Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

The Religious Views of Statesmen. Taxes has taken place, in connection with the late Parliamentary elections in Great Britain, a correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and his constituents, which is of a character to But there has been heretofore one great merit more than a passing notice. Its importance is enhanced by the fact that it has also been the fate of Mr. John Stuart Mill to undergo a similar discussion. We refer to the letters written to each of these gentlemen by some of the electors of the districts which they represented, asking them to state explicitly their religious views. The tone of these letters was rather dogmatical, and the same answer was returned by each of the statesmen interrogated, viz .: - That their religious sentiments were matters exclusively personal, and not subject to the examination of their constituents. The attention of our readers may have been called to the letters when published a few days since. As this is a new feature in political contests, and not unlikely to be considered a precedent to be followed in the future, it is well to look at the question of the right of the people to investigate their rulers faith. We think that Mr. Mill, whose letter Is by far the most sweeping, carries his assertion of the freedom of conscience too far for popular privilege. He denies to the constitusuceis under any circumstances the right to catechise the caudidates for their suffrage as to their faith. We can see pircumstances in which such questions as those put to Mr. Mill would be eminently proper, and when he would have been bound in honor to give to them explicit answers. If the government of a country is peculiar in its character, and so situated as to rule over a people of any peouliar faith, and if the control of the Church is confided to the State, our reason must assent to such questions as those put to Mr. Mill. For instance, if Spain, under the old dynasty, now happily overthrown, had had occasion to elect a Certes, we see that it would have been proper for the inhabitants to ask a candidate if he belonged to the Catholic or Protestant Revenue Frauds and Their Remedy. faith. There the Church is a department of It is announced from Washington that the government, and one which the govern-Attorney-General Evarts has at last come to a ment is bound, by the custom of the land, to guide. Hence it would be a judicious plan for the people to see if their candidate was a member of the Church. In such a case as this such a question would be appropriate. England, however, is not such a land. The State but nominally governs Church. There are more dissenters than there are churchmen, and Catholic, Protestant, and Jew are alike entitled to a voice in

can see the propriety of the question. Mr. Mill was, however, asked on a different point. He was said to be deistical in his belief, and he was interrogated as to the truth of such an assertion. Had his constituents a right to put that question? We must answer yes. We believe in the fullest possible tolerance of religious difference. It should not matter, and it is not a proper subject for inquiry, whether a candidate is a Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, or Quaker. Each for his faith is answerable to no man, and to exclude a man from office on account of his belonging to any particular church, or belonging to no shurch, is a gross wrong, and an invasion of one of the cardinal principles of true liberty. But when a man denies the existence of a God, and declares his disbelief in a Supreme Being, then we say he is disqualified from holding an office, and if the people believe he does entertain such doctrines they have a right to ask and receive an answer. No man can reasonably deny a reply to so vital a question; for should it be that he does deny a God, then he cannot be a public officer. He does not recognize the validity or force of What to him do the solemn an oath. words, "So help me Ged," amount to? They are but idle sound. And as no one can enter in office until he has sworn to defend the laws of the land, it follows that he who cannot swear or affirm, and who denies the very foundation of the whole moral structure, should not receive the votes of people who differ from him so utterly, and to whom he can give no safeguard as to his conduct. The case stands the same as in that of a witness in a court of justice. You cannot ask him his religious views, you cannot ask him if he is a Methodist or Reformed. But you can ask him if he believes in a God and in a hereafter, and if he does not, his evidence ceases to be admissible. The same test can be applied to officials. If they have a belief in a Deity, then what may be their peculiar belief is not amenable to public criticism. If they deny that foundation of all religion and morality, the people have a right to ask if it be so, and to demand an answer. While, therefore, we esteem Mr. Gladstone right in refusing to be examined as to his peculiar faith, yet we deem the people acted properly in asking Mr. Mill if he was a Deist, and to that question he should have made a reply. When a similar issue should arise on this side of the water, we hope the line of reasoning indipated will govern alike representative and the gepresented.

the government. Therefore, when Mr. Glad-

stone was asked if he leaned towards the

The City Finances.

