

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance or the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869.

Who Are Competent Witnesses? There is a bill pending in the State Legislature at the present time which is so important in its every-day application that we cannot but direct public attention to its provisions. It is not a private bill, on the private calendar, and will not, we fear, receive that examination which its merits demand. The bill proposes to enlarge the rule of evidence in Pennsylvania, and to make all parties in interest capable of testifying in all matters in which they are concerned. We have already referred to the statute, and would again urge its passage. A careful inspection of the intention of such a law will convince all of its paramount importance. The old law forbade any one being examined on the stand as a witness in any civil suit, if he was in any way, either directly or remotely, interested in its decision. It forbade even those who did not appear on the record, but had an equitable interest in the result, to have any question put to them. But the necessities of numerous cases, and the evident absurdity of shutting off from the jury the facts which might be known only to those excluded, led to a modification, and it is now much more restricted even in Pennsylvania. Any slacking of the law soon showed the mistaken nature of the former rule. It was found by experience that it was safer and more reasonable to leave all the facts to the jury, after having them laid before them, and let them judge of the value to be attached to any particular part of the evidence, than it was to keep from them the statements of those interested. In other words, let all testify, and let the jury judge of their credibility. The consequence was the passage of an act of Parliament in Great Britain, cancelling all ineligibility to testify from these grounds, and admitting both plaintiff and defendant to the witness stand. Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and many other States followed suit, and the United States Courts also adopted the new rule, so that to-day, in a majority of the States, and in all the United States Courts, the evidence of both plaintiff and defendant is admitted. Pennsylvania, however, has held out in opposition, and adheres to the old rule. True it is that a son can testify for a father, a brother for a brother, and a dear friend for his friend. The credibility of such is left to the jury, but a partner cannot testify for a partner. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the influence of paternal affection is as strong a tendency to bias a witness as any peculiar consideration? If the witness is presumed to be so far prejudiced in one case as to be excluded, why should he be admitted in the other? The truth is that the jury can generally judge pretty correctly as to the value to be attached to a witness, and they can do so much more clearly than any rule of evidence can. The surest way to secure justice is to allow all the light possible in the case in dispute, to let both parties tell their own story, to let the jury see the motive and the facts which led to the transaction, and to let them decide according to their oaths. There is certainly an element of the ridiculous in a man being admissible as a witness on one side of Fifth street, and ineligible on the other side. Over the Post Office all can testify; over in the State House the same man is excluded. We think it time for the Legislature to do away with this absurd discrimination. Let us not continue behind all the other Commonwealths in what is a reasonable advancement in the right direction. To do so is to subject ourselves to the charge of fossilism, which is too appropriate. A large number of the Bar and of the Bench, as well as an almost unanimous sentiment on the part of the mercantile world, call for such an advance, and we hope that the bill now pending somewhere at Harrisburg will speedily become part of the law of Pennsylvania.

A SPIRIT AND SPIRITED DEBATE occurred in the House of Representatives on Saturday on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill, by which nearly four millions of dollars would be added to the expenditures of the next fiscal year, and from seven to twelve millions of dollars annually for the next twenty years for the purpose of complying with the stipulations made by the roving commission which has recently negotiated treaties with the various tribes of Indians. Mr. Seward declared that the amendments "involved the deepest villainy." Mr. Garfield contended that the whole policy upon which these treaties were based was ridiculous, and that "he never would vote a dollar that was to be expended through the filthy channels of the Indian Bureau;" and Mr. Logan alleged that "he should like to see Mr. Mix, the Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, mounted on a high horse, under the lead of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Windom), with lasso in hand, chasing the fourteen-year old Indian bucks to put breeches on them. What a beautiful sight, too, it would be to see a Comanche walking with a stove-pipe hat on his head before he got his breeches on!" These sarcastic comments on the practical results of Indian diplomacy naturally excited the ire of the defenders of the Indian Bureau, and Mr. Windom suggested that "when they got up a caravan on the plains, the gentleman

from Illinois (Mr. Logan) should accompany it as a clown," to which the retort was quickly made that as the gentleman (Mr. Windom) will not be in the next Congress, his services as a jester "can be got cheap." It is evident, from the feeling displayed, that a sharp battle is to be fought for the increase of the bounties which have enriched the favorites of the Indian Bureau, and if the Senate proposition prevails the American people will probably be compelled to foot a bill, during the next twenty years, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred millions of dollars.

