SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

The Vice-Presidency. THE nomination of General FERRY for the Senate by the members of the Connecticut Legislature is equivalent to his election to that office. He will succeed the Hon. L. S. FOSTER, whose term of office expires on the 3d of March, 1867. Senator FOSTER is sometimes spoken of as "Vice President;" but that appellation is an erroneous one. Since the succession of Vice-President Johnson to the Presidency, the Vice-Presidency has been vacant. The Constitution provides only for filling the office of President by the Vice-President, in case of the death, removal, or disability of the President. It empowers Congress to provide by law for the case of removal, death, etc., of both President and Vice-President, by declaring what officer shall then act as President. A law was passed at an early day to meet this contingency, which, however, has never yet occurred. It provides that in case of the removal, death, resignation, or disability of both President and Vice-President, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President until the disability be removed. or a President shall be elected. No provision, however, is made, either in the Constitution or in the laws of Congress, for the filling of the Vice-Presidency, as such, in case of a vacancy. Hence there is now a vacancy in that office, and should President Johnson die, be removed, or resign, both offices would

The Veracious Scovel.

then become vacant, and the President of the

Senate pro tempore would become President.

He would not hold the office, however, during

the remainder of the term (unless the vacancy should occur near its close), but a new elec-

tion would be ordered in accordance with the

provisions of the statute above quoted.

WE have oftlimes commented on the folly as well as the treachery of the course of J. M. Scovel, of Camden, but we never expected that he would so openly expose himself to detection, as it appears he has done by some of his assertions in his la'e address before the Union League. We have only to add, that if he willfuly disregards the truth in one case, why should we trust his word in another? Why should we believe him when he denied the receipt of a letter from the President, of which we have good evidence? One deduction follows in the footsteps of the other. The following letter explains itself:-CAMDEN, May 11, 1866

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:-Dear Sir: - In the published remarks of Mr. J. M. SCOVEL before the Board of Directors at the Union League House, Philadelphia, April 23, 1866, the folowing assertion appears: -

"And to show you the popular appreciation of this movement, I state what no man can deny, that when that profest was presented to the Union League of Camden, it was ridiculed and withdrawn." The above assertion I am authorized to positively

Secre'ary Camden Union League.

What use for new ones?

What is a Rebel's Oath Worth? SENATOR NYE, in his speech the other day, hit the nail on the head when he said that taking the oath of allegiance did by no means prove a man to be loyal. There was hardly a leading Rebel in the whole South who was not under a solemn oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States. DAVIS, STEPHENS, LEE, BRECKENRIDGE, MASON, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, HUNTER, Wise-the whole lot of them-had taken that oath over and over again, yet it did not keep them from plotting and executing treason. And are they now sorry for it? Not a bit, Do they think they did wrong? Not at all. Do they still believe in the right of secession? Yes, every man of them. What use, then, for oaths to bind such men? It is a solemn mockery. They have already broken oaths as binding as it was possible for men to take.

THE SAME LINE OF ACTION .- The third section of the Constitutional amendment which prohibits traitors exercising the right of suffrage until the year 1870, was adopted by the House by the aid of Democratic votes, The contest occurred on the motion to sustain the previous question. If it had failed to receive the necessary vote, it is almost certain that the disfranchising clause would have been expunged. On that ballot 61 Republicans voted to bring the bill before the House in order to amend it, and 18 Democrats voted with them; while 70 Republicans opposed the motion, and 14 Democrats were on their side. Had the Democratic party really designed to secure the triumph of their so-called principle, and not supply themselves with bancombe at the expense of political faith, they would have voted solid with the conservatives; the vote would have stood 83 in favor of amending, and 70 opposed. The responsibility of failure, therefore, rests with the Democracy, and when they grow eloquently indignant over the unconstitutionality of the proviso, let them remember that they, and they alone, are accountable for the so-called encroachment on the law.

