THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

Reconstructed Loyalty in Virginia. HENRY A. WISE has been making a speech on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of STONEWALL JACKSON. It's of value as indicating the real spirit which still actuates the most of the old Rebel leaders. We have italicised certain parts of it, to direct the reader's more special attention to the ideas avowed and suggested. "You call the cause lost," he says-meaning thereby the

cause of secession, treason, and Rebellion-"it is not lost." "That is the key note of the whole speech. And ye: Congress is being vilified all over the country by a certain class of demagogues because it will not admit communities utterly steeped in such treasonable sentiments as these, to immediately wield an unjust and unequal power in the affairs of the nation.

See, too, what would have been the fate of Union men had the Rebels triumphed. "I should have favored stripping them naked," says this polluted and unhung traitor; "they might have appealed for pardon, but I would have seen them damned before I would have granted it."

Truly it is a matter of great inju-tice that the Union party will not allow such specimens of reconstructed loyalty as HENRY A. WISE to once more ford it over us all in Congress!

But read his speech :---

"I don't know that I am a prisoner. (Laughter.) I am bound by no chain. I have a pass to go where I please upon the soil of my native land. At least General GRANT says so. I may be arrested, but I want no man living to tell me whitner I might go. (Cheers.) I have the proud satisfaction of saying that I fought until we had won the privilege of being paroled. (Applause.) There is no authority here or elsewhere to arrest me or to stop my mouth, so long as I obey the conditions of that parole; and upon that parole I shall stand so long as live. (Applause.) You call me a prisoner of war; I am not a prisoner of war. It prisoner at all, I am a prisoner of peace. Among the last shots fired by infantry at Appomatox were those fired by the troops that I had the honor and pride to lead; and there at Appomattox peace was brought about." "You call the cause lost; it is not lost. If it

is lost, the cause of civil liberty is doomed, for it, too, is lost. There was a Paradise tast and a Paradise regained, and there will be a Paradise regained in this country. The blood that has been spilled is too precious I should not believe in God if I did not believe that a special provi-

dence usually if and not beneve that a special provi-dence usually set give rickory to and secure the tri-umph of civil liberty in this country. "One thing can be said, there was one man who sould not be driven to do that which he did not consent to do. as long as one man in this Common wealth—(a voice, "What Common-wealth?") What Common wealth? There never was but one Virding. But tool received by was but one Virginia. But I tell you, Old Vir-ginia is not at home. She will come back some of these days, and then the devil will take the am watching, and will tell er when she comes what has been done in her absence. I'll say. 'Mamma, your children did not do that. t wa-ldone by impostors and pretenders.' Again I say, there is but one Virginia. They have taken and are wielding her powers. If I am a traitor, let them make the most of it. If I am a traitor, why don't they try me and hang me I have lost my lands and property, but I would clean boots on your streets sconer than bow to usurpation. If I had triumphed, I should have favored stripping them naked. (Laughter.) Pardon ! They might have appealed for pardon, but I would have seen them damned before I would have granted it. For myself, the boot being on the other leg. I take no oaths! I ask no pardons! (Prolonged cheers.) I give you that brigadethe old, the lasting, the enduring Wisz Brigade." (Cheers and applause.)

side of compromise and treason.

While the war lasted, it is only natural to suppose that the people would not think much of the braggart who, after promising so much. had utterly failed when needed. But now that the danger's past, the charger seems to bave regained his spirit, and is appearing once more erect. On Wednesday last, the votive flock of his pastoral care presented the Rev. JOHN with an elaborate set of silver, of which due chronicle was made in the Democratic organ yesterday morning. We are assured that the gift was ' exquisitely designed and executed," and that the utmost 'propriety" was noticeable in the selection of the emblem. In addition to the general statement of its beauties, we have each paraded before us in all its splendor. There was a "large and beauti-

ful urn," with "tracery of morning glories and leaves," and the whole surmounted by "an eagle with outspread wings." We do not admire the taste or the sense of "propriety" of the committee which would select such a design for a presentation to Mr. CHAMBERS. Why not have a wreath of "palmetto leaves" interspersed with passion flowers, which resemble in form the "Southern Cross ?" This would certainly have made the gift much more acceptable. In regard to the "spread eagle" on the top, to be sure it is a delicate reference to Mr. CHAMBERS' style of oratory, but we cannot but think that his evident dislike to the eagle would have made him prefer a drooping dove, with some sprigs of olive.

