## LITERATURE.

PRISON LIFE OF JEFFEBSON DAVIS. Embracing Details and Incidents in his Captivity, Par-ticulars Concerning his Health and Habits, together with many Conversations on Topics of Great Public Interest. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Craven, M. D. [G. W. Careton, New York, Philadelphia Agents: Messrs. Ashmead & Evans, No. 724 Chesnut street.

The fact that Dr. Craven kept an exact record of all the sayings of Jefferson Davis from the moment of being deputed as physician, and that he is enabled to present us in book form with so minute a detail, is the best evidence of that thrift, which would coin wealth out of events transpiring around. We do not blame the i-octor for being influenced by a laudable desire to acquire funds by accumulating for publication all the incidents of his patient's life, but is it within the limits of official morality to give to the world facts which only came to his knowledge in the discharge of his duty? Would Mr. Cameron be justified in revealing secrets which only were revealed to him when the held the portfolio of the War Office? We think not; and as it is evident that all the events in the life of Davis were designed to be kept secret (else why the exclusion of correspondents?), we cannot avoid the belief that the incoherent conception of the work was founded on a system not allowed by the code of official honor. But Dr. Craven has seen fit to take advantage of his position, and we have only to deal with what he tells us rather than with his motives. The work is one of the most undeniable interest. It brings us into the cell of the caprive. It reveals his opinions on the events of the past, his sorrows, his passions, and give us his views on the passing news of the day and the character of public men. We do not now care whether his beliefs are false or true, whether they have not been viewed through the roseate glasses of! personal favor, but merely consider that, as the avouched sayings of the prince of traitors. they cannot but be of deep interest to our readers.

Dr. Craven has something of the Jenkins in his composition. He narrates small points with minute care, and describes with affecting pathos the solitary mouse which the captive fed. He speaks of his meals, and gives us his fare, how he eat, what he eat, how he talked, and how meek and Christian and evidently innocent was he of all misdeeds. In fact, from the affection with which the Doctor speaks of Jeff., we cannot but believe that imprisonment has wonderfully improved his temper. Now it is a notorious fact, that he was one of the most irascible and disagreeable men that ever appeared in the capital. We do not mean discourteous, but bitterly vindictive, and because of the unpleasant nature of his distikes, he was disagreeable to such as did not please him. We have him pictured to us as a sweet lamb, decked with all virtues, and brutally chained by barbarians. That he is querulous and fretful is fully revealed by the work, and that he is extremely dogmatical is also attested. In fact he seems to have had a wonderful influence of the Doctor and his rules in the atmosphere of his cell, remind us of the conversation between "Hamlet" and "Polonius:"

"Hamiet. Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in shape of a came!? Pol. By the mass, and 'tis like a came!, indeed! Ham, Methinks it is a weasel. Pol. It is backed like a weasel. Ham. Or like a whale. Pol. Very like a whale,"

Such was Davis' conversion of Craven. He thought the air was damp. Craven was confident it was not. He was sure the air was damo. Craven was doubtful. He was confident the air was damp, and Craven concurred.

In order to give an idea of the work, we quote freely before we speak of its general merits. In his preface, after an anecdote almost pointless,

he says:-"This is the material part of my preface, and contains the only apology I shall offer in case any oversensitively loyal readers may reel, or affect to feel, shocked on finding in the following pages some record of the imprisonment or Jefferson Davis, not written to gloat over the misjortunes of a fallen enemy—certainly not aiming to palliate his political or other errors. But to denote a much of him a way. or other errors; but to depict so much of him as was revealed to the writer during a medical attendance of many months while Mr. Davis lava prisoner in Fortrees Monroe. Should any such objectors be round, the writer believes himself safe in predicting that they will be drawn pretty exclusively from that loval class who were non-belligerent, except in the

contracting line, and strictly non-combatant, save for higher percentages of profit, during the recent contest for the Union." From this it will be seen that Dr. Craven not only seeks to give us a book whose avowed object is to excite sympathy for the arch Rebel, but even goes so far as to accuse all who do not agree with him, and who see in his book an offensive defense of a traitor, either as "shoddy" or "profiters by percentage." Now, we are neither one nor the other, and yet the whole tone and tenor of Dr. Craven's book is in opposition to our sense of justice and our political sentiments. As to Davis' opinion on the various generals of both the Northern and Southern armies, we give his remarks entire:--

