Bush he was a failed in the four middle and the Policy of Sold State of the Sold Sta THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866.

Evening Telegraph

4

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

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

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866.

Shall United States Bonds be Taxed ? Ws have hereto'ore omitted all reference to the recent speech of Hon, JOHN SHEBMAN, until an authorized copy of his address should come to hand. Such a one has been placed before us, but at the same time so able a compendium of the whole address from the New York Evening Post, that we cannot do better than merely republish the synopsis as given in our New York contemporary:-

"Mr. SHERMAN first laid it down as settled law, be-yond all question, that no State can max the bonds of the United States, unless the right to do so is ex-pressly conceded in the act of Congress. Such a power in the States, he said, 'm entirely inconsistent with the supreme power of the General Government is borrow money." And this point, he says, 'm settled more c early than almost any question of constitutional new which has ever been mooted in this Government."

constitute har new which has over been model in this Government." "He reiers, for general principles, to the noted case of 'McCULMOCH against the State of Mary-land;' and for a specific decision, to the case of 'W EETON against the City of Charleston," in 2d Peters, 449 The City of Charleston, in 1829, unior authority of a State law, levied a tax upon United States bonds in the bands of a circus. States bonds in the hands of a citizen. The Supreme Court of the State decided in favor of the validity of the fax; but Judge HUGER dissented on the ground that if the States can tax the stock of the United States, 'it is investible of the stock of the ground that if the States can tax the stock of the United States, 'it is impossible no: to per-ceive that the fiscal operations of the general government may be completely irustrated by the States.' He said. 'Congress may offer ten per ce.t. for leans, but who will lend, if the States can appropriate the whole to their own use? The case came before the Supreme Court of the United bisits and the Index concurred unamorality to States, and the Judges concurred mamously in the decision which was given by Jud-e MARSHALL, that to allow the taxation of Government securition would enable the states to destroy the power of the National Government, prevent it tr. m prosecuting a war, and from maintaining the authority of the Umted States.' Inis new has been acquiesced in by every Judge that has ever sat upon that pench. and has never since been controverted by any state of the Union.

"The question was broacht up while Judge fangr was on the beach, in 'DOBBINS vs. The Commiswas on the beach, in 'DOBBINS vs. the Commis-sioners of Erie Company,' and the principle was reaffirmed. Also, in the 'Bank of Commerce vs. Tax Commissioners of New York City.' in 1862. In one case, of later date, the Court held by a majority, that shares in the national banks may be taxed, oc-cause it was evidently the intention of Congress not to exempt the shares from taxa'ion, if the Sintes choose to tax them 11 is, therefore, a settled prin-ciple of law whether it is inserted in the not or not, that United Sia es bonds cannot be taxed by the States, unless Congress chooses to make it an express States, unless Congress chooses to make it an express part of the contract at the time of making the ioan. 'On the question whether Congress should incor-

porate in the act a permission to the states to tax the bonds, he asked whether it would be wise now to allow to the States such a rower over the public All the bonds outstanding are guaranteed credit. against being taxed. If the new bonds are not thus exempted who would sure nder an existing bond for a new one at five per cent., liable to taxation at the picasure of every State?

On the argument that it is unjust to exempt so much property 1 om local taxes, he said it was not a privilege to the holder of the bonds but a right of the supreme power of the whole country to borrow money on the most lavorab e terms in its power. If money on the most involve e terms in its power. If the p esent rate of interest were to be continued the tax-payer might justly complain. But it such terms are offered as will induce the bondholder to be satis-fied with five per cont for his money, while the tax-beyer gets s x or seven per cent for his, the bond-holder may say with truth "I pay my tax in ad-vance" This to sev in England has reduced the rate of interest on public securities from sy to three rate of interest on public securities from six to three per cent. "Mr SHERMAN closed this part of his argument in

these words :--'I say, therefore, that in every view in which I can take of this bill it is a wive measure, intended to save interest on the public debt, to ad-

court, and he was acting under the laws of the State of Virginia, which forbade that a negro should testify in a case against a white man, except when the case arises out of an injury done, attempted, or threatened to the person, property, or rights of a colored person or Indian, or when the offense was committed by a white person in conjunction with a colored person or Indian. The Judge stated that it was his determination to execute the laws of the State until he was ordered to do otherwise.

