

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866.

What of the Future?

The New York World to-day, after sensibly remarking that there is "no good of crying over spilt milk," proceeds to answer the question, "What of the future?" Amid a good deal of idle threat-ning, and a vast amount of partisan bombast, it gives to its readers a few grains of good wholesome advice. To the President it says that—"As you have appealed to the people in opposition to Congress, and the people, by returning so large a majority against you to that body, have virtually relieved you from all the responsibilities of the veto, bow quietly to their decision, and devote your attention to foreign affairs, leaving home matters to be decided upon by Congress." This advice is sound. The issue has been submitted to the supreme power of the land, the fountain-head of all delegated authority, the source of all prerogative. That power has decided with emphasis in favor of letting Congress guide the ship of state amid the waves of internal strife. It is now the duty of the Chief Executive to bow to that decision, and allow the representatives of the masses to make all laws, without any interference from him. Vox populi, vox Dei is a true precept, but it is a forcible and a true political maxim. If the President will adopt this course, he will do more to secure the return of peace and unanimity among the various sections than he could probably have done by the adoption of his reconstruction policy.

If we believe that President Johnson was honest in his statement that his chief desire was to rebind dissevered portion of the body politic, and make the veins of all the land throb in unison with the beatings of one common heart, then he has a chance at the present time to make good his profession. He must see, as well as all the North, that had this policy been adopted, it would have produced an effect directly opposite to that nominally desired. Haughty, arrogant, traitorous Rebels would have resumed sway, and the sacrifice of loyal lives would have so enraged the North, that we would have risen once more in our strength, and ground these human butchers to powder.

Every argument of logic points to such a consequence, had the Reconstruction policy been a success. As, however, the North has pronounced a decided veto on his plan, what alternate is left? Either the President must, by obstinately clinging to his dogmas, continue the dissensions among the sections, or else, by yielding gracefully, allow Congress to assume its rightful sway, and the South be made to treat for terms at the other end of the avenue from the White House. The effect would be instantaneous. The Rebels would proceed to qualify themselves; to purge themselves of their contempt, and by submitting to the conditions imposed, once more regain their rights as citizens of the United States.

If President Johnson, therefore, desires to see peace and harmony secured, if he is not a factious and ambitious demagogue, as many believe, and is really an honest well-wisher of all sections of the country, he will lend all his influence to secure on the part of the South the ratification of the amendment. Prolonged agitation and continuous discussion can only tend to sever the sections farther and farther. The South will be the loser by every moment's delay. The North will grow indignant; and, unpalatable as it is to Southern ears, there can be no doubt but that we have the power, and having the power, will use it to suit our pleasure. Let the South then act as becomes intelligent men, not indignant schoolboys. Accept the best terms that are offered. They know all what the amendment requires, and they do not know what will next be demanded of them by the new Congress. Let them then adopt it, even if certain parts are not just such as they would desire, remembering the motto that "it's better to endure the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of."

The Effect of Political Negligence. We are very much afraid, from advices received from New Jersey, that we have lost Hon. William A. Newell in the recent election. That such is the case is cause rather for regret than surprise. Whenever we see a gentleman confident of his strength, and so assured of victory as to neglect, and even refuse, to properly prepare for a close contest, we are not much annoyed if he be defeated. Governor Newell relied entirely too much on his popularity and on the strength of his party. He neglected the proper means of securing victory, and has probably paid dearly for his supine negligence. In 1851 the district was decidedly Republican, and it was counted upon as a certainty at the last election. If we have lost it, as we fear we have, it gives us but another example of the evil effects of over-confidence of victory. If the campaign had been properly managed, there can be little or no doubt but that a triumph would have been secured. It is but another political Bannockburn, and when we are so flushed with success before the battle has opened, we deserve to lose. Governor Newell will have but little sympathy. During the last Congress his course was extremely erratic, and he was

utterly unreliable on a vote. At one time he was the right-hand man of Mr. Johnson. He, however, returned to the fold and secured the Republican nomination. If he has indeed been defeated, he has no one to thank but his own record, and the indifference with which he has prosecuted the campaign.