"To my question what he thought of General Grant, Mr. Davis replied that he was a great soldier beyond doubt, but of a new school. If he had not started with an enermous account in bank, his started with an enermons account in mank, his checks would have been dishonored before the culmination was reached. At Sniloh he was defeated the first day, and would have been destroyed or compelled to surrender next morning, but for Bucil's timely arrival with a fresh and well-disciplined reinforcement, the strength of which had

when Secretary of War, he thought McCellan the ablest officer in the army, and had employed bim on two important services—as Mintary Commissioner in the trimes, and to explore a route for the Pacific Railroad—both of which duties had been the Pacific Railroad—both of which duties had been discharged in almanner to increase his reputation. He organized the Army of the Potomac admirably, but it required a commander of more dash to wield the weapon in the field McClellan's caution amounted very closely to timidity—moral tunidity, for he was personally brave. On his first landing in the Pennisula there had been only seven thousand troops to meet him, and these he should have rushed upon and overwhelmed at whatever cost. Cautious, and wishing to spare the blood of his men, he commenced a regular slege at Yorktown, giving his enemies time to concentrate sufficient numbers and drive him back. As a magnanimous enemy he respected McCle lan, but thought he had been promoted too rapidly for his own good—before he had ripened in command and gained the experience requisite for the supreme position. Had he been kept in a subordicate capacity the two first years of the quisite for the supreme position. Had he been keet in a subordinate capacity the two first years of the war, rising from a division to a corps, and thence to command in chief, he would have been the greatest of our soldiers. He had the best natural gifts and highest intellectual training, and was just becoming fitted, and the best litted, for his position when removed. Had he been supported by the trovernment he might have taken Richmond two years earlier, and it was with joy Mr. Davis heard of his removal after the battles of South Mount ain and Antietam. Such sacrifices of officers to the ignorance of an unwarlike people, anxious fto lind in tim a scapegoat for their own lack of discipline or endurance, were unavoidable in the early stages of every popular war. "Pope, white Secretary of War, he had never been able to make serviceable, and Pope held his own gallantly. His mind was not less inflated than his body. He was a kind of American gascon but with good scientific attainments. Summer and Seagwick were gallant and able soldiers—ex cellent commanders in action, courteous and reliable in a 1 the

wick were galant and able soluties—a center com-manders in action, courteons as d reliable in a.i the relations of life. Hunter, of whom I asked him spe-cially as one of my old commanders, was his beau ideal of the military continuan—the soul of inte-grity, intrapidity, true Christian picty, and honor, air, Dayle had long been associated with him, both

in theservice and socially, and believed Hunter's want of success due in a great measure to bis un-willingness to bend to anything mean or sinister. He was rash, impulsive; a man of action rather than hought; ya lding to passions which he regarded a livine ins mets or intuitions—the natural temper of

divine instructs or intuitions—the natural temper of a devotee or fauntic.

"Of the officers on the Confederate side, Mr. Davis spoke in high terms of General Lee, as a great soldier and pure Christian gentleman; also in praise of Bragg and Femberton, though the two latter, from unavoidable diroumstances and the hoatility of the party opposed to Mr. Davis, had not been accorded the position due to their talents by public opinion in either section. Pemberton made a spiendid defense of Vicksburg, and might have been relieved it the officer commanding the army sent to rehere him (General Johnston) had not failed to obey the positive orders to attack General Grant which Mr. Seddon, then Secretary of War, had sent. If the same officer, who was upheld in command by the anti-administration party, had vigorously attacked Sherman at Atlanta when directed, the fortunes of the war would have been changed, and Sherman hursed back to Nashville, over a sterile and wasted country—his retreat little less disastrous than Napoleon's from Movcew. He did not do so, and was relieved—General Hood, a true and solirited solder, taking his place—but the opportunity was then gone; and to this delay, more than to any other cause, the Southern people will attribute their overthrow, whenever history comes to be truly written."