The Adulteration of Drugs and Medicines. A few days ago, in referring to the scandalous manner in which the public interests are neglected at Harrisburg, while our legislators devote their whole time and attention to schemes for private emolument, attention was called to the fact that little or nothing is heard about any measures to protect the community from adulterated drugs and medicines. Mr. John I. Rogers, of this city, who has charge of a bill in the House of Representatives designed to remedy the evils spoken of, informs us that, at the request of the Medical Society, he introduced a bill, providing, among other things, for the appointment of a Drug Inspector. The Judiciary Committee, however, being tired of bills orienting inspectors of nearly everything, declined to consider it, and the bill was in a fair way to be killed, but for the urgent request of Mr. Rogers, who undertook to prepare a substitute. A new bill was accordingly drafted after further consultation with the Medical Society, and was reported to the House by Mr. Rogers. The bill provides that it shall be a misdemeanor, with a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution, for any one to adulterate drugs or medicines, or to sell or use them in the manufacture of medicinal preparations. To obviate the necessity for an Inspector of Drugs, it is provided that any resident physician, being a graduate of medicine and pharmacy, may complain under oath or affirmation, before any alderman or justice of the peace, that there are reasonable grounds for belief that impure drugs are being sold, and on such complaint a search warrant shall issue, and in case of conviction the impure, inert, or adulterated drugs or medicinal preparations shall be destroyed by order of the court.

A further delay was caused by the reference of the bill to the committee again at the request of the Drug Exchange for further amendment, prohibiting any but graduates of pharmacy from selling or mixing drugs. We are happy to think that Mr. Rogers is exerting himself for the public good at Harrisburg in this particular matter, and we willingly give him all due credit for his efforts in behalf of a suitable Drug bill. It is a little singular, however, that, while the Legislature appears to have no hesitation about creating inspectors of "nearly everything," that there should be a difficulty about a matter of this kind, the necessity of which is everywhere acknowledged outside of the legislative halls. Mr. Rogers' explanation, while it is satisfactory so far as he himself is concerned, does not relieve the other members of the Legislature from censure. A bill almost identical with the one introduced in the House was killed in the Senate, and it is very doubtful whether the one submitted by Mr. Rogers will pass. The Legislature has too many "jobs" on hand to give much time and attention to matters of this kind, that "have nothing in them." If the members of the Legislature had felt the slightest interest in the enactment of a law for securing the public against the injurious effects of adulterated drugs, a satisfactory measure could have been perfected and passed through both houses long ago. Mr. Rogers is one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives, he has his reputation yet to make, and we hope that he will push this matter to the utmost; and if he can secure the passage of his bill he will be entitled to the thanks of the community. The additional section prohibiting any but graduates of pharmacy from selling or mixing drugs is a good one, and ought to receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

KANSAS, on whose soil the opening battles of the great conflict between slavery and freedom were fought, has been the first to ratify the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting any State from denying or abridging the right to vote by reason of race or color. The vote in the upper house of the State Legislature was unanimous, and it was almost so in the lower house, as well. There is a peculiar appropriateness in this. The Border Ruffians of Missouri did what they could to secure Kansas to the cause of human bondage, and now she is the first State to ratify the amendment which puts the finishing touches on the tombstone of the "peculiar institution."

The Age has a correspondent at Washington of an exceedingly nervous disposition. On Saturday the unfortunate man was thrown into a perfect paroxysm by listening to the speech of the ebony-hued Menard on the floor of the House of Representatives. "The scene," says the Age man, "was disgusting in the extreme, and ought to consign those who brought it about to eternal disgrace and infamy." We fear the poor fellow will be still more disgusted before he dies, unless he emigrates.

The Lower Branch of the State Legislature recently had under consideration a bill legalizing special contracts for interest at various rates above six per cent. A measure of this kind should undoubtedly be adopted. No fact is better known than that the value of money is constantly fluctuating, and it is as absurd to persist in maintaining the fiction that it never legally rises above six per cent., as it would be to attempt to regulate by law

the market price of any other commodity, and to decide what the farmer should charge for his butter or the merchant for his dry goods. Thousands of business men and corporations are obliged to pay more than six per cent. interest, and it is impolitic, as well as unjust, to keep a law upon the statute-books which cannot and should not be enforced.

