Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. Third Street.

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MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1867.

Our Answer to the Macedonian Cry. ELSEWHERE IN THE EVENING TELEGRAPH today will be found a list of the Chairmen of the various Collection Committees which are to procure funds for the starving people of the South. The gentlemen selected are all of them representative men of the various professions and trades of our city, and have been chosen because of their high standing in the community. The plan of organization adopted is similar to that so successfully tried at the time of the Sanitary Fair. By giving each occupation a committee and placing as chairman one of them who thoroughly understands the business, not only is an efficient system secured, but a generous rivalry springs up between the various guilds which is highly beneficial to the common cause. We therefore warmly commend the plan, and can entertain no doubt that, under such efficient leadership as the chairmen announced, a fund will be raised which will do honor to the City of Brotherly Love, and make her name well merited.

There seems to be no room for opposition to the idea of giving food to the starving. We care not what may have been the crimes of the needy, that a man is absolutely dying for want of food is enough to appeal to humanity to give him wherewithal to sustain life. Those who oppose such a gift must, indeed. be influenced by a feeling at once unchristian and criminally malignant. From all sections of the South come to us tales of suffering and threatened death. Pestilence stands waiting to follow on the heels of famine, and famine, as is so frequent, is the immediate successor of war. If no help be extended them, all the land, already scourged with blood, will become a victim of starvation, and then infectious disease. The theoretical borders of a State will not act as a barrier to stop the pestilence, and North as well as South will groan beneath the same rod. Self-preservation, the safety of our families, as well as that charity which is due from man to his suffering fellows, alike demand our liberal gifts to those who ask of us,

It has been said by some that the condition of affairs is the result of crime on the part of the sufferers, and it is stated that it is the hand of God chastising the sinful. We do. indeed, recognize it as a punishment and a Providence; but it is a Providence allowed, in order that we Christians of the North can show to the deluded sons and daughters of the South, that those whom they have been traducing, and in their mad wrath cursing and seeking to kill, will act like pitying brothers, and extend the hand of fellowship and charity, forgetting the past, and thinking only of the needs of a common humanity. It is to unable us to heap coals of fire on the heads of our enemies by deeds of kindness, that the opportunity is afforded us now.

The enemies of the Northern people boldly declare that they are influenced by a desire to oppress the South and be revenged for the past. Let us give the lie to all such slanders by our actions, without distinction of party. Let the claims of pity for our fellow countrymen alone influence us, and out of our abundance let us give to those who are in penury and want. It will be a sufficient re compense when the Master shall say hereafter, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, your brethren, ye have done it unto me." The city of brotherly love, loyal to the core, most patriotic throughout the war, and to-day most liberal of all the municipalities in the land, will, by her munificence, merit the name her founder gave her, and secure for her sons other laurels besides those of war. We have been the bitterest opponents of traitors, and on our heads were heaped the anathemas of the South. Let us then follow the teachings of the Apostles, where we are told, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink." That the Committee mean immediate work is attested by a call for all information in regard to particular sections of the South which are in want, all of which information will be recieved by the Secretary of the Committee, at the Board of Trade Rooms, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Pennsylvania to Protect Her Citizens. THE action of the Legislature in authorizing the Governor to spend \$5000 out of the Treasurv for the apprehension and punishment of the murderers of two young Pennsylvanians, who emigrated to the South and were brutally assassinated, will be heartly approved by our citizens. Their name was Zook, and the particulars of their death are peculiarly revolting. Governor Geary, in his message, states that "on the 24th of last November their father received a telegraphic despatch informing him that his sons were missing, and that it was believed they had been murdered; and that on the following day a telegram was received, stating that the body of Abraham had been found on the 13th of that month, lying in a swamp. He had been robbed, murdered, and stripped of his clothing, and from appearances had been exposed for at least two weeks, and mutilated by wild animals."

Yet no attempt was made by the authorities of Mississippi to bring the murderers to justice although the partners of the Zooks sold their goods and fied to Texas, under circumstances extremely suspicious. We are heartily glad that the State has taken the matter into | title read.

its own hands. If the national Government is so lax in its punishment of the murderers of Northern men, and neither the Southern States nor the authorities at Washington are able to protect them, we would have the native Commonwealth step in and follow the aggressors of her children until they expiate their orimes on the gallows. We would have Pennsylvania protect Pennsylvanians wherever they

need it. The Governor well closes his message: "I would also suggest, as asked for in the peti-tion, that a reward be offered by the State, thus increasing the probabilities of apprehending and punishing the assassins, and at the same time showing the lawless communities which encourage the plunder and murder of Northern men and conceal and shelter the perpetrators of the crimes, that Pennsylvania will, at all costs, a rotect her citizens and enforce obedience to the laws."

