

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

The Record of the Democratic Party.

The Democratic party is before the people, asking them to entrust it with the political power of the nation. It is to be done, there ought to be some good reason for it. But what good reason is there? What is there in the past history of the Democratic party that should lead the people to abandon the Republican organization, and place the Government in the hands of the Democrats? If ever a party should display its love of country it is when that country is in peril. If ever a party should display its powers of administration, it is when emergencies arise, when great interests are at stake, and when the ship of state is in a storm. Suppose we apply these principles to the conduct of the Democratic party during the Rebellion, and what do we find? We behold that party in power when the Rebellion first broke out. What did it do to suppress it? Absolutely nothing. And why? Mainly because the leaders in the Rebellion were themselves the leaders of the Democratic party. That party, with all the resources of the country at its command, maintained a stubborn and imbecile inactivity, and allowed the nation to drift helplessly into a great war. The slightest display of force, the merest exhibition of the power of the nation by President Buchanan, would probably have saved us the whole contest. He was appealed to by General Scott to do it, but refused. He, and his party with him, confessed their inability to cope with the problem. The statesmanship, the executive ability, the patriotism of the Democratic party, were unequal to the task of saving the country, and the work was turned over to the Republicans.

But this imbecile attitude of the Democratic party during the earlier stages of the Rebellion grew out of the fact that the Rebellion itself was the work of its own leaders, and that the masses of the party, to a great extent, sympathized with the Rebellion. And this continued to be the position of the party, as a party, during the war. It sympathized with the Rebellion. Its efforts were directed to embarrassing rather than aiding the Government. It made for itself a record more disgraceful than that ever before made by any party in a free country. So true was this, that honest and patriotic men in the Democratic party, who valued the nation, and believed its life worth preserving, were obliged to discard their litigous associations, and join the great Union Republican organization. The gallant soldier who entered the army a Democrat, soon forsook a party whose only sympathies were with the enemies of his country. Thus the contest went on, until, in 1864, the party capped the climax of its infamy by declaring the war "a failure."

Now, we submit whether a party with such a record has any claims upon popular support or respect? It proved false to the country in the hour when the life of the nation hung trembling in the balance. For such a crime there is no forgiveness. An individual may be forgiven, but a party that failed in such an hour as that can never more be trusted by the country.

And the people should not forget that the contest this fall is to determine whether this old Democratic party, with all its sins upon its head, and under the direction of its old disloyal leaders of 1861 and 1862, and with Heister Clymer as its standard-bearer, who declares that he stands by his disloyal record, whether this party shall be put in power? There is no middle ground. Every vote for Clymer is a vote to endorse his own personal disloyal record and that of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. How can any true Union man bring himself to do this? To how can any Union soldier thus tarnish his record? If Clymer and the Pennsylvania Democracy were right during the war, then the Union soldiers and the Union party and Abraham Lincoln were all wrong. Are we ready to say this? Is the soldier ready to acknowledge that he was the "Lincoln hater," the "Abolition minion," the "murderer," that these disloyal men charged him with being? If not, then let him vote against Heister Clymer and the whole Democratic ticket. Is the true Union man who, during the war, disgusted and sick at heart at the shameful attitude of the Democratic party, broke loose from its trammels and joined that noble and patriotic party that saved the country—is he ready now to say that he was wrong and the disloyal Democracy right? If not, let him vote against Heister Clymer and the whole ticket.

Why should any man desire to leave the Union party? It has a record grander, nobler, prouder than that of any other party in our country since the foundation of the Government. It is the party of progress, of liberality, of humanity, of great and inspiring ideas. Its whole history is illuminated with grand deeds for the glory and good of the country. It comprehends the sublime destiny which the republic, under the lead of great and good men, is capable of achieving. Who would leave such a party to join himself to an organization tainted through and through with its disloyalty in the past, and whose only principle and chief inspiration for the present are summed up in a ferocious and disgusting warfare upon the innocent and god-fearing negro?

Secret Rebel Societies—Their Extent and Influence.