As many may want to know Mr. Davis' views on Reconstruction, we could avoid quotation by merely saying that they substantially agreed with the Democracy. We give, however, his

"Asting Mr. Davis what were his views in regard to the reconstruction of the Union, he spoke pretty nearly verbatim as follows; this report not being condensed as with other conversations, but taken down in full from memory, immediately on my return to quarters:—

"We could not otherwise define reconstruction, then as verbaged to and by all the States of all the

than as a renewal to and by all the States, of all the lights, privileges, duties, immunities, and obligations prescribed and recognized by the Contitution, or original compact of Union. There were several possible alternatives to this plan of reconstruction, "lst, Consolidation: the swallowing up of all State Governments by the General Government, which whose country to a State. making the whole country one State, only divided into previnces for easier administration, but connected as one entity of policy and power.

'2d. Territorialism: the control of the Southern States by a Congress and Executive representing only the Northern States—that is, colonial valentage and given ment by authority of greater force.

'3d. By open subversion and usurpation to establish a despotism over North and south, while yet preserving a certain republican form. 'In replying to one who served through the war

for no other purpose, as you avow, than to detend and maintain the Union as defined by the Constitution," continued Mr Davis, "there can be no necessity for considering any other policy than that of re-establishing the relations of all the States and their citizens to each other and the United States Government. "Every man's experience must teach him that

quarre's between iriends are best heated when they are healed most promptly. The alternation which was at first a pain, becomes by time habitual, and the mantle of charity being withdrawn, the laulis of cach become more and more distinct to the other, and thus the bitterest hates naturally spring from the ashes of the closest triendship.

"It is therefore probably to be regretted that so much delay has occurred in the work of reconstruc-tion, because of the cahancement thereby of the difficulties in the way of speedy and cordial reconciliation. This opinion is quantied as 'probable,' because of my want of recent intercourse with the people. A short time before the close of the war, the idea was infused into my ocopie, as you are well aware, that it they would cease resistance, the Union would be restored, and all their rights or person and property respected, save the property held in slaves, which would be a question for the courts. I have no coubt that a majority—a very large majority—of the Southern people accepted this pro-posed settlement with singleness of purpose; and would, it confidingly and generously treated, have been now industriously engaged in repairing their wireked fortunes, without any thought of again re-sisting or obstructing the General Government in its ordinary (meetions.

its ordinary functions.

"How far the public wealth would by this course have teen increased, the public expenditures lessened, may be measured by many hundred millions of dollars. If it be true that much has been lost, morally and materially, by delay, it would seem that it us policy in cicates the promptest action in what is termed reconstruction. The North says we have done evil, and when bidding us 'crase to do evil' should not prevent us 'learning to ao well.' This can only be done by removing all inpediments to the exercise of State functions and the re-enjoyment such civil and political rights as are left us

"Lach House of Congress is judge of the election and qualification of its own members. The Constitution has settled the question of representation.

A constituency may lose sts rights for a time by selecing ineligible persons to be its representatives; but the right of representation is not impaired thereby, and the mistake or abuse may be remedied by a new election. Test-oaths are evil community, and only evil. They restrain those honorable men who require no fetters, while men or a different class will either take them perjuriously or with a 'mental reservation.' All history has proved them

"Our jorefathers emigrated to a wilderness, and waged the war of the Revoution, to have and to hold a Government founded on the consent of the governed. They consulted and compromised with each other to establish a voluntary Union. If that idea is to be followed, confidence, generosity, fra-ternity, and not test-oaths, disabilities, and armies quartered in the interior, must be rested upon to restore the Union and make it re-effective for the

