Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

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TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867.

Fenianism Contributing to the Freedom of the Irish People ? THE late Fenian &meute in Ireland seems to have entirely subsided, and nothing now remains but the trials for "high treason,"

which the telegraph informs us will commence on the 6th of April in Dublin.

It might be well for those who have the good of the Irish people really at heart, to ask themselves what beneficial, practical results have so far been achieved by this entire Fenian movement? A great deal of money has been raised from a class of people who could illy afford to spare it; a great many conventions have been held; a great number of rousing speeches have been made; Canada has been invaded; and several feeble and spasmodic insurrectionary movements have been made in Ireland. But what, let us seriously ask, has it all amounted to? Is Ireland free? Is she any nearer being free or independent than she was before these movements were commenced? Several innocent persons have lost their lives, several more are languishing in prison, and a fresh batch of candidates for the penitentiary are now awaiting trials for high treason, connected with the late uprising in Ireland. And these are about the only practical results which this Fenian business has yet produced.

Now it is a principle of ethics, that an attempted revolution, besides being for a justifiable cause, must have a reasonable chance of success, or it becomes immoral. The man who starts out alone and single-handed to overthrow the existing order of things, and shoots down the first policeman or other civil officer that he meets, cannot plead the right of revolution. The law of ethics will stigmatize him as a murderer. As revolutions ought not to be attempted except for just cause—that is, in the interest of public freedom-so they ought not to be attempted unless there is a reasonable prospect of success. If entered upon lightly, without due preparation, or when there is no good ground of expecting popular support, they are justly chargeable with the loss of life they may occasion, the woes they may bring upon innocent parties, and the general distress they may cause. Civil order is a good in and of itself, and rightfully demands that it shall not be wantonly and recklessly disturbed.

Suppose we apply these principles to the case in hand. Has there at any time been any good ground for believing that the existing Government in Ireland could be forcibly overturned? Have the Fenian leaders themselves believed it? Look at Stephens' prediction that he would raise the flag of revolution there before the 1st of January, 1867. when, as he afterwards confessed, he knew it would be impossible to do so. Look at the Canadian invasion of last summer. Did any man in his senses suppose that it could succeed? Did not the result prove it to have been a foolish and ill-starred expedition from the start? Look, too, at the late insurrectionary movements in Ireland itself, and where do we find any such popular support, any such wisdom of preparation, or any such capacity of leadership, as promised the slight

est hope of success? It would be a matter of exceeding doubt whether Ireland could obtain her independence even if her people were united, and were thoroughly organized in an insurrectionary movement. We have seen something of rebellion in this country; and we have seen that the utmost union on the part of great masses of people, aided by thorough organization, capable leadership, and vast resources, was not sufficient to secure the independence of the revolutionists. But the Irish people are far from being united in the support of Fenianism. The Catholic clergy, who exert a commanding and almost irresistible influence over a very large portion of them, are arrayed in deadly hostility to this movement. We have before us an abstract of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, on the Sunday immediately following the outbreak in that county. In it he unsparingly denounces the attempted insurrection as the height of folly and crime. It is well known, too, that in the north of Ireland the people generally do not sympathize with any attempt to overthrow the existing Government.

Is it not apparent, then, that this Fenian movement cannot succeed? If so, why should more money and more lives be wasted in it? We think it is time that sensible people, who have the highest good of Ireland and her people at heart, should discountenance further insurrectionary attempts in her behalf. The enfranchisement of the Irish people must come simultaneously with that of British subjects generally. John Bright is a better and truer eader for them than the Stephenses and Robertses and John Mitchels. Irish independence is a dream which may never be realized, but the freedom of the Irish people must come in process of time with the general enfranchisement of the British nation.

The Troubles in Schuyikill County. THE difficulties in Schuylkill county would seem to be of a character demanding the prompt application of severe measures. A lawless, reckless set of vagabonds have organized themselves for the purposes of plunder and outrage. They are suffering no hard

ships, they have no wrongs to complain of, but are simply a band of cutthroats, disturbing public order and endangering the lives and property of peaceable citizens. They are the same class of scoundrels who resisted the draft, and committed various other outrages during the war.

If additional legislation is necessary to preserve public order in that section, the Legislature should at once enact it. If it is merely the execution of our present laws that is at fault, the Governor should immediately take the matter in hand, and repress the outrages there with an iron hand. The community has been disturbed long enough by these "Molly Maguire" villains, and it will be disgraceful to the State if they are allowed to go unchecked any longer.

