

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866.

The Warehousing System.

The warehouse bill lately passed the Senate by a very decided vote, though violently opposed by one of the largest manufacturers in New England, Senator SPRAGUE, is said to have been prepared in the Treasury Department. We suppose, therefore, that it is all right, and intended to operate beneficially on our finances, commerce, and industry. It, at all events, extends the time for withdrawing merchandise from any public or private bonded warehouse, which is a good measure, provided it tends to bring the goods into the market, either for consumption in this country, or for exportation.

Be all this as it may, however, there can be no doubt that any system of legislation which enables importers of foreign commodities to overstock the country with foreign products, and then to house them under bonds, and so hold them at pleasure before paying duties, is susceptible of being greatly abused to the injury of the home producers of like merchandise, and to the whole people, who are the consumers of it. It is well and very generally known, that there is a class of men who make a regular business of controlling the market for certain indispensable necessities of life, such as sugar, coffee, flour, grain, and the like, and who, in order to carry out their designs, buy up the great bulk of such articles, and then store them away, thereby creating a fictitious scarcity. Prices are in that manner raised above a natural level, and kept above it, at the expense of consumers, who are made to suffer seriously in the cost of what they consume; and thus an entire community is subjected to gross imposition, for no other reason than that a few rapacious speculators are able and willing to reap enormously inordinate profits on goods of which they cause an apparent dearth in the market.

This species of monopoly is of a most odious character, and has often inflicted very severe hardship on the people. It sometimes happens, of course, that the speculators are caught in their own trap, and suffer accordingly. By some unforeseen accident the market suddenly declines for one or all of the commodities they are holding back, and then, in order to save themselves from total loss, they are obliged, all at once, to let go the entire stock in reserve. Under this instantaneous flood the market goes down to the lowest possible figure, the zero of prices, and the consequence is that the monopolists are not alone heavy losers, but that honest and innocent merchants are also made to suffer no inconsiderable loss on the smaller stocks on which they were doing a legitimate trade. The market is thus kept always uncertain, subject to sudden and violent fluctuations, and all regular commerce in a particular class of great staples of universal necessity is seriously deranged and embarrassed.

Another bad effect of the warehousing system, when abused in the manner described, is, that merchandise of a perishable nature is kept from consumption until it is very much deteriorated in quality, and then sold at prices much above its real value. Take flour for example. Many of our readers must be aware that the market price of that article has ruled at nine, ten, and twelve dollars per barrel at periods when the crops of wheat were abundant and there was every reasonable expectation that flour would be cheap. And that expectation would not have been disappointed if the farmers had not kept their grain back with a view to force prices up, or the speculators in flour had not bought it up by contract, and held it from market with the same design. It has happened within the last few years that flour was selling at from ten to fifteen dollars a barrel in this city, when thousands of barrels of it were stacked up in storehouses, and actually spoiling. Other goods of like kind are injured in the same way, and the practical result of the process is that the public are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for articles whose fitness for consumption is much impaired by a practice which makes things unnecessarily dear by making them artificially scarce.

But this is not all. The warehousing policy is liable to another objection. We presume that duties on foreign goods, no matter when paid, are collected in accordance with the revenue law prevailing or in force at the date of their importation. If this be so, then it must be obvious that under the warehousing law, whenever there is a prospect of an increased tariff on certain goods, vast quantities may be imported, put in store, and kept there until after the tariff is raised, and then thrown on the market to the prejudice of goods of the same kind that are subsequently brought into the country for immediate sale under higher duties. The Treasury must thus be robbed, and legitimate commerce injured.

On the whole, any laws which encourage over-importations of foreign merchandise, and the buying up of home products with a view to monopolize the market and affect prices unnaturally, are of evil tendency, and should never meet with Congressional favor. Trade and industry are never so soundly prosperous anywhere as when the natural laws that govern them are least interfered with by special legislation.

Another Flock of Curses Coming Home to Roost.

In the proceedings of Parliament, as given us by the latest arrival, we find the following: "In the House of Commons, on the 2d instant, Mr. GREGORY moved an address to the Queen, in favor of establishing the principle that private property at sea should be free from capture. He said it was almost an axiom in England to allow things to remain as they are, far in the event of war she would lose her entire carrying trade.

"The subject was debated pro and con. by numerous speakers. "The Lord Advocate said it was impossible for the Government to give assent to it. The effect it carried out, would be to try the hands of the Government when they ought to be as free as possible. "The Attorney-General also opposed the measure as most impolitic and difficult of adoption. "The measure was finally withdrawn."