Yet this Virginia Judge has taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the laws of Congress shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of

any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Here is the very case provided for by the Constitution. Virginia's State law conflicts with a law of Congress. The Constitution says that in such a case the Judge of the State court shall be bound by the law of Congress. This Judge has sworn to support the Constitution, and yet refuses to obey this law of Congress on the ground that it conflicts with a law of his State! Could there be a clearer case of moral perforv This is reconstructed Virginia!

The State of Affairs in East Florida. THE reports brought to us of the condition of various parts of the South by Northern men are so extremely contradictory, depending entirely whether its scenes are viewed through roseate-tinted or darkened glasses, that it is next to impossible to decide on the true state of affairs in the late Rebel sections. While we have had different reports from nearly all the Commonwealths, yet from Florida we have received no account, favorable or otherwise. We therefore gladly give space in our columns for a letter, some extracts from which we give below, which reveals to us the social status of the races. The letter was written by a resident in the vicinity, and one who has always been considered perfectly reliable. We make allowance, however, for exaggeration, but, making all deductions, the state of affairs it reveals is enough to arouse the thinking classes of the North to the dangers to which they are exposing the blacks by their supine indifference to the laws demanded by justice.

"But the chief and most dreaded trouble here are the Rebels. No Northern man or negro is safe here You do not know what moment you may be shot They curse the Yankees and the Government without any scruples They do all they can to make it disagreeable and dangerous for Northerners setting here, and as for the freedmen, they treat them like dogs, whipping and even shooting them. They get as much work out of the olacks as they can, and taen cheat them out of all their pay. A Northern man can obtain as much help as he wishes, while the Southerner cannot get one hand, though he holds out every inducement, for the negroes feel that they are only inducements.

"On the 6th of the month (April) we were called upon to see some Southern reconstruction. On the plantation adjoining us there was a man murdered. The facts of the case are as follows :---

"The captain of the State militya in this place, accompanied by his brother and the owner of the plantation, came down on hor-eback that night, as they said, to search for arms among the negroes, as it was against the law for them to have any. While one party was searching our plantation, the other went to the next. In the latter was the Captain's brother. He rode up to the neuro houses, asked one of the men the question about the arms, and when answered yes, got down off his horse and deliberately shot at him. The ball only grazing the man, he stepped up and fired again, saying, "There, take that, you husband as he fell. she to'd the white man tuat he murgered her husband, when he asswered with an oath, and threa ened to shoot her unless she was still. He then rode of Now to my certain knowledge a coroner's jury sat on the murdered man, and that was all the attention the civil authorities have paid to the affair. The murderer is stilliat large, and boasts that he will shoot fifteen more. that no ope dare disturb him. He has shot three negro s before, but only wounded thom. The State mibtia in the State, I knov, is nothing more than a set of pure (?) Confederate soldiers-no, not soldiers, but guerillas; and, I fear, our Government will find it so when it is too late. I am perfectly as tonished at the way in which Northern papers speak of the feeling in the Gulf States. They should be under strict military force for five years at least, For my part, I feel that the four years of war have not done any good, instead of that. I fear, much harm. It has laid the country in waste, it has ireed four mill ons of slaves, and turned them out of houses and labor, and they have no protection afforded them: and, not being a prece of property, their former masters do all they can to outrage them, and I, for one, will say they are worse off for protection to-

"THE VETERAN MUSTERED OUT." THE Father of American Warriors, the relic of another age, and rugged monument of victories won half a century ago, has at last fallen beneath the encroaching hand of Time. Lieutenant-General WINFIELD Scorr died suddenly this morning.

The people will be shocked at the announcement, not so much because of any hope entertained of a continuance of his already extended life, but because we had brought ourselves to believe that he would never die-we had been so long accustomed to speak of him as living, and likely to live. But now he has gone at last. The old hero, the leader of our war of 1812, the chief against the Indians, the famous soldier and poor statesman, has at last been called to his long rest. Forgotten are the failures of his latter days, forgotten the mistake of 1861-the people only look upon one who, years and years ago, was their General, and, at Lundy's Lane, proved that prowess which was his, till age destroyed his powers of action.

