Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869.

THE NEW DOMINION AND RE-

THE Canadians have been sorely afflicted by the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. The United states furnish lafinitely the best market for their products, and the restriction of this market has exerted so depressing an influence upon their industry, that many of their citizens are disposed to cut the Gordion knot of their difficulties either by the short and easy method of emigrating to this country, or by advocating annexation. It is bad enough to struggle against a bleak climate, they argue, but if we are also to be restricted in the sale of the products raised with so much toil, it is folly to contend against such double disadvantages when cheap land can be purchased in the Union . As a practical result, the price of real estate in many districts seriously declines, on account of the general desire to seek free homes and free trade with the American people, under the broad

ægis of the Great Republic. It is true that the New Dominion imports into this country during the last fiscal year amounted to more than twenty-eight millions of dollars, but as nearly all these articles were brought into competition with American products of a similar description, after paying a duty varying from ten to twenty per cent., it is evident that the profits of the farmers, lumbermen, and fishermen of the New Dominion were much diminished, and the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty has exerted on some articles an almost prohibitory influence. Thus in the last complete year of the Reciprocity treaty live stock valued at \$5,503,318, and wheat flour valued at \$2,970,-348, were imported into the United States free of duty, while last year the twenty per cent. imposts reduced these importations to live stock valued at \$2,275,501, and wheat flour valued at \$572,618.

If the American market was freely opened to our northern neighbors it would be more desirable to them now than ever before, because they could derive the full benefit of the high prices which prevail here, and undersell American producers, without being subjected to the taxation which has been imposed to defray the expenses incurred in the suppression of the Rebellion. As their hands are by no means clear of the guilt of fostering treason, encouraging raids, and increasing the perils which environed this country, they have the mortifying consciousness of knowing that they are reaping some of the fruits of their own folly, and that, as in the story rehearsed by the English poet-the man got well, it was the dog that died.

The Finance Minister of the New Dominion. annoved by the evident signs of prostration, and anxious to divert the attention of the Canadians from the most natural remedy for their distresses, made a speech in the House of Commons at Ottawa on Friday last, in which he said:-"Much as we desire, on national and commercial grounds, a less restricted intercourse with the United States, we are not prepared to give up our national existence for it." This and other similar passages strongly indicate that the annexation feeling is rapidly increasing on our northern border, and that a few years more of the present policy, rigidly enforced, will either decimate the population of the boasted New Dominion, or make the desire to convert its territory into States of the American Union nearly universal. The Minister would scarcely have attacked annexation if it was a mere bugbear, and his assault upon it is the strongest proof that could be given of the tendency of public sentiment.

The Reciprocity treaty benefited but a very small portion of the American people, and only a few sections are interested in its revival, while many interests, and especially those of Penusylvania, would be positively injured by its restoration. Any country, whether contiguous or remote, which wishes to enjoy free trade with us, should obtain it only on condition of sharing our domestic burdens and becoming bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. When the New Dominion is ready to look to Washington instead of London as the central point of authority, it should enjoy free trade with the United States. but not before; and the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania should sternly resist the machinations of the advocates of reciprocity on local as well as broad national grounds.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE OLD DO-MINION.

GENERAL CANBY, the Commander of the Millitary District of Virginia, it is stated, has declded upon Tuesday, July 6, as the time for holding the election in that State, in pursuance of instructions from President Grant. The result of this election can result only in the full restoration of Virginia to all her relations to the Union, so long in abeyance. Various causes have conspired to delay the consummation of this much-to-be-desired result, and they can be set forth most readily in a brief sketch of the progress of the reconstruction movements in the State.

Towards the close of 1867 a convention for framing a constitution for the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, assembled at Richmond, and devoted several months to this task, under the presidency of Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court. The instrument prepared by this convention, generally known as "the Underwood Constitution," provided for the full establishment of negro suffrage; included the disability provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution; required State officers to subscribe to the iron-clad test oath: embodied a homestead clause, retrospective in its operation; and provided for the establishment of a system of free schools similar to that prevailing throughout the North. While the advocates of an unqualified compliance with the terms of restoration laid down by Congress were thus earnestly at work upon an effort to reconstruct the State, the old secesslon element was equally active. On December 7, 1867, at a mass meeting held in the Richmond Theatre, the reactionary white man's party was organized, the principal plank in their platform being a determined and obstinate opposition to the Constitution, whatever might be its shape, or however lenient its provisions. The First Families of the Old Dominion did not wish to be reconstructed, even in the slightest degree, under the auspices of the Richmond Convention, made up, as it was, of a mixture of the two races. lows:-

| Submission to the dictation of their form slaves was a depth of degradation into whithey were decidedly opposed to ainking.