At last the stolid British brain has been penetrated by one idea; at last it begins to perceive that the golden rule, although conveniently forgotten when self-interest is to be consulted, is in the long run decidedly a commendable Christian sentiment. So that now, after having for years proceeded on the doctrine that might makes right, the gentlemen commoners have awoke to the fact it is better to commence at once to do unto others as they would be done by. While the seizure of private property by privateers tended to cast into the lap of British merchants all the vast carrying trade which had theretofore been divided between them and Americans, she was unceremoniously in favor of subjecting it to capture. So long as no American flag could protect from Anglo-Rebel cruisers those who sailed beneath it, that long did Great Britain desire that the present iniquitous law should continue a part and portion of the international code. But now the chickens are coming home in flocks to roost, and their owners have commenced to view them rather in the light of pestilential nuisances than welcome visitants.

Great Britain fears the Fenian movement. It matters not whether it be a ridiculous vision of a desired but impracticable, or whether it be indeed the dangerous and potent conspiracy of able and daring men. The effect upon her nerves has been such that "not poppy nor Mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, can give her that sweet sleep that she ow't yesterday." She believes that the movement is formidable, she believes that sympathy exists in America with its object, and she fears that Fenian privateers may soon prey on her commerce as her privateers under Rebel flags did on ours. And she knows full well that the same thing would be the result. Importers and shipping merchants, fearing lest their goods would be seized by these fell destroyers of the sea, will immediately look around for some flag beneath whose folds her merchandise would be safe. The result would be that all their carrying trade would fall into Americans' hands. The words of Mr. GREGORY are most appropriate and true—that the present "state of things was suicidal" to England, and therefore he moved an address to the Crown.

It seems to have been entirely forgotten by the debaters of the motion that the assent of any other power than Great Britain was at all necessary; that should such a modification in her laws be made, all other nations would be compelled to instantly order the reception of the amendment as part of the international law. The refusal of the British Government on a previous occasion to give its consent to the engraving into the code of nations a provision similar to that which is now before Parliament places the Ministry in an extremely awkward predicament. If they should now yield they would stultify themselves in the eyes of the world; if they refuse they will expose their commerce to the loss of the vast carrying trade which is the apple of the eye to English merchants. As there was a possibility that the revolt of the Fenians and the launching of their vessels might be only an apprehended danger, while it was a well-ascertained and incontrovertible fact, they would have displayed an inconsistency had they adopted Mr. GREGORY's motion; therefore we find that by the Government making it a party question, its defeat was secured. We do not envy the feelings of the British people. With a record to which they must stand steadfast, or else be inconsistent, they must lie on the bed which, although heretofore of down, may yet be turned to thorns. They have violated the true doctrines of advancement in their conduct during the American war, and now, when their own home is threatened, they must continue to carry the load which, once so remunerative, is now becoming a burden. They dare not turn back, having put their hand to the plough, but must walk in the path once so pleasant, now growing more dreary.

The passage by Congress of the Registration law will become of vast import should any of the anticipated dangers to Great Britain become realized. Its effect will be of the utmost national good. It will secure for American merchant vessels all of the trade, and prevent the changing of foreign vessels to our flag unless they become the property of our citizens. Especially will it operate against those who have placed their ships under British protection, realizing security by deserting their own land. They will be prevented from re-registration as American. They have gone to England for protection, and now beneath her care for good or evil they must remain! Even should the dreaded Irish revolt end in nothing, yet still it is not improbable that future complications may involve her in just such dangers as she now anticipates. And when they come, let her think that it is not a relentless vulture feeding on her liver, but merely her own chickens coming home to roost.

The monument to John Bunyan, at Bedford England, is to take the form of a large and handsome school, to be named after the immortal author of the "Pilgrim's Progress." The cost is estimated at nearly £3000.

WHO IS "J. H. LIVINGSTONE?"—That love of petty details which sometimes characterizes the Associated Press, was displayed this morning in its first despatch upon the arrival of the Africa. Prominent above all other news foremost to be telegraphed as of interest to Americans, is the statement that—

"The London Times of to-day publishes a letter from J. H. LIVINGSTONE, in which the writer asks leave, as an American, to protest indignantly against the oration delivered in Washington, on the Lincoln Memorial day, by Mr. BANCROFT. Mr. LIVINGSTONE says that he never felt more ashamed than he did upon reading that oration. He declares that it was a disgrace to Mr. BANCROFT, who desecrated the occasion by such a speech, and to the Americans who became accomplices by listening to it."