The Proclamation of Thanksgiving. This good old time-honored custom of setting aside one day in the year for returning thanks to Almighty God for the blessings He has showered upon us during the twelve months closing, has ever been observed in our State; and the proclamation of Governor Curtin appoints the last Thursday of November, the 20th of the month, as the day for rendering thanks. All over our land at the same time will the aspirations of a righteous people ascend, and the prayers of a grateful people be uttered in every State of our nation. It is a good custom, and one around which cluster pleasant memories in the past—one which cannot but be conducive to our prosperity both as individuals and as a mighty power in the earth.

We hope that its observance will be even more general than usual. We have been saved from a fearful pestilence, which threatened to sweep over our fair Commonwealth and turn many hearts into mourning. We have been blessed with abundant crops. Our people are rapidly recovering from the effects of the war, and that period in which philosophers predicted internal revolution and heinous crime is passing away without any of the anticipated evils. As citizens we are thankful for this protection, and let us see to it that, as a Christian people, we give all the praise unto the Christian's God.

Welcome to Congress. We notice the following card just promulgated:—

"GRAND MASS WELCOME TO CONGRESS.—Being profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle through which the country is passing, and of the necessity of preserving the results gained by its triumph in the field, and more recently at the polls, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., do, in their name, earnestly invite their comrades, the loyal veterans of the republic, with all other friends of the great cause of Union and Liberty, to meet in a national mass welcome and council, to be held in this the Federal capital, on Saturday, December 1, proximo. We ask your presence to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority in the XXXIXth Congress, in whom we recognize the faithful guardians of our assailed institutions and able supporters of the principles involved. Come in your might. By your presence show how sternly loyalty can rebuke treason. Prove thereby that the threats and insults of a treacherous Executive against the committee branch of the Government cannot intimidate a free people. Here, in the Federal capital, our great struggle must culminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress, to whose hands the Constitution wisely intrusts the power to take such just action as will make peace permanent and liberty universal.

As every gallant reader must feel a deep interest in the success of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in her contest for member of Congress in New York, we give the statement of the Times as to the fight she made. That she should have received eight votes seems to us as though there were but eight chivalric gentlemen in her district. If success had only perched upon her banner, how delightful it would have been to receive letters franked "Elizabeth Cady Stanton, M. C." And with what unctious we would have read the speech of the Hon. Mrs. Stanton on the opening of the Erie Canal, or some other truly feminine issue! Do not despair, madam however. If you were to live as long as Methuselah, and double your vote every year, you may yet be elected. Solace your spare hours with the calculation, and draw what sweetness you can out of the saddest of words, "It might have been!" The following is the historical suggestion of the Chevalier Raymond:—

It appears that out of more than twenty-two votes cast in the Eighth District for Congressional candidates, Elizabeth Cady Stanton received eight. If the stringent rules of the ballot did not forbid, it would be satisfactory to record and emblazon the names of this independent and gallant minority. As marking a epoch in the progress of the race, their names, however, may be held of less significance by posterity than their symbolical number. Thus it has been in times past. Of the Septuagint—(seventy or seventy-two) learned Jews to whom we all owe so much of our sacred scriptures—not an individual name of popular significance is extant. No one of the Jewish Sanhedrin of two thousand years ago, or of the French Sanhedrin of sixty years ago, presents to-day a name to compare with the Venetian Council of Ten represent an epoch in government, and nothing more. Few care to recall the names of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus in connection with the Roman Triumvirate. And yet, if there were no social and political epochs in the way, how satisfactory it would be to call the valiant Eight who have led the way in this movement towards universal enfranchisement by their proper names! Their history will, some day, be written by some learned pundit, who may properly call it, "The Eight-formed Congress; or, the Modera Octo-logue."

CORRECT.—All of the various papers in our city have made estimates as to how the exact vote in the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress will stand. We yesterday, editorially, footed up 140 Republicans to 44 Democrats. To-day the New York Tribune, after an elaborate calculation, makes out exactly the same totals. We may therefore feel assured that so able a statistician as Horace Greeley would not make a mistake, and that our estimates were exactly correct.