As soon as the Underwood Constitution w completed and placed before the people, th white men's party began to move in earnest. (May 8, 1868, they held another convention Richmond, placing gubernatorial and Congre sional tickets in the field, and mapping out th details of a most thorough canvass of the State Their leading men were immediately scattere through the State, and by their harangues s inflamed the minds of the white element of th population, and brought so much oblequy upo the Underwood Constitution, that its friends an the advocates of reconstruction in general say certain defeat staring them in the face. Unde these circumstances, General Schofield, the lat Secretary of War, who then commanded the De partment of Virginia, declined to assume th esponsibility of ordering an election, an turned the whole question over to Congress, the leading members of which body, fully acquainted with the situation, likewise declined to take an action for the time. Up to this point the main objection urged by

the white men's party against the Underwood Constitution was the negro suffrage provision. On this they joined issue with the reconstructionists, and the result of the Issue would evidently have been fatal to the latter; but the triumphant election of General Grant to the Presidency, and the certainty, thence resulting, that on no other terms could the State be restored to representation in Congress and relieved from military rule, opened the eyes of some of the most prominent leaders of the white man's party. A split in their ranks resulted, the secoding portion declaring themselves for negro suffrage on condition that the Rebel element should have a chance to hold office, and that other obnoxious features of the Underwood Constitution Total tonnage...... 21,927 14,072 should be expurgated from that instrument. During the latter part of April a convention was held at Richmond under their auspices, at which the anti-reconstruction candidates placed in the field nearly a year before were withdrawn, and their support tendered to the Walker ticket. This ticket had been placed in nomination by certain so-called Republicans who were dissatisfied with the action of the Petersburg Convention, held in March, in selecting H. H. Wells as the candidate for Governor. G. C. Walker, the opposition Republican candidate for Governor, is a resident of Norfolk, but not many years have elapsed since he left New York, carpet-bag in hand, in search of just such a streak of fortune as this. His associates upon the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General are both natives of the State, of no particular standing or ability. In this shape, then, stands the contest at pre-

sent. The former opponents of reconstruction who have now given in their adherence support the Walker ticket, and the Walker Republicans, in return for this accession to their ranks, will oppose the test-oath and disfranchisement clauses of the Constitution and the election of negroes to office. The issue being thus shifted from negro suffrage, it became necessary for Governor Wells to effect a change of base, and this he accomplished successfully in a letter written May 1, and since given to the public. In this letter he recounts the circumstances which have led to the orders for the approaching contest at the polls. On the 3d of April, he visited Washington to secure the passage of a bill by Congress providing for an early election. Failing in his effort to secure the co-operation of the Republican leaders in Congress, he appealed to the President himself, and the result was a message advising Congress to do just what it did ultimately do before adjourningpass a law authorizing the President to order an election at as early a day as he might deem expedient, with the provision that he should separate certain clauses of the proposed Constitution from the body of that instrument, in order that the people of the State might have an opportunity to vote upon them separately. After recounting his part in this movement, Governor Wells states his belief that the people will reject whatever portions of the proposed Constitution the President selects, to be submitted to a separate vote, and further declares

"If a majority of the qualified voters should decide that the test-oath ought to be stricken out, then no man could withhold his approval, but all must give their cordial assent to this authoritative decision."