A Singular Affair. On Thursday the jury in the case of Samuel Holt, charged with the murder of Edward Byrnes, brought in a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the pistol which was handed to them as the one with which the deed was committed was found to be broken. The pistol was one with a revolving barrel, containing three chambers, and was self-loading. The barrel was fastened to the stock by a rod of iron that connected with the machinery of the trigger, and caused the barrel to revolve. On examination the fracture presented the appearance of a clean new break, and a spring projecting from the stock against the barrel prevented the two parts from remaining together without the aid of the rod. The pistol had been produced in Court at the former trial of Holt for the murder of Christopher Byrnes. It had been repeatedly handled by both the present and the former District Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, and no evidences of fracture were discovered until it came into the hands of the jury.

Taking it all in all, this is a very remarkable affair, and it shows the importance of the Court keeping the control of all the articles which may be offered as evidence in such cases as this. During the Twitchell trial, the counsel for the prisoner tried very hard to get possession of the blood-stained garments which were the mute witnesses of the murder of Mrs. Hill, and the Court very properly refused to allow them to go out of its possession, or to be handled in such a manner as to throw suspicion on them. The breakage of the pistol in the Byrnes homicide case and the acquittal of Holt are circumstances that will not cause the community to feel satisfied that matters connected with the trial were conducted altogether as they ought to have been.

ENGLISH VITAL STATISTICS.—The London Spectator says:—"It appears from the quarterly report of the Registrar-General that the natural increase of the people of the United Kingdom, the births in excess of deaths, was at the rate of 177 daily, or 64,000 a year. Emigration, however, carried off 391 daily, or 142,000 a year, leaving 265,000 as the final addition to the population. At this rate the kingdom increases by a Lancashire every ten years, or, say, a Savoy and Nice, and sends in the same time the population of a State like Massachusetts to America and the colonies. It is believed that other races are increasing as fast, but no other exerts the same controlling action upon its surplus, the Germans and the Chinese alone emigrating in large numbers. The total increase in America must be even greater, and together the speakers of English multiply by more than eighty millions per century; and it is remembered that there does not in the world exist a community of 10,000 Englishmen not under their own laws."

OBITUARY.

John Ericsson. On Thursday last John Ericsson, the celebrated inventor and engineer, died at Richmond, New York, from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog several months ago. John Ericsson was born in 1803 in the province of Värmland among the iron mountains of Sweden. His father was the proprietor of an iron mine, and the engineering tastes of young Ericsson, therefore, had ample opportunities for development. When only ten years of age he had constructed several complicated mechanical contrivances which attracted the attention of Count Platen, who procured him an appointment in the corps of Engineers, and at the age of twelve years he was appointed Naveur on the grand ship canal of Sweden. In this capacity, in the year 1816, he was required to set out the work for more than six hundred men. At the age of seventeen he entered the Swedish army and was ordered upon a survey of the northern part of Sweden, which he conducted with such skill and accuracy as to secure the warmest approbation of his superiors. About this time he made some experiments showing how mechanical power may be produced, independently of steam, by the condensation of flame, and he succeeded in producing a motive power equal to a steam engine of ten horse power. In 1826 he obtained permission to visit England, where he applied himself with new ardor to his experiments, and produced a number of interesting mechanical inventions.

In 1829 a prize was offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive engine. Ericsson undertook to compete at seven weeks' notice, and by a principle of artificial draught which he used, he succeeded in making fifty miles an hour, and won the prize. In 1833 Ericsson brought before the scientific world in London his caloric engine, the acting medium employed being atmospheric air. The machine constructed by him was an ordinary engine of five-horse power, and it excited much interest, but the unfavorable opinion of some scientific men operated to retard its success. In the meantime, however, Ericsson applied himself to the perfection of another idea, the screw propeller, and he constructed a model which acted so well as to convince him of the practicability of the invention. He next built a boat forty feet long, which, when first put in motion, glided through the water at the rate of ten miles an hour, and her power to tow large vessels was proved by her propelling schooners of one hundred and forty tons burden at the rate of seven miles an hour, and the American packet ship Toronto was towed up the Thames at the rate of five miles an hour. Notwithstanding the success of these experiments, the English engineers refused to countenance the invention, and he could not excite the interest of the Board of Admiralty, so he turned his attention to the New World. Mr. Francis B. Ogden, the American Consul at Liverpool, became convinced of the value of Ericsson's invention, and introduced him to the notice of Robert F. Stockton, of the United States Navy, who undertook to secure the favorable consideration of the United States Government for the new propelling apparatus, and he succeeded in persuading Ericsson to abandon his professional engagements in England and to take up his residence in the United States.