THAT there exist in the Southern States secret societies, organized for the purpose of carrying out, so far as possible, the designs of the war, we have every reason to believe. We have the declaration of General G. A. Custer that such were formed immediately after the inauguration of the Executive policy, and are now thriving in all the late Rebel States. General G. H. Thomas, and all the leading Union officers in command, state without qualification that they are powerful and numerous; while the evidence of every loyal resident south of Mason and Dixon's line leaves no reasonable cause for doubt but that those once banded together in the ranks of war are now organized in secret conclave for the continued propagation of treason. That some organization should have been perfected is no ground for surprise. Every war has been followed by the growth of a military order designed to continue those friendships that formed on the field of battle. We find no fault with the formation of the association, but we demand that it be based on the issues as settled by the war, and not on the dead questions of the past. We demand that those who have fought well and been vanquished, yield to the arbitrament of war, and not seek to perpetuate dissension by secret treason after they have failed in the open field. And we accuse the members of these Southern societies of having, as the corner-stone of their system of brotherhood, a desire and determination to enure the question of Union, and seek, by dark plottings, to accomplish that which the sword failed to achieve. When such an organization is formed, with such designs, it becomes traitorous, and those who join it forget what is due to an honorable defeat at the tribunal to which they originally appealed.

These secret societies have various names and designs, but are all associated under a general head. One of them to which our attention has been called, but the name of which is kept inviolate, numbers its thousands in all the Southern States, and extends its branches among the Democracy of the North, the leaders of whom are, very many of them, its most active members. We know of them, not when we make the accusation that to this secession club—originated to renew the struggle for disunion and to perpetuate the kindly remembrances of the war for Southern independence, to which none are admitted but tried friends of the South throughout the war—there belong hundreds of the leaders of the Northern Democracy. The badge of this association we have seen, and it has been seen on the breasts of two of the leading Democratic politicians of the city of Philadelphia. It consists of a small ebony Maltese cross with a gold skull and cross bones on the face, with a pair of crossed sabres above them, and in them the initials C. S. A. Two army officers, whose residence in the South made them familiar with the design, have told us within two days that they saw five of these badges worn by Philadelphians openly upon their coats.

Now, without passion, we say that it is time that this sort of bravado treason be stopped. Our loyal town has exhibited a patience which we allowed ourselves. We have allowed Rebels to parade our streets without a word. We have tolerated everything; but patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue, and when any of our fellow-citizens thus boldly insults every loyal man, woman, and child by such a display, we think the time has come when we need no longer treat such treason with toleration. Has our country sunk so far, has our city become so depraved, as to have to submit to this flaunting insult? As soon as the public attention is called to this charge, we have no fears that it will be repeated, for no loyal man would tolerate for a moment such a glaring insult in his presence.

The fact that such are being worn by Northern Democratic leaders is the best evidence that can be offered of the close sympathy existing, and which has existed, between them and the South. Not the reconstructed and regenerated South, but the old Rebel South, of ante-war days. It shows that among the mourners around the dead carcass of the Confederacy stand the Northern Democrats, and that the hallowed memories of the struggle to save that abortion extend to the Northern Democracy. With these men what loyalist is ready to stand? With the wearers of a badge on which the skull of a "Yankee" and the C. S. A. are inscribed, what man with one spark of patriotism in his constitution is ready to be found?

The New York Tribune of to-day contains a special despatch from New Orleans, fully confirming what we had already heard from undoubted sources, and indicates that the military will take steps to break up these traitorous societies. We append the despatch:—NEW ORLEANS, La., October 4.—Some important disclosures will soon be officially made public in reference to secret Rebel societies, which permeate the entire South. These organizations have branch circles in New York city and the West. That in New York is said to number 60,000, principally composed of men who served in the Rebel army. Each circle has a different name. Some are known as "The True Sons of the South," others as "The Knights of Arabia," and all are well armed with the most improved weapons, ready at a moment's notice, should a favorable opportunity arise, to renew the struggle for the "lost cause." One of the chief members of the organization, now in prison, is said to have made important disclosures. General Sheridan is concentrating troops in this city for important purposes, which will soon be made apparent.