In addition to the urn, we are assured there were "two tea-pots, a sugar-dish, cream-pitcher, and spoon-holder." Also, a a "slop-basin," useful as a depository for his sermons when preached, and as a climax, "a butter-dish, graced with a cow (?) standing on the top." We are glad to know the animal was standing, and not sitting, as is customary in nature. A lamb would be much more suggestive, or even a calf would have been better. The gift inncluded by "an engraved waiter," black, of course, as the reverend gentleman would certainly not have other than a black waiter, and a casket for storing the goods, of "polished walnut," an evident error, as it should have been ebony. An affecting speech was made by Mr. NEWLAND, in which he referred principally to the pastor's temperance efforts, and touched lightly on the fact that "on great public questions we have had our differences of opinion and feeling." To which "Boanerges" replied with his "usual feeling and characteristic style;" and, after a burst of tears and appeals to memory, the company separated. The offering was over, the god had accepted the gift, the libation was poured, and the ceremony was ended. We suppose that the steed will eat the gilded sheaves, that he will revive under their benign influence, and we expect once more to hear the war-horse neighing and prancing in our streets, and edifying the old women who admire him, and the sympathizing triends who will not desert him, as he never deserted the Southern cause.

Street Begging and Peddling. A FEW days ago a correspondent of one of

BFRS raised his voice for peace and on the | any member of a household before being caught in the very act of robbery, they can assume the mask and feign the whine of the beggar, and escape even sasplcion. We have no doubt that not a few successful burglaries

are even planned by persons of both sexes, who gain admission to private residences by affecting to seek on y a crust of bread, or to sell a few pins or shoe-ties and the like, and, when once inside, make rapid inspection of the interior fastenings of doors and shutters, and then report the result of their examinations to the expert thieves, who alterwards execute, with comparative facility, burglarious schemes in those quarters where their trained scouts have first made the necessary reconnoissance.

On the whole, street begging and unlicensed peddling are contrary to public security, as well as to public decency and order, and should nowhere be tolerated. Both vices prevail to a considerable extent in this city; and besides the inconvenience of having their front door bells rung almost incessantly, and the servants drawn away from their work to answer the calls of vagabonds. or thieves in disguise, our citizens are constantly exposed to have their property stolen by day and their houses entered by burglars at night. The nuisance is, as we have said, a grave one in many respects, and our authorities should promptly and effectually abate n.

THE JEFF. DAVIS TRIAL -The Democratic journals are already declaring "packed juries" and unfair operations in the preliminaries of the trial of JEFF. DAVIS. Evidently, they think JEFF. DAVIS never waged war against the United States. By-and-by they will deny that there has been any war at all. We look upon his trial at Richmond as a sarcical operation, from the fact that we do not believe that a single Rebel or Rebel sympathizer can be found who, as a juryman, would regard his oath, and find a verdict according to the facts.

FILLY REBUKED -- Mr. CHANLER, of New York, insulted the House of Representatives, vesterday, by introducing a resolution stigmatizing its action in passing the Civil Rights bill as the "wicked and revolutionizing act of a few malignant and misch'evous men." The House showed its appreciation of Mr. CHAN-LEB by voting down his scurritous resolution and immediately passing a vote of censure upon its author. According to parliamentary etiquette CHANLER ought now to resign his seat. We doubt his doing so, however.

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS are delectating themselves on the report of Generals STRED-MAN and FULLERTON concerning the opera tions of the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina. This report should be received with several grains of allowance. FULLEETON is the same officer whose administration in Louisiana was so acceptable to the Rebels and so offensive to the Union men. It was hardly to be expected that he should find anything good in the operations of the Freedman's Buresu.

BILLS SIGNED .- The President has signed

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

I have 'it from high authority that Jeff. Davis will be tried in Richmond in June, upon the indict-ment rea atly found by the grand jary at Nortolk providing that Ghief Justice Chase will con out to preside in the Circuit Court there to be convened. There will be no delay on account of the investiga-tion going on before the House Judiciary Com-mittee, should that investigation and the action of Corgress thereon not be concluded. It is not true, as stated in some of the papers, that a copy of the indiciment has been derosited with the Attorn y-General "-Washington Correspondences of New York Times. It is understood that Chief Justice Chase has con-strated to preside over a Court at Richmond for the trial of Jeff. Davis, on condition that the President will issue a proclamation, which is said to be have 'it from high authority that Jeff, Davis

will issue a proclamation, which is said to be a ready pretaren a rogating marial law solar as the United States District Court of Virginia a concerned, which the Pre-den is perfectly which g to do.-Washington Cor. N. Y Horaid.