Shall Javs be Insured? It would seem from the action of the General Agent of the Insurance Companies of New York that as the Spanish amusement of having an auto da fé with a Jew or a Protestant has gone out of date, that the present age designs to have a conflagration of Jewish properties, if it cannot have of Jewish persons. A Mr. A. Stoddart, General Agent for some companies unknown, has issued a circular directing his sub-agents to refuse to insure any property belonging to Hebrews, except such as can prove a "five years' residence, and a fair Christian character." It seems that notwithstanding this injunction an officer accepted of a respectable Israelite his premium, and issued a policy. As soon as the name in the policy was seen by Mr. Stoddart, he scented a Jew afar off, and ordered that the money be returned and the policy cancelled. This rule, we are told, is to be enforced in every particular, and all Jews to be excluded from the benefit of an insurance, unless he would consent to abjure his faith, when he can be immediately received into the fold of reliable

We think, without exception, that the rule is the most preposterously ridiculous of anything we have seen the bigots of the day agree upon. It may be very well for Mr. Stoddart to publish a card, in which he states that the outside world knows nothing about the business of insurance, and insinuates that a course of training is necessary to become an insurer, similar in secrecy to that essential to admission to the Druids a thousand years ago. It is not a satisfactory explanation to say that 'the Jews, as a class, have blistered and swindled the Insurance Companies most unmercifully, and doubtless will continue to do so, so long as unrestricted insurance is granted It may be true that there are rogues in every

sect, and it is probable that the Jews have a full, and possibly more than a fair proportion of scoundrels in their ranks. But that is not the question. Numerically considered, there are certatainly more rogues among the Christians than there are among the Jews; and how do insurance agents protect themselves against the former? Why, by trying each applicant on his individual merits-not in quiring whether he is a Jew or a Gentile, or a Greek or a Saracen, but seeing if he is a reliable man; if he has a good name, and his property is of a kind to be insured. If a Jew peddler is proved unreliable, and agents are warned against him, should not a Christian peddler be equally earefully examined? If it is true, as Mr. Stoddart says, that "it is absurd to suppose insurance companies proscribe any one for opinion's sake; religious considerations do not enter into its practical business operations; every shade of religious belief and non-belief, from frigid skeptic to red-hot enthusiast, from Pagan to Jew, and from Jew to Gentile, being represented in the profession," then, why is it that a peddling Jew cannot be trusted and a peddling Gentile can? It is clear that the whole force of this new rule rests on the idea that a man being a Jew is prima facie evidence that he is a rogue. Such an assumption savors too strongly of the days of the Inquisition, and of that perverse old gentleman, King John. There are, however, reliable gentlemen among the Jews as well as among the Christians; and while it might have been proper for the General Agent to warn his sub-officer against any class of tradesmen, and might have mentioned that the greater part of a certain class were Jews, to include a whole class is a gross injustice, and the whole idea utterly disconsonant with the spirit of the age. We hope that this ridiculous and obnoxious rule will be speedily revoked, and that if the charity and common sense of the Companies do not induce them to amend their rule, that the effect on their pockets will bring about a speedy reformation of the evil. At the present day, the proscribing of any race or sect because of difference in opinion or color, is opposed to the principles of our national economy.

The Destitution at the South-Need of

Prompt Relief. WE give extracts herewith from published letters from South Carolina, which indicate a state of destitution there which calls for prompt measures of relief. The following is from a letter dated Columbia, S. C., March 1, and written at the request of Rev. William Martin, a Methodist minister at Columbia, to Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, of Maysville, by

whom it was furnished for publication:-"My lather has for months past been in cor-respondence with responsible men in all parts of the State, and has learned the following pain-

"That at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of corn must be brought into the State (South Carolina) for gratuitous distribution, to prevent actual famine; that there are now in many places numbers of persons who are suffering for bread, who must perish unless help comes speedily; and that the suffering is by no means confined to that class of people who will beg, but that the greatest suffering is among those who are suffering from the reverse of fortune brought about by the war, to whom begging would be worse than death.