A GOOD THING OUT OF NAZARETH.—The following extract from an editorial of the Galveston Bulletin gives us hope that there may be in the South ten righteous politicians, who will save Sodom. It is sensible, and must do good when read by the late Rebels by the light afforded them by the November and October elections:—

"Had the victorious party come with fierce reactions, would not the South have complied? How much rather, therefore, comply with the amendment, in which there is no punishment, no confiscation, no punishment, no indemnity for the past, only security for the future." The wisest statesmen of the South recognize these facts, and are coming to the conclusion to do the best they can, and not give the Sherman-Sumner faction opportunity to exact still heavier penalties. After the adoption of this amendment, there is only one more requisite to represent the South—the election of men who were loyal all through the war. This may be done as it was in Tennessee. Congress will run no risks at present. In a few years, when the excitement of the past and present has subsided, when there is nothing to fear, Congress will remove the restriction, and any man, even Mr. Davis, may be elected to Congress. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," says the proverb. Will it not be far better to take away the cause of difference, than in the future to attempt to cure after more brokering and further strife have been engendered?"

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The November statement of the public debt shows that it is reduced to \$2,551,310,000, and that there is about \$100,000,000 in gold in the vaults of the Treasury. We would view this accumulation with satisfaction were it not for the insidious remarks of Secretary Browning, that the President appreciates the dangers of his position, and is, therefore, accumulating gold at the capital. We do not know exactly what the Secretary meant, but the remarks look like the lion's claws from under the lamb's skin. The decrease during the past month has been \$20,000,000; not as rapid as it was during September, when it reached a million dollars a day.

Our Democratic contemporary congratulates its readers on the success of its party at the election of Tuesday, and states that Maryland has "once more wheeled into the Democratic line." Our neighbor gives great credit to that Commonwealth, and declares that she is entitled to a place at the head of the column. We are afraid that the honor vouchsafed is not a very exalted one. It is like the boy who was next to the head of his class, but further investigation developed the fact that the class consisted of "him and another boy." The "Democratic column" at present is composed of Maryland and Delaware—a formidable phalanx in case of the renewal of civil war.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE. This case, which was postponed from May last, and peremptorily set down for trial at the opening of the November Term of the Supreme Court, was called yesterday, in Part I, before Judge Barringer, and again postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will positively commence, and will probably occupy the Court for the next two weeks.

As the "Jumel Will Case" is likely to take rank among the celebrated trials that have occupied the attention of the Courts of this city, a brief rehearsal of the main features of the case may not be uninteresting to our readers at this time, although it involves only a repetition of facts published months ago. Madame Jumel, as many of our readers may recollect, died in this city on the 10th of July, 1865, at the age of ninety-one years. She left an estate valued at a million dollars or more, mostly landed property and houses in this city—the bulk of which she bequeathed by will to various charitable institutions, and but little of which was left to her relatives, or those who claim to be her relatives, and lawful heirs. As is usual under such circumstances, the heirs commenced a contest of the will, the ground of contest in this case being that the will was made during the last days of the testator, when her mental capacity unimpaired for such an act; that it was in direct opposition to a will previously made when she was in sound mind, and that it was made at the instigation and under the influence of interested parties having no relation by blood or marriage to the testator, and to whom she was under no obligations whatever. But it is not so much the will itself, or the point of property involved, as the personal history of the testator that invests this trial with peculiar interest. Madame Jumel was one of the most remarkable female characters that figured in our Revolutionary era, and she was distinguished by her accomplishments that would have marked in any era. Born at sea of a mother who died in giving her birth, she was brought up as an orphan, in the quiet town of Newport, R. I., and at the age of 17, when she eloped with an English officer and came to this city, where her career as a woman of fashion commenced, and where she first came in contact with the distinguished men of the Revolution. Here and in Philadelphia she formed the acquaintance of Washington, of Jefferson, of Benjamin Franklin, of Lafayette, of Patrick Henry, of Aaron Burr, and many more of the lesser lights of that day, all of whom admired her beauty and accomplishments, and many of whom were captivated by her charms. None of them were, however, attracted by her person, if they ever made the offer, and after several years spent in illuminating the fashionable circles of that era, she finally allied herself with a rich French wine merchant of this city, and Miss Catherine became Madame Jumel.