This policy of the Democracy is not a new one. When their old friends DAVIS, SLIDELL, and BENJAMIN occupied the seats to which their sympathizing Northern brethren desire them once more to fill, the same plan was in vogue. When the CLARK-radical resolutions came to a final vote in the Senate, the body was divided so that the ballot stood, ayes 20, nays 19. Six Southern members, among whom were DAVIS, BENJAMIN, and other leaders, refused to vote against the motion, and so it prevailed, in order that their own political ends might be accomplished.

Again, when the vote on extending suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia came up, they, the opposition, offered a motion to amend, so that the dearest right of citizenship was given to the educated and ignorant alike. In fact, this duplicity has gradually grown to be the settled policy of the Democratic party, and when they go to make political capital out of the measure, let their own inconsistency be called to the pub-

"THE CONSOLIDATED LOAM,"-The following plain and sensible editorial, from the New York Tribune, sets forth the advantages of Secretary McCulloch's plan of funding the debt in so clear a light that he who runs can read. It is seasonable, and will be understood and appreciated by the masses :-

stood and appreciated by the masses:—

OUR NATIONAL DEST—The United States owe a public debt of nearly three bilinons of dollars, most of it drawing 6 or 7 3-10 per cent. Interest. Now that the war is over, the Union saved, and our expenditures so reduced that we are more than paving our way, so that we are contracting no more debt, but rather paying off, the Government is about to make an effort to reduce the rate of interest to five per cent, and appropriate the money thus saved to the reduction of the principal—a policy which, if acopted and sternly persisted in, will pay the debt entirely within about thirty years.

There is some wild talk of this project as repudiation, but there is no shadow of fruth in this Every existing loan or obligation is to be paid according to its face. Every one who has lent the Government money at a certain rate is to have that rate paid him regularly till his foan falls due; then he is to have his principal according to contract. But the covernment can corrow in peace, with a diminishment of the state of the covernment can corrow in peace, with a diminishment of the covernment can corrow in peace, with a diminishment of the covernment can corrow in peace, with a diminishment of the covernment can corrow in peace, with a diminishment of the covernment can corrow in peace, with a diminishment of the covernment can corrow in peace, with a diminishment of the covernment can corrow in peace.

have his principal according to contract. But the covernment can corrow in beace, with a diminishing debt cheaper than it could in war, when we needed to borrow fifty millions more each month; it therefore proposes to borrow at five per cent, the wherewithal to pay at maturity its toans drawing six or seven and thirty-hundred hs per cent. Then, by continuing to pay into the Ireasury only so much by continuing to pay into the Freasury only so much as we would have to pay if the interest had not been reduced, we can very soon wipe out our great doot.

But can the money be borrowed at five per cent? We nope it may, and trust it can be because—1. The Government is sure pay. 2. Whose er has dovernment bonds, and needs money, can borrow on them as collateral at lower raies, and with more case, than he could get loans on any other security. 3 They are to be absolutely free from taxation, Federal, State, or municipal; whereas all other securities are taxed—most or them heavily. 4. They can always be sold off-hand, for cash, and with lattle loss. These considerations, we hope will induce thousands to prefer these at five per cent, to other thousands to preser these at five per cent, to other

curities at six or seven.
Yet this is so great and beneficent an undertaking Yet this is so great and beneficent an undertaking that it may well command the best efforts of every good citizen. There is no man among us, ho sever rich or poor, who will not be benefited by the intended conversion of the debt. It we estimate the debt as a mortgage of ten per cent on all private property in the Union musting it at five per cent, will add at least two per cent, to the net cash value of all the property in our country.

of all the property in our country.