It is for him they mourn, but the grief will be mitigated with the thought that he had fought a good fight, he had worked out his problem of life, and, baying reached the end, quietly departed when all was done. He has left usfull of honors and years. He has seen his country, for which he fought fifty years ago, safe from all dangers of war; and now, like a warrior wearied, he has laid him down to sleep. To him may be applied the lines of the 'Iron Duke':-

"See the lender of our glor'ous wars, Now to g orions burnal slowly borne, Followed by the brave of other lands. On whom, with both her open hands, He Honor Never showered all her stars, And affluent fortune emptied all her horn Not once nor twice, in our rough island story, The path of duty is the way to giory."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

leff. Davis Enjoys His Parole and Grows Impatient for His Trial

FORTRESS MONROE, May 26 .- Jeff. Davis shows undisguised appreciation of his parole of the fort. He has been out to-day as much as the weather would permit, and made several calls. He talks with undisguised trankness regarding his expected trial, and places no credit in the rumor that he will not be tried for severa months yet.

He certainly expresses himself more anxious than ever that no such postponement will take place. It is believed here, however, that there s good ground for the rumor; but in case of such postponement being agreed upon, it is thought that he will be paroled and allowed to go home till his trial takes place. The statement about Dr. Cooper, in connection with receiving articles wished to be sent here by Jeff, Davis' friends for his use, is somewhat exaggerated. He expressed such willingness as regards summer clothing, but stated that unless the clothing was sent before the 1st of June it would probably be to late, as Mr. Davis would then probably be re-moved for trial. He made no reference to Mr. Davis dying by that time. -N. Y. Heraid.

Convention of American Israelites.

THE BOARD OF DELEGATES IN SESSION-ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR-THE ESTA-BLISHMENT OF A JEWISH RABBINICAL INSTITUTE DECIDED UPON.

In spite of the anticu a'lons of the Convert The second meeting of the Board of Delegat American Israelites was not ver, largely after Instereding. Still there was a goodly assemb present, numbering roany divines of note and tors of distinction. The Vec-Fresident of the Board, Henry Jos Fsq, occupied the Chair, and called the delevat



a correct principles equality of taxation, and to lighten the enormous turdens upon our people I find there is another seature which commends it to my favor. If this bill pass in the form in which it now s ands, the fundaolders will the mselves pay off the principal of the public debt. The one p cent aved on the rate of interest will pay off every dollar of this debt in thirty-six years. When the fundholder and the tax-payer stand before the public nustings, and this matter is dragged into politics, as it will be, and the tax-payer says to the funcholder. 'Your property is exempt and tree from all tax,' the funcholder may say, 'No, my triend, it is not; your money you can your neighbor at six per cent. interest, and the law enables you to collect the principal at pleasure; I have already paid for this privilege by deducting one-sixth of my income; I have surrendered the principal sum loaned by me for an annuity for thirty-six years, and my share of the taxes will pay off every dollar of the debt within one generation." From the able speech from which we have

quoted so tully, two conclusions can be (deduced:-1st. The United States have a right to prevent State taxation on the bonds; 2d. Such an exemption is an act of no injustice to non holders. We may add another statement to those already made, which go so far as to deny that the non-taxation clause will in the least decrease the popularity of the bill. A recent article in opposition to the funding plan declared that those who were unable to buy the Consols would dislike this discrimination in favor of a special kind of investment. We do not think that such dislike will amount to more than an insignificant faction. The sum to be absorbed is over a thousand millions within the next two years, besides twice that sum as soon as possi, ble. This thousand millions will naturally draw into its investment hundreds of thousands of Parties who have but glittle, people. and desire to have that little safely put away, will flock to secure these long-running bonds. Of course, the smaller each investment the larger the number of persons interested, and within this class will be included all those who pay the most taxes, and attend to he finances of the nation. As the loan is offered to all, why should those who are either debarred by necessity or unwillingness from investing, be indignant. We consider the non-taxa, tion clause as one of the greatest evidences of its popularity, and as an indispensable requisite to the success of the plan.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. McCulloch for the careful devising of the system, and to Senator SHERMAN for the ability with which he has urged its claims. Whatever may be the difference of opinion in regard to the Secretary's political course, there can be no denial to him of the elements which make the able finance minister. Despite the unexpected opposition from certain powerful quarters, we predict the adoption of the plan which of all others meets the popular wishes.