The happy pair shifted their residence to Paris, where Madame Jumel shone not less brilliantly than here—enlivening the Court of Louis Philippe with her charms, fascinating the wily Talleyrand, and becoming the object of admiration in truly royal style. When Monsieur Jumel's exchequer broke down, as it soon did, and he became moody and low spirited, Madame Jumel, like a poor, economical wif, turned her attention to France, and returned to New York, taking charge of the remnants of her husband's estate, and nursed and cherished it till it grew once more into living proportions, and then invited the melancholy wine merchant to come over and carry with her. He came, and the two lived together until his death, at the age of 70, when a widow she renewed her acquaintance with Aaron Burr, whom she had occasion to employ in his professional capacity as a lawyer. Burr appears from her letters to have been the only man who intelligently answered her ideal of what a man should be—being, as she says, a union of Mars and Apollo—and it was not strange, therefore, that when he offered her his hand a second time, and insisted upon it, she consented to become Mrs. Burr, although her "Mars and Apollo" was then past 70. The match did not turn out well, however, and the wedded life was of short duration. Madame Jumel had by this time dropped love and romance, and become a maniac, and as Burr's talents in that line did not agree with hers, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent—the lady taking a divorce without opposition. Madame Jumel had by this time dropped love and romance, and become a maniac, and as Burr's talents in that line did not agree with hers, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent—the lady taking a divorce without opposition. Madame Jumel had by this time dropped love and romance, and become a maniac, and as Burr's talents in that line did not agree with hers, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent—the lady taking a divorce without opposition.

From that time till her death she was a retired life, clinging with tenacious grasp to her real estate property in this city, which steadily increased in value till it enabled her to die a millionaire, and bequeath her riches as stated above. The leading party who now contests the will is Nelson Chase, Esq., a lawyer of this city

whose wife (now deceased) was the daughter of M'roe Jumel's sister, and who, with her husband, was adopted by M'roe Jumel, and brought up in her family. Her husband, who was interested as guardian of his children, he has purchased the interest of all the other heirs, consisting of four or five persons, by the name of Jones, the children of M'roe Jumel's sister. The party who is charged with having used undue influence over the testator in the matter of the will is Rev. John Howard Smith, pastor of a church in Carmanville, to which M'roe Jumel belonged, and who was her spiritual adviser some time previous to her death. A very formidable array of counsel have been engaged on both sides, and it is expected that the trial of the cause will elicit a more than usual display of legal talent, though it is not usual to see how the testimony properly bearing upon the case can bring to light many of those incidents in the romantic portion of Madame Jumel's career which some are led to expect, and which, doubtless, give the trial its chief interest in the anticipation of the public. Among the counsel for the contestants of the will are Charles O'Coner, ex-Judge Pierr-pont, T. E. Dunning, James C. Carrier, and Aaron Van Hook. For the executor appear E. W. Stoughton, H. W. Bradford, Henry L. Claxton, and Martin & Smith, besides others who have been engaged by the various parties interested in maintaining the validity of the will.—N. Y. Times.

BANK NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, on the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. THOMAS S. CHURCH, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of United States tax. G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, for the last six months payable on demand, clear of United States tax. H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT on the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax. JOSEPH N. PEIRSON, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1866. The Vice-President of the Bank has declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, for the last six months payable on demand, clear of tax. H. P. SCHEFFER, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT, both payable on demand. W. EUSTIS, Jr., Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the profits of the last six months payable on demand, free of all taxes. A. L. SCHAEFFER, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. WILLIAM MCCONTELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, on the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. WM. H. SHELWYNE, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Directors have declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT, payable on demand. F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THIS DELICIOUS new perfume for the Handkerchief is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, all perfumes the fragrant MUJAVIRO may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—Foreign Press: 714 Gump.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are "MAKERS" for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold its First Annual Exhibition in Philadelphia, at the 921 CHESTNUT Street, on MONDAY, November 13, 1866. Ladies throughout the country, engaged in Art pursuits, are cordially invited to contribute to the exhibition. The works received to consist of Paintings, original or copied in oil, water-colors, and pastels; Designs, Sketches, Studies, and Drawings of all descriptions; including in Art and sculpture; Models in plaster, wood and steel; engravings, and Lithographs. Persons having such works of art in their possession, executed by women, are also requested to aid the cause by loaning them for the exhibition. The name of the piece, the owner's or artist's name at residence, and, if for sale, the price, must accompany each article sent. MISS C. HOVEY, President.