Now, then, good cit'zens! let us a l be prepared to help when the new American Consol is brought out! help when the new American Consol is brought out! If we have any i rm of Gover ment indebtedness soon to fall due, let us offer to takes ock in the new loan to its amount—assured that our bonds wil be above par within five years. If we are not already creditors of the Government, et us resolve to be come so if possible by subscribing to the new loan. No matter though we have but little to invest, let us to the five assured that there are too thrests. invest that little; assured that there are ten invest-ments less profitable where one is more so. Let us resolve that the new five per cent, whatever its amount, snall be promptly taken; for, if that should be filled at once, there will be no trouble thereafter. Let Congress be careful not to everdo the busi-less of reducing taken. Let Congress be careful not to overdo the business of reducing taxes. One calls for the abolition of all "laxes on Knowledge."—that is, on printed matter; another says, "lake off all taxes on Manufactures;" a third says "Make Cotton Free," etc. We heartly agree that these taxes are not delightful—in fact, taxes are not auxuries, any how—out that will be a dark day for the country wherein Congress so reduces taxe—as to impair the national credit. It would not a bankrupt or discredited Government enormously to convert or renew such a deet as we must fund afresh within the next for a dept as we must fund afresh within the next few years; and fifty milions substracted from the na-tional revenue new may cost us five hundred milhous in the end. Keep the national credit high, even though we have to pay a little heavier taxes, until we get our debt funded; for it is tar better to pay even five cents per pound on cotton than to have to may a premium on the renewal or our great loans."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY COMMISSIONERS. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow.-Price vs. The City of Philadelphia. This morning

ludge Ludiow delivered the following opinion in the above case:—
This is an application for a special injunction against the City Commissioners and the City of Philadelphia, to restrain the defendants from "enter-ing into a contract with samuel M Smith to tur-nish to the Department of the City Commissioners" certain articles of stationery specified in the sche-dule annexed to the bill filed in this suit.

this annexed to the bill filed in this suit.

It is too late to question the jurisdiction of this Court in a cause like the present. We have exercised the power now invoked in more than one instance, and nearly a year ago we were called upon to express an opinion in a contest then pending between the same parties who are now before the Court; and, in a case very similar to the present, the late President of the Court then delivered as each. late President of the Court then delivered an opinion upon the subject, in which I concurred, and it is useles how to repeat what was then said, or to attempt to overthrow the principle upon which that judg-ment was founded, and we therefore proceed at once to determine this controversy by the evidence in the

cause.

It cannot be coubted that the City Commissioners were bound by the ordinance of 30th December, 1865, to open the proposals in the presence of the Committee o. Finance, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder. The question is—Did they do this? If they did not, and the bid of Samuel M. Smith was not opened in the presence of the Committee, he is not entitled to the contract no matter what may have been the character of his bid.

The solution of the question at issue depends upon

what may have been the character of his bid.

The solution of the question at issue depends upon the testimony of Mr. Marcer, the Chairman of the Committee, and of Mr. Eckstein, the Clerk. Mr. Marcer identified a paper purporting to be the bid of Mr. Smith by writing his name and the day of the month and year at the end thereof, but he declares that he did so after the bids had been opened and read, and merely for the purpose of identification. He further says:—"We depended upon our clerk for taking a memoransium of the bids." And again, "After all had been read I put my name on such as lay upon the table. The clerk makes a record of the oids, and it was not worth while for me to sigh each bid as it was scorater or presented. me to sign each bid as it was separate y presented

me to sign each bid as it was separately presented and read."

Mr. Eckstein says, "I heard all the bids read off, and noted them down for resentry in the minutebook of the committee. I have here the original notes; I did not hear any bid of Sahuel M. Smith read off; I think if there had been one read I would have heard it; I took each bid for each item down separately, and compared the bids of the several bidders together to see who was the lowest; I did not hear Mr. Smith's name at all."

This witness was recalled, and he again said, "I made a memorandum of the bids as presented, they were read alond by Mr. Hamilton; the bid of Mr. Smith don't appear on the paper (memorandum); I don't think the bid of Mr. Smith could have been read without my hearing it; I did not hear Mr. Smith's name at all; I would have heard it, I think, if it had been read."

When we remember that the bid in question consisted of seventeen distinct items, each of which

sisted of seventeen distinct items, each of which must have been, if read at all, distinctly aconounced, it is impossible to be leve that the Clerk of the Com-mittee of Figure would not have heard a single

it is impossible to be leve that the Clerk of the Committee of Finance would not have heard a single one, and especially must this conclusion sorce itself upon the mind, when we further remember that Mr. Eckstein did not copy the bids, but noted them down as read by Hamilton, that he did not see the originals, and that his memorandum contains the names of the bidders, and the various items of each of the several bids then and there read, and yet this paper does not contain the name of S. M. Smith, nor a single item representing any one of the seventeen distinct bids said to nave been made.