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.—We notice among the deaths in the Boston papers the announcement of that of Miss Maria S. Cummins, which took place at Dorchester. Miss Cummins was well known to the literary world by her novel "The Lamplighter," which had an immense sale at the time of its first appearance in 1853. It was probably the

most powerful work of its kind which the present generation has seen. She also published several fictions of less renown, among which "Haunted Hear's" and "Mabel Vaughan" rank first. Her death is a loss to the monthly press, as she was a constant contributor to most of our magazines. One by one the writers of the generation are passing away. Who will arise to take their vacant places?

Vital Importance of Our State Election. THE tone of the press and of those citizens of other States with whom we come in contact, strengthened day by day the conviction that the success of our party in Pennsylvania is of vital importance to the Union cause. Occupying the position of keystone of the Federal arch, she is also the keystone of the whole political fabric of the country. Upon every citizen of our Commonwealth rests a double responsibility—a responsibility for his own vote and also for that of those States which come after him. Every action in life influences not only the actor, but those who are guided by his moral example. So with political decisions. And any vote gained in Pennsylvania will have a corresponding gain in New York.

The Democracy do not pretend to deny that their overwhelming defeat in our midst will be the utter ruin of that party. The leader of the World to-day declares that on our action depends the way in which New York will go. With this responsibility resting upon us, and freely appreciating all the perils of the crisis, let us once more urge our friends to renewed exertion. Let no step be untaken; checkmate every scheme of the opposition. Remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and if we rest a moment before the day is over, our victory may be turned into defeat. The battle of Bannockburn was lost to the Scots because of their sanguine conviction that they had won, when the fight was not yet over. Let us note this fact. Let us never lay aside our exertions until 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday. Then will our hard-fought battle be ended in victory, and our people, resting on the consciousness of having done their duty, can peacefully watch the triumph in our sister Commonwealths, which must follow the rout of the Democracy in our own fair Keystone State.

Mr. Buckwalter's Record. MR. CHARLES BUCKWALTER, the Democratic nominee in the Third Congressional District, did THE EVENING TELEGRAPH the honor to attack its management and accuse it of inconsistency. We once, at the time that person was nominated, said that personally we believed him to be a gentleman and a young lawyer of ability. We find, from his remarks, that we were mistaken. We cheerfully retract what we said in that article.

In regard to the remarks made on his record, which was separate from his present character, we have only to reiterate what we have already uttered about Mr. Buckwalter. We have the proofs. Mr. Buckwalter dare not deny what we have quoted. The files of the Age contain the extracts which we have made. In order to enable our readers to have no difficulty in verifying our assertion we refer them to the Age of the 18th of September, 1863, and 4th of November, 1864. There is the record in black and white, and Mr. Buckwalter has not and cannot deny them.

We think we have treated Mr. Buckwalter more than ordinarily kindly. We have spoken of him personally in favorable terms, and have abstained from all that style of abuse which the Age has heaped upon all our nominees. He evidently does not know how to appreciate gentlemanly and fair dealing. In his mistaking the courtesy of a gentleman for partisanship, and our frankness for our support, it is due to us, but to his absence of a knowledge of how men can meet in personal courtesy and yet differ radically in political views.

LOYALISTS SOUTH.—In the State of Georgia there is but one loyal daily paper, the Savannah Republican, edited and owned by Colonel J. E. Hayes, late of Sherman's army. Notwithstanding the hatred of the secessionists, who stop at nothing short of outright personal assault, it has lived and thrived, and is, moreover, taken by those very Rebels, because of its commercial department and news. We hope to see the day when a similar organ of Unionism will be found in every Southern city; and the aid of the North should be liberally extended to all who dare to express radical views at the risk of their lives. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, that those battling for our principles in the enemy's camp be sustained by all the means in our power.

A COINCIDENCE.—General John W. Geary was at one time Military Governor of Savannah, and is noted in that section for the order he preserved and the urbanity he ever exhibited towards all loyal men. He is nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania. He was succeeded at Savannah by General Stewart L. Woodford, who also proved a most excellent officer. General Woodford is nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of New York. Both are sure of an election, and the two greatest States of the Union will have for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor the two men who held that post under martial law in one of the Rebel States.

As Mr. JOHNSON claims that he is carrying out the policy of President Lincoln, we comment the following to his sober attention:—"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 2, 1864.—My Dear General Bessé:—While I very well know what you would be very glad for Louisiana to do, it is quite a different thing for me to assume direction of the matter. \* \* \* If Louisiana shall send members to Congress their admission will depend, as you know, upon the respective Houses, and not upon the President. \* \* \* Yours, very truly, "A. LINCOLN."

AGAIN we say, beware of last cards. We understand the Democracy have prepared a large supply of falsehoods, to appear on Monday at such an hour that they cannot be answered and their falsity exposed. We urge our readers not to believe any such devices. They are but weak inventions of the enemy. If they were true they would have been produced long ago. As they are false, they will only rebound on their publishers, as the time of issuing them, in itself, attests their lack of truth.

Convention of Colored Men.—A call has been issued, signed by William Rich, of Troy, New York, and others, for a convention of the colored citizens of this State, to be held at Albany on the 10th of the present month. The convention will appoint a new State Central Committee, to be composed of representative men (colored) who shall act for the people during the ensuing year, "a year likely to be a most important one in the history of the colored people in this State. The Convention will urge the right of colored men to vote, sit on juries, and send their children to the public schools."—N. Y. Evening Post.

A Thriving City.—A correspondent writing from the West says Kansas City, Mo., will soon be a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants. Its annual trade, as published in the annual of that city, shows a business of \$6,000,000. Behind, and commercially tributary to Kansas City, is a grain and fruit producing country larger than the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota, with no other outlet save through that city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING: The meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's Press:—MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the hair, without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6md)

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The originators of the anesthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas Extract (with without any pain) More than 3400 persons have since used our medicine with that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 77 WALL ST. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6md

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 225 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866. A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company will be held at the office, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property. By order of the Board of Directors. C. R. LEE, Secretary. 10 4 15t

MEETING IN EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held on MONDAY EVENING, October 5th at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Schuylkill House, 100 N. 3d Street, above 7th. By order of committee of Supervisors. J. O. S. MARTIN, President. CLAYTON MCKENNA, Secretary. 10 5 3t

FALL STYLE HATS. THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 804 CHESTNUT Street. 9 12md

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, No. 902 CHESTNUT St., WILL OPEN

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN STYLE WILL BE ADOPTED. 10 5 3tp

A SONG WORTH KNOWING. AID—"THE CURE."

New inventions now are all the rage. And set the people crazy Steam fire engines, the sewing machine, Washers to help the lady! But the greatest thing of the present time. Through you may think it fancy, It is McKnight's great shoe emporium, To save the people's money. Chorus—O yes, it's true, what I tell you, To save your feet and do it best. And sell you shoes so do.

Economy should be the rule With each and every man, For there are hard and money scarce, So save it while you can. So a man who wants to chase shoes, Who has the best style, McKnight has almost every kind, At the very lowest price. Chorus—O yes, it's true, what I tell you, etc.

Now here and there where'er you go, Keep this before your sight, 100 is the number of The shoe best by McKnight, And that's the price for a lot to buy. Extraordinary he here, He'll sell you shoes both good and cheap. At the market's lowest rates Chorus—O yes, it's true, what I tell you, etc.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF RUBBER SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES CONSTANTLY ON HAND. AT MCKNIGHT'S, No. 1209 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. AGENCY FOR PATENT COPPER TIPPED SHOES.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT Street. OPEN THIS DAY, A splendid assortment of felt and silk Hats for Ladies and Children. All the newest styles at very low prices. Extraordinary he here, Brown, Drab, White, and Green; Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Lincey Velvets, Grosgrain Ribbons, Frosted Velvets. The same goods in every other shade of color. Very elegant Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hats, and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Hosiery—all at the very lowest market prices.— AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Country orders promptly attended to, as usual. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT Street. 10 5 1m

J. T. GALLAGHER, LATE OF BAILEY & CO., FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHURN, Traction attention to his NEW J. WELBY PATENT LIGHTS. No. 1300 CHESTNUT Street. All goods warranted of first quality. Special attention given to Diamonds. (10 25 1m) 2m

NOVELTIES.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, NOW OPENING,

BY BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESTNUT STREET. 9 14 6md

NOW OPENING.