THE Finance Committee of the City Councils held a meeting last night, at which they indulged in a rambling discussion which resulted in fixing the tax-rate for 1869 at \$1.80, an increase of forty cents on the rate for the present year. At this rate for the property which is subject by law to the full rate, \$7,975,464 will be realized, falling short of the estimates submitted by the Controller fully \$797,263. To meet this startling deficit, it is proposed to anthorize a loan of \$810,000 for the Water Department, the argument being that the improvements in this department were for the benefit of posterity, and that posterity should therefore bear the greater share of the burden. Moreover, it was confidently predicted that the whole amount would ultimately be refunded by the profits of the department, and posterity, as well as the present age, thus relieved of the burden-s prediction which, we trust, has some prospect of fulfilment.

obstacle in the way of such a loan, and that is the circumstance of the Republican majority in Councils falling short of the two-third vote required to authorize a loan. When this amount of \$810,000 was appropriated by Councils for the benefit of the Water Department, it was expressly understood that the full amount-as well as \$635,000 in addition for League Island awards and the new City Ice Boat, all for the benefit of posterity, like the improvements at Fairmount-would be sub sequently raised by loans, the appropriation bills containing a proviso to that effect. The Democratic members made no objection, until an attempt was made to saddle posterity with the burdens which legitimately belong to it; and then the Democracy, for the sake of embarrassing the Republican party and adding to our present burdens, refused to vote for the loans which they were in honor and common decency bound to support. As the Republican strength in Councils was not increased at the late election, the only manner in which the contemplated loan can be secured is by a legislative enactment permitting Coun. cils to borrow money by a bare majority vote. This course lies open to the grave objection that a loan authorized by a mere majority may not be so eagerly sought after as which has the sanction of a two-thirds vote. It is said that the Demo. cratic members of Select Council are willing to vote for the water loan by itself, and hence there is a prospect of this action not being rendered necessary. Yet it may still be necessary to secure legislative aid to anthorize loans to meet the outstanding warrants and the alleged half million deficit in the funds required to meet the January interest on the city debt.

conclusion on the practice of compromising revenue frauds in which all honest men can concur. It is said that the Attorney-Genera, regards this practice as entirely without legal warrant, in consequence of which Commissioner Rollins is to be notified that in future all such cases must be submitted to the Secre tary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General. Why they should be submitted to these officials we are not informed, nor can we imagine anything to be gained by such a course, except a knowledge by those officers Church of Rome, he very properly refused to of the extent of the frauds upon the revenue answer. Had he been in Spain, however, we which are being attempted. If Mr. Evarts means that Commissioner Rollins has no legal right to compromise such cases, but that the Secretary and the Attorney-General have, no good will be accomplished, the present reprehensible practice will be continued, and the only change in it will consist in transferring the temptation to collusion from one Government official to another. The true remedy for the whole enormous evil is a summary termination to the system of compromise. A man who defrauds the revenue of the nation is no better than any other defrauder. In truth, the crime in connection with the Government is of a much more heinous character than when it affects a private individual only. The Government is the representative of the whole people, and when it is cheated every tax-payer in the land is cheated. By the long standing and unchecked system of public plunder which prevails in this country, the national treasury has come to be regarded as the legitimate spoil of every man who can lay his thievish hands upon it. Public efficers and private citizens will rob the nation, without the slightest compunction of conscience, in an open and defiant way that they would never dream of in their transactions with their fellow-sitizens. These revenue frauds, and their repeated compromise, are of this class of proceedings. But little attempt is made to zcreen such frauds from the public gase, although they are branded, in the eyes of all honest men, with the mark of feleny, and their compromise by the officers of the Government is nothing more nor less than the compounding of felony-a crime which is, or should be, punished as severely

as the original offense. The summary prosecution of all persons who are guilty of withholding from the Government its just dues should follow so naturally, that we are at a loss to conceive of any justification of the system of compromise which has so generally prevailed. In the transactions of the great world of commerce such a thing is never heard of, partly because it would be entirely destructive of confidence. and partly because the loose code of morals which has come to prevail in official circles has as yet obtained no footing among business men in their dealings with each other. Although a great reform can doubtless be inaugurated by the discontinuance of the compromise system, the true remedy for the enormous frauds perpetrated upon the people through the Government lies deeper. Our entire system of official appointment is radi-cally wrong. The qualifications requisite for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon

revenue officers are of no moment whatever, even when a person receiving an appointment has previously enjoyed a reputation for honesty, as a general rule he appears to regard his appointment as a dispensation from all the rules which have been binding upon his private business. To sweep away the whole system, with all its defects, should engage the early attention of Congress, and this can be accomplished in but one way-by the adoption of a Civil Service system, such as prevails in the nations of the Old World. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, has repeatedly urged Congress to give some attention to this subject, as yet with poor success. The bill providing for the establishment of a Civil Service which he introduced last winter has been printed, and that is about all that has been done with it. We trust, however, that at the coming session it will be brought to the attention of the members of Congress in such a way that they will no longer be able to dodge the question, as they have done in the past. But if Congress should be so dereliet as to adjourn on the 4th of next March without listening to the imperative demand of the country for a Civil Service, the people have much to hope for from General Grant's Administration. So far he has persistently snubbed the office-seekers, and if he should continue to do so we may yet be enabled to reap all the practical benefits of an honest and effective Civil Service, even before it is regularly established by law.

CAMDEN is rapidly increasing in wealth as well as in population. A recent statement presented to the City Councils shows the total valuation of real estate to be \$5,433,169, and of personal property, \$2,508,655. As the ratio of assessment is quite low, these figures do not represent more than one-half of the actual value of property in the city. The amount of taxes raised for the present year is \$188,741.

CARPET-BAG MENDACITY .- A writer in the Delaware Guzette is displeased at what he calls the "crusade against the whipping post," and declares that the statements of "eye witnesses" are unexceptionable except in one respect namely, that they lack truthfulness. The lack of truthfulness is declared to be somehow in this fashior :-

"That among 'the victims' (as it characteristically styles them) was an old man over seventy years, and a boy of twelve, this is a deliberate, premeditated falsehood, The seventy-year-old and-over man being under sixty years of age, and the twelve year old boy a negro lad of sixteen. We are informed from reliable sources that the man in question is a notorious individual of that species-just one degree higher in the social scale than carpet-baggers— familiarly known as ounders, and an incor-rigible thief, who has wintered in New Castle all for the past ten years. The negro was con-leted of larceny, and very properly punished."

The argument, then, in favor of the Delaware civilizer is that the seven y year old bummer was a hearty young man of sixty; and that the tweive year old boy was not a boy at all, but a negro lad, and instead of being of the tender age of twelve, he had arrived at the maturity of "sweet sixteen." We are to understand, then, that Delaware does not apply the "cat" to people who are under sixteen or over sixty, but that batween these ages transgressors of the law may be subjected to the civilizing influences of the "invaluable judicial weapon" of the Diamond State. We are reminded by this lame pology of the Delaware man of the esse of the Indiana clergyman who beat his little boy to death for not saying his prayers. The reverend gentleman was accused of having thrashed the child for two hours continuously, He pleaded, in extenuation of the outrage, that he did not thrash him for two hours, but only for an hour and a half. The Delaware man proposes to extend the blessings of his whipping-post and its accessory furniture to the "impudent carpet-bag revilers of the State and her institutions."

Haseltine's Art Galleries.

Mr. Charles F. Haselline, who is well known in Philadelphia as an amateur and connoisseur of taste and experience, is about to open a Fine Mrt Gallery at No. 1125 Chesnut street. It is his intention to make this a first-class establishment, where everything connected with the fine arts can be procured. Mr. Haseltine will offer the best works of American and foreign artists, and he has now on hand a large number of choice specimens of the best living painters. together with fine sculptures, bronzes, fine illustrated works, engravings, etc. Attention will be paid to looking-glasses and pictureframes, and samples of all the newest designs will be constantly kept on hand. A full stock of artists' materials of all kinds and of the best quality will be kept on hand, and it is Mr. Haseltine's design to make his establishment an art centre, where everything connected with the fine arts can be procured and where the latest art intelligence can be obtained.