Practically, therefore, the two tickets which will go before the people of Virginia on the 6th of July will stand upon the same platform, and as the Walker ticket has no merits over and above those presented by the Wells ticket, while it labors under the disadvantage of being supported largely by the Rebel element, there can be but little doubt of the election of Governor Wells, and the ratification of the Underwood Constitution. without the test-oath, disfranchising and other proscriptive clauses. This result will certainly be hailed with delight by every lover of peace and Union, and Virginia, the historical Old Dominion, the mother of Presidents, and the seat and source of empire in the past, will once more resume her honored position in the sisterhood of States, never again, we trust, to be disturbed in the harmony of her relations to the whole coun-

THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. FROM the last monthly report of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in charge of the Eureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, we gather several important statements showing the extent of our commerce during the month of September, 1868, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The value of the

imports for the two months was as follows:-| Sept., Sept., Lecrouse, 1868, 1867, Decrease, 1868, 1867, Decrease, 1868, 1867, Decrease, 1868, 1867, Decrease, 1868,

Total imports.... \$34,243,621 \$31,140,163 \$2,103,458 For consumption ... \$23,837,243 \$21,336,084 \$2,501,159 Warehouse..... 10,406,378 10,804,079 Of the total amount of imports during September, 1868, \$8,281,201 were brought in American vessels or vehicles, while the remaining \$25,962,420-or over 75

per cent .- were brought in foreign vessels or vehi-

The total exports from the United States during September, 1868, amounted in value to \$23,567,342, in comparison with \$23,666,878 during September, 1867a decrease of \$99,531. During September, 1868, the shipments in American vessels amounted to \$8,255,971, and in foreign vessels to \$15,311,371. While, therefore, over three-fourths of our imports for the month reached the United States in foreign vessels, less than two-thirds of our exports left our shores in vessels of the same character. The value of the commodities re-exported during September, 1868, was \$1,506,226, against \$2,029,815 during September, 1867a decrease of \$523,589. The shipments of this character for September, 1868, in American and foreign vessels, were about equal, being \$749,367 of the

former and \$756,859 of the latter. The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouses of the United States at the close of September, 1868, was \$48,232,689, against \$43,434,310 at the close of September, 1867-a decrease of \$201,621. The warehousing operations of the port of Philadelphia for the monta of September, 1868, were as fol-

In warehouse at clo Warehoused by dire	se of August	310,96
Additions by liquids	ther districts.	49,84
Total warehous Withdrawn for expe	ed. ortation \$8, sportation 79,	319 919 941 103
Remaintner in warel	nouse	
Decrease during mo	nth	603,18
trade entered at t	he ports of the Ti-	the foreign
trade entered at t	he ports of the Ur ods were as follows:-	the foreign
trade entered at t during the two period	the ports of the Ur pds were as follows:- Sept. 1893	the foreign
trade entered at t during the two period American vessels Tonnage	the ports of the Ur ods were as follows: SOM,1843 1,003 304,603	Sept., 1887 150, 1887 1,071 155,993
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trade entered at t during the two period American vessels Tonnage Foreign vessels Tonnage	Onnage of vessels in the ports of the Ur pods were as follows: 	Sept., 1887 1,071 45,993 2,178 447,821
trade entered at t during the two period American vessels Tonnage Foreign vessels Total vessels	onnage of vessels in the ports of the Ur ods were as follows: 	Sept., 1887 1,071 455,993 2,175 447,821 3,245
trade entered at t during the two period American vessels Tonnage Foreign vessels Total vessels Total tonnage	Onlinge of vessels in the ports of the Ur pods were as follows:	Sept., 1857 1,077 455,99 2,175 447,821 3,24
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1	Total seminage	361/9110	20,765	ı
1	The number and tonnage of v	reasels in	the foreign	l
	trade, cleared from the ports of	the Un	ited States	l
	during the two periods were as I	ollowa:-	111/0/10/10/10/10	ı
ı	No.	pt., 1868.	Sept., 1867.	l
ı	American vesseis	889	966	ı
1	Tonnage	267,807	444,799	ı
1	Foreign vessels	2,304	2,194	ı
ł	Tonnage	597,815	485,792	ŀ
1	Total vessets	3,193	3,160	l
l	Total tonnage	775,699	930,591	ı
ı	The number and tonnage of v	ressels in	the foreign	ı
1	trade cleared from the port of	Philadeli	ohia during	
ı	the two periods were as follows:	need .	mis truiting	ı
I	Se Se	ри., 1868.	Sept., 1867.	ŀ
1	American vessels	25	16	
ı	Tonnage	10,348	6,000	i
١	Foreign vessels	33	27	
ı	Tonnage	11,581	8,072	
١	Total vessels	58	43	
	Total tonnage			

Total vessels... Total tonnage...