Ericsson fixed his residence in New York in 1839, and after about two years' delay, the necessary authority was obtained for building the Princeton, a very peculiar vessel in all respects, and her steam machinery fulfilled the most important requisites for a war-steamer, combining firmness, compactness, simplicity, and efficiency, and being readily dismasted in the event of the enemy's fire. Ericsson's claim for the payment of his expenses time and labor was not allowed by the Navy Department, and we believe that the invention did not receive the money due him up to the day of his death. While thus engaged in other projects, he died in view of his great idea of the caloric engine, and in 1833, through the liberality of Mr. John B. Kitching, of New York, he tested the efficiency of his invention on the Erie canal, and the idea of using the caloric engine for sea-going vessels was abandoned. The invention, however, perfected by Mr. Ericsson are almost innumerable, and many of them of the highest value and importance. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the invention of the Monitor, which conquered the Rebel ironclad in Hampton Roads, and completely revolutionized modern naval warfare. The facts with regard to the performance of this vessel and those which were built on the same principle, fresh in the memory of the public, show the war Mr. Ericsson has been engaged in a variety of experiments, and a new engine to be moved by the combustion of the sun's heat has occupied much of his time and attention. Mr. Ericsson was of medium height, square shouldered, and of great physical strength and endurance. He was distinguished by indomitable perseverance, and his achievement in the field of science and invention will live in the memory of the age. As an engineer he will leave a reputation second to none.

SPECIAL NOTICES. GOLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP. OR RUSTED. THE BEST AFTER UNDER WRIGHT'S ALCONA RED GYALIN TABLET SOLIDIFIED GYALIN. It is daily use, makes the skin delicate, soft and beautiful. It is completely free from mercury, and is incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. W. & C. WRIGHT, 242 No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXERCISING TRUST WITHOUT PAID FOR THE OCEANIC ASSOCIATION. Persons wishing tickets extracted absolutely without sale by West, Shreve, O'Leary & Co. will find me at No. 102 1/2 WALNUT STREET, C'Y. suit all. 1253m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A general meeting of the Club will be held at the Union Club House, No. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET, MONDAY, March 1, 1869, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M. Members and others desiring to accompany the delegation to Washington are invited to attend. Tickets can be had during the evening. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, President. WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. It

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—J. P. FISHER, M.D., President; J. P. W. INGRAM, M.D., Vice President; JOHN O'BRYEN, M.D., Secretary. The full course of lectures, including all departments of Medicine and Surgery, will be given on the first Monday in March, and continue until the first of July. For particulars apply to W. PAINE, M.D., Dean of the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and CHESTNUT STS.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to accept of the resignation of President in place of Charles N. Banker, Esq., deceased; and to elect W. PAINE, Esq., as the main and only agent & Director of the Company to fill the vacancy in the Board. J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION, OFFICE, NO. 300 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1869. The annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association will be held at the Old Franklin Hotel, No. 300 WALNUT STREET, on Monday, March 2, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. CHARLES H. STEVENS, Secretary.

THIRD MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT in the ARCH STREET FREE LECTURE CHURCH, corner EIGHTH STREET, MONDAY, March 1, 8 P. M. Reading by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York. Tickets, 50 cents. 227 1/2

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 37, 1869. NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The interest warrants or coupons of the Bonds of the Loan of \$100,000 falling due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at the Office of the Company in Camden, N. J., by GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer, W. J. R. Co.

SALEM RAILROAD BONDS. OFFICE OF TREASURER, W. J. R. Co. CAMDEN, Feb. 26, 1869. NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The interest warrants of the Bonds of the Salem Railroad of \$100,000 falling due March 1, 1869, will be paid at the Office of the West Jersey Railroad Company, Camden, N. J., by GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer, W. J. R. Co.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. February 25, 1869. MR. JOHN LYON having resigned the position of Deputy Collector of it is district, he no longer has any authority to act in that capacity. JOHN M. DIEHL, Collector.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 318 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL BINDER, Secretary.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ANDERSON'S Heavy, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH STREET, Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies.

A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TEN EARNED.—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 SAVINGS BANK, No. 136 S. FOURTH STREET, below Chestnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 10, and Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CIRUS DOWDALL, Cashier.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC. It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 223 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are counterfeits. BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 127m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, and does not injure the hair. It is made of the finest oils of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, and is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 BOND STREET, New York.

MESSERS. STEWART & CO. Upholsters, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Springs, that they furnish several kinds with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Commissions. 127m

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 15 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers, No. 502 CHESTNUT STREET.