The Debate in the Commons on the Canadian Confederation.

Our file of foreign exchanges by the Africa brings us an account in full of the debate in the House of Commons on the erection of an independent kingdom out of the Canadian Provinces. As we cannot but feel interested at the prospect of the creation of a new monarchy on American soil, we will call attention to those parts of the speeches of John Bright and Mr. Watkins which relate to the attitude of the United States and the Provinces. Mr. Bright approved the bill to make Canada a kingdom. His speech deals in that plain logic which has secured for him so high a reputation as the cleverest and most cogent speaker in England. He proceeded to argue in opposition to the theory that the passage of the confederation scheme would place the Provinces in a position to defend themselves, and heartily ridiculed the idea that the United States wanted Canada, in the first place; and, secondly, if we really did want her, that the feeble fortresses of the Confederation could act as a barrier:-

"I believe there is no greater delusion than to suppose that on the part of the United States there is any wish to make any aggression on Canada, or to annex Canada by force. America has no idea of anything of the kind. No American statesman and no American party dreams of an aggression on Cauada, or of annexing Canada by force, and, therefore, every farthing you spend on fortresses, and every other expenditure you incur with the idea of shutting out American aggression, is money squandered from a ballucipation which were squandered from a hallucination which you ought to get rid of. Even if the expenditure did not proceed from a delusion of that sort, it would for the most part be a waste of money, because, if the United States entertained the design which many attributed to them two years ago, such an expenditure would not be effective for the object in view."

Mr. Bright is emphatically right. It not be desirable to accept would Canada as a free gift, with her mongrel population, her lack of energy, and her imitations of Great Britain. Such an addition would only tend to degrade the dignity of the States. We want no feeble provinces tied on to us. All of the States are selfsustaining, jealous of their rights, and filled with a generous emulation. The annexation of Canada; by increasing the population of the Union, would put her to a new expense, without receiving an adequate compensation. If we actually did determine to annex our neighbors, surely the erection of a few scattered batteries and the sturdy army of 15,000 men would not long delay us. In truth, the wisest statesmen of Great Britain do not care for Canada. Mr. Bright, who is a thorough Englishman, declares:-"For my part, I want the population of those countries to do what they consider best for their own interests-to remain with this country if they like, to become an independent State if they like, and struggle for a career of utility and glory; or, if they think it better to annex themselves to the United States, I should not complain even of that."

In reply to the address of Mr. Bright, Mr. Watkins endeavored to secure the success of the bill by appealing to British jealousy of the United States, and after granting what every man of common sense knew, that Canada could not stand by itself-it must either be British or American, under the crown or under the Stars and Stripes, he proceeded to make the rather astonishing assertion that the moment Canada passed into the hands of the United States, they would "become the greatest naval power in the world." We are at a loss to see, very clearly, how the addition of Canada could so materially affect our naval power. Mr. Watkins says that we would have one thousand miles of coast added. Surely we have quite enough coast to develope our maritine power without the annexation of Baffins' Bay and the Gulf of Newfoundland. In concluding his speech he paid a high compliment to the patriotism of the citizens of America, and asked:-"And what was the principle upon which the United States acted? If any portion of the territory of the Union was touched, was there one of its citizens who would not be ready and forward to defend it? Should we, then, be less determined to maintain intact the greatness and the glory of the British empire?"

It is not our vanity which assures us we are the greatest nation in the world, when we see that our bitterest and most powerful rival must be urged in its national legislature to an emulation of the patriotism and power of the United States. The debate, which was continued at length, developed the probability of the passage of the Confederation scheme at an early day, despite the opposition of the Liberals.