The affidavit of the City Commissioner does not, when closely examined, contradict this state of facts. "I will produce the bids which were opened in the presence of the Committee of Finance, as attested by their Chairman, Joseph F. Marcer, at that time," says the affidavit, tut it does not declare that the bid was read with the other bids, and at the same time, and Mr. Marcer simply identified papers handed to him after the proposals had been opened and read; he depended upon the clerk of his committee to make a note of the proposals, and has no knowledge of the contents of the various papers before the Committee and the Commissioners, and does not remember that Mr. Smith's bid was read at all.

With this evidence before us it is clearly our duty

at all.

With this evidence before us it is clearly our duty to restrain the defendants from entering into this contract, and we therefore grant the special injunction upon a bond being executed by complainants in the sum of \$300

Court of Quarter Seastons—Allison, P. J.—
Miscellaneous business was before the Court.
George Driver, who was convicted of a charge of furious driving and assault and battery, in running his wagon against and over Miss Mary C. Knight was allowed to renew his ball until next term. He mill denies that he is the man who committed this deed. He says he is an in for a large liquor house, and that he neither owned a horse and ourgy, nor ever went out on a pleasure rid.

Kathanine Stroudt, convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon John Dev in, upon giving her reason for her conduct, was discharged without sentence.

Alexander Devlin, convicted of a charge of assault

tence.

Alexander Devlin, convicted of a charge of assault and battery on Alderman Johnson and several ponce officers, was permitted to renew his bail till next term, or account of the dangerous illness of his wite.

A minor, about sixteen years of age, was discharged on haceas corpus from his enlistment in the

There is now an argument intCourt, on a motion for a new trial in the case of J S. Urquhart, convicted yesterday, of cheating under false pretenses. Charles Brooks for and L. C. Casady against the

An Important Case.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL-ALMOST A COLLISION. Legal proceedings were begun yesterday which are likely to make the public mind faminar with the practical workings of the Civil tights law, recently passed over the Presidential veto. It has been announced that on last saturday evening a negro had an angry altercation, on the Nashville and Edgefield ierry-boat, with two youths, Messrs. G. L. Nolen and Williams Daniels, and that the former of the white young men inflicted a pistol wound upon the negro. The name of the negro is Jame. Gittins, and he died of his wound, either late Sunday or yesterday. Is the meantime, young Nolen and his associate William Daniels, had given bond, before W. F. Meacham, Esq., for their appearance at 1 o'clock, P. M. yesterday.

Before the hour arrived for their examination, it became publicly known that Mr. Chaplain Lawrence, Judge of the Freedmen's Court, had gone before E. R. Campbell, Esq., United States Commissioner, and made such affidavits as caused a warrant to be issued, upon which E. R. Grascock, Esq., United States Marshal for the Middle District of Lennessee, was to arrest No en and Daniels, and take them before the United States Circuit or District Court, if the examining magistrate should fail to admit nearo testimony as to the facts. An united States Circuit or District Court, if the examining magistrate should fail to admit nearo testimony as to the facts. Legal proceedings were begun yesterday which

trict Court, if the examining magistrate should fail to admit negro testimony as to the facts. An unusual crowd began to gather in Mr Meacham's office, at No. 1 Cedar street. It became apparent there would be no comfort for Court, prisoners, or counsel, in a small office; and Squire Meacham prudebilly announced that he had obtained from loc Recorder permission to use the Circ Hall. principally announced that he has obtained from loc Recorder permission to use the City Hall. The curious throng began at once to hur, y thiner. But before the transfer, Rey, Judge Lawrence was ob-served on the ground. The United States Marshal also was at the magistrate's office, attended by a Beputy Mr. Meacham was evidently impressed with the negative and responsibility of the gase and also was at the magistrate's office attended by a Beputy Mr. Meacham was evidently impressed with the novelty and responsibility of the case, and had requested W. H. Wikinson, Esq., the City Recorder, who is also a magistrate of the county of Davidson, to sit with him. But the latter gentleman declined, and the assistance of W. H. Hagans and P. B. Coleman, Esqs., was secured. At about 2 o'clock P. M., the Court was made up, and the youthing detendants appeared in the City Hall, with an airay or legal ability to defend them, namely:—Hon, W. K., Turner, S., Perkins, Esq., of Wilhamson county; and E. B. McClannahan and W. Clare, Esqs., of the firm of McClannahan & Clare, of the sety.

