Evening Telegraph

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

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

The Conditions Requisite for Free Institutions.

MR. DISRAELI, in closing the debate in the British House of Commons against the Reform bill, charged that that measure was conceived in the spirit of the American Constitution, and not in that of the English Constitution. He said he did not revile American institutions; on the contrary, he approved them, because they were adapted to the country where they were established; but he affirmed that "none of the conditions exist in England which exist in America and make those institutions flourish so eminently there." What those conditions are he proceeded to set forth by saying that "if he could see a great body of intelligent men in possession of cultivated land, and behind an illimitable district, where the landless might become landowners, then be should see men to whom might be intrusted the responsibility of sovereign

Mr. DISRAELI'S idea seems to be that free institutions 'flourish so eminently" in America because we have here such an "illimitable district" of unoccupied land, where the landless can become landholders. Unfortunately for this theory, those States in our Union where American institutions flourish most preeminently, where the exercise of the right of suffrage is the most widely extended, and republican principles are the most thoroughly and successfully carried out in the laws and customs of society, are those States which are the most densely populated. and where there are no "ill mitable districts" of unoccupied lands. Massachusetts has a population of 157 to the square mile-a density exceeding that of Scotland, and verging on to that of England-and she has no large bodies of wild or unoccupied lands. She has large cities and densely populated villages in her midst, and the great mass of her people support themselves by handicrafts of various sorts rather than by agricultural pursuits. She is as essentially a manufacturing community as England is. According to Mr. DISRAELI'S theory, therefore, the conditions for the successful application of American principles are wanting in Massachusetts and we ought to behold the attempt to apply them there attended by some of those rearful consequences which he anticipates from the attempt to apply them in England. As a matter of fact, however, we see nothing of the kind. We find her, on the contrary, to be one of the best governed and most prosperous commonwealths in the world. The most perfect equality of rights prevails among her citizens; and, instead of abusing those rights and running into wild and licentious excesses, they use them wisely and for the public good. We might rest the entire refutation of the English Tory theory of republicanism upon the single test of Massachusetts.

What England wants to make American institutions possible is not land, but an intelligent and virtuous common people. The way to get that is to take off the heavy burdens, which are imposed in the interest of aristocracy, and which crush the people down. Abolish the connection between Church and State, diffuse the blessings of education among the masses, do away with the enormous expenses of royalty, and the English people would soon be fit for self-government, if they are not now.

General Grant on the Reorganization of the Army.

The long delay of Congress in agreeing upon some bill for the reorganization of the army has led General GRANT to address a communication to Secretary STANTON upon the subject, which contains some very pertinent suggestions. He alludes to the unusual rapidity with which settlements are springing up in the great interior district west of the Missour, and to the necessity of protection being afforded to the people against the attacks of the Indians, in the following words:-

"At the present time settlements are springing "At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean, where heretofore the Indians were left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements and to the gold delds of the Rocky Mountains by more available, but the Rocky Mountains by every available high way. The people focking to those regions are citizens of the United States, and entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country, to its great advantage, thus making it our interest as well as our duty to give them military protection This makes a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required.

The General also alludes to the necessity of #ill maintaining a military force in the States laely in rebellion. His views upon this tope will meet with general approval. He says .__

"A seall military force is required in all the States ately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some timeto come. It is to be hoped that this force will be a seal of the seal of force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or national. But the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years, will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people; all classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike."

He then remarks that the Government has been compelled to retain some portion of the volunteer force in service; that all the white volunteers are so dissatisfied, believing that their contract has been violated by their retention after the war was over, that they are of no use, and might as well be discharged at

The colored volunteer, he says, has an equal right to claim bis discharge, but has not done so; and he suggests whether existing laws warrant the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain,

The General then comments upon the army bill which passed the Senate some weeks ago, and to which he gives his hearty assent.

We trust that this letter will serve to draw the attention of Congress to this very impertent subject, and to secure immediate action upon it. It is of the highest national importance that the vast number of emigrants who are now flocking to our new territories, and who are developing the great mineral resources of those distant regions, should receive ample protection. The recent massacre in Arizona is proof of the necessity of a larger force, at least in that Territory. The Passage of the British Reform Bill.