QUICK WORK .- The number of bills passed at the recent session of the Illinois General Assembly was twelve hundred and sixtythree. The session consisted of just forty working days. This is equal to just thirtyone bills each day, or say five every hour. De Tocqueville says that "the State Legislatures generally mature these measures, they first originating at town meetings, are discussed, and finally acted on by the Assembly." No bills are passed in a hurry in Illinois, for each had an average deliberation of twelve minutes-almost enough to have the

The Triangular Fight in Kentucky. Arriovou the State election in Kentucky does not take place until the first Monday in August, yet the opposing parties have already commenced their manouvres, and the Kentucky newspapers are filled with manifestoes and contra-manifestoes of the Union Republican, National Union, Kentucky Conservatives, Democratic, and Union Democratic parties. The condition of English politics, ten years ago, when Whig, Tory, Liberal, Conservative, and Reform were used with bewildering uncertainty, was, however, simple compared with the present aspect of partisanship in the State of Boone. We judge, however, that there are three Richmonds in the field for the Governorship. There is the radical party, which assumes the name of Union Republican, and which is led by such sterling patriots as James Speed, Dr. Breckinridge, and Sam. McKee. It is compact and well-organized, and enters the contest with a full faith in the success of its principles. That it has so much to overcome is but a double incentive to exertion, and if it keeps up the canvass as actively as it has begun its preparation, will, doubtless, be triumphant.

Directly opposed to it stands the Democratic party. The Democratic party in Kentucky is much nearer the ultra secessionists than that organized in any of the Southern States. Its course throughout the Rebellion was not only to sympathize with but to aid the Rebels. Hence, it is now the declared friend of the late Confederacy. It is ultra in its Southern declarations, and is led by such men as Colonel Haldeman, the "Son of Liberty" leader, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, and David Meriweather, who was chairman of the treasonable convention which was dispersed by Colonel Gilbert. The stand taken by this wing of the Democracy has been too much for the more moderate members of the party, and the consequence is that the conservatives have bolted. and started a party of their own. It is composed of the Bell and Everett men of 1860, and all those Democrats who favored the war, although they opposed radicalism. It is called into existence by a card from Governor Bramlette, Hon. J. F. Bell, General Rousseau, and others. We therefore will have in Kentucky a triangular fight. If the radicals stand firm, and nominate and support a solid ticket, they may possibly, like the little dog, walk off with the bone while their more powerful rivals are growling as to which it belongs.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill The Supplementary Reconstruction bill passed the Senate on Saturday by a vote of 38 to 2. Some changes were made in the oath as originally reported, and an important section was adopted, providing that no convention to form a Constitution shall be held unless a majority of all the registered voters in the State shall have voted upon that question, and a majority of those so voting shall have voted in favor of a convention being held. This will prevent, in any State, the organization of a Government, unless a majority of its qualified citizens shall have voted on the question. If a majority of the registered citizens should refuse to take part in the election, no convention would be held.

The prospects for favorable action under the Congressional plan are constantly brightening. General Schofield has issued an admirable order on assuming command of his district, and the general feeling in Virginia is favorable to immediate action in accordance with the law. Her example will doubtless be followed by the Rebel States generally, so that, thanks to the firmness and wisdom of Congress, this vexed question is at last in a fair way for settlement. The disastrous effects of the bill predicted in the veto message are likely to prove entirely imaginary.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP AGAIN .- Collector Smythe's troubles are by no means at an end. Representative Hulburd dissected his various "cards" a day or two since in the House of Representatives, and with such damaging effect that no voice in the Chamber was raised in his behalf. Fernando Wood denied that Smythe was a Democrat, and avowed that he was an unfit man for the office, whose retention would be almost sufficient ground for the President's impeachment. Smythe, on the other hand, threatens, if the thing is pushed further, to make a clean breast of it, and tell all that he knows, no matter who may be hit. More developments of the beauties of our present system of filling public offices may therefore be expected. If they shall help to thoroughly disgust the people with that system, some good will have been

Two Votes Only .- The Democratic vote in the Senate, as shown upon the passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, has dwindled to Messrs. Buckalew and Hendricks, and each of these gentlemen has been repudiated by his constituents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON, WILLIAM D. KELLEY WILL deliver the Eignth Lecture of the Course noter the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL. AND TATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY VENING. March 21, 1867, at National Hair Lake E. Stranger. EVENING, March 21, 1867, at National MarkET Street, above Tweifth.
Subject—"THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS."
Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Lady. Micents.
a Single admission.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 5.
Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music Store.
S. E. corner of Seventh and Cocsant streets, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PRILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.