A Perjured Judge.

THE dogma of State supremacy seems to prevail in Virginia much as of yore. Thus we find that in the Virginia Circuit Court, sitting at Alexandria, last week, when the case of the Commonwealth against Ron (a white man charged with felony) was on trial, the Commonwealth's attorney asked that he might be permitted to introduce negro witnesses to testify, claiming the right to do so under the provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Judge THOMAS declined formission, on the ground that it was a State

day than seven years ago." The name of the murderer we withhold in order to protect the writer. The letter was not intended for publication, and although by a comparatively uneducated person is, by one whose loyalty and devotion to our cause none can question.

The statements it contains, and its tone, show us how the triends of the nation in the Southern States view the present aspect of Northern nolitics. All looks dark. They absolutely once more sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt with slavery. They feel deserted by those who had promised to be their friends, who have led them out of captivity to leave them to perish in the desert.

We are told that the negro will not work; and can we wonder ! We have never met a Northern n an who had any cause to complain; and if the statements we publish are true, which is more than likely, need we be surprised at the freedmen's unwillingness to serve their former masters? We would willingly disbelieve the statement of the murder unpunished, were we not forced to a conviction of its truth by a mass of corroboratve evidence, while the necessity of a large military force is announced by the Lieutenant-General humself. All that we can advise is that our readers should think of the facts laid before them, and decide for themselves whether in lentency or severity will be tound the remedy for the existing state of evil and injustice.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. - The nomination, by the President, of Hon. WILLIAM Faxon, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, to be Assistant Secretary, will give general satisfiction. The system of appointing those who, from long years of faithful service and experience, are best qualified to discharge the duties of a position, is one that will meet the popular approval. In the present case, Mr. Faxon has eminently merited the honor, and is renowned as a corteous as well as a most taithful public servant. His nomination will be, without doubt, confirmed by the Senate, and the public have an opportunity to hear from him in a higher but not more honorable sphere. If he is as faithful in his new post as he was in his old, the most consorious will be satisfied.

order. Subsequently to the initiatory process of the session, the Committee on Apportionmen which had been referred the annual report o of the Executive Committee, tendered a statement of embodying a series of resolutions, which were as as pro tem , pending the definite action o Convention.

A nominating committee having been appo annual election of officers was proceeded the responsible positions in the Board being Treasurer: Myer S. Isaacs, Secretary. Messre, H. E. Bart, A. S. Saroni, and A. S. Co Were elected Trustes and an Eventian A. S. Co

were elected Trusices, and an Executive Comm was also chosen. A vote of thanks baying been tendered the ret

officers, and the President elect having been installed, the report of the Committee on Appor ment was taken up and discussed, section after tion being submitted to the Board. The subj reso ations, expressive of the substance of the re were then adopted :--

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conventio united states Minister at Borne for his activ successful efforts in removing the disabilities he ore imposed upon the Jews of Switzer and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Resolved, That the Executive Committee h nested to establish, at the earliest practicable ment, a Publishing Committee, to supervise putlish, under the control of the Board, such ments and tracts as in their opinion would conduce to the furtherance of the interest Judaism.

Resolved. That the Executive Committee be an rized to prepare blanks and forms to be forwar to all the convregations in the United States, ca for the necessary statistics, the same t be r-tu to the Secretary of the Board at least one mont for the annual session of the Convention.

The report having been thus disposed of, a retion to the effect that the Board of Delegates rute a Rabbinical seminary, was taken up for cussion, and elicited considerable comment of

part of each and every delegate. Mr H. Cohen, indorsing the resolution, allude the difficulty of obtaining American Jewish m ters, even on payment of large salaries. He be that though the Board might be compelled to out their plans at first on a small scale the pary would ultimatery become an important in

Mr. A. Hart, in the course of his remarks sented an amendment to the resolution, dec upon the establishment of the Rabbinical Instit phia, the Legislaru e of Pennsylvania h accorded the Educational Society of that city a ter, authorizing it to confer upon pupils degre scholarshij s equal to those conferred by Camo and Harvard Colleges.

Addresses in favor of the speedy establishme the seminary were subsequently made by Rev. Isaacs and Rev. Mr. Kramer Mr. A. 8 Coher sequently offering an amendment, recommen-the gratting of high schools on free schools on gious organizations already established, that the duates of those institutions might at once the to scholarships in the college. After much d-it was determined to take immediate measures tablish a Rabb nical Seminary, as also to org Jewish tree schools and high schools throug the country, the delegates of the different cong binding them a yes to report upon the s of their movements at the next session of th

Scon after, the Convention adjourned, subje the call of the chair .- N Y Times



ention,		3660 Linen Fans, from 19 to 50 cents, old price. Handsome Silk Fans, from auction.	H. DIDDAERT, ANTWERP.
ates of tended ablage	HOTELS AND BOARDING	Telegraph Fans, very five.	CAMILLE VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUS-
d vist-	Houses refitting for the Summer Sea-	All the leading makes of Domestics.	SELS. F. LE BRET, LEYDEN.
at s to edings	son, will find it to their advantage to	Great Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs and Linen Towels.	H. SAVRY, UTRECHT.
ont, to or the facts,	examine the extensive Stock of Dry	5 pieces I com 8-4 Table Linen 69 cents, from auction. Handsone Liams Lace Points. Scotland Shawis, best quality, 83 25.	F. KRUSEMANN, BRUSSELS.
re laid of the	Goods adapted to their wants, at the	Bibbons Very Cheap from Anction.	H. VON SEBEN, BRUSSELS, F. MUSIN, BRUSSELS,
ointed, l with,	establishment of J. C. STRAW-	All widths of Colored Eibbon Velvets from auction CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.	J. CAROLUS, BRUSSELS.
g fi led nen :	BRIDGE & CO.	The largest assortment or Hoop Skirks in the city.	A. EVERSEN, AMSTERDAM. CHAS. LEICKERT. AMSTERDAM.
Henry ser, of loston,		THE GABRIELLE SKIRT.	M. A. KOERKOEK, AMSTERDIM.
Cohen		New est shape, and most graceful Skirt worn; an en- tirely new wast adjustment. Wallace & Sons' Skirt, made expressly for our sales.	J. REEKFRS, AMSTERDAM. J. W. HILDERS, AMSTERDAM.
mittee	COUNTERPANES, BED-	/ E. R. LEE,	J. STROEBEL, AMSTERDAM.
ortion-	Spreads, Table Damasks, Napkins,	No. 43 North &IGHTH Street. P S -During alterations of front building, will occupy the back part of the store. Entrance on STLEKET	W KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDAM,
for sec- joraed report,	Towels, Linen and Cotton Sheetings,	the back part of the store Entrance on FILIERT Street, a few doors below Eighth street, north side. E. R. LEE.	A. SURRURE, BRUSSELS. A. F. VERHOEVEN-BALL, ANTWERP
on are		5 29 tuths it No 43 North EIG 8 TH Street.	ZACH. J. NOTERMANN, PARIS.
o the ve and sereto-	and Pillow Fabrics, at the lowest	CLOSING SALES OF	F. VAN SEVERDONCK, BRUSSELS. J. L. VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
d, and o him.	wholesale rates.	SACQUES, CIECULAR3, and	A. MAES, BRUSSELS.
be re- le mo-	J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,	BASQUES,	J. C. VERMEULEN, BREDA. H. VAN HOVE, ANTWERP.
doen- d best	(5 20 1mrp	AT PEDUCED PRICES. CUEWEN STODDART & BROTHER,	F. SPOHLER, AMSTERDAM.
autho-		Nos. 420, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 5 293t Above Willow.	
varded caling furned	N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.	NEW DRESS MATERIALS.	
th be-	NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.	IN From the late Auction Sales.	
insti- or dis-	Just received a large and spiendid assortment of the	PRICES REDUCED. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.	THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE
on the	BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,	Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 5 29 3: Above Willow.	
ided to minis- clieved	For Coars and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices. Lances, call at our store and convince yourself of the	TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS,	AT
carry Somi-	fact, SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.	Of all Desirable Styles,	
nstitu.	WM. LONNERSTADTER,	AT REDUCE;) PBICES, CURWEN STOLDART & BROTHER,	SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