CONFISCATION.

Important Opinion by Chief Justice

Correspondence from Richmond (Va.) on Tuesday last says:—
Chief Justice Chare has just delivered an important opinion in the case of confissation of real estate under the act of July 7, 1821—that of Semple vs. The United States—before the Circuit Court of the United States in this city. It

was as follows:—
This case comes before us upon a wris of error to the District Court for the District of Virginia. The proceedings in that Court were by seizure and libel of information for the condemnation, under the act of July 7, 1862, of cer-tein real estate of the plaintiffin error, situated in Elizabeth City county, within the district of Virginia. The seizure and libel were followed by an order fixing an early day for trial, and d recting the issue of monition and publication of notice according to the ordinary course of amination of witnesses, was made upon de-tault, and the property was sold under a writ

Two points were made in argument for the plaintiff in error. The first is that the act under which the proceedings for condemnation were had is unconstitutional. Several cases arising under this act and that of August, 1861, of like tenor, have been considered by the Supreme Court. Union Insurance Company vs. the United States, 6 Wait, 763, and other cases in the same volume. In neither of these cases was this point made, either by counsel or by the Court; and it is a fair conclusion that neither at the hear now more the beauty was the constituthe bar nor upon the bench was the constitu-tionality of the act doubted. We, at least, unless clearly satisfied that the act is unconstitutional, and satisfied, also, that the point passed without observation in the Supreme Court, are bound here by the action of that Court. We shall hold, therefore, or the present, that the act is warranted by the Consti-tucion, but shall be gratified if the question is again submitted to the Supreme Court, and a judged upon direct argument and considera-tion. The other point made for the plaintiff in error is that the Suit in the District Court was in admirally, whereas being for condemnation in admirally; whereas, being for condemnation of a reizure of land, the remedy should have been sought on the common law side of the Court. But in the Union Insurance Company

the common law in respect to the trial of issues of fact and exceptions to evidence; and, regularly, could only be reviewed after final judgment or decree, upon writ of error. In that case there had been an appearance and claim, but no trial by jury and no exceptions to evidence; and the cause was brought into the Supreme Court by appeal. The court took juris-sletion of the cause upon the appeal only for the purpose of reversing the decree as irregular, ard remanding the cause for further proceedings. In this case the cause for further proceedings. In this case the cause is brought before us by writ of error, not by appeal; and this mode of invoking the appellate jurisdiction is peculiar to civil actions as distinguished from causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. It is evident, therefore, that the plaintiff in error did not regard the proceeding below as a cause in admiralty; and he was right, for though in the forms of admiralty, it was in substance, a proceeding at common it was in substance, a proceeding at common law. If it appeared from the record that an issue had been made and tried by the Court without a jury and without submission by the parties, it would be our duty to reverse the judgment or decree in conformity with the principles settled in the Union Insurance Company vs. The United States; but nothing of this sort appears. The cause was suffered to go by default, and there can be no direction of trial by jury where no issue is made and no such trial demanded. On the contrary, it is the constant practice to reader judgment of forelture in such cases by default, without the in tervention of a jury (Conkling's Pract., 568). We see, therefore, no error in the judgment or degree of the District Court, and it must be affirmed

GEORGIA.

The State Far from being Beconstructed —No Loyal Man Sale Within its Limits. An officer writes from a county (of Georgia), the name of which is withheld from prudential

reasons:As a civil officer, I feel that it is my duty to state facts to you that are of great importance to the law-abiding people in our section of country. Something near half the legal voters in the district did not go to the polls at the preciuct, and I apprehend not elsewhere in the The class that staid away were the colored men; only six of them voted, and some of them voted the Demogratic ticket through fear. What is called the Ka-Klax bad been canvassing the district for some time, whipping some breaking others' guns, and threatening others that they could not find that they would find them, and whip or kill them. On the night previous to the election, they canvassed, whipping several, and threatening others it they voted they would kill them the next night. Before the polls were opened this news had become general among the colored men, and they took the alarm. A little over two weeks before the election, these law breakers shot an aged negro woman in the day time, in her own house, wounding her severely. One month ago, a colored man was killed, and another died of wounds inflicted by the same secret mob in this Proof is not wanting to establish these county. twings—they are su-coptible of proof by white and colored evidence. What I say of this dis-trict is only a sample of what has occurred in the adjoining counties. As a civil officer, I have not the power to slay these outrages in my district. The colored people are a raid to report and do not dare to prosecute when they are beaten in the light of day. White Republicans do not feel secure by any means; they are insuited, their characters assailed, and, indirectly. their persons and lives are threatened. I have hoped that all would become quiet, and peace return after the election, being fully satisfied from all the information I have that these outages were committed for political purposes. I shall wait with as much patience as I can com mand for a return of better times.