The movements of at all the ports in the periods were as follow	United	in the e	during	e trade the two
Vessels entered		Sept., 10	868. S	pt., 1867. 9,155
Tonnage Vessels cleared	*******	. 2,886,3	24 9	2,909,441
Tonnage		.2,979,0	24 5	9,072
The movements of	vessels	in the	COLSTWIN	e trade
at the port of Philade	elphia d	uring t	he two	periods

were as follows:-		
Vessels entered	Sept., 1868.	Sept., 186
Tonnage	39,037	34,45
Yessels cleared		10
Tonnage		51,88
In the following table is given	a compara	ative state

ment of the total imports and exports of the United States for each fiscal year ending June 30, from 1857 to 1868. The imports and exports of the blockaded ports during the years of the war, 1861-5, are neces-

..\$360,890,141 .. 282,613,150 .. 338,768,130

13,115,312 7,225,877 10,329,156

22,070,475

Exports, \$338,985,065 293,758,279

335,894,384 373,189,274

100,473,569

51,825,277 82,643,374

54,976,196

\$23,975,617

26,933,022

3,400,697

5,892,176

	1801 330,000,103	228,009,486	20,645,427
П	1862 205,771,729	213,069,519	16,869,466
u	1863 252,919,920	305,884,998	26,123,584
П	1864 329,562,895	320,035,199	20,256,940
ĭ	1865 284,434,167	306,306,758	30,390,365
H	1866 445,512,158	550,684,277	14,742,117
1	1867 417,831,571	438,577,312	20,611,508
	1868 371,624,808	454,301,713	22,601,126
	The imports, exports,	The state of the s	
	bullion during the past	twelve years are	shown in
	the following table:-		
	Year, Imports,	Exports,	Reexports.
	1857\$12,461,799	\$60,078,352	\$9,058,570
	1858 19,274,496	42,407,246	10,225,901
	1859 7,434,789	57,502,805	6,385,106
	1860 8,550,135	56,946,851	9,599,388
	1861 46,339,611	23,799,870	5,991,210
	1862 16,415,052	31,044,651	5,842,989
	1843 9.584.105	55,993,562	8,163,049

1868...... 14,188,368 84,197,920 SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 CHESNUT Street.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held, under the auspices of the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock, Mr. J. R. SYPHER and others will deliver addresses. An interesting time is expected. Come and welcome. 510 2t

ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE .-- A Peccial Meeting of the Society will be held on WED-NESDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at 7% o'clock, at PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, to take into consideration the late extraordinary charge of Judge Allison to the Grand Jury in reference to the management of the College.

A. S. PRITCHARD, Secretary, JOS. BLASCHEEK, Chairman Ex. Com.

Every graduate is particularly requested to attend. 1t*

NOTICE.—THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M.

510 3t* X Secretary and Treasurer.

KINGSLAND OIL COMPANY .- THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 M., at the Office of the Dalzell Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.

WILLIAM F. HANSELL,
Philadelphia, May 5, 1869. *[57fmw4t] Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transac-tion of other business. WILLIAM E. S. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 RAUE Street. PRILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Rarned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER,
Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYL

VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent, of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:-

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent, between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares. Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one

share: and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an ad-Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par,

as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

BOT TO RENT-TO RENT.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE. No. 1534 LOCUST Street.

Twenty foot front; in good condition. Possession given May 29.

Rent \$1500 per year. Apply on the promises. SPECIAL NOTICES.

BED" OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADRIPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, cleaof all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cometery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Come We invite all who desire to purchase Burial-Lots to call

will be given. To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICRAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 II for WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT
Rings, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR.
RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
SSWfm. No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tinta; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfomers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, air, clastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unvivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 20,765

REVENUE TARIFF Birgs" EQUAL TAXATION! The citizens of Philadelphia are invited to attend

AT CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY RVENING, MAY 11, At 8 o'clock

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON. of Boston, and other speakers will address them in favor of FINANCIAL REFORM!

