exert upon health and longevity. We find very considerable differences in mortality among these districts; for instance, the decade experienced 1667 deaths in 10,000 persons under five years of age in the first district, and which includes the New England States; and 4767 out of the same number in the seventh district, or South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, The causes of these deaths are given under the tables apportioned to these districts. It is impossible, within the space of a single article, to pursue this topic further, and we have only room to add that every circumstance by which it can be illustrated, such as percentage, occupation, and education, is fully set orth.

The department allotted to miscellaneous statistics covers a very wide range—Banks and Insurance; the Press; Railroads; Canals and Rivers; Families and free population; Religion; Education; Libraries; Schools; Colleges, etc. The information upon the true value of real estate and personal property, and its growth, is of great consequence. In 1850 and 1860 they amounted respectively to \$7,135,780,228 and \$16,159,616,068, showing an increase in ten years of \$8,925,481, or 126.45 per cent. Of the States, New York stands first as regards this increase, and Kansas last. But we must leave this report for the present, for the amount of material which it offers for consideration is too great for even a far more extended notice than

Epidemic Swindling. From the Tribune.

we now can give to it.

Should we be advised some fine day that fraud "to an alarming extent" had "broken out in the lower part of the island," and that "it is almost impossible to stay its ravages among the firms of that vicinity," nobody need be surprised; for the same kind of epidemic has broken out rashly over and over again in the same neighborhood. The latest development only shows that Mr. Ross reaped a little more of the field which Mr. Ketchum tound in so high a state of cultivation. For the benefit of financial health, we propose to prove that the last year or so has been not a little remarkable for business disorders, and therefore, recali the dates of some of the largest and most skilful operations of fraud. They teach a lesson which is not unimportant or out of time. The following are exclusively cases of polite and mercantile

Collector...
September—R R Bond Forgeries, Gladwin,
October—Embezziements, Onio Freasury...
October—Government Bonds, Gen. Bristow. ---- Hoboken Bounty Frauds......

Kentucky. 100,000

Feuruary—Concord R R Embezzlement. 850,000
May—Ross Forgerisa, N. Y. 850,000
May—Merchants' Bank. Washington. 1,000,000 Subjoined is a grouping of vulgar and violent robberies, and others scarcely to be distinguished from polite swindling by being called "sneak-

thief operations":-thief operations":—

May—Bank, Walpole, N. H.

June—Bank, Risemond.

August—Bank, Weilington, Ohio.

August—Bank, Touse, Portland.

Se. tember—Bank, Concord.

Aovember—Bank robbery, Washington,

January—Bank Cashier, Vermont.

January—Bank Messenger robbed.

January—Bank of Liberty, Mo.

April—Bank, Caoiz, Ohio.

August—Quartermaster's Department, Paducah.

ducah.
September-New York Book-keeper.
October-Quartermaster's Department Chat-October—Burgiary at Detroit.
October—Burgiary at Philadelphia.
December—Bond robbery, Onio.
December—base robbery at Troy...... This cannot be the whole story: yet here are some of the most piquant and prominent features of superfine and vulgar swindling in the last twelve months. We do not say that the amount is gleater than in other years or in other countries, or that tinancial credits are assailed more numerously by inside swindlers than by outside robbers—that is unnecessary. The text has its obvious lesson and it; local application, which men of business can select for them-

Senator Sherman's Proposition to Con-solidate the National Debt. From the Herald.

It is gratifying to notice occasionally something sensible proposed in Congress. Amid the dreary waste of profitless discussion about the everlasting negro, there does appear sometimes an intelligent and a patriotic man who endeavors to bring Congress to consider something practical and useful for the country. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, has on several occasions lately raised himself out of the mire of radical partisan politics, and has taken up with correct views generally the important questions pertaining to our finances, currency, and national debt. On the 2d he introduced in the Senate a bill "to reduce the rate of interest on the national debt, and for funding the same." It provides, as the Senator remarked in his explanatory statement, for a five per cent, thirty years' loan, in the usual form, to be called the "Consolidated bebt of the United States," and to be disposed of at not less than par, and to be applied to the payment of the existing national debt other than United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks. These few words state concisely the object and substance of the bill. It is a

most important measure, and the introduction of it now shows that sound practical ideas on this subject are making their way in Congress.