What object the Associated Press had in blazoning to the world that there existed such a man as "J. H. LIVINGSTONE," we cannot imagine. No one felt any interest in his opinions, no one set any value on his utterances; why, therefore, give him notoriety? But since the Association has seen fit to make for "Mr. LIVINGSTONE" a reputation, we would ask in all sincerity who he is? What is the record of the DANIEL come to judge the oration of an American historian? Has he ever so distinguished himself in letters, politics, law, or anything else, that he is warranted in uttering his dissent to the doctrines of Mr. BANCROFT? On the contrary, his is a name to fortune and to fame unknown. Under such circumstances, we esteem him either a myth, like "Sarah Gampy," "Mrs. Harris," or else an impertinent, presuming refugee, who, to curry favor with the British, is taking this ignoble means of securing friendship and notoriety. It is not that "J. H. LIVINGSTONE" is not entitled to a full expression of his opinion; it is not that he is wrong in his estimate of the nature of the oration, for we have on several occasions spoken of it ourselves in terms of anything but praise; but when an American is abroad, we believe in his defending every action of his country, right or wrong. Let his motto be, that his Government can do no wrong. Among ourselves we can criticize and abuse as much as we may desire, but in the eyes of foreigners let us appear a unit. We therefore form our estimate of the character of "LIVINGSTONE" by his action. We esteem him an insolent scoundrel, and if he was of sufficient consequence we would take the trouble to controvert his arguments. As it is we only blame the Associated Press for giving him so much notoriety.

THE HOURS FOR VOTING.—We are glad to see that the State Legislature has passed, on the final reading, the bill providing for the time for opening and closing the polls in the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster. Under the new regulation, the hours for voting will be changed from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and made to run from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. By such an alteration the ends of justice will be conserved. It is a well-known fact, that after night sets in, the greater portion of the fraudulent voting is accomplished. A man whose face would be remembered if he attempted to duplicate his vote during the day, can often with impunity cast his suffrage once in the morning, and once after nightfall. Hence we are glad that the change has been effected. The warm objection urged to such an amendment, is that the laboring man cannot have an opportunity to deposit his vote. We cannot perceive why. He has an hour at noon, and, if necessary, could easily secure an extension of his time in order to exercise his right as a citizen. There is yet another advantage. The result of the election will be known at a much earlier hour, and much of the anxiety and dissipation which is kept up until the result is received, will be avoided altogether. We think the rule will work admirably.

The Iron-Clad Navy Yard.

In his recent interview with the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Commodore Thomas Turner pointed out very clearly the great advantages possessed by League Island, near Philadelphia, for a great naval arsenal and Government ship-yard. The testimony of so experienced an officer in a case of this kind should have great weight with the committee and the Government in deciding upon a proper site. Commodore Turner is not only thoroughly familiar with the locality of League Island, its advantages and facilities, but he understands precisely the kind of a place suitable for a large navy yard, such as the requirements of the Government demand, and on this account his opinion is entitled to great consideration than that of a mere civilian. In addition to enumerating the advantages of League Island to the Committee, Commodore Turner answered and effectually disposed of all the objections which have been preferred against it. In doing so he demonstrated that the other localities proposed had all the disabilities urged against League Island, without any prospect of removing them; and without any of those features which make it desirable. The Commodore thinks League Island unsurpassed as a site for a navy yard, especially for the construction and harboring of iron-clad vessels, possessing, as it does, fresh water, so necessary to their preservation. Besides, it is in close proximity to Philadelphia, the outlet of the great iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania; and the facilities for obtaining these requisites would be better and cheaper than elsewhere. Then its remoteness from the sea renders it almost inaccessible to an enemy; in a word, as Commodore Turner says, "it possesses everything almost that could be desired" for such a purpose as the erection of an immense naval arsenal and building yard.—Washington Chronicle.

The Hog Epidemic in Detroit.

The following is from the Detroit Advertiser of the 8th instant:— Mr. Joseph Bridge, who resides on the Beauvoir Farm, within the city limits, informs us that within the past month he has lost over forty hogs, mostly about ten months old, by an epidemic which is still raging. The value of his losses he estimates at over \$500. The disease seems to be a sort of cholera, vomiting and purging being the principal symptoms. It is also known in cold than in warm weather. Sometimes the animal is taken off within twenty-four hours after being attacked, while in other cases they linger a week. Everything that could be thought of has been tried, but no remedy as yet has proved successful.