WHEN the vote on the second reading of the Reform bill was considered in the House of Commons, there must have ensued a scene at once exciting and amusing. The spicy account which we give below will give an idea of the tumult which the report of the tellers created. The scene reminds us strongly of the arrival of the four Pickwickians at Eatonsville. The moment the crowd saw them a wild cheer broke forth. The "Buff" and the "Blue" interests combined, and shouted their welcome like madmen. Neither, however, had the dimmest appreciation or what they might be cheering for. So it was in the Commons. The applause was unanimous, each party, however, having a special cause for joy. The Tories cheered because they thought that so small a majority as five would compel the Ministers to resign, and be a defeat for the bill. The ministerial benches cheered because they considered that even so small a vote was satisfactory, and was a triumph. The disaffected of the Government, headed by Mr. Lowe, cheered because they thought that their treachery had ousted GLADSTONE. while the BRIGHT men cheered because they thought that their influence had passed the bill. A sort of mutual admiration society was organized, and all bowed down before the ballot and worshipped it as the peculiar tutelary deity. We append the description, as given in the Scotsman:-"THE LEADER OF THE ADVILANITES. - The

tellers range themselves in due form and order. Mr. Brand, with the paper in his hand, on his left Mr. Adam, next him Lord Stanley, and then Earl GROSVENOR. They bow and waik up the floor, and again make due obeisance to the the Chair. Then Mr. BRAND, in loud, distinct, and manly tones, reads:-Aves to the right, 318: noes to the left, 313. Hardly had the words left his lips than there arose a wild, raging, mad-brained shout from floor and galiery, such as has never been heard in the present House of Commons. Dozens of half-frantic Tories stood up in their seats, madly swayed their hats, and hurrahed at the very top of their voices. Strangers in both galleries clapsed their hands. The Adullamites on the ministerial benches, carried away by the delirium of the moment, waved their hats in sympathy with the Opposition, and cheered as loud as any. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech had politicly performed the operation of "holding the candle to"— Luciter; and he, the prince of the revolt, the leader, instigator, and prime mover of the con-spiracy, stood up in the excitement of the moment, flushed, triumphant, and avenged. His hair, brighter than silver, shone and glis-tened in the brilliant light. His complexion tened in the brilliant light. His complexion had deepened into something like bishop's purple. His small, regular, and almost woman-like features, always instinct with intelligence, now mantled with liveliest pleasure. He took off his hat, waved it in wide and triumphant circles over the heads of the very men who had just gone into the lobby against him. Revenge is sweet to clever and are bitious men sweet to clever and ambitious men, o have been neglected and humiliated by their political chiefs. It was sweet to the terrible Cornet of horse when he thundered against Walfolk; it was sweet to Fox when he thundered against Lord Norrin, to Canning when he thundered against Fox, to PREL when he thwarted CAN-NING, to DISRABLI when he sent his shafts at I EEL, to GLADSTONE when he avenged his chief. and helped to upset the administration of which DISBALLI was virtually the leader. The speciacle of Mr. Lowe waving his hat last night was a caution to prime ministers how they neglect and pass over men of genus. There he stood, that usually cold, undemonstrative, intellectual, white-headed, red-faced, venerable-looking arch conspirator, shouting himself hoarse, like the ringleader of schoolboys at a successful barring-out, and amply repaid at that moment for all Skye-terrier witticisms, and any amount of popular obloquy."

The Union Party in Missouri,

THE Republican Executive Committee of Missouri has issued a ringing address to the Union party in that State, urging upon it immediate and thorough organization in every county and township, the complete registry of its voters, and a full preparation for the approaching campaign.

The history of the Union organization of M'ssouri is one of great triumphs in the face of great difficulties. Beginning in 1860 with a mere handful of adherents-Mr. Lincoln's total vote that year in the State was only 17,000-it advanced with steady and rapid strides, until it completely revolutionized the politics of the State, adopting a free Constitution and electing a full complement of State officers, and giving Mr. LINCOLN a majority of some 40,000 in 1864.

Since the close of the war, an immense number of Rebel soldiers have returned to the State, which has encouraged the opposition to make a desperate effort to recover its lost power. The contest bids fair to be an unusually exciting one, but we are confident that the party which won freedom for the State will still continue to shape its destinies.

NO REBELS TO BE APPOINTED TO WEST POINT OR TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY. - The Senate has shut the door against the appointment of Cadets to West Point or to the Naval Academy, from among persons who served in the Rebel army. Mr. DOOLITTLE vainly tried to put in a saving clause in favor of those who had been "forced" into the Rebel service, but Mr. FESSENDEN sensibly suggested that in that case it would be found that all had been forced in.