"Reconstruction," continued Mr. Davis, "cannot properly involve or be made to depend on those social problems which have arisen from the sudden disruption of the relations existing between the white and the black races in the Southern States. These problems belong to the several States, and must have treatment according to the different circumstances of each. No general rule can properly be made applicable to all, and it will prove unfortunate if the subject is controlled by distant and but poorly informed, if not prejudiced authority. The poorly informed, it not prejudiced authority. The self-inferest of individuals and communities, together with the demand for layor so far exceeding the supply may safely be left to protect the laborer. "The public action of the Southern state Conventions lurnishes conclusive evidence of the desire of the Southern people to resume their position in the Union; and it must strike all observers with sur-

prise, that while those who strove so desperately to leave the Union are now so earnestly endeavoring to reassume their places in it, it is the very men who sent fire and sword to destroy them, or compel them to return, who now bar the door and deny them readmission to that very condition to which it was throughout the war proclaimed to be their first and last duty to return. 'Solicary reflection,' concluded Mr. Davis, 'has given me no key to the mysterious origin of this change in Northern opinion, which 1 find evidenced in every newspaper that reaches me; and perhaps my own sad state has tinged with its gloom the vista of the inture, if thus alternated disjointed and shift the convey should alienated, disjointed, and adrift, the country should be visited with such trials of foreign war, either with France or Eugland, or both as are now so often suggested in the public journals of America, and their extracts from the European press."

But one more extract. The prisoner gives his

views on President Johnson:-"As Mr. Davis was speaking of the Senate, I asked him his opinion of President Johnson, to watch to some moments he madatho reply, apparently hesitating whether to speak on the subject or not. At length he said, that of President Jonson he knew no more than the papers told every one; but that of more than the papers told every one; but that of Mr. Johnson, when in the senate, he would as ircely speak as of any other member. There were, of course, differences between them, more especially just previous to the retirement of the southern Representatives from Congress. The position of Mr. Johnson with his associates of the South had never been pleasant, not from any fault of supercinousness on their side, but so, ely due to the intense, almost morbidly sensitive pride of Mr. Johnson, sitting with associates, many of whom he knew pretended to aristociacy, Mr. Johnson seemed to set up before his own mind, and keep ever present with him, his democratic or pledeman origin as a par to warm social relations. This pride—for it was the pride of having no pride—his associates lour struggled to overcome, but without success. They respected Mr. Johnson's abilities, and greatly original lorce of character; but nothing could make him be or seem to wish to feel at home in their society. Some casual word dro, ped in debate, it out attracted without a thought of his existence, would seem to wound him to the quick, and again he would shrink back into the self-imposed solation of his earlier and humbler life, as it to gain strong h from touching his mother earth. In a word, while other anombers of the Senate were Democrate in theory or as their political tath, Mr. Johnson was a Democrat of pride, conviction, and self-assertion—a man of the people, who not only desired no higher grade of classification, but could not be forced into its acceptance or retention when friendly efforts were made to that end. He was an immense worker an's student, but always in the practicalities of his: butter in the graces of literature. His habits were marked by temperance, industry, courage, and unswerving perseverance; also, by inveterate prejudices or precon-Johnson, when in the senate, he would as temperance, industry, courage, and unawervine per-severance; also, by invoterate crejudices or precon-ceptions on certain points, and these no as guments could shake, his mith in the judgment of the people

was unlimited, and to their decision he was always ready to submit. One of the people by birth, he remained so by conviction, continually frecurring to his origin, though he was by no means the only Senator of the Soath in like circumstances. Mr. Davis mentioned Aar n V. Brown, of Mississippe, who had been Postmaster General under President Buckanan and several others, who were of ike De mocratic education with Mr. Johnson, but who seemed to torget, and in regard to whom it was for seemed to torget, and in regard to whom it was forgotten by their associates, that they had ever held less social rark than that to which their talents and industry had raised them. Of Mr. Johnson's character justice was an eminent leature, though not uncompled—as true justice rarely fails to be—with kindhness and generosity. He was eminently faithful to his word, and possessed a courage that took the form of angry resistance if urged to do, or not do, anything which might clash with his convictions of duty. Be was indifferent to money, and careless of praise or censure, when satisfied of the necessity of any line of action. But for his decided attitude against secession, he would probably have been given the place of Mr. Stephens on the Presidential ticket of the Confederacy, Mr. Stephens, indeed, held the rame attitude in to the last moment; but on the secession of his State, had two nifernatives of State or Federal 'treason,' as it was called, presented, and he chose the latter.''