Certain religious fraternities in Italy, foreseeing their speedy dissolution, have tried to contract new debts upon their present possessions, and in some cases have sold part of their property. The Minister of Justice has therefore issued a decree declaring all such debts and sales illegal, and their contractors liable to punishment.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new SPRING CLOTHING. Cashmere Suits for \$10 and \$12. Black Suits for \$12. Fine Fabrics all prices up to \$75. WALKER & BROS., 504 N. BROADWAY, CORNER SOUTH STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RECONSTRUCTION. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his first Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Tickets, with reserved seats, in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Baccy... 25 cents. Orchestra Seats and Boxes... 50 cents. Family Circle, reserved... 25 cents. Ampt. seats... 10 cents. The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north hall at the house at 222 N. 2d St., the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, and the south hall at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chestnut street. 3 10

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—Application for renewal of Licenses to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 9th and 7th of March. Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March. Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March. Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March. Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March. Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 18th of March. Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March. Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22nd and 23rd of March. PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GYLEN, City Commissioners. 3 10

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 271 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars. ISAAC BARON, WILLIAM W. SMITH, Directors. JOHN G. WALKER, Secy. 3 10

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE President and Managers of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND ORRISVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 20th of April next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 30th of April. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer. 3 10

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer HENDRIK WILSON, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 17th instant, at 5 o'clock. C. A. WALKER, Postmaster. 3 10

Z. KING JONES, M. D., FORMERLY Surgeon U. S. Volunteers for four years, has returned practice at No. 128 CALDWELL STREET. 3 10

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only perfect dye. No discoloration, no ridiculous tints, but true natural black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BACHELOR. Regenerates Extract of Mulleins restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. JUST PUBLISHED, N. Y. 433

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum, 117 N. 5th Street, New York. 3 10

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CAREY'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has just received and made this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of a number of persons. Large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His Sides are furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, &c., &c., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 10

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES. March 21—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION. March 22—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—HABIT. March 23—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE. 3 10

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 136 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, by Dr. HENRY CHRISTIAN, M.D., of the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only national and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A medical adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 117 N. 5th Street, New York. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which this book is written, personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 50

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.—DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues. THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Croup, Croup, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 122 N. 3rd St. BOSTON, Mass. 12 10

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company's Dispatch Swiftness Lines, via Delaware and Harlan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 3 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern Lines. For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to No. 128 DELAWARE AVENUE. 3 10

COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF RYSDYK'S HAMBURGERS for sale. Price 25 CENTS. 310 N. 2d ST. 3 10

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT. FASHIONS FOR 1866. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of two steel-tempered springs, braided together and firmly joined to each other, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made. They will not break or break like the single springs, but will ever preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. Their wonderful flexibility adds greatly to the comfort and convenience, besides giving extra pleasure to the wearer, as will be particularly experienced by ladies attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, &c. It is a fact for the promotion of health, the church, theatre, or car they are used, combining comfort, beauty, and economy, with that elegance of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE STS., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia jobbers. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for "BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT."

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received. J. M. HAFLEIGH, No. 92 CHESTNUT STREET.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 310 2d S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received. No. 739 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 10

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

MECALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc. WAREHOUSE, No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 510 CHESTNUT STREET. ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC. Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order. No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PARTAN GOODS, SCOTCH PLAID GOODS. A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, No. 922 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George." FOR SALE BY ISAAC TOWNSEND, House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY, No. 922 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Tenth Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 739 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO'S UNION DEPOTS, Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND STREET (Opposite Christ Church), And Corner of NINTH and MARKET The largest, the best, and best stock of FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION in the world. 2 10

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS

of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Stoves. It prevents the Chimney from breaking. This will be sold at a low price. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 303 BACON STREET, Philadelphia. Samples sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES. AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF THE SEWING MACHINES. WILCOX & GIBBS CALLED ON BY THE English Premier.

Willox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES. AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF THE SEWING MACHINES. WILCOX & GIBBS CALLED ON BY THE English Premier.

SHAWLS!

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 S. SECOND Street, WILL OPEN, TO-DAY, THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS.

OPEN CENTRE LONG SHAWLS. OPEN CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS. FILLED CENTRE LONG SHAWLS. FILLED CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS. NEW STYLES OF SPRING SHAWLS. RICH SPUN SILK SHAWLS. LAMA WOOL SHAWLS. CASHMERE PLAID SHAWLS. BLANKET SHAWLS. REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS. LONG AND SQUARE BLACK THIBET SHAWLS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. OPENING OF SPRING CLOAKS.

SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILL OPEN To-Morrow (Saturday) the 17th, NOVELTIES IN SPRING CLOTH CLOAKS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS' Fifth Great Sale of Valuable Foreign and American Oil Paintings. The entire Importation of James S. Earle & Sons, selected in the studios of the best European Artists, by Mr. James S. Earle, in the fall of 1865, will be sold at Auction, in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on TUESDAY, March 27, and WEDNESDAY, March 28.

B. SCOTT, Jr., AUCTIONEER.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST. Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co. Gives written and verbal descriptions of character from the Brain, daily, at No. 23 S. TENTH Street.