In an editorial article in the Heraid of April 16, on the subject of "the financial problem of the country," we used this language: - "The next step should be to consolidate the whole debt, and make a uniform and reduced rate of debt, and make a uniform and reduced rate of interest. A sinking fund, looking to the extinguishment of the debt in forty or afty years, should also be established. This would give stability and confidence, and would lighten the burdens of the people." We have been urging the same views all along during the last few months. We saw that the theory of a national debt being a national blessing, and the powerful combined efforts of the boundaries. the powerful combined efforts of the bondholders, backed by the moustrous moneyed monopoly of the national banks, to increase and perpetuate a ruinous financial system, must be strenuously resisted. We have opposed, too, the visionary nonons of the currency quacks as to contracting our legal tender circulation. Mr. McCulioch, and the whole Treasury Department, the host of bondholders, the national banks, which are making fitteen per cent, on their capital and out of the people, and the radical press of the country in the interest of this powerful combination—all were advocat-ing the most impracticable and destructive theories. It is now the more gratifying, therefore, to see one of the ablest and most influen-tial Senators adopt our views, both on the question of the currency as well as on that of tunding the debt. Mr. Sherman, in his proposi-tion to fund the debt and reduce the interest, excepts the non-interest bearing debt in the form of greenbacks. These are no burden upon the country, and are evidently and properly regarded by this Senator as our safe, healthy, and proper currency. It is reported that the Se-cretary of the Treasury approves of the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman. We hope it may be so, and if it be, we congratulate Mr. McCul-loch on the progress he is making and the good sense he shows.

The funding of the debt, reducing the interest

and making it uniform, and creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt, ought to be provided for at one and the same time. It would be best, perhaps, to do it all in one bill. The consolidation of the debt, all of it having a long time to run, say thirty or forty years it the character of a permanent security, and raises its value accordingly. Old United States sixes of long date always were quoted higher than those of shorter date. It would be so with the new debt. Six or seven per cent, bonds having only a lew years to run, would really not be worth more than American, consols bearing five per cent interest, running thirty or forty years. In no sense, consequently, does the proposed bill of Mr. Sberman squint at repudiation or injustice to the bondholders. There is not only the precedent set by all govcrnments in this respect to justily us in doing the same, but we should not be doing any one wrong or breaking faith with the public creditors. We have been legislating enough for the benefit of the bondholders and a moneyed monopoly: it is necessary now to lighten the burdens of the people as much as possible and look more to the general interests of the country. At the same time that a consolidated debt for a long period would enhance the value of the debt as a permanent security, a sinking fund for the ultimate extinguishment of it would raise the credit of the Government, inspire confidence, and make its securities the best in the world. Though this, at first sight, may seem to be an anomaly, it is nevertheless true that both a long time debt and the certainty of payment increase its value. There ought, then, to be a permanent sinking fund created at

the time the debt may be consolidated. There is one feature of Mr. Sherman's bill, nowever, which is of a more doubt al character; that which refers to the exemption of the consols from taxation or duties by the States, municipal authorities, or the United States Government, and the provision that the interest shall always be paid in coin. There is no doubt that this would facilitate the funding of the debt; and it may be doubted it the Government would not meet with some dincuity at the utset in changing such a vast amount of indebtedness from one form to another, wita-out this tempting provision of the bill. Still, we have to look to the future and to consider how far the exemption of such a vast amount of property from taxation would affect hereafter other interests and the country at large, With regard to promising to pay interest and orincipal in coin, that may not operate amus just now. Yet the time may come—though we hope it never will-when it might not be convenient to pay in coln, as, for example, in case of war. Besides, the money of the Government, the regular greenback currency, should be the financial character. We submit these views as suggestions, and hope Mr. Sherman, who has begun right, and has taken up the matter in earnest, may consider them well. It may be necessary to have another bill to establish a uniform currency, to abolish the national banks, and to create some system by which the paper money of the Government may be made as valuable as coin. If that should be done, there would be no necessity for the coin clause of the funding bill. However, the main object is now to fund the debt, reduce the interest, and pro-vide for its extinguishment.

But as no general system of national finance will be complete or can be as successful as desired until the currency and monetary institutions of the country be put on a proper basis, one of the first things to be done is to abolish the so-called national banks and make Government that the country be only currency of the the so-called national banks and make Government legal tenders the only currency of the country. These banks are a fraud and a cheat upon the people. They take the profits upon three hundred millions of circulation which might and ought to go into the Treasury for the benefit of the public, without paying anything for the privilegs. Being called national banks, and issuing a currency called national, people have thought they were Government institutions; that the Government was liable for their transac-

tions; and that they were perfectly safe, while, in fact, they are but private institutions and no more secure than other backs. Their circulamore secure than other banks. Their circula-tion is secured, it is true, by deposits of Gov-einment bonds; and this, under all ordinary circumstances, may secure the note holders; but the recent failures show that depositors, and even the Government itself, may suffer by their failure. The people are deceived by these so-called national banks. They are a vast and dangerous monopoly, of no benefit to the Gov-ernment or the people, and only profitable to the monopolists themselves. The act creating them ought to be repealed. The Government should buy up or retire the bonds now deposited should buy up or retire the bonds now deposited by these banks by a new issue of legal tenders equal to the amount of their circulation, and thus rave the interest on these bonds. It would not increase the volume of currency, would give a soupder and more preferable currency, and would save to the country an amount that at compound interest, would pay the national debt within fifty years. We call upon Mr. Sherman, who begins to take broad views on the general subject of figures. the general subject of finance, and upon Con-gress to lay the foundation of a sound and per-manent system of currency, as well as for the management and liquidation of the national

"Running Emptyings." From the World.

Thanks to "Mr. Blaine, of Maine," we have a phrase most apt to describe the sort of entertainment to which the anti-clavery prophets, now that slavery has been abolished, are forced to invite the hungry faithful.

In comparison with the clanking chains and cracking whips of the good old times when Massachusetts, newly weaned from her own "gayneful pillage" of "Moores" and "Narragansetts," made wordy war on the institutions of her sister States, we have a doleful and flatulent pottering over "ideal manhood," humanity "raised to a common plaine," and the like. Even as the asses of Job, the faithful are like, we tear, to be filled with the east wind.

Dreary sarcasm from the lips of "men of color" to the effect that they "do not look down upon the whites;" twaddle about the "change of upon the whites;" twaddle about the "change of the scene of war from Lee's neadquarters to the White House;" drivel in honor of the military achievements of Butler, the Cittule of silver spoons, as compared with Grant, the Hittite of stalwart soldiers; and solemn proclamations of the alarming fact that Mr. Wendell Phillipps "hates" the word "Constitutional"—these, and such as these, are the fineral baked meats served up to the mourners who bewait the abolition of slavery as the extinction of their own dearest occupation in life.

dearest occupation in lite.

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, who, whatever else may be said of him, did really fling his whole force for years against a great and tormidable fact, the establishment of slavery, should have withdrawn in masculine disgust from the company of this absurd and ill-conditioned knot of itching im-

Howard and Beecher. From the Daily News.

The "kind-hearted and plous" General Howard, who is in this city in attendance upon "the anniversaries," made on Tuesday, before the American Missionary Society, a speech inspired by that morbid philanthropy which makes all the members of that negro-philistic association love the Southern negroes, and hate the Southern whites with all their heart. What General Howard says would be of lutle importance were he not Chief of that Freedmen's Bureau which is organizing the negroes of the South in hostility to their late masters, and did he not as such wield a terribly dangerous power. It is this fact which induces us to call attention to one or two extracts from his Tuesday's speech, and first to this atrocious calumny against the brave and gallant soldiers of the Confederacy:—

'When the Rebel armies surrendered, a large part of the men organized in secret bands to harass the freedmen, murder soldiers, break the windows of schoolhouses, etc."

This is simply false, and we believe that Generai Howard knows that it is. Our worthy General Sleek, according to the

"gave a foreib'e description of the poor whites, a histless, stupid race. It was a relief to find a woman crying; she was an exception to the general listless ness:"

and then, with admirable humor, he made sudden change from grave to gay, all forgetful of the poor heart-broken women whose sorrows were too profound to find relief in tears, or cheered, perhaps, by the fiendish pleasure with which his hearers listened to his sad story of the sufferings of those Southern women, this Christian gentleman then "gave a humorous description of the negroes on the Sea Islands," and his patent method for converting them into New Englanders.
Having sufficiently amused his audience,

the General next assured them that his Bureau might not exist much longer, and that it they wished to perfect "the good work" "the Christians of the North must send their teachers Sou h—those who dare be hated, outraged, murdered. The villanies of men who will rob and murder the root who will be made to be a sent the root who will be made to be a sent the root who will be the sent the root who will be the root and the muider the poor, who will burn school houses, mus be expected;"

and then turning up his eyes, as Burton used to turn up his when perconating the original "Aminadab," our General Sleek, with unctuous voice, proclaimed:-

"Our country is punished; our country is re deemed; our country will be blessed. The clouds are breaking, and God is above the clouds. 'Beneath the heavens every creature is fed. And He who leeds the ravens will give His children bread.'" This pious oration of "Howard the Philan-bropist" so excited "Brother Beecher" that he

bounced up straightway, and "pa'd an elequent tribule to General Howard as a Christian, soldier, and minister, who had been ordained by God as the awart courier and leader in the work of evangelizing the poor of the South He reminded him or an iron candlestick in which was a