"Within sound of Columbia I know of two deaths from actual want, and from the intelli-That at least one hundred and fifty thousand

deaths from actual want, and from the intelli-gence my father has received, we have every reason to fear that these are not isolated cases. "I have seen, sir, on many of the bitterest

days of our severe winter, just passed, feeble women, wan with starvation, walk ten, fifteen, and twenty miles, scantily covered with rags, with their babes in their arms, to receive a half bushel of corn, which they are thankful to be able to carry home to their starving children.

"Allow me to give you an extract from a note just sent to my father from one of the Commissioners of the Poor:—

""Among our most needs are Mr. Young.

"Among our most needy are Mr. Young, aged 85; Mrs. Cornelius, a soldier's widow, naked, starving, with seven children, three idiotic, and also her mother, aged 80; Mrs. W. Marsh, soldier's widow, five children; Mrs. Cook, widow, having care of her son's children, he being killed in the army."

"And so the sorrowful list goes on." The following is from Dr. Wilson himself to George M. C'll, Esq., of Baltimore, and is dated Maysville, S. C., March 22:-

"In Abbeville, and several of the adjoining districts, I learn, on good authority, the distress is very great, and becoming every day more so, in Columbia, as I learned from Dr. Auger, one gentleman was serving out corn ment beck to more than four hundred families, From Judge Africh, with whom i travelled some dis-tance yesterday, and who has been travelling extensively in the State, I learned that the distress was quite as general in the southwest part of the State as anywhere else, and indeed he expressed serious apprehension that we were appreaching a general famine, such as has never been known in this country.

"I do not suppose that matters are any better in the State of Georgia. Perhaps the general destitution is greater in these two States than in any other.

e wants of the country can be better met "The wants of the country can be better met by the shipment of corn and meat than in any other way. These might be sent to depots along the railroads, and be placed under the care of judicious committees, who could either sell them at moderate prices or distribute them gratuitously among the poor, as might seem necessary. It will require, as I learned from a number of judicious and observant men, several hundred thousand bushels of corn to relieve the clistress of this State alone; but whatever may

istress of this State aione; but whatever may e given will go just so far to relieve existing "In concluding this hastily written letter, I could simply add that whatever may be done bould be done as speedily as possible."

We have no reason to doubt that these letters give a faithful picture of the condition of things in the districts from which they come. We commend them to the attention of our readers, and trust they may serve to quicken the charitable efforts of all who have hearts to feel for the destitute and distressed.

THE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA .- The nomination by the President of Frank P. Blair, Jr., for the post of Minister to Austria, will, we hope, be followed by his prompt rejection by the Senate. We can recall no man more obnoxious to the Republican party than General Blair. Securing confidence by his stern advocacy of ultra Free-soil views, he no sooner saw an opportunity to betray the party which had given him office, than he went over to the bitterest State-Rights clique of Missouri. With his brother Montgomery, he had much to do with the treachery of President Johnson. The fact that he has any of the blood of the Blair family in his veins, is sufficient to cause the Senate to pause before it confirms. The fact that he is an unprincipled renegade from the Republican party should insure his instantaneous rejection. At present this candidate for confirmation at the hands of the Republican party is stumping Connecticut for the principles of Seymour and Toucey. His selection is an insult to the whole radical party of the country.

SHERIDAN'S ORDER,-General Sheridan's order on assuming command of his district under the Reconstruction act will be found in issue to-day. It is a plain, straightfor ward document, such as we might have expected from gallant "little Phil." He intimates that he shall not make any general removal of officers under the Provisional Government, which perhaps is an intimation to creatures of the Monroe stripe that they hold their positions by a frail tenure.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION .- We hear it stated that it is probable a motion will be made to-day or to-morrow in the Pennsylvania Senate, to reconsider the vote by which the bill submitting the question to a vote of the people was defeated. Unless, under the rules of that body, the motion is made before the Senate adjourns, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, this important measure will lie over for another year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH ! and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have KE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 HP

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX

WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE, "ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, For the benefit of the fund to erect a monument to the

Soldlers from this city who fell in the late war. A imited number of tickets will be sold at ASH-EAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT, and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, Fifty cents. [8 23 5t NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency 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 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 Stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors.
3 157w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY, No. 2455 FRANKFORD Road.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said lifth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

By resolution of the Board,

JACOB BINDER,

JACOB BINDER, President

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA

At a meeting of the Board or Trustees, held on the
22d lietsmi, the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the price of Gas consumed on and
after April ist, 1867, shall be \$300 per 1860 cubic feet,
subject to a discount of ten per cent, if paid in cash
within five days after presentation of bid, instead of
five per cent, as heresonere, to which will be added the
United States tax of twenty-five cents per 1801 cubic
feet.