"METHINES THERE BE SIX RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD."-The appearance of PETER the Hermit caused a host of crusaders to spring into life. The firm attitude of King ABTEUR surrounded bim with a myriad of patriotic Saxons. One LUTHER caused the Reformation; and one NAPOLEON, on his return from Elba, resurrected a million patriots in France. And all of these great originators of a change, the reversers of the wheel of custom, and illuminators of a new erarisked their lives and reputations to secure their end, and many of them feil, after seeing their triumph, victims to the prejudices which they had sought to overcome. Truly, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of tae Church." And the ruin of one man's fame has venerated his age.

Such thoughts as these probably flooded the mind of Scover the Great, of Camden, when he bolted the Republican nomination. He was tired of the idle and degrading subserviency of party pledges. He deprecated and despised the trammels of a caucus, and considered the whole tabric of American politics an Augean stable, which he would cleanse. Why should he hesitate because of the contumely which would tollow the originator of what honorable men had been accustomed through habit to consider dishonorable? Did not Admiral Coligny die for a principle, yet his fame is bright. Did not CHANMER'S dexter perish in the flames, yet he is henored? And why should not he Scover, sacrifice himself to the inauguration of a new political code of morality, even if he did sink beneath the indignation of the slaves of the ring?

He would be a "mountain partridge," and rise like the Phoenix from his ashes. From his example a thousand Scovers would arise, and reform the earth and purify the foul air of caufluses, "The blood of a Scover would be the seed of partisan secession."

If the great James argued thus (and who can doubt, when he marks the lofty tone of sublime martyrdom which pervades the effusions of the Sconer pen?), then has he been a prophet, and possibly the son of a prophe. As it he had been a single mushroom seed sown in the evening, we find in the morning a score of fellow-mushrooms covering the field. In April Scover scorns all the claims of what men are accustomed (by habit) to call honor; in May the pod has been wafted as far as Connecticut and, benold, the Senate of that State boasts three Scovers. If the reform. spreads in arithmetical ratio, by the time our Legislature meets in January, a majority will be composed of "bolters." It will be ditficult to persuade a candidate to accept of a regular nomination if the custom continues to increase. And what a noble position does the juvenile tather of the defection occupy! We have referred to LUTHER, but LUTHER inaugurated a moral reformation, while Scover will have inoculated the whole land with a new political religion. What was the German Reformer or the Eas em MAHOMMED to compare with him? True, his enemies may say that he was urged to the great work by his hatred and jealousy of Mr. CATTELL but was not LUTHER urged on by contempt for the priests who sold indulgencies? Was not his incentive a personal one? and did not this motive resemble that of Scover? and are they not both on an equality?

But the Scovel reformation is progressing far faster than that of LUTHER. The latter had but one MELANCTHON, but the former has already received the aid of three unknown State Senators in Connecticut. Truly our first exclamation at seeing the conduct of this levely trie was the quotation of RICHARD 111- Methinks there the six Richmonds in the field." America now boasts of four SCOVELS. Whether the fructifying power of the great "Partridge" will continue at the present prolific rate, aided by the sunny smiles of official favor, we know not; but we hope, for the country's good, that the feeble impotency of old age will speedily fall upon his doctrines and prevent an increase of converts to this modern scheme of a political renovator, or, as some would unkindly term him, political renegade.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Gas Works have officially notified Councils that they are ready to open their books to any authorized investigation, but institute several legal quibbles because of non-notification and the absence of an invitation to meet with the Committee. They add:-

"The necessary increase in the price of gas is less in proportion than the increased price of most, it not all, the comforts and necessaries of life; and the Board would respectfully request the opportunity to demonstrate to Councils that, by their prudent management, and the strictes economy and system in the administration of the Trust, they have been able to supply gas to our citizens at the lowest possible price, and at a less figure than that furnished by any private or public corporation in the United States, excepting in cities, such as Pittsburg, lying in or near the bituminous coal fields."