W) on the magistrates had taken their seats, Mr. When the magistrates had taken their seats, Mr. Meacham announced too, the e was no warrant agrainst the prisoners, Noien and Daniels; that they were brought before him by polic men Saturday evening, and as there was no evidence prepared and no prosecutor, he had simply taken bond for their appea ance on Monday. Judge Furner, of defendan s' counsel, said that if the Coroner had returned a verdict, that, the defense were ready to admit was satisficient warrant for a committing count. Mr. George Norvell, the Coroner of Davidson count, then informed the Court he had with him the verdict of an inquest, and handed the papers to their worships.

After some preliminaries, Mr. McClannahan and

formed the Court he had with him the verdict of an inquest, and handed the papers to their worships.

After some preliminares, Mr. McClannahan announced to the Court that the deferse would prefer that warrants be make out regularly; and this request was granted by the Court, arraigning Mr. Nolen for morder and Mr. Daniels as abetting in the crime. Mr. Meacham then, on behalf of the Court, directed that the witnesses for the State be produced. I'wo white mea came forward, and were in the act of raising their right hands to be sworn when Chaplain Lawrence announced that there was a colored man just outside the core, who observed the circumstances connected with the killing, and who was an important witness. There seemed to be no lawyer present to represent the State. The defense endeavored to have the two white men examined first, and let the question as to negro testimony be raised alterwards; but the Court would not proceed until the matter had been settled. The Civil Rights bill was sent for, but without success; and finally Mr. Chaplain Lawrence furnished their worships with an official copy which was, by request, read to them by Mr. McClannahan.

Then Judge Turner, Mr. Clare, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. McClannahan all made arguments to show that this was not a case contemplated in the Civil Rights act. They were heard with patience, and after deliberating for more than half an hour, their worships announced, through Mr. Meacham that in view of the novelty and great importance of the case, the

liberating for more than half an hour, their worships announced, through Mr. Meacham that in view of the novelty and great importance of the case, the question as to receiving the negro's 'estimony would be taken under advisement until 1 P. M. Wednesday next, and that in the meantime the defendants could renew their recognizance. This was done, and the court adjourned.—Nashville Dispatch, 9th.

EN Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce ourstock to avoid its removal out of the wav of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select rom.

Piece Goods to make to order.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL.

SOUTHEAST CONNER

SIXTH and MARKET Sts

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH, CHRIS-TIAN Street, below Fourth.—Bishop Si up 800 will preach on Sunday next, May 13th, tat 10%, A.M. A collection will be taken up to pay the debt of the church. Preaching at 7% P. M. by the Pastor. Roy. T. W. SIMPERS. The viends of the burch are earnestly invited to be present.

CALVARY CHURCH-GERMAN-TOWN. - The Rev. JAMES DE WOLFE PERBY will enter upon the dules of his Rectorship to-morrow. Sunday after Ascension Divine Service at 10% A. M. and S. P. M. Communion at Morning Ser-

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street above Fifteenth.—Services Morning and Evening by the Paster. Rev S. H. GIESY. Subject in the Evening—Saboth's Vineyard, or the Sin of Covetous-ness; being the seven eenth in the series of Elijah. REV. DR. GOODELL, FORTY-FOUR years a Missionary in Constantinope Turkey will preach in the FAST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue, at 10% A. M., and 7% F. M. You are invited. TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH CHENUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Rev G. A. PELTZ. Pastor.—To-morrow Evening at 7% o clock the Third Sermon upon "Parable of the Sower" ser vices also at 10% A.M., Strangers cordially welcomed

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—The Bev. AL' XANDER BHED, D D will preach to-mor-row morning at 16% o'clock, and in the evening at 7% o'clock.