JOSEPH MANUEL,
228 ST.

Chief Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH IV.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of
the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM (OMPANY Will be beind at its office, No
40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at f
o'clock A. M., at which time slato an election will be
held for officers to serve the ensuing year.

GEORGE W. WAREFIELD,

3 19 104*

Secretary and Treasurer. SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND. "HEHOLD THEM THAT ARE SICK WITH FAMINE." The citizens of Philadelphia are requested to read

The citizens of Philadelphia are requested to read the following sistements:—

The Rev. Dr. Bright, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Relief Commission, says, in reply to our inquiry. 19th instant:—"The necessities of the South size great enough to absorb all the help that can be given by all the cities in the country."

General Sewall says to the Hon. William Gray, Iosion, under date of 15th Instant:—"From my own observation, I am satisfied that the most extensive want prevais in the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia, and in the central counties of North and south Carolina, east of the mountains; and that assistance will be needed to relieve actual sufering in these districts until a crop is made—say August."

The same gentleman says, under date of 19th inst., in reply to our own inquiries:—"Major-General Howard directs me to say that the most apparent destination exists in the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia, and central portions of North bama and Georgia, and central portions of North Since the overflow the destination has increased in the Valley of the Tennessee and about Chattanoga."

GEORGIA.—Governor Jeckinssays:—"The destination of the Carolina and Georgia and Georgia."

is the Valley of the Tennessee and about Chattanogs."

GEORGIA.—Governor Jenkinssays:—"The destitunon is very great." Rev. J. C. Hemaday says:—"I
think there! not more than grain enough in Georgia
to last until the end of March." Dr. Whillam Hauser,
Berlow, Jefferson county, says:—"Thousands must
have help or starve, and that speedity." Mr. John
Miles, Gwinnet, says:—"The last two years' crops
were almost entire failures. If help cannot be had
from abroad. I fear that in some cases starvation
must be the result." Mr. C. P. Jones, Ware county,
says:—"In all this section there are hundreds of poor
people now destitute of the means of living. Those
who are better off are not able to afford relist."

"SUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Worth says:—
"There is great destitution all over the State. Five
hundred thousand bushols of corn will be necessary
to supply the pressing wants of the indigent white
and colored people of South Carolina," In Samter
District, Colonel Nettles represents the need of provisions to be very great. In Colleton, Mr. E. F. Gienn
says:—"The prospect is truly deplorance." In thice
land, Dr. Leiand says:—"I know positively of a great
many families who have not more than enough bread
to last them three or four weeks." In Camden, Dr.
J. E. Witherspoon, after describing the deplorance
"Many of these poor unfortunate people will fill the
pumper's grave before the public charities can visit
them." From Abbeville and Lancaster similar
accounts are before us.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Governor Worth speaks of NORTH CAROLINA, -Governor Worth speaks of

NORTH CAROLINA.—Governor Worth speaks of their great want.

ALAHAMA.—Governor Patton, by telegraph of 23d inst., says:—"Send us corn for bread or money to purchase it. If possible, send corn or other supplies."

It must be useless to multiply the evidences of the fearful want which prevails through many districts of the South. The Committee on Distribution are taking pronept measures to place supplies at the points of greatest need. They are co-operating with the Commissions in Boston and New York, so as to secure the most efficient and judicious and to the sufferers. Already they have piaced three thousand bushels of corn in North Carolina, and other points will have their immediate attention. How far they shall go in satisfying the cases of those who must perish it they do not get food, will depend on the contributions of a community that has never hitherto turned away from those who are in want.

JOHN WELSH, Chairman, HENRY A. BOARDMAN, FREDERICK FRALEY, THOMAS. S. NEWLIN, WILLIAM STRONG, S. MORRIS WALN, GEORGE WHITNEY, Contributions may be sent to JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,

Contributions may be sent to
JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer,
5 25 2t S. E. corner DOCK and WALNUT Sts.