Here is a specimen of the way the peaceful Democracy treat Republican officials:-HEADQUARTERS OF THE REGULATORS, LOUIS-VILLE, Jefferson county, Ga. - Rev. Sherman: --We have this day heard of the commission received by you, entitling you to the office of the Justice of the Peace. Now, as friends, we ndvise you to send the commission back to the Governor, as you know you are not competent for the office, and send them by the next mail. If you do not take our advice you will be saily disappointed. If the K. K. k.'s visit you some night when you least expect it, you are well aware of our mission, therefore comply. are not disposed to threaten, but will certainly carry this promise into effect it you do not return the commission. Our motto is to punish the wicked and protect the innocent. If you accept the commission, we class you with the KU-KLUL.

Louisville, Ga., Oct. 20, 1868.

-The Post Office clerks in Cleveland are all

SPECIAL NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN Practically educated for Business at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. BOOK-KEEPING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, BUSINESS PRACTICES, FORMS, ETC. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Students received at any time. Separate instructions. Circulars furnished on ap-The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Bus! ness Manual for sale at the College. Price, \$150.

THE MERCHANTS' MONTHLY,

an eight-paged paper, well printed on good paper, devoted to the interests of young Business Men. It contains articles on practical business subjects, business dealings, operations, means of success, etc. Commercial Law, Political Economy, Sketches of Mercantile Life and Character, Items of Business Intelligence, etc., etc. Also Stories, Poetry, Essay on Social Topics, and a Miscellany of entertaining and instructive matter. ONLY FIFTY CENTS not year. Published by S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO., No.

637 CHESNUT Street, Office Crittenden's Commercia

College. TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.
NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent, loans of the City of Phila-delphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,

123 27t City Treasurer, 5

PUBLIC NOTICE - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH Street (West

side), below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1868. All persons interested in the construction of the Sewer on the line of Washington avenue from Broad street to Seventeenth street, and on Eleventh and Twelfth streets, will take notice that the bills on the final estimate are about to be made out in favor of the contractor; and all persons baving claims against the same for labor or material will present them for payment at this office.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

123 this Chief Commissioner of Highways. GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CON-CERT, in the FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH, BROAD and SANMOM Streets, (Rev. John Chambers, Paster), MONDAY EVENING, December 7, 1885 in and of the "NATIONAL PRINT-ING ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND." The 101-lowing aritary have volunteered:—Mesars D. D. ing association for this Bilno." The inlowing artists have volunteered:—Messrs D. D.
WOOD, H. G. TRUNDER, J. PEARCE, A. R. TAYLOR, and the "ABT SINGING SOJIETY." Tickets,
one dollar, for sale by Trumpler, No. 826 Chesaut
street; Andre. No. 1106 Chesaut street; Boner, No. 1102
Commus street; Gonid, No. 325 Chesaut street; Risley's, Continensel Hotel: and by H. L. Hall, No. 816
North Twenty first street,
Concert at 80 clock,

E C T U HY REV. WILLIAM B. CULLISS, (Subject- 'OUR YOUNG MEN"),

CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, December 3, at 6 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. To be had at Gould's music store. No. 923 Chasnut atrest, and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHTS ALCOMAL ED GLYCBRIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin. ends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinking. In the complexion, and whiteness to the skin is a c to the service, and whiteness to the skin is a c to the service, grateful to the taste and ton. 's the month and gume; imparts sweethess for breats, and renders the teeth beautifully write. So sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, NO. CHESSUT Street.