WEX cancle. And glowing with enthusiasm he went on to

say it is "the work of this Association to raise Southern so ciety from the foundation, eginning, of course, with the freedmen. But more bloodshed was necessary not that of armies, but martyrs. Every State that has had mode and martyrs has become anti-slavery. New Jersey, he believed, had never had a mob Men and women were wanted to go south who would be willing to be ostracized, abused, murdered if he had his lue to begin again, he would go there indeed, he was not sure that he would not go will Indeed, he was not sure that he would not go yet

Now, we don't believe that there is any danger at all of Parson Beecher doing anything of the kind; or, if he should go South, 'twill be be cause he will expect to be honized, and feted, and gazed upon, and not to be ostracized, abused, or murdered. The blood of martyrs flows not in the veins of Henry Ward Beecher.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE National Soldiers' and Sailors'

Orphan Home Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15 h of MAT NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and sallors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladles invite all who can to contribute towards epresenting their State by a table at the Fair The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberall

represented.
All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL S. LDIERS' AND SALUERS' ORPHAN HOME, "ASHINGTON, D. C.," and for warded, if possible, cen days be ore the ejeming of the Fair
The Institution will be opened for the recentism of Children on the lat of June next, and appl'cations for admission may be forwarded immediately to MRS, J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, B. C. P ap ers iriet dly to the cause please copy. 4 2845 15

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N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada. TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL

VANIA.

Harrishurg, May I. 1896.

In obedience to authority vessed in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866. I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 18 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county. such conference as will result in a lair representation of each county.
Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is dealrable that as tult a representation of the brave defenders or the country as possible should be secured on this occasion

Late Brevet Major-General U S A.
Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above.

54465

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1165 THESNUT Street, Phi adelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant at three o cock P M. The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited 51 lzt FR. JOED AN, Chairman,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS.

S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND WALKUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, May 3 1866

NOTICE—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for Bire are hereby notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the first day or June, 1866 The pensity for neglect is Five Dollars for each and everytime the vehicle is used after the above date, as d will be strictly enforced

THOMAS M TRIOL.

SECTION 1 of an Ordinance relating to Hackney Carriages passed May 9, 1855:—That every Hack, Stage-coach, Cab, Charlot, Couchie, Coupe, Barouche, Landau, or other vehicle whether on wheels or runners, except Omnthuses and Railroad Cars drawn by one or more horses, or other animal power, which shall be used in the City of Philadelphia for the convovance or persons for hire from place to place within the said oity, shall be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of this ordinance.

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MONDAY Evening, May 14 Subject—Peculiar People. The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning, 8th inst, and no tickets will be soid or engaged beiore that time. Toe north half of the house will be soid
at Ashmead & Evans' Books ore, No. 721 Chesnut street
and the south haf at Trumpier's Music store. Seventh
and Chesnut streets. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75
cents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PRILADELPHIA May 2, 1868 (
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board
Directors have this day declared a semi annual divide
of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Co pany, clea of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866. atter May 30, 1866.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can
be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD
Street.
TROMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1865.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock of Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereaf er entitled to receive it in Cash oniv.

[4 30 lm]

S. BE. DFOED, Treasurer.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Beneat of the 'Lincon Institution and Solders' and Salvers' Orphan Boys' Home." at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHE-NUT Street, for one mouth only. Open from 10 A, M, to 10 P M.

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WHITE LINEN DRILLS. PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR JACKETS

AND COATS. PRINTED LINENS, FOR SHIRTS AND JACKETS.

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LINENS.

OF ALL KINDS IN THE CITY,

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

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WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' DRESS

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COTTON TRIMMINGS, BLACK AND COLORED GALLOOMS CLUSY LACES, BELTINGS, GUIPURE LACES. BALMORAL TRIMMINGS, GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED. We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, braides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

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Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold

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SPRING CLOAKS,

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PARIS MADE GARMENTS .- A new opening, at one-half cost of importation. FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIR-CULARS, all at Reduced Prices.

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SPRING GOODS, CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at 500 dozen Hemstriched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cen a 25, 37, 40, and 50 cen s
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLA LS and COLLAR: TIES, from 37 cents up to \$10.

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A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which
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100 pieces SHIRED MUSLINS for Bodies. 100 pieces PIQUES to all varieties of styles and price rom 100 to \$1.06. 100 PARIS GOFFERED -KIETS, newest styles. No. 1934 ORBERUT SCHRET.

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Manufactory No. 228 ABCH Street,
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Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and elizes of every tength and size walnt for Ladles, Misses, and Children.

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