MARCH 1, 1869. HOMER, COLLADAY & CO., IN OPENING THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD, DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DISPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR BUSINESS. SILK DEPARTMENT. This embraces not only the choicest productions of Lyons in the way of Novelties, but every article for service from the best quality and make of BEST SILKS to the most moderate priced that can be relied upon and recommended. MANTILLA DEPARTMENT. Will comprise all the Novelties of Paris as they appear in that Emporium of Style and Fashion. Here also will be found goods to suit the most moderate ideas. DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT. This Department will be in charge of most competent persons, and with our facilities for manufacturing, and our intimate connections in Paris, we hope to make it an entire success. Promptitude and attention will be given to orders. SHAWL DEPARTMENT. Will be found replete with all the desirable styles of this article. We shall offer at our opening the most elegant lot of INDIA SHAWLS yet offered in this city. DRESS GOODS. Every article used for Dresses, whether of French, English or German Production, will be represented on the shelves of this Department. Also the best makes of American manufacturers. It will be our aim to present for sale every style and quality, so to suit every taste and need. LINGERIE. This Department is intended to supply every article of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear. Also, Infants' and Children's Dresses, Wedding Outfits, etc. A supply will always be found on hand, and orders will be taken for special wants. HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. We have increased this Department in scope, and are prepared to supply all demands, from the most moderate priced to the finest article made, in every size and in all varieties. LACE AND EMBROIDERIES. Will contain every Novelty of the seasons as they occur, including Collars, Barbies, Handkerchiefs, Point and Brussels, Chemises, Sleeves, and a host of small articles too numerous to detail. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. A full stock of Linens, Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, etc., of the most tried and approved manufacture, of Irish and French make, will always be found, together with all the requisite material for starting housekeeping, and a so for replenishing. N. B.—HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. wish emphatically to state that they intend to show at all times the Best Assorted Stock of Goods, but they are determined to sell them at as low prices as any house in this country. 227m

THE NEW WHEEL-OCEPEDE. An Old Vehicle with a New Name. It has only one wheel. Neither treadle nor saddle; it is built in such shape that you don't have to straddle. The man who propels it Takes hold with his hands Of two parallel bars. And on the ground stands; Puts his feet then in motion, While the vehicle goes. Without any bother. This funny machine Has no painting or gliding; It is useful to carry Material for building—Shingles and shavings, Bricks, Hubs and plaster—And the lighter the load, It can travel the faster. It is better than a Bicycle. For it isn't so narrow, And our Wheel-ocepedes Will call a Wheelbarrow! Velocepedes, Wheelbarrows, Pedestrians, and all other sorts and conditions of men and boys, are invited to continue their investigations of our mammoth stock of seasonable masculine apparel. For the closing winter and the opening spring, we have the thick coat, the thin coat, the elegant Melton, the silk-mixed, the steelmixed, and, in a word, everything you want, and at such prices as will certainly please you. ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 608 and 606 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CIGARS. HAVANA CIGARS. Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comarcante; Murias; Uppman; Ramilleter; Espanola; F. L. gazo, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices. Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of "MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO," "FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR." Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost. Call and examine or send for samples. S. FUGUET & SONS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 227 1/2 No. 229 S. FRONT STREET. PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE and Upright Pianos, at BLAIR'S BLDG., No. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET. 81m CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No. 514 CHESTNUT STREET. RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLM'S FINEST KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGER'S and WADSWORTH'S SAFES, and the celebrated RODGER'S SAFES, are the best of the best quality. Dealers, Knives, Cutlery, Table Cutlery, Grocers and Fish Dealers, at KADAMBA'S, No. 12 S. TWENTH Street, below Chestnut.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO., THIRTEENTH and WILLOW STS., MANUFACTURERS "PAstry," "PREMIUM," "RED STONE," AND UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR, ALL Warranted to Give Satisfaction. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice. LANGLEY'S CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR Again in the Market. "Ivory Sheaf," "Rural," "Neds," "Langley." The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by BROOKE, COLKET & CO., FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS, 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET ST., 216 1/2m PHILADELPHIA. CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS, NO. 19 AND 21 GIBBARD AVENUE, East of Front Street, 219 1/2m COLLARS. THE NEW Round End Collars, BOZ AND DORE, MANUFACTURED BY THE Keystone Collar Company, No. 627 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia, CONTROL THE MARKET BY THEIR SUPERIORITY. Sold everywhere. Ask for them. 21m Wm. B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1204 S. FIFTH STREET. 127m S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 28 South THIRTIETH STREET, 12 1/2m