PENNSYLVANIA BAIL PANY, TREASUSER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1863. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The second lustaiment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due,

Upless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full divider de in May next.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. 12 3 11t

PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD COM

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADBLPHIA, NOV. 2, 1968. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-sunual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at P. M. from Nev. 3e to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to & THOMAS T. FIRTH.

PIANOS-PIANOS-PIANOS,-GREAT BALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWO JD PIANOS AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PFICES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1998, TO JANU ARY 1. 1860.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Resembod Planes, as

No. 1 Class, \$400, for \$25e. No. 2 Class \$425, for \$275. No. 1 Class, \$440, for \$300. No. 4 Class, \$475, for \$425. No. 2 Class, \$475, for \$425. No. 5 Class, \$500, for \$425. No. 6 Class, \$500, for \$425. No. 6 Class, \$500, for \$425. No. 7 Class, \$576, for \$425. No. 8 Class, \$600, for \$425. No. 9 Class, \$600, for \$450. No. 10 Class, \$700, for \$500. Square Grand, \$500, for \$600. Concert Grand, \$1200, for \$675.

We offer the above great inducements to those withing to purphase at hereafter services.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at bargains before the holidays. We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city, and are determined to close out our present large stock at "Manufacturers' first cost prices." Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we piace within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these justiy celebrated and highly improved Planos.

opportunity of obtaining one of these justicy externated and highly improved Planos.

Call and examine them as our new and beautiful wareroom, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

ACHOMAUKER PILNO MF'G CO.,

11 15 tuths tif 31 No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rhenmatism, Piles, Inflammation of Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or m easiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate: -

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick beadaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was nifit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it. MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada. M. MARSHALL & CO.,

PROPRIETORS. 11 25 thstatt

ROCKHILL & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY present their regards to an ap.

preciative public, and set forth:-THAT they have on hand an immense stock of the most elegant CLOTHING ever offered to the gentiemen of Philadelphia. THAT the materials of which their CLOTHING is

finest fabrics in the world. THAT none but the best Cutters are employed in cutting out this CLOTHING. THAT none but the best workmen are employed in

made are selected with the greatest care, from the

putting it together. THAT none but the most courteous and gentlemanly salesmen are employed in selling is to the great army of customers continually pressing for it. THAT no pains are spared to ensure entire satisfac tion and perfect fit to each customer,

THAT if you do not find on hand exactly the ratment you man; you can have your clothes made according to your measure, with incredible celerity and with perfect accuracy of adaptation to your size, shape, and general style.

TBAT every provision is made for the comfort and happiness of everybody who desires to examine THAT our prices are delightfully suited to the

most economical desires of those who deal with us, WHARE DEVERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD! Come and see for yourself.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

C. J. PRICE

Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street, Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will con-English, French, and German Books, Pe-

riodicals, Etc., to order. A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical and Scientific Books always on hand. The choicest new publications received as issued, Fereign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order, weekly, by steamer.

LOST.

L OST-CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1818, for one hundred dollars, in the name of hiary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the historia new certificate.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

WILL KEEP OPP

THEIR NEW STORE

EVERY EVENIN

Till 9 o'clock,

DURING DECEMBER

CHESNUT and TWELF TH Sts

PHILADEL PHIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840

MEAD & ROBBINS. Successors to John O. Mead & Son

Manufacturers of Finest Grades of

SILVER

PLATED

WARES.

We make our own goeds, deposit the silver occurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wases, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER SO, 1868. PHILADELPHIA,
The Coparinership heretofove existing under
the name and style of GLENDINNING & DAVIS is
dissolved by musual consent.
R. GLENDINNING, Jr.
JOHN R. DAVIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copatinership, under the name and siyle of GLENDINNING, DAVIA & CO., No. 48 A, THIRD Street. Pulladelphia, and GLENDINNING, DAVIA & OMNING, DAVIB & AMOMY. No. 2 NASSAU Street, New York, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business. The Business of the late firm will be aetited and continued by the subscribers at No. 48 B TEIRD Street.

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS, JOHN M. AMORY,