They also give us a very satisfactory outline of the power of the Board. Having thus expressed their willingness, we hope that all the petty interruptions heretofore thrown in the way of the committee will be discontinued, and the secret doors be opened for the entrance of Colonel PAGE and his associates. The objections of the Board were being constraed by the public as admission of their guilt, and of a fear to have the records of their stewardship investigated. If, however, their message to Councils was made in good faith, and they will carry it out in deeds as well as words, they have an opportunity of showing themselves honest citizens and worthy public servants. But whether the trust has been managed rightly or wrongly, the people have demanded that they know the details. We hope in another week to hear that Colonel PAGE has accomplished his well-tried efforts and commenced to audit the accounts.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866. RECONSTRUCTION.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WADE submitted an amendment to the Reconstruction amendment of the Constitution lately passed by the House, Mr. WADE's amendment provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any rerson within its jurisdiction the equal profection of the laws; that no class of persons, as to the right of any of whom to suffrage discrimidation shall be made, shall be included in the basis of representation, unless such discrimination be in virtue of impartial qualification, founded on intelligence or property, or because of allegiance, or for participation in rebellion or other crimes; and that the public debt of the United States shall be inviolable, and not subject to taxation by the States; while all debts or obligations which have been or may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States, and claims for compensation for loss of involuntary or servile labor shall not be assured nor paid by any State nor by the United

> NITRO-GLYCERINE. - Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, yesterday reported a bill to the Senate prohibiting, under a penalty of \$5000, the carrying of nitro-glycerine upon steamships, cars, vessels or wagons, carrying passengers; also punishing the violation of this law, when death results, with not less than ten years imprisonment. A vessel at sea, supposed to have been laden with this destructive compound, recently exploded, sending all on board to the bottom.

> > nence arising from the atterations and improvements going on
> > in our Store. It is more than
> > compensated for by the ENTRA
> > BARGAINS we tive our cas
> > tomers, as we want to reduce
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> > Piece Goods to make to order. Piece Goods to make to order. WANAMAKER & BROWS, OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Sts.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.] THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

GRAND OPENING OF THE

National Union Johnson Club OF PHILADELPHIA,

AT THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUB of his city will inaugurate its organization, at the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, THE 19th INST. COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be made by

HON. J. R. DOOLIITLE, SENATOR FROM WISCONSING HON, EDGAR COWAN, SENATOR PROM PENNSYLVANIA. HON. D. S. NORTON. SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA. I ON. EX-GOVERNOR RANDALL, OF WISCONSIN.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO. OF OHIO. HON, GREEN CLAY SMITH, OF KENTUCKY. HON, N. CONWAY, LATE OF KANSAS. HON. GREEN ADAMS,

The Music will be by the LIBERTY CORNET BAND. The Parquet will be reserved UNTIL EIGHT

OF KENTUCKY.

O'CLOCK for gentlemen who are accompanied by lagies, but the seats will not be secured.

BY ORDER OF THE CLUB.

MENRY SIMONS, President.

GEORGE MARTIN, Secretary. [517 8t SERVICES FOR THE SABBATH IN THE NEW SOUTHWESTERN PRESSYTERIAN CHURCH corner of TWENTIETH and FITZWATER Streets, will be as follows:

In the morning at 18% o'clock, preaching by Rev J. W. TOUNG, of Wavnesburg. In the arternoon at 3% by Rev. F. L. EOBBINS, of Green Hill Church, and the evening at 8, by Rev. Dr. MAECH, of Clinton Street (harch. SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISS ANNA E DICKINSON,

WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18. SUBJECT :- "MY POLICY.

Ti is 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 Police;" or the obnson an dogma of Recons ruction. So great was the demand for i.s repetition that she was compe led to decline innumerable invitations.

Tickets for sale at T. B. PUGH'd Bookstore, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. Box sheet open until 9 P. M. Reserved seats, 50 cents Admission 25

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the FREIGHT DEPARTMENT Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S E cor. of LEV'N'd and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Market Streets. Entrance on Elevenin Business will be transacted as hereto ere at No. 220 CHLS NUT Street. Small Parcels and Fackages will be receiled at either office, tall books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, il within a reasonable distance from our office. Inquiries for greate and settlements to be mad at No. 320 CHLS NUT Street.

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LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the g neral Course of In traction in this Department, cesus ned to ley a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, studen's can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and tearnical viv.

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ENGINER RING—Civit. Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING (and METALLURGY; ARCHIFE-TURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL-TURE, and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity torspecial study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGE and FHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Chemiars apply to Plesident CATVELL, or to Proc. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. FASTON, Pennsylvania. April 4, 1866.