BONNET OPENING. E. P. GILL & CO.,

NO. 720 ARCH STREET, Will have their opening of SPRING BONNETS and

HATS on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27. [823218

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- A SPEclai Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAM-BRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 40 clock P. M., at the Ollice of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board: 319 311* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

DON'T BE ALARMED-IF YOU HAVE DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
IS WAYNE'S OI

SWAYNE'S CINTMENT" | SWAYNE'S CINTMENT" | Cures TETTER! Cures SALT RHEUM! WAYNE'S OINTMENT" WAYNE'S OINTMENT Cures ITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" SWAYNE'S OINTMENT Cures Scalp Hear! SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT' SWAYNE'S OINTMENT' Cures Barren's ITCH! SWAYNE'S OINTMENT Cures RING WORMS! WAYNE'S OINTMENT Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.

A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful bealing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.

Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 50 cents.
Over thirty years have "Dr. Swayne's Medicines been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to beal.

This valuable Ointment is prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

No, 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists,

3 2thstu2

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashion able hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD

35 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, -WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOLLET EMPORIUM, No. 161 North EIGHTH Street,

Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Bur tt's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett' Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery Hair Restorer, Phaton's Cochin, Gouraud's Orienta Cream, Laird's Bioom of Youth, Email de Paris Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisit to the toilet at GREATLY REDUCED, PRICES o the tollet at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perlect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but GENUINE ISSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR Regenerating Extract of ALSO,
serves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baidness,
Sold by all Druggists.
Street, New York.

FITTH STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Planos, with their 'Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, 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 Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have

een awarded the CHICKERING'S, Over 20,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1868, NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery. W. H. DUTTON. 3 5 tuthstiip

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-TET I flacture recommend themselves. We pro-mise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-bined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. WALNUT Street.

5297 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867 .-The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Le Mont Gas Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the election of Directors, etc., will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 18, o'clock P. M., at No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

By order of the Board.

3 19 tuths 7t]

H. A. R. MOEN,

Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867,-The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be beld at its office, No. 46 S. THIRD Street, on TUKSDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the KUSSART OIL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY evening, 35th inst, at 7% o'clock, at MAGUIRE ACADEMY, N. W. cor. TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

PRING GARDEN Streets. By order of the Board. INVALID, WHOSE LACK-LUSTRE eye sallow cheeks, and enfeebled frame betray a lamentable condition of the digestive, secretive, and discharging organs, lose not an hour in resorting to

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, which will inevitably restore their natural functions and reinvigorate the entire system.

DRY GOODS.

8 26 tuthsiw

Sold by all Druggists.

FDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING A GREAT VARIETY OF

SHAWLS.

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE. OPEN CENTRE BROCHE.

BERLIN AND SAXONY WOOL. SPUN SILK SHAWLS.

STRIPE BROCHE SHAWLS.

LONG AND SQUARE BLACK THIRET SHAWLS.;

SHAWLS IWHOLESALE AND IRETAIL

MILLINERY.

BONNET OPENING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

WOOD & CARY

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

SOUTHERN FAMINE

RELIEF FUND.

Executive Committee on Collections:

LEMUEL COFFIN, CHATRMAN, J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WM. C. PATTERSON. GEORGE L. BUZBY, JOHN O. JAMES, CHARLES WMEELER, WILLIAM MASSEY, HENRY LEWIS, JOSEPH B. MYERS.

> JAMES M. AERTSEN, Treasurer, S. E. corner DOCK and WALNUT.

The Executive Committee will attend daily at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHES-NUT Street, at 1 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

M. SHOEMAKER & CO. Respectfully inform their friends and the public that

they have removed to NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. (Lately occupied by E. & M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited

to call and examine.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, Estate of ROSANNA HUGHES, Decem Estate of ROSANNA HUGHES, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of NEIL McGLENSY Executor of the last will and testament of ROSANNA HUGHES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, April 5.1887, at 3 c clock P. M., at his office, No. 182 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 25tuth 55.8 J. HOWARD GENDELL, Auditor.

PERSONAL.

\$100 BOUNTY-LAST WEEK.-O 100 Soldiers, bring in your discharges before the late, to the oldest Army and Navy Meaney. Bonny for Lost Discharges, Increased Pensions, Ration Money for Prisoners who died in Rebel Prisons. Funeral Expenses for Pennsylvania Soldiers, col-lected by

Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States, No. 223 DOCK Street: Residence, No. 14 LINDEN PAESPORTS PROCURED.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. 1028 CHESNUT. I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER. The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER-WARE,

CLOCKS, MUSIC BOXES,

ELEGANT JEWELRY.

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

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