The Indictment.

UNITED STATES CISCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA-MAY TERM, 1866-BEFORE JCDGE UNDERWOOD.

The United States of America, District of Virginia, to with In the Circuit Court of the United States of Americs, in and for the District of Virginia, 42 Norfolk, May Term, 1886 The Grand Jury of the United States of America

in aid for the District of Virginia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectfully do present:--# That Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, That Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Genrico. in the district of Virginia aforesaid, ycoman, being an inhabitant of and re-sicing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not baving the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing tas duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the insugation of the devil, and wick-edly devising and intending the peace and united states of America to disturb and the Government of the said United tuniqui ity of the said United States of America to disturb and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert, and to stor, move, and ince e insuraction, rebellion, and war against the said United States of America, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lora 1864, in the city of R elimond, in the county of Herizaco, in the district of V.rginia atoresaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms unlawfully. faisely malionesity, Great in and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, fa's-ly, mailcoously, and traitorously cid compass, imagine, and in-tend to raise, levy, and carry on war, insurgection and releibon against the said United States of America; and in order to fulfill and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginings, and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, he, the said filteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1864, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Gircuit Court of the United States for the Fourth circuit in and for the said district of Virginia—with a great multi-tude of persons, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hun-dred persons and upwards armed and arrayed in a dred persons and upwards armed and arrayed in a warlike manner-that is to say, with the cannon, inu-kets pisto.s swords, dirks, and other war ike weapors, as well offensive as defensive-being the and there unlawfully, maliciously, and tra torously assembled and su hered together, did falsely and iratorously assemble to join themselves logother sgainst the said United States of America, and there and then, wh force and arms, did faisely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dis ose themselves against the said United States of America and then and there—that is to say on the said light day of June and there to be say on say, on the said 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1854, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and district of Virginia aloresaid, county of Henrico and "istrict of Virginia aloresaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth circuit in and for the said district of Virginia—in pur-suance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid—he, the said Jetherson Davis, with the said persons so as aforesaid traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wicked y, manciously, and traitorously did of dim, pre-are, levy, and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fibelity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution. Government, leace, and dignity of the said United S ates of America, and against the form of the statutes or the said United S ates of America in such case made and provided. This indictment found on testimony of James F. Milhgan, George F. Scarbury, John Good, Jr. J. Hardy Henhen and Patrick O'Brien, sworn in open court and sent for by the Grand Jury. L A CHANDLER. United States Attorney for the District of Virginia,

TEXAS.

Picnic to General Longstreet-Disloyal

without additional charge. Passengers going to the Navy Yard or Balumore Depot, can obtain passes at the junction of Franklin and Toasts - Apotheosis of General Lee-Spring Garden streets

will run regularly after this date.

line innumerable invitations.

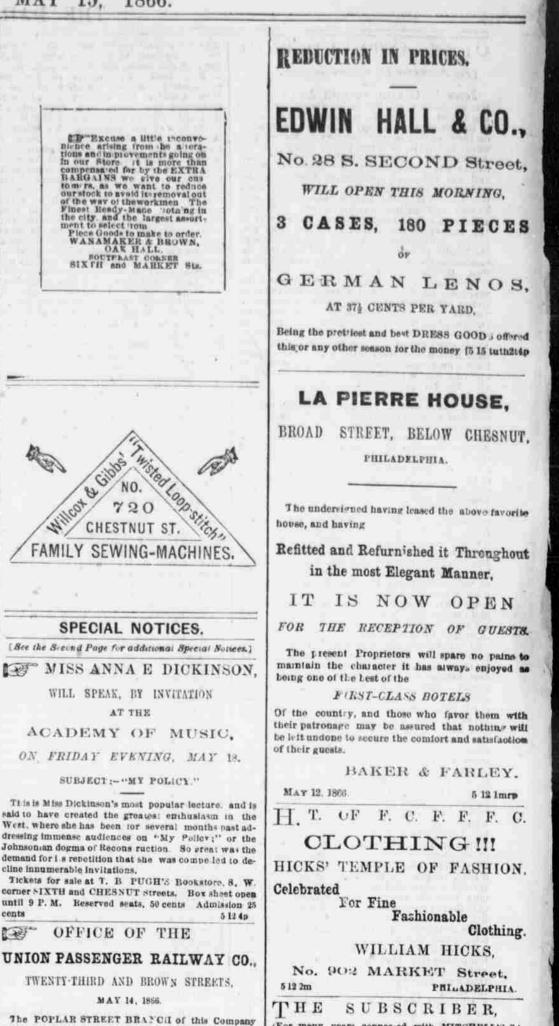
OFFICE OF THE

MAY 14, 1886.