tute m	No. 103 North EIGHTH St., Second door above Arch, next to the corner	Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 5 29 3t Aboys Willow.	
having a char- rees o;	5 29 tuths th CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING,	FOULARD MOHAIRS, OF NEW DESIGNS,	No. 1020 CHESNUT St.,
oridge	Oil Cloths and Window >hades -V. E. ARCH-	At Reduced Prices.	and the second sec
ent of S.₩. maub	Carpets at 50, 62 75, 87 cents, 81 81 25, 81 37, and 81 50; English 'alestry Brassels Carpets only 81 75; Three- ply Carpe 5, 82:10; Entry and Star Carpets, 50, 62, 75.	FROM AUCTION. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,	ON
n rell- ne gra-	and al; Hemp : args = 37 to 62 cents; Sag Carpots 62 and 75 cents; Floor oll Coths 62 cents up; White Can- ton Matting, 31 to 50 cents; Red (heck Matting, 37 to	Nos. 450, 462, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 5 19 3t Above Willow,	and second and
ingible	AMBAULI, S. E. corner SLEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction-Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62–75. 87 cents 81–81–25, 81–37, and 81–50; English 'ai estry Brussel's Carpets only 81–75; Three- ply Carpe S. 82–10; Entry and Stair Carpets 50, 61–75. and 81; Hemp 'arpe 3. 37 to 62 cents; Rag Carpets 62 and 75 cents; Floor off Coths 62 cents; Rag Carpets 62 and 76 cents; Floor off Coths 62 cents; Rag Carpets 62 and 76 cents; Floor off Coths 62 cents; Rag Carpets 64 ren Matting, 31 to 59 cents; Red 'heck Matting, 37, to 62 cents; *tsir Off Cloth 25 cents; Gilt Bordered Win- dow shades, 81–50 t. 63; Buff Window Holland 45 cents mp; 'able Covers, 81 75; Velvet Rucs, 82–50 to 68; 'hable Linens, 50 cents; Sheeting wuslins, 31 cents up; Table 's apking, 25 cents; Sheeting wusling, 31 cent sup; Lawns 31 cents; Delaines, 25 cents; Cheep store, 86.	RICH PARIS BLACK SILKS, OF ALL	THE EVENINGS OF
s to espanize oghout	Table Linens, 50 cents up; i wellings 12's cents up; Table > apkins, 25 cents; sheeting wuslins, 31 ceu s up; Lawns 31 cents; Delaines, 25 cents; Chean store N E	Desirable Widths, for	
UCCORP	corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streats. 5 29	CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS, From late Auction Sales.	WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
ject to	HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL CURES TETTER,	CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,	the second second second second second
	ERYSIFELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.	Nos 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 5 29 3t Above Willow.	MAY 30 and 31, and JUNE 1,
	WAREANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED	BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,	Part in the second s
	For sale by all Druggists. PRINCIPAL DEPOT:	FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTBER.	AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
4	No. 53 South THIRD Street, Above Chesnut,	Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,	in the second
	Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK	6 29 3t Above Willow,	real real law of the second second
	LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,	WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds -Fine assortment always on hand.	The Paintings will be open for Exhibition on
	OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.	VV and BlindsFine assortment always on hand. A'so Preventive of Damp Wal's in Dwollings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country. H. A. BURTON.	MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open, day and evening, until time of sale,
1.	SLOAF SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Im- proved. [55stutb3m4p	5 29 17trp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.	The Gallery will remain closed till time of
	FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AT A FARM House in Darby, Inquire at the BUITO WOOD HOTEL, Darby, 528 24*	W ALL FAFER AND WINDOW SHADES,- 8 F. BAI DERSTON & SON, 8 21 39t ⁴ No 907 SPRING GARDEN Street.	exhibition. [5 26 64p