AT CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SILVER

FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS 10 5 1m 12 25

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH Street, First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St. HAS NOW OPEN, FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.

PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS, 8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS, FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES. PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS, CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY, MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES. And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS.

At a little below the regular retail prices. (9 21 1m) 6

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS.—THE F. T. Schomacker Manufacturing Company having largely increased their facilities, and having fitted up a beautiful Wareroom in the premises, No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street, are prepared to supply at once all demands for their best celebrated instruments. Mr. H. C. SCHOMACKER, son of the veteran founder of the house, has returned from his two years' tour among the manufacturers of the Continent, and has added his experience to the resources of the establishment. He has charge of the Salesroom No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street, and with able assistants devotes his entire time to the attention of business visitors. Pianos to rent, and repaired equal to new. Tuning also attended to. SCHOMACKER MFG. CO., 10 5 5t No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street.

REMOVAL.

JAMES S. CLAXTON, SUCCESSOR TO W. S. & A. MARTIN, HAS REMOVED HIS BOOKSTORE TO No. 1214 CHESTNUT STREET, Where he is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line. 9 29 6tp

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE, FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR DOZEN SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 4 14 6tp S. W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE, SMALL BEAN, GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE, GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 8 145 EIGHTH and WALNUT Street

COAL! COAL! COAL! The Best Quality of LEHIGH AND HUYLLKILL, Cheap. Stove size..... \$7 00 6 1/2 size..... \$7 00 Nut size..... \$5 00 At 10 5 1m West end of CHESTNUT Street Bridge.

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris, imported and for sale only by C. W. A. TRUMPLER, Seventh and Chestnut streets. 10 2 1m

DANIEL E. HANDMAN AND "DESKY," AT "MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE," ON MONDAY EVENING October 8, 1866

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY residence, No. 1481 Spruce street, completely furnished. Apply to W. L. H. REDNER, 19 9 6t No. 154 S. FOURTH Street.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

SAVES TIME, SAVES LABOR, SAVES CLOTHES, SAVES WOMEN, And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOMBS; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1235 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESTNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 127 Lombard street; ISAAC MOBS, No. 2222 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP WHOLESALE OFFICE, No. 107 South FIFTH St. 9 16 1m

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CONNECTING RAILROAD AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. FREE OF STATE TAX. PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY BY THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price. For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South THIRD St. 9 25 15p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantees. CAPITAL, \$500,000. DIRECTOR: N. B. Browne, Charles Maclester, Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark, John Welsh, Alexander Henry, J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell, President N. B. BROWN, Vice-President CLARENCE H. CLARK, Secretary and Treasurer ROBERT PATTERSON, Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Buildings of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESTNUT ST. ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st of September 1866, and will be prepared TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for the year or less period:—Government and all other securities..... \$1 00 per \$1000 by delivery, including Bank Bills..... 50 per \$1000 Government and all other securities..... \$1 25 per \$1000 Gold Coin of the U. S. .... \$2 00 per \$1000 Silver (com or full) on..... \$1 00 per \$1000 Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on..... \$1 00 per \$1000 Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers, generally, when of no fixed value, \$1 a year each, or according to bank. While so, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker. Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Captains, Merchants, Lawyers, Traders, Families, etc., will be received at \$25 each box, or bank year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited. FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED. COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS. DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED. This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute trusts of every description from the Society of Executors of Individuals. N. B. BROWNE, President. ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

RUSSIAN SABLE, Imported Direct from Kamtschatka, By Mr. J. W. BURLING, of this city.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has a few choice sets of GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE, To which he calls attention. JAMES REISKY, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FURS, 10 1 6tp No. 128 N. THIRD STREET, PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY, From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angeles, California. For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable. FOR SALE BY THE CASE. CARMICK & CO., SOLE AGENTS, N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESTNUT STS. 21 1m