Passengers on arriving at the junction of Franklin and

Poplar will be passed up town on the Richmond line

cents



(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SA-LOONS, No. 523 (HESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his frienes and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon, FOR LODIES AND GENTLEMEN.

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW)

Fodder for the "War Horse." ONCE upon a time, long ago, there dwelt in our city a famous steed, whom his adm rers termed the "war-horse," ALEXANDER caused "Bucephalus" to be deified, and erected unto him a temple, and HELIOGABALUS raised a shrine to his charger, created him a consul, and had offerings tendered him of grain, tipped at the top and foot with gold or silver foil. So also did the good people of Philadelphia erect a church for the housing of this modern "war-horse," thronged it with crowds to hear him neigh and see him prance, and offered, not cereals surmounted with precious metal, but gave him solid gold, bearing an impress of a wreath of leaves. Then this beau cheval grew sleek and pleasant to gaze upon. He held his head erect, and with nostrils distended snuffed the air to detect the least effluvia of alcohol. He breathed forth fire and slaughter against Christian dissention, and in the palmy days of peace shot fire from his eyes to consume all opposers of the faith. The guilty were to be trampled beneath his leet, and he champed the bit, all eager for any conflict He said, six years ago, that "whosoever would not stand by the Union of the States should be to him Anathema Maranatha." And the people expected great things of this steed, and they called him "Boanerges," because his voice was the voice of thunder.

But suddenly the storm of war, which all held to be afar off, came near. The first gun was fired, a bitter conflict had begun, and the people looked to see the "war-horse" fulfil his promises and call in clarion tones for the vindication of the laws. We waited, and are waiting still, to hear the promised anathema. Alas | as soon as "the steed smelt the battle afar off," he exhibited anything but the expected courage. His crested mane drooped, his eye lost its fire, his ears and tail hung listless and the war-charger became a drayhorse. Bucephalus voluntarily turned into the dragger of an omnibus, and "Grey Dolphin" of the legend became a harmless worker in cart harness. "Boanerges" fled like a coward from the battle. The Rev JOHN CHAM-

the morning papers complained of the annoyance to which private fam'lies are subjected by the frequent ringing of the door-bells by beggars and peddlers. This is, indeed, a serious nuisance, which has been of long continuance, and it is really remarkable that it has been so patiently endured. Few persons are unwilling to give a meal of bread and meat to relieve some poor but honest creature who is really suffering from hunger, but all may reasonably object to having their servants constantly answering rings of the hall-bell, given by a horde of vagrants who have no other business than to ask for a supply of cold victuals.

The habit is a bad one, for several principal reasons. In the first place, the custom of general vagabond begging from door to door encourages the worst sort of mendicancy, and multiplies in every community in which it is allowed a class of people whose vocation should be discountenanced. It is quite notorious that a large proportion of professional beggars are entirely able to earn a fair living at some honest work; and it is much more than probable that if they did not find it so easy to get along in idleness, they might turn their hands to some useful and proper labor. And this reflection is important, for the reason that every able-bodied beggar who is supported on the fruits of begging not only withdraws a certain amount of industry from the general productive means of the community in which he dwells, but, in addition. levies on that community a contribution to the extent of the food, clothing, and so forth, that he consumes. As the public, moreover, is taxed pretty heavily every year to maintain almshouses, the Guardians of the Poor should see that every deserving pauper is placed in the asylum specially provided for him; while the police, under the supervision of the Mayor, and the authority of the city ordinances, should take care to arrest all other mendicants and by that means gradually suppress street begging altogether.