Viewing the book as a whole, we must say

Viewing the book as a whole, we must say that it affords a good instance of special pleading in favor of Davis. Every action is told so as to excite sympathy. Every suffering is narrated, and if the reader's feelings are not harrowed, it will be because Dr. Craven cannot harrow them. It is written in a clear, pleasant style, and laying aside the evident intention of the author to aid Davis, we give it credit for being as interesting a parrative as has fallen under our notice.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, FEILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WF VER,
CONRAD F CLOTHER. 214

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDERS

No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attende

ORNEX CHANGE

ORNE X CHANGE

JOHNT BAILEY & CO.,
No. 112 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Paladaiphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Giain, Flour, Sait, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone
Dust, Eic.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS canstantly on hand.
2225]
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JAMES CASCADEN. J. McG U I G A N.

Importer and Wholesale Dealer n FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
54
PRILADELPHIA.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS. GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautimi variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United Staces, HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
124win § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

C. PERKINS LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Cot vantly on hand a large and varied assortment BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

We are prepared to all orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
ncluding all recent improvements in Carning, Spinning,
and Weaving.
We invite the at ontion of mannincturers to our exten-

ALFRED JENKS & SOM. W I L L I A M S. G R A N T,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co 's Checolate, Cocos, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co 's Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, NO 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER 6. CATTELL ELIJAU G. CATTELL

## INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE
COMPANY,
INCORFORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE
PENNSYLVANIA. 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNU
STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS.)
CARGO, To all parts of the w
FREIGHT.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River. Canal. Lake, and Land Carriage
all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dweling Houses, etc.

54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent,
Loan. 52,250
Loan. 52,250
Loan. 52,250
Loan. 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Baliroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent, Bonds. 20,000-00
gage Six Per Cent Bonds. 23,750-00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas
Companyl Pennsylvania Raliroad Mort
gage Six Per Cent Bonds. 23,750-00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas
Companyl Pennsylvania Raliroad Mort
gusranized by the City of Philadisplia. 13,337 50

gneranteed by the City of Philadelphia.

7,150 143 whares stock Pennsy, vas. in Railroad Company.

8,060 160 Starcs Stock North Pennsylvania
Railroad Company.

46,000 Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days call.

30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.
Loan.

170,700 Leans on Bonds and Mortgage first
liens on City Property.

2.910-0 56,635-37 \$1.253.630-18

Banuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Heary Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Broeks,
F. Edward Laiourcade,
Jacob P. Jones.
James B. McFarland,
Joshus P. Eyre,
Spencer Mellvam,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
THOMA B. C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIB, Vice President,
ECCIVIARY. Thomas C. Band,
John C. Davis
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophi, us Paulding,
John R. Feorose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallstt, Jr.,
James C. Hand
William C. Ludwig,
Josepa H. Seal,
Georse C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D Taylor,

REERY LYLBURE, Secretary.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! IMMENSE DISPLAY OF

WORKS. PLAIN AND COLORED

FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

PIECES FROM \$4.00 TO \$100.00 BACH. ROCKETS,

BENGOLAS,

CRACKERS, ETC. ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.

No. 138 South DELAWARE Avenue.

STILSON & BOYER. FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS

BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN

FLAGS, OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

SWORDS, SASHES, BELIS, BASE BALL CAPS. BASE BALL BELIS

AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS. WILSON & HUTCHINSON. (Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.). No. 418 ARCH Street PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS.

IN GREAT VARIETY, For sale at manufacturers' prices, by

A. H. FRANCISCUS&CO.,

No. 513 MARKET Street. AND

No. 510 COMMERCE STREET Goods ordered direct from factory. No orders accepted after July 1.

CARPETINGS, &o

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVET CARPETS NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4. WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS. FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS: J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904

CHESNUT STREET

ICE COMPANIES.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!! DI ORDERING TOUR ICE OF

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS. No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St. Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates. Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable erms. CHARLES S CARPENTER,

JOHN GLENDENING. JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., 5 22 1m Proprietors. EASTERN ICE COMPANY, SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 29 lbs. daily, 41 65 per week. Depot. No 241 QUEEN Street, below Third.

THOM IS J. L. ONS, JOHN S. MYERS.

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL. Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUS-TERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 M 3m WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

PINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Attended to by the most skilful workmen, and every Watch warranted. FRENCH CLOCKS called for, repaired, and returned.

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St.