THE REV. A. G. MCAULEY WILL preach in the SECOND REFORMED PRESBY.
TERIAN CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND Street below Callowhill, on Saboath Evening, at & before 8 o'clock. SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch - The Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, will breach To morrow Morning and Evening. Sermon at 16 % A. M. and 7% P. M.

REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST SPRUCE SER ET PRES. BYTERIAN CHURCH on Sabbath evening, at 7% o'clock. Subject—"Wines of the Bible."

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, at 3M P. M.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT. CERGIANTON RESIDENCE FOR RENT.

A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds, and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten infantes walk of railroad station. Will be rened with or without the snable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. (5 2 4p.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

阿 MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,

SUBJECT:-"MY POLICY."

This is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been for several months past addressing immense audiences on "My Policy;" or the Johnson an dogma of Reconstruction. So great was the demand for i.s repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations,

The sale of tickers will commence on Monday morn ing next, at T. B. PUGH'd Bookstore, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. Reserved seats 50 cents Admission 25 cents

NOTICE. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Fullding S E. cor. of FLEVENER and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street. All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as hereto ore at No 320 Chess UT street Small Parcels and Fackages will be received at either office.

(all books will be kept at each office, and any calls one tered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our effices. Inquiries for goods and sattlements to be made at No 320 Chess Not Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the g neral Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, studen's can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil. Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHIF-C-LURG, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also allorded an opportunity for special study of THADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to Piesident CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. VOUNGMAN.
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania. April 4, 1886. 510 im

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL
COMPANY, No 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1863.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Van
Dusen Oi. Company will be held at the Office of the
Company on FRIDAY, the 18th day of May, 1863, at 3/5
o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to borrow ten
thousand dollars for the prosecution of the legitimate
business of the Company By order of the Board of
Directors.
E. B. McDOWELL,
g5 13 4t*
Secretary.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST.

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY. In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing. In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled. THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices. Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA

ROCKELLL & WILSON, "Brown Stone Clothing Hall."

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

4 11w-24t4p]

For Clothes-Moths Sold by druggists everywhere HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston. FOR HARTFORD, CONN., dheet, via the DELAWARE AND RARITHE Steamer NEVADA. Caotain Grumley, now loading at second whari below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 5124t No. 132 South WHARVES.

ADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS.
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE; THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE: THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE;

THE PRICE OF A CROWN. THE PRICE OF A CROWN. An Historical Romance of the Fifteenth Century.

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume. Price \$1.50 in Paper, or \$2.00 in Cloth. Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue. Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 206 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia , Pa. Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'.

BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite

Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner.

IT IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has atways enjoyed as being one of the best of the

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS

Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction

BAKER & FARLEY. MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 Lurp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING.

THEIR SECOND IMPORTATION FOR THIS SPRING.

A CASE OF THE

Popular Black Iron Bareges,

WITH THE HEAVY MESH.

In the 3-4 and 8-4 Widths.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. C.

CLOTHING !!! HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS, No. 902 MARKET Street.

5 12 2m

THE SUBSCRIBER. (For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SA-LOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has

PHILADELPHIA.

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon. FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW), Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their cus-

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866.

JACOB H. BURDS ALL. HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL CURES TETTER.

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND AL SKIN DISEASES. 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. 4 24 3m4p

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. J. GRIEL & BRO.

GENERAL AGENTS, 516 lm No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada. HAVANA CIGARS.

VARIETY, OFFFRED LOW, AND IN LOTS TO SUIT DEAL.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS AND A LARGE

S. FUGUET & SONS. IMPORTERS. No. 216 S. FRONT STREET.

SPRING. WILLIAM D. ROGERS. COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE

BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

KELTY, CARRINGTON

AND COMPANY

723 CHESNUT Street

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

WINDOW SHADES.

SWISS LACE CURTAINS.

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS

CALL AT

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S.

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

AND SEE OUR

LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES.

ALL COLORS. ALL QUALITIES,

BROWN AND GILT.

LEATHER AND GILT.

STONE AND GILT.

ALL SIZES.

SLATE AND GILT.

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,

KELTY, CARBINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.