In the second place, many of those who are habitually engaged in the business of begging from house to house and peddling small wares are only thieves in disguise, who use a comparatively innocent calling as a cloak to cover criminal designs. They prowl about private residences, especially in the suburbs, seeking opportunity to filch any article of value which they may snatch up and hide away unobserved; and if they see a hall, or kitchen, or inner room exposed to entrance without detection, they readily ply their trade of petty larceny, and make off with such booty as they can conveniently carry. And they pursue this game with peculiar boldness, for the simple reason that if they are met by

ATTACK OF ALL THE ALL

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the bill amendatory of the Habeas Corpus act, and for the protection of Union officers from suits for acts done by military order during the war.

These are bills of which vetoes have been predicted by those pretending to be in the President's confidences The second mentioned one was especially necessary to protect our officers from the vindictive persecutions of the Rebels for acts done in their official capacity.

GENERAL FISKE has gone to work to rebuild the school-houses and churches destroyed by the mob in Memphis. It is incimated that the city will have to foot the bill. We should hope so. Fuller details of the operations of that mob show its outrages to have been indescribably flendish. Congress has appointed a committee to investigate the whole matter.

MR. STEWART, yesterday, offered his amendment to the Reconstruction report now before the Senate. Its chief feature is universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

News from Mexico.

MANIMILIAN'S BETURN FROM & TOUR IN THE IN-TERIOR-FRENCH TROOPS CONCENTRATING IN MEXICO.

Mexican advices confirm the death of ex-Govrnor Allen, of Louisiana.

The "empire" was quiet. Maximilian had reurned from a flattering tour to Coernsea. The French troops were concentrating in Northern Mexico under General Donay to unite with Meina and disperse the guerillas. The

Liberals elsewhere are discomfited.

The Cadiz Bank Robbery.

THREE OF THE ROBBERS CONVICTED AND SEN. TENCED - THE RASCALS PRESENTED WITH BOU. QUETS.

The Steubenville Herald of Friday has the fol-

The Steubenville Herald of Friday has the fol-lowing :---Three of the individuals engaged in the robbery of the Cau's Bank, on the 29th ast, came into the Court of Common Pleas, in section at that place, on Wed-nesday, 9th inst., Judge Mellvane presiding, and plead pulity to the several specifications with which they were charged. They gave their names (hoti-thous), respectively, as Elchard Rowe, Jones, and O'Connell. Richard Rowe and O'Connell were sen-tenced each to thirteen years' confinement in the Ohio pentenhary. Jones soft two years of for in-Ohio peintenthary. Jones sot two years off for in-formation communicated—getting but eleven years. "C. Dewey," the remaining prisoner (heretotore re ported dead), was not brought to trial, owing to th everity of his wound, and the critical state of his nealth

The thisves, before going into Court, were spe cially careful of their toilet, and from all reports, as a great many ladies were in attendance, were much admired-looked the "gentleman" much more than admired—jooked the "generation index more than bonest men surrounding—particularly the thief with the "Burnside whiskers," who was, in point of physical attraction, voted par excellence Richard Rowe was the spokesman for himself and feilo v-robbers, has an oily, seducive tongue, and produced quite a sensation, not only melting maiden hearts, but causing stalwart men to sympathize with him, to so far commissiones crune as to sob aloud:serate crime as to sob aloud :--"To shed whole pints of tears,

And wipe 'em on their sleeves!"

A crowd of men, women, and children accompa-nied the criminals to the railroad depot yesterday evening to see them sately off to the penitentiary. Sympathy was expressed, and flowers and bouquets were bestowed to smooth the runged path of the cultrits, it not to satisfy them that there was a preon crime, when enveloped in a guided exmium (CON REPORTED

Arrival of the 17th Regulars-Hatred of the Colored Troops.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 21 .- On Tuesday, the 24th inst., the "Complimentary Picnic" to General J. B. Longstreet, which had been postponed from the previous week on account of bad venther, came off at the Pickinson Bayou Station on the G. H. and H. Railroad, about twenty miles from Galveston, and was attended by about two hundred and fifty people from this city. Dancing and various amusements occupied the time till dinner.

General Longstreet was introduced to the party gathered at the dinner-table by General Merriman, of this city, who said he would pre-sent the distinguished soldier and gentleman, General J. B. Longstreet, whom we all cause to respect for the great services he had rendered his country; that no Negro Bureau should intimidate us from honoring the loved; and, finally, if the General desired it, he hoped he might live a thousand years.