NOTICE—The Pensions due the Soldiers of the War of 1812 will be paid on and after MONDAY.

March 18, in the following order—Names alphabetically from A to H. on Mondays and Tuesdays; from H to R. on Wednesdays and Thursdays; from R to Z.

The provisions of the act granting the Pension will be strictly enforced.

By order of the State authorities. HENHY EUMM. City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
Harmless, reliable, instantaceous, The only perrect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, out GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOB
Regenerating Extract of Milefleurs restores, proserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness,
Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY
Street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SOUTHERN FAMIN

RELIEF FUND.

Chairmen of Collection Committees.

At a meeting of the "Committee to appoint Collecors," constituted in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a public meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, con vened for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the destitute and famishing people of the South the following gentlemen were appointed Chairmen of sub-committees to solicit donations -

AUCTIONEERS,-Charles B. Durboraw. BANKS AND INSURIANCE COMPANIES. -D. B.

BANKERS AND BROKERS .- Anthony J. Drexel BOOK PUBLISHERS AND PAPER HOUSES.

BOOTS AND SHOES, -Charles D. Reed. BREWERS AND MALSTERS,-Robert Gray, CARPET STORES,-James H. Orne.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS .- Coffin Colket. CLOTHING HOUSES,-Samon W. Arnold. COAL .- Aifred Day.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE-James A

DENTISTRY -S. S. White. DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS-J, Price Wetherill.

DRY GUODS, NOTIONS, AND SILK GOODS,-FLOUR, GRAIN, AND MILLERS.-William B.

GAS FIXTURES, AND ORNAMENTAL WORK-FRS IN METALS, Benjamin Thackara, GROCERS,-Samuel A. Bispham

HARDWARE.-Henry D. Landis. HATTERS .- C. Henry Garden.

JEWELLERS .- James E. Caldwell, LEGAL PROFESSION,-William A. Porter

LIQUOR DEALERS,-Henry S. Hannis. LOCOMOTIVE AND STEAM ENGINE BUILD. ERS, MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND STEEL AND OTHER METALS.— Edward Y. Townsend.

LUMBER.-John C. Davis. MARBLE WORKERS .- William Strothers. MILITARY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,-WIL

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,-Thomas H.

MISCELLANEOUS .- William C. Patternon. OFFICE HOLDERS .- Peter C. Elimaker, PAPER HANGINGS,-William Wilson. PERFUMERY,-George A. Wright,

PRINTERS .- C. Sherman PROVISION DEALERS.-Washington Butcher. RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANIES.-S. M.

SADDLERY,-William P. Wilstach. SHIP BUILDERS,-Charles H. Cramp. SHIPPING MERCHANTS,-Francis Cope, TEA DEALERS .- John Woodside.

TOBACCO.-D. C. McCammon. WOOL AND COTTON DEALERS .- George Bullock LEMUEL COFFIN.

General Chairman.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

CALL FOR INFORMATION.

At a meeting of the "Committee of Distribution." appointed in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting of Citizens of Philadelphia, called for the purpose of raising a Fund for the relief of the des titute and famishing people of the south, on motion of the Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, it was

Resolved, That, by publication in the newspapers of this city, an invitation be extended to all persons who have knowledge of particular points in the South where destitution exists, to give immediate information to the Committee. The Secretary of the Committee of Distribution will

be in attendance daily, between the hours of 12 M. and P. M., at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESNUT Street to receive the information requested by the above resolution.

JOHN WELSH, Chairman Committee of Distribution,

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. Philladelphia. March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the Nasional Jurency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital stock of this Bank to one million dollars (#1,000,000), subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stock-bolders. By order of the Board of Directors. 3157w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manch 16, 1867.

Mails for VENEZUELA, by Brazilian steamer leaving New York on the 12d of each month, will close at this office on the 21st day of every month, at 9 o'clock P. M. Postage 10 cents, prepaid.

A. N. ZEVELY,

Third Assistant P. M. General A. N. ZEVELY, Third Assistant P. M. General, And Special Agent P. O. Department, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-IMPURITY

OF THE BLOOD.—Bealth consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body: If the blood becomes villated it infects human body: If the blood becomes villated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expet all humors which taint or impoversit this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS OBIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.