Admission free. Seats reserved for ladies AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY .-The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 223 South THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

1t*

T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

LAWYER.

COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW
JERSEY.

DIVIDENDS, ETO. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30,

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT (making the seventeenth dividend), payable on demand.

FRANK H. STEEL, Secretary. CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-TIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Diviceed of FIVE PER CENT., psyable on demand, clear of tax.

[5 4 8t] W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, psyable on demand, clear of taxes.

5 4 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

> PAIN PAINT. IT'S DONE

0 W A strong and massive wooden tank With Croton water fill Up to the notch on upper plank, Now watch the master's will. Into this water WOLCOTT pours Something that changes all Into PAIN PAINT, and this restores The weak or sick who call. PAIN PAINT is made of water cold, Tis simple water, too:
Except THIS COMPOUND—what I told
Are facts—can prove them true.

And if you drink a pint of it,
"Tis harmless as the dew;
Jump in the tank, lie down or sit,
Can never injure you. Water alone is just as good, If human pores would fill, But oily flesh always withstood Till WOLCOTT changed the rill.

What WOLCOTT adds we do not know, 'Tie done as quick as thought: He every month to all will show How quick PAIN PAINT is wrought. He changes water into PAINT-This water penetrates Into the flesh when sick or faint : There is no PAIN that waits

The flesh will drink all full so quick, Evaporation starts; No heat or fever long can stick— From body quickly parts. The smallest infant you can bathe With WOLCOTT'S PAINT all o'er

Or wash your eyes when sore.

All inflammation it extracts, And this is all its claim; 'Tis done so quick you think it acts Like magic, for its fame.

Now, if plain water only could Reach the absorbent's base, It would be every whit as good As PAIN PAINT for the case. Tis water that evaporates, And pumps the fever out, And PAIN must leave; it never waits; One trial stops all doubt.

Please use a little common sense When PAINT you buy or use, For when your PAIN is great, immense, Small bottles don't abuse, A great big surface sore and lame A pint or quart require : Now don't on WOLCOTT lay the blame, Half ounce won't quench much fire.

A thimbleful can't quench big flames, 'T will fifty earackes cure; Use mother wit, ye men or dames; The way is plain and sure. A pint will only cost a V,
And holds eight times or more
Of dollar bottles; thus, you see,
Three dollars saved in store.

And you must add as much again Of water yet to PAINT. Tis double strength; REDUCE is plain For infidel or saint.

Keep these directions in your mind, Then use and understand For every pain you surely find, This gives it its demand. I have related what are facts,

Philosophy and cause Of PAIN PAINT, and just how it acts: 'Tis based on natural laws. If you a doubt have ever spun, Come test it free, that's fair, At WOLSOTI'S, hundred and eighty-one, Free office, Chatham square.

At WOLCOTT'S, handred and eighty-one, Free office, Chatham square.

The sale of your preparations continues to increase. We are constantly receiving large orders from all parts of the country; in fact, from almost every State in the Union. There is a large order laying before me from Tennessee. The people everywhere acknowledge the Annihilators for catarth, and your Palay Paint for the relief of all pain, takes the place of both medicine and physician, and that your theory of circ is correct. I am satisfied your sales excel any other remedies, and that you will be compelled to greatly enlarge your facilities for manufacturing. I hope you will not delay this order, as I am nearly out.

Ill gro. Pain Paint, 25c. size; 25 gro. 50c. size; 10 gro. \$1, i gro. \$1; i gro. \$8 size.

5 gro. Annihilator, 25c. size; 1 gro. \$1 size, or pints.

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Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Golds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of \$5; or one gailon of Pain Paint, double strength, sent Paint Paint, double strength, for \$20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOIAOTT, Inventor and Sole Preprietor, No. ISI CHATHAM Square, N. Y.

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NEW YORK, April 10, 1869. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway. Gents:-On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store

No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate at tempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room. The key to the safe n which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the

doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Ranker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will. and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities all safe, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burgiar-Proof work recommended

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the DAVID DOWS & CO. name.

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