In response, General Longstreet referred briefly to his having been in Texas a long time before the war as an officer of the old army; that he felt like a Texan himself, etc. With a broad smile, he said:-"We are all good Union citi-zens, but we hardly know how to act in political matters at present; if we are anxious to be reconstructed on the basis of loyalty, our professions are not believed; if we do any differently we are called disunionists. So we hardly know how to shape our course." He concluded with the sublime sentiment—"The home-spun dress the Southern ladies wear."

Considerable champagne was drunk, and several toasts given, among them thus:-"Generai Lee, he is worthy to be President of a wise just, honorable, and magnanimous people.."

General Longstreet said :- Though am un worthy to loose the shoes of General Lee, yet] cannot hear that name mentioned without a response. General Les is probably a greater wiser, and better man than all of us, or ten thou and such. I have served under him, and hope I have merited his approbation; and I trust that General Lee will some day say as he ought to say, "Atlention, Universe! By Kingdoms, right wheel!

A gentleman, mistaking the sentiment, addedinto the Presidency-right wheel into the Preidency !

Pictures of several groups were taken by the Galveston Photographic Company, when the party repaired to a tent, where the youth of the party, with a few long-cared animals and mus tang pomes, enacted what they called a circus.

At 4:30 P. M., we left on the train for the city. The 17th regiment of Regulars arrived Sunday norning on the steamship Clinton, and marched through the town to their camping-grounds to the south-east of the city.

The citizens have been longing for the "Regulars" to come, as they understood they were accustomed to "keeping the niggers straight." A detachment of colored troops was sent to the wharf to guard them as soon as they arrived, which did not tend to increase their regard for the negroes, and difficulty was barely avoided then and there. The regulars manifest a dispo-sition to do what was claimed for them in re-gard to the treatment of the blacks. A soldier esterday took a negro's hat from him on the street, when three black men knocked him down, stamped him, and so injured him that for some time he was unable to get up. They were utizens in spite of the President's veto.-N. Y. Tribune.

-Jaell has been presented with a pin set in diamonds by the King of Italy, and bearing the royal cipher, as a proof of the plasure his mainsty derived from the composition dedi-cated to him. "Aux bord de "Arno." -The Duke Ernest of Coburg contemplates giving a grand musical festival in May next, and has invited the disciples of Modern Ger-many to take part. Each artist will produce one of his own modern works.

5 15 3t	W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.
GT A	. C. WASHINGTON GRAYS.
A S	PECIAL MRETING OF THE CORPS
WILL	BE HELD THIS EVENING, AFTER DRILL.
11*	W. C. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.
E.	NOTICE.
Gn and a FRE	IS EXPRESS COMPANY. Ifter TUESDAY, May 1, the IGHT DEPARIMENT
All Mor	suppary will be removed to the Company's ding 5. E. cor. of hLEV N'A and MARKET Entrance on Aleventh street and on Marble ey and Collection Business will be transacted, ore at No 320 CHESAUT Street Fund Par-

SIX III and MARKET Sts.

NO.

720

CHESTNUT ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES

AT THE

SUBJECT :- "MY POLICY."

S

as hereto ore at Xo 32% CHERS UT street Small Par-cels and Fackages wil be receised at either office. I all books will be kept at each office, and any calls en-tered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be mad at No 226 CHESNUT Street. 4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM. Superintendent.

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Those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING-Civil. Topographical, and Mechanical, viz.: ENGINEERING-Civil. Topographical, and Mechanical, MINING (and METALLURGY; ABCHIPE C-TURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGHICUL There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and FHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Chemiars apply to Fresident CATTELL, or to Prof. B. B. YOUNGM N.
Clerk of the Faculty.
FASTON, Penneylvania April 4, 1886.

THE CHAMPION AGAIN 加加

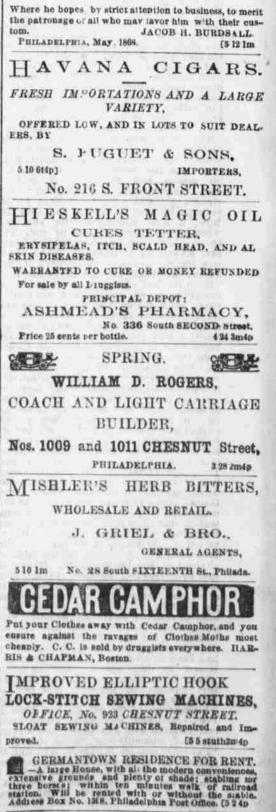
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