"London Hair Cotor Ecstore' and Dressing ill prevent the Hair from falling off, and promo ew and healthy growth: completely eradicat Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache: will give the Hair a clean, glorsy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"

Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

Excause—If never fails to restore grey or faded halto its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.

Because—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on baid heads in all cases where the foilicles are left.

Because—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruft, tiching, and cures all moves of the reals.

move all dandrum tening, and cures all diseases of the scalp.

BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.

BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything. BYCAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no tollet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and desier in tollet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair, But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to justrous, stiming, and beautiful locks. The changed to justrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured. effectually cured.
Single bottles, 75 cents: six bottles, \$4. Sold at Dr.
SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXT'H Street, above Vine,
and all Druggists and Variety Stores.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELESRAPE." and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have BE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. BIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelph TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT St., Cor. of Seventh,

Separate instruction. Open day and evening. BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, PENMANSHIP.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC. BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC. ETC. Catalogues may be had gratis, on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH S.reet), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW

STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who as lesirous of procuring a first-class fashionable ga-nent. 6 wim 6m

FITT STEINWAY & SONS

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Planes, with their "Patent Ecsonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1966, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Plano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHIGH the pro-nie to our patrons clear, beauting tones, elegant nie to our patrons clear, beauting tones, elegant nie to our patrons clear, beauting tones, com-nie to our patrons clear, beauting to new at No. 1917 workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-bined with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1617 WALNUT Street. 5297 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

\$23,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under a limit or to be included in the awards them. selves.

Bids will be opened on the first day of April

For particulars, apply at once to either of the undersigned.

> JAY COOKE & CO., DREXEL & CO.,

E. W. CLARK & CO.

CHINGARORA

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly solice. Nextle which returns a tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly polson, Nicolia, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent, and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent, of Nicolia, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drep of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious inxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a piece much lower than some American tobacco of a lar inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disquisted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHIN-

system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHIN-GARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the jumes of tobacco containing Nicolia. of the tumes of tobacco containing Nicotia.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHIN-GARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere,

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos, MAIN DEPOT, | 13 18 mwfim-ip NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

PIONEER SOAP.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL. This Soap requires only to be used to prove its supe-Use it as you would any common soap.

TRY IT. and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE
MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGESON,
125 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

F. HOFFMANN, JR., NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. SILE, LAMBS WOOL AND MERINO 38 thawen UNDERCLOTHING.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS. The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents. WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON, Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

DIVIDENDS IN COLD FROM THE GOLD MINES OF

MONTANA TERRITORY. RICHEST IN THE WORLD! Hubbell and Patton Gold

and Silver Company.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF PENNA., Have secured the largest and most valuable opened Mines in Montana, being the original discovery claims. They have three shafts down 50 feet on the ALTA, GRIZZLY, and HOME TICKET LODES, and many tons of the Gold

Ore have been tested by Arastra Mills, Stamp Mills, and by assay, Its average yield was \$93, gold, per ton, by assayed \$200 per ton. It assays regularly about \$250 per ton. It assays regularly about \$250 per ton. The Hubbell and Patton Machine takes out 95 per cent. of the gold—an immense item. One of these double machines is about ready to ship to Montana. They take out a Harrison boiler, and two thirty-horse power engines. They are regularly Harrison boiler, and two thirty-horse power engines. They are positively prepared to mine out 3900 tons of ore in thirty says which should yield at least \$500,000. They have secured a large water right and shill lot for their operations on Tront creek, at the foot of their mines. New York city of Montana sies on the opposite side of Trout creek. Their capacity for work with only one mill the coming season, will be to take out about a Million of Dollars in gold. The amalgam of gold comes here to be refined. The mines are paid for in stock, at par. The titles mines are paid for in stock, at par. The titles

This Company offers greater inducements. free from risk, than any other corporated Com-pany ever organized, exclusive of the projectors being gentlemen of the highest respectability, thoroughly scientific, and practical miners and machinists,—(See Prospectus.)

Capital, \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at \$50 cach. Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 snares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at \$20 per share, full paid, itable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:— lst. That said \$50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first \$100,000 net produced by the

Company. 2d, That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred

3d. That said \$50,000 shall be deposited in the best National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Di-4th, That officers of the Company receive no

salary or emolument whatever, until the said \$50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in 5th, That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valua-ble inventions, belong to this Company ex-pressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced,

and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost \$100,000. This machine cost but 6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines

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