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE ME CHURCH—The ladles of EB CNEZER M. F. CHURCH would respect the vessel of the conditions in Money, Flowers Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Sin bers, No. 40s Carliarine stree; Mrs. D. il. Bowen. No. 815 N. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1868.

REV. T. B. MILLER, M. D. WILL deliver a Lecture THIS (Friday: EVENING, May 18, at 8 o clock in Scott M. F. Church, EIGHTH Street, above Tasker. Subject Botany, with the Medical Virtues of Flowers and Herbs." Flexets, 25 cents, to be bad at the Door.

For the Benefit of the 'ld Folks' Home.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

FOR JUNE, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Offers a fine variety of interesting articles. "In the Hemiceks" by the author of "The Snow Watkers" in the "Atlantic" for March, is a paper of curious knowledge and freshness. The concluding account of the "Last Days of

Walter Savage Landor" contains several Letters by the old poet, some relating to our late war,-and much interesting anecdote. "The Passayes from Hawthorne's Note Books"

the charming narrative of his life at Brook Mrs. Stowe relates the story of a nameless New

England Saint. "A Pioneer Editor" is a va'nable biographical sketch of Dr. Bailey, of the "National Era." "Boctor Johns" is concluded, and another instal-

ment of "Griffith Gaunt" is given. Other interesting prose articles; characteristic poems by J. G. Whittier, H. W. Longfellow, and E C. Stedman; and some very full and interesting critical notices of new books, make a number of great attractiveness.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Contains an unusual number and variety of articles snited to the season: -"The Violets' Lesson," by Susan E. Dickinson; "the First May Flowers," by Kate Tutnam; "Spring Song," by Rose Terry; 'The Dew Fairies," by Margaret T. Canby; and another article or the capital series, "The Four Seasons " by Lucretia P. Hale.

"The Little Southerners," by Mrs. Edward A. Walker; "A Tennessee Farm House," by J. T. Trowbridge; a charming artic e on "Sea Life," by the author of "The seven Little Susters;" "Mother Magpie's Mischief," one of Mrs. Stowe's exquisite stories; and another part of the wonderful "Summer in Leslie Golothwaite's Life," render this number of Oun Young Folks rull of remarkably interesting reading, while there is the usual attraction of Rebuses, Charades, Puzzles, and Our Letter-Box.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is 35 cents a number: 84 00 a year. OUR YOUNG FOLKS is 20 cents a number; \$2 00

ATLANTIC MONIHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKs, 85:00 a year. A Liberal Discount to Clubs.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED. THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR. By Sidney Andrews, 1 vol 16mo. \$2.60. THE MASQUERADE, and other Poems, By John G. Saxe. 1 vol. 16mo. \$1.75. LUCY ARLYN, By J. T. Trowbridge. I vol. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

> TICKNOR & FIELDS. PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

T. B. PUGH. Subscription Agent for Atlantic Monthly and Our Young Folks, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA. N. B —Back numbers supplied. Bound volumes of Our Young Focks for 1865 Price \$8 00. 144p MAGAZINES FOR JUNE NOW READY.

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dressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm13.4p

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Company, at their Laboratory. Nos. 298, 309, and 392 (Company, at their Laboratory. Nos. 298, 309, and 392 (EENRY Street. New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street. This Company organized on aspermanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret the celebrated French, hemist, in charge of its Laboratory. Is prepared to turnish its in charge of its Laboratory. Is prepared to turnish its in charge of its Laboratory. Is prepared to turnish its in charge cosets, privies cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships railly reads hospitals prisons and public lustitutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and lat-botting establishments; all kinds of manures (mmensely increasing the value of the latter is every farmet) and whorever polsor ons and offensive gases exist. These agen's are decocarizers anti-epites, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the selectific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases ind dors by otherical principles—leaving in their places heat hist air; they are destroyed and interpretable for a so to polsonous gases—not injurious to utensits in which they are used. The attention of modical and referitific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimon ats in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAYAN HOUSE ALBANY, March 30, 1866—To the President of the New York Dismiceting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be We have made many trials of dismicetants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

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C.A. NETSON, Astor House.

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POWELL & 'HOM PSON, No 42 CEDAR St. N. Y.
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Featters Beds, Bolsters Pilows Mattresses of all kinds;
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For sale by all Dauggists. PRINCIPAL DEPOT: No. 53 South THIRD Street.

Above Chesnut. Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p SPRING. SEE SEE

WILLIAM D. ROGE

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, PRILADELPHIA. GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.

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