TRUNKS.—SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of SAGAWAG, ESQUISH, & C. BAGS, to be sold at 215 N. 3rd Street, No. 1119 CHESTNUT Street, on Friday at 12 o'clock.

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

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WRITES FOR "SATURDAY NIGHT." HIS FIRST SKETCH.

"IN STIRRUPS." OR, The Ascent of Mount Washington, WILL APPEAR IN "SATURDAY NIGHT" THIS WEEK. (11 7/16) 10

FINE OPERA GLASSES IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESTNUT Street.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! THE STOCK OF FANCY SOAPS Saved from the late fire, slightly damaged by water, is now ready for distribution. They are the best and most desirable GREAT BARGAINS, are invited to call at THEODORE S. CHURCH, No. 40 WOOD Street.

A SPLENDID DISPLAY

OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR LADIES' SACQUES. Prices much less than other Establishments. A MAMMOTH STOCK OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. GREAT BARGAINS In Black Gros Grain Silks. A large Stock of DRESS GOODS at Low Prices.

AT M'ELROY'S, No. 11 South NINTH Street, ABOVE CHESTNUT.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our

FALL IMPORTATION OF EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling

AT REDUCED PRICES. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, IMPORTERS OF

House-Furnishing Dry Goods, No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S STOCK OF SILVER-WARE, Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.

No. 822 CHESTNUT ST. JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO. Have a Very Choice Selection of

DIAMONDS, Mounted in the most Artistic Style. No. 822 CHESTNUT ST.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO. CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS.

No. 822 CHESTNUT STREET. JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO. Have a full line of

WATCHES From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.

No. 822 CHESTNUT St. JUST OPENED, A LARGE VARIETY OF Colored Sunday-School Cards,

VARYING IN PRICE FROM 12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK. FOR SALE AT

MRS. J. HAMILTON'S Book Store, 118 (between) No. 1344 CHESTNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS! 40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40 Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 40 North NINTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Particular attention given to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 5/16

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles. Special attention is invited.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, WHITE CLOVER HONEY, IN SMALL BOXES.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 11 7/16 11 Corner of EVENING and VINE Sts.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY, AT 89.

These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY. FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX, And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of \$500 and \$1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss. We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South THIRD St. 10 31 1/2 1/2

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Passenger Railway Company AT 90,

Free from all Taxation, National, State, and Municipal.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Road and Branches of the Company, are Coupon Bonds of Five Hundred Dollars each, and are offered in sums of \$500 and upwards, at the low price of NINETY PER CENT.

For further information apply at the office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD ST. 11 5 1/2 1/2

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL \$500,000, FULL PAID. DIRECTORS, Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervick, Sam. A. Biepham, Edw. B. Orne, Osmond Wash, Fred. A. Hoyt, Nathan Hillis, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. 10 6 1/2 1/2

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK Capital \$300,000, Full Paid, HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 623 and 635 CHESTNUT St. A. BOYD, President.

JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. 11 11

RICH DECORATED DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS. KERR'S CHINA HALL.

New opening, per ships "Aristides," and "Martine" Noted "China" a large assortment of Rich Paris Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets.

Of entirely new shapes and decorations never before imported. DINNER SETS, from \$175 to \$1000 a Set. TEA SETS, from \$35 to \$400 a Set.

These in want of DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS can not fail to make a selection from our large assortment. By the same arrival we also have a variety of Rich Paris Decorated Dinner Coffee Cups and Dessert Plates.

JAMES K. KERR, CHINA HALL, 111 6 1/2 1/2 No. 529 CHESTNUT Street.

THE QUAKER CITY Business College PHILADELPHIA.

Young Men who wish to prepare themselves in the best manner for Business Life, will find it to their advantage to visit this Institution. FAIRBANKS' BOOK KEEPING. This work, containing 448 pages, large octavo, the largest and most complete treatise extant, is now ready for sale at the office.

EVENING INSTRUCTION, Twenty Five Dollars for a six Months' Course. 11 5 1/2 1/2

CANTON GINGER, Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup, OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 816 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.