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELDY A SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELLY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and we'l assorted stock ef Diamonds.

> Watches. Jewelry.

Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine

our stock before purchasing e.sewhere. SILVER AND PLATED GOODS

> OF PHE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE

NEW STORE. No. 704 ARCH STREET. The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros', Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have energed a new and beautiful store for the sale of Silvik and Flatted Walke, at No. 764 Aich Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep bothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5.265

EGWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assertment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

Below Fourth.

11 1lsmth grp RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

The Eteamship

"TONAWANDA."
Will common receiving ireight for the above port, at Back Street Wharf, on SAIURDAY, June 13, at 10 o'clock A.M. shippers are requested to send bills of lading with Shippers are requested to send one of this steamer are their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodatous character.

Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savarnah with quick despaten.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.

S. & J. M. FLA AGAN,

No. 420 South D. ELAWARE. Avenue.

For treight or passage apply to

WILLIAM C. HARRIS,

No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"CALEDONIA."

"ERITANNIA."

"INDIA."

Steem to
Livery ool Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin
Newry, Cork, and Glasgow.
Newry, Cork, and Glasgow.
Eates of Passage.
Payable in Paper Currency.
Cabins.
S90, \$80, and \$70
Livery of the Paid Certificates
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at COMER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular
notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line "raming
through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to
the points asmed above, and that the undersigned is the
only driv sutherized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"

1 15

No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELsuatch Swittsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
leaving dat y at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all
Northern and Eastern lines,
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating
terms, as ply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 152 S. DELAWARE Avenue TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS .- THE

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGION ECRE W DOCK, legs to inform his fremes and the patrons of the Dock that he is repared with increased facilities to necommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired and being a graciful ship-carpenter and enulter. Wil give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Cartains or Agents, him Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Actallic Lomposition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to surnish the same on lavorable terms.

JOHN B. HAMMITT.

Kennington berew Dock.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

PERFECT FITTING SHIRIS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT Street. PACKING BOXES

Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice.
My advantages for making are the best in the city, and
rrices (uses). Call for a list of prices belove you buy,
at comer of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
First dealers supplied.
5 28 lm

ALBERT D. COOKE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INTHE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CLAY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPH A.
ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER
IN Divorce. March 'srm. 1868 No. 60.
To BERNA! D MEWCER. Respondent:—
Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the lib-lian in the above case, will be taken before that corner of Pitta and oreen streets, on Tillik Day July 12, 1866 at 11 of cicks A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

TINION OIL STOVES A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Reating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker. Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furnuture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stovo turniture may be used.

> DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA. No. 38 Fouth FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARAIUS.

YOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS. No. 1182 M. RKEI STREET.

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27 THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are wayranied to BARE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC ETC.

NO DUST, DIET, SMOKE, OR ASHES, And are more econoglical than Wood, Coal, or Oil, O. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent, 525 No. 278, SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES- 27 WRINGER. The only Wringer with the Patent Coe Wheel Regu-lator. We warrent this Wronger, and no other.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manuacturer's Agent.

5 25 No. 27 S. SINTH street, Philade phia, Pa.

THE CELEBRATED 27 For sale at 5 25 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadeiphia, Pa.

INEFRIGERATORS, 27

IOE COOLERS, ICE CREAM PREFZERS, CARPETSWEAFERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC., AT

25(mwlm) No. 27 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia, Pa. FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS IN OIL OR POLISHED. GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE IN OIL OR POLISHED.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE. GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side. MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE. UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Piush, Hens Hair Cloth etc. Siuing-Ecom. Dining-Ecom. and Chamber Suits in Wainut, Enhogany, Cak. Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your nevan safe to call and examine our sock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST. RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH.

No. 40 South SECOAD Street COURTNEY & WILLITS, Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada. MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY. Also, Dining-Room Furniture. AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwi3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Pulladelahia. The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT. Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

M. B. HORN, CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS.

No. 838 SANSOM Street, Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail. SAMPLE ROOM.

GROCERIES. TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. Street. No. 43 S. SECOND 40°C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 42 S. SECOND Street. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A bound at IN GRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 42 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

SOLD EVERY WHERE. Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets