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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

The Tenure-of-Office Question. The final settlement, as far as Congress is concerned, of the Tenure-of-office question, was not looked for at this early day. The divergence between the views of the two houses of Congress was so marked that it was not to be expected that they would agree upon a compromise without a still more protracted wrangle than we have witnessed.

The vote by which the wholesale repealing bill passed the House of Representatives soon after the organization of the forty-first Congress was almost unanimous, only a few of the most extreme Republican members voting against it. After a protracted debate, both in caucus and open Senate, the latter body finally, on March 24, passed the measure prepared principally by Mr. Conkling, with the provisions of which, it has been confidently asserted, President Grant expressed himself entirely satisfied, in view of the formidable opposition in the Senate to an absolute repeal of the original act.

The Adulteration of Drugs. In another column we print to-day a communication in reference to the adulteration of drugs and the effort now being made to secure certain legislative action upon it. The communication in question has the endorsement of the leading members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which entitles it to serious attention. It is argued that the proposition to require every person who keeps a drug store to be a graduate in pharmacy will, in effect, close the doors of a large number of the oldest drug establishments in the city, whose proprietors commenced business years before the present facilities for obtaining a thorough chemical and pharmaceutical education were afforded, and who have, by long experience, become far more skillful and careful in the compounding of medicines than it is possible for a young man fresh from the college to be.

On March 29 the refusal of the House to concur in the Senate bill was announced, in the latter body, when a motion by Senator Grimes to recede from its amendment was defeated by a vote of 20 yeas to 37 nays, the force of the repealers in the Senate being increased on this occasion by the accession of Messrs. Cole, Fenton, Pool, Robertson, and Thayer. Then came the committee of conference, composed equally of repealers and anti-repealers, whose report, already explained in our news columns, was agreed to by a vote of 42 yeas to 8 nays in the Senate, and 108 yeas to 67 nays in the House. The matter is now in the hands of the President, and his action will be looked forward to by the entire country with absorbing interest.

THE STATE SENATE yesterday passed, by a decisive vote, a bill to create a public trust to take out of the hands of politicians the management of Girard College. The wisdom of this measure will be questioned by none who remember the various disturbances, petty quarrels, and disgraceful intrigues which have from time to time occurred among the directors of that institution, and the wonderful manifestations which were issued by the redoubtable Richard Vaux when he was the figure-head of a Democratic board. Henszey, one of the Philadelphia Senators, naturally enrolled himself among the opponents of this measure. Having supported every law calculated to injure the city which was presented during the session, and having given a death-blow to the Police bill by his bad management, he illustrated at once his want of influence and his want of intelligence or regard for the true interests of the objects of Girard's noble charity, by voting nay in company with only two of his colleagues. Of all the failures at Harrisburg, Henszey is the very worst, and time deteriorates instead of improving him. The best thing he can do is to resign and return to photography. As a maker of pictures, with the aid of the sun, he may be a useful citizen; but as a law-maker he can never gain credit for himself or promote the welfare of his constituents. Henszey, come home. You can do the people a great deal more good by staying away from the capital than by occupying a seat only to vote on the wrong side of every question.

ADVICE from Cuba state that Céspedes, the leader of the insurgents, has issued a retaliatory order accepting the defiance of the Captain-General, and decreeing that all prisoners, except regular Spanish soldiers, are to be immediately put to death. This is no doubt levelled at the volunteer forces, consisting chiefly of citizens of Spanish birth resident in Cuba, who have hitherto displayed such fenshish ferocity in their treatment of the patriots. We hope that the disposition to commit cold-blooded crimes may be checked on both sides; and it is probable that, as in our own civil war, the black flag will prove to be more an object of imaginary terror than of veritable existence. There is, unfortunately, however, too much reason to fear that for a time little will be done to alleviate the miseries of an armed struggle which, in its most humane aspect, must necessarily cause great suffering.

Good Friday as a Holiday. A bill has been passed in one branch of the Legislature declaring Good Friday to be a public holiday. We see little to approve in this measure. The necessity of any new holidays whatever is extremely doubtful, and it is manifest that in a Commonwealth which numbers among its citizens persons of the most diverse religious views, no new holiday based on observances more common to one sect than another should be established. We have two holidays based on events of national interest—Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July—and another, Christmas, which has been established from time immemorial, and needed no act of the Legislature to confirm it. If any new holidays must be added, they should be based strictly on events in American history, such as the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, or the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In the diversified domain of religious feeling, a hundred conflicting sects might naturally consider as many different days worthy of especial honor, and the Legislature might be asked by one body to sanctify the birthday of William Penn, by another to glorify St. Patrick, by another to commemorate the birthday of Martin Luther, and by another to pay due respect to all the saints in the calendar. The selection of Good Friday as a holiday is inconceivable in another respect. The exact day to be commemorated varies with every changing year, and in some cases this would prove extremely inconvenient and annoying to business men, if they are to be compelled by the banks to pay notes one day sooner than they expected at a period which, three months in advance, is to many minds very indefinite. In the matter of holidays, except the very few which have long been sanctioned, it is decidedly the best policy to leave every citizen "to be a law unto himself," and the Legislature will do decidedly more harm than good by multiplying laws on this subject.

THE DOORS ARE OPEN. It is a Grand Opening. No Tickets Required. NEEDN'T BUY UNLESS YOU WANT TO! COME IN! IT IS A SPRING OPENING! We hang our banners on the walls. The doors wide open fling. For every body and every thing. To see the goods for Spring! Come in, oh! rushing public. Fathers, and sons, and all, To the Exposition of the Clothes. Of the mighty Brown Stone Hall! Come in, good fellow citizens! Fine Coats, and Vests, and Pants! Such splendid goods, so low the price, Divided during the year. Here's everything, just what you need. For stout men, short and tall! Come, see the opening of the goods AT THE GREAT BROWN STONE HALL! Crowd on, brave fellow-citizens! Assemble in full force! Come, see the vast variety. You needn't buy, of course. Come, take a look at the opened goods. The goods of which we sing. These are the clothes you'll want to buy. The splendid things for Spring. Durable materials, strongly made into substantial garments that don't rip, and that don't make the wearers rip out bad words because the buttons come off; every stitch conscientiously sewed; every button faithfully fastened on; every pocket made of stout material, put together with a rigid regard to its not wearing into holes for the owner to lose his money out of.

THE STOCK OF ELEGANT SPRING GOODS WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY AND EVERY DAY UNTIL THEY ARE ALL GONE, and as they go we will make more of them, that the public may still be supplied at our well-known marvellously low prices. Yours respectfully, ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. NEW CLOTH HOUSE. CASSELLBERRY & CADWALADER WILL OPEN On Monday, April 5, IN THEIR SPACIOUS STORE, No. 830 ARCH STREET, With an Entirely New and Complete Stock OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, LADIES' CLOAKINGS, ETC. The PUBLIC are invited to call and examine this stock, as it will comprise every variety, the whole of which is ENTIRELY NEW, Having just been imported and selected from the most popular and desirable American styles and fabrics. 413trp. WINES, ETC. CHAMPAGNE. Kupferberg's Imperial, One of the finest WINES ever used in this country, and among the most popular known in Russia. Received direct through the agency, and for sale at the Agent's prices by SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., 411th St PHILADELPHIA. CARPETINGS. NEW CARPETINGS! ARCH STREET Carpet Warehouse. JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, 413trp No. 832 ARCH Street. OYSTERS—GOOD OYSTERS. 25 CENTS per hundred. No. 241 S. FRONT St. above Pine, or at SECOND and UNION Streets. All kinds of Choice Oysters on hand. DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 242 W. 11th St. DUSENBERRY'S OYSTER BAR, S. E. Corner of SECOND and MARKET Streets. Families supplied at all prices. Largest Pile in the City. Open on Sunday. 124trp

largely increased share of the Lake commerce and the heavy freight business between the East and the West. Sixty Six, N. Y., held its charter election yesterday, resulting in a Democratic victory, with an increased vote for the ticket of the untried. Can it be possible that the people of Sing Sing have extended the franchise to the inmates of the celebrated institution located in their midst? SPECIAL NOTICES. THE SUMMER COURSE OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1105 MARKET STREET, will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 5, at 10 A. M.

INSURANCE. STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE United States, On the 31st day of December, 1868. Capital Stock paid up, and the certificates therefor deposited with Insurance Department as security to policy holders (legal interest only allowed, which the capital earns itself) \$100,000 00 Real Estate held (including mortgages) 1,072,512 08 Cash on hand and in banks 218,411 54 Deferred Premiums (estimated) 690,000 00 Premiums in course of transmission 354,219 00 Loans secured by bond and first mortgages upon unincumbered real estate worth double amount loaned 1,086,318 00 U. S. State and City Stocks 1,221,539 25 Loans amply secured by U. S. Stock 51,200 00 Interest on investments due 31,847 15 All other property (estimated) 15,000 00

Losses due, unpaid, or contested \$7,721,077 92 Adjusted losses not yet due 808,328 10 Losses reported, not acted on 50,707 00 Amount of all other claims (estimated) 30,000 00 Premiums received, ALL CASH 1,479,195 61 Interest received on investments 351,078 43 Income from all other sources 1,221,539 25 Losses during the year, and which accrued prior to the year 798,182 63 Return Premiums 917,927 28 Dividends paid during the year 927,587 29 Expenses, including commissions, salaries, medical fees, rent, printing, advertising, stationery, postage, exchange, &c. 687,941 15 Taxes, licenses, and all other expenditures of the Society 165,968 98 State of New York, county of New York, ss: I do hereby certify that on this 31st day of March, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Assurance Society on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of over five millions of dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1869. (Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY offers to the public all the real advantages which can with safety be conceded by any Company. Its resources embrace nearly Nine Millions of Dollars Cash Assets. Its annual income now amounts to the princely sum of Five and a Half Million Dollars. Its annual business now exceeds \$52,000,000. Its investments are confined by law to the most solid and reliable securities. Its thrift and progress are unparalleled in the whole history of Life Insurance. It is purely Mutual in Principle. All the profits of the Society are annually divided among the policy-holders, and may be used to reduce their second and subsequent annual premiums. Its liberality to its members is bounded only by the limit of prudence and perfect security. It deals only in Cash, neither receiving notes nor paying them out in lieu of cash when its policies become claims. The general average of all State Insurance Reports shows that, in every desirable feature, The Equitable stands in the very front rank. It issues all the most desirable kinds of Life and Endowment Policies consonant with safety and the welfare of the insured. Such policies may be drawn in favor of the assured, or of relatives, or of creditors, or others, with profits; and, after the specified time, have a cash value of a very considerable proportion of the amount of premiums thereon paid. Policies in Note Companies have, comparatively, no cash value whatever.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

| Year | No. of Policies Issued | Sum Assured | Income | Assets |
|------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1850 | 610 | \$1,178,000 00 | \$22,514 00 | \$120,772 00 |
| 1851 | 612 | 1,368,500 00 | 27,424 90 | 162,018 00 |
| 1852 | 673 | 1,818,750 00 | 107,847 00 | 210,688 00 |
| 1853 | 1,233 | 2,563,450 00 | 174,016 00 | 332,228 00 |
| 1854 | 1,623 | 3,291,000 00 | 308,471 00 | 584,714 00 |
| 1855 | 2,373 | 5,758,550 00 | 613,491 00 | 1,017,977 00 |
| 1856 | 3,425 | 13,748,850 00 | 971,595 75 | 1,888,523 95 |
| 1857 | 7,215 | 30,072,450 00 | 2,069,670 80 | 3,077,788 00 |
| 1858 | 10,539 | 57,023,184 00 | 3,540,000 00 | 7,000,000 00 |
| 1859 | 13,060 | 92,000,000 00 | 5,500,000 00 | 9,000,000 00 |

* Fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1869. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President. HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary. For an agency or a policy apply to BETTS & REGISTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 432 CHESTNUT Street, 220 1/2th St PHILADELPHIA. Gentlemen contemplating entering into Life Insurance as a business, are invited to apply to us. Liberal terms to men of good standing, large acquaintance, and experience in mercantile or other business.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. The Subscribers beg leave to announce to their Customers and the Public Generally, THAT THEIR STOCK OF GOODS, DAMAGED BY WATER AT THE LATE FIRE AT THEIR STORE, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE ON FRIDAY, APRIL 2, CONSISTING OF TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN AND MUSLIN SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, SPREADS, ETC. ETC. ALSO, NEARLY THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, Some of them the RICHEST IMPORTED, slightly wet, will be sold at prices to insure their immediate sale. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, Linen House-Furnishing Dry Goods and Curtain Establishment, NO. 1003 CHESTNUT STREET.

BONNETS, ETC. DRY GOODS. HAMRICK & COLE. SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! We invite attention to a REMARKABLY CHEAP LINE of LYONS BLACK SILKS, Embracing all grades, from Heavy Lyons Gros Grains at \$2, to the Richest Goods Imported. A very select stock, the very favorite make of Bonnet, Fouson, Bellon and Tappisier. The reputation heretofore enjoyed by our house for the best SILKS, at lowest prices, shall be fully maintained in the future. Our purchases being very large, we have effected favorable arrangements with importers, by which the utmost advantage in quality and price is guaranteed to our patrons. FIRST GRAND OPENING OF SPRING DESIGNS IN BONNETS AND HATS, AT OUR NEW BONNET ROOMS, No. 806 ARCH Street, Tuesday, April 6, 1869. P. A. HARDING & CO. PAIN PAINT. I went a gun that hits the mark, And never misses fire; Pain truths reveal, though Doctors bark, Shout Humbug, call me liar. I want the Public eye to scan Reports that weekly come Of human deaths, and understand That something must be done. Let us take up the list of death, And run the columns down; We find consumption, in a breath, The largest in the Town. The City, and the Country, too, In every list agree; Consumption grins from figures true— Her haggard face we see. There is no catalogue of Death Consumption falls to fill; The largest numbers yield their breath As captives to her will. The lack of knowledge, near and far, Is why the people die; She cannot live unless Catarrh In Head or Nostrils lie. Catarrh is mother of this foe— Consumption has no place, Until corruption downward flows. To cure the Human Race, For Ulcers form within the head— These Ulcers break and run Into the Throat and Stomach's bed— Consumption just begun. Her child, Consumption, now is born— Its food in matter gone; Right down the throat, at Night or Morn, From Catarrh in the Nose. Amongst the countless millions dead Catarrh was always first; Consumption followed, and was fed, And by Catarrh was nursed. Who dose the stomach quickly die— Consumption can't be cured Until Catarrh is forced to fly, And health in head assured. But heal the Ulcers in the head, Consumption dies from thirst; It cannot live unless 'tis fed By Catarrh, as at first. Clean out this matter from thy head, And Ulcers quickly heal; WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR wed— 'Tis safe in wood or ware. It is the only standard cure, Annihilates Catarrh, And all the druggists have it, sure, Pint bottles, near and far. A liquid harmless for the Nose, Cleans out the silt and scum, And all obstruction quickly goes, And health will shortly come. No Catarrh snuff that's made of dust, But hastens the disease; It breeds Catarrh, and nostrils rust, Condemned each time you sneeze. Just read the Daily Morning Post, It will pay, new matter appears every day. The ANNIHILATOR, pint bottles, \$1. Sold at all Druggists', and tested free at 623 Arch Street. FURNITURE. FURNITURE. T. & J. A. HENKELS HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR ELEGANT STORE, No. 1002 ARCH Street, Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 413trp

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE QUESTION. The final settlement, as far as Congress is concerned, of the Tenure-of-office question, was not looked for at this early day. The divergence between the views of the two houses of Congress was so marked that it was not to be expected that they would agree upon a compromise without a still more protracted wrangle than we have witnessed. The vote by which the wholesale repealing bill passed the House of Representatives soon after the organization of the forty-first Congress was almost unanimous, only a few of the most extreme Republican members voting against it. After a protracted debate, both in caucus and open Senate, the latter body finally, on March 24, passed the measure prepared principally by Mr. Conkling, with the provisions of which, it has been confidently asserted, President Grant expressed himself entirely satisfied, in view of the formidable opposition in the Senate to an absolute repeal of the original act. The vote stood 37 yeas to 15 nays—among the latter being the eight following Republican Senators:—Pessenden, Fowler, Grimes, McDonald, Morton, Ross, Sprague, and Warner, while among the yeas were to be found Republicans alone. When the Senate substitute came before the House, on March 26, the vote on concurring stood 70 yeas to 99 nays. The Democratic members, fifty in number, voted solidly against concurring, and as only forty-nine Republicans joined hands with them, the vote showed a majority of twenty-one on the Republican side of the House in favor of the Senate proposition. This was certainly strong encouragement for the Senate to hold out in its determination to defeat the repealers, and at the same time it discouraged those who favored a mere suspension of the original act until the next session of Congress or the end of President Grant's term, from any further attempts at compromising the difficulty in this peculiar way. On March 29 the refusal of the House to concur in the Senate bill was announced, in the latter body, when a motion by Senator Grimes to recede from its amendment was defeated by a vote of 20 yeas to 37 nays, the force of the repealers in the Senate being increased on this occasion by the accession of Messrs. Cole, Fenton, Pool, Robertson, and Thayer. Then came the committee of conference, composed equally of repealers and anti-repealers, whose report, already explained in our news columns, was agreed to by a vote of 42 yeas to 8 nays in the Senate, and 108 yeas to 67 nays in the House. The matter is now in the hands of the President, and his action will be looked forward to by the entire country with absorbing interest.

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IT IS REPORTED that the appointment of General Longstreet as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans is bitterly opposed by Parson Brownlow and other Senators, on account of his services in the Rebel army. While conceding the force of this objection, it is unjust to forget that Longstreet has done more than any other prominent seceder to earn the confidence of the Republican party. At a critical period in the reconstruction controversy he boldly and earnestly urged the people of the South to submit with good grace to the decision of the battle-field, and to cease useless strife against the Congressional policy. For the expression of these views he has been ostracized and injured, socially and personally, by his old Rebel associates. We presume that the appointment now under consideration was tendered chiefly on account of Longstreet's political course since the war, and the proscription he has encountered.

AN ACT providing for the increase of the facilities for the transaction of business upon the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which authorizes a large extension of its financial basis, has been adopted by the State Legislature; and if the bill is signed by the Governor, a sure guarantee will be given of such an increase of the facilities and traffic of that road as will more than realize the dreams of its projectors. We may reasonably hope not only for a rapid acceleration of valuable local interests in the region traversed, but for a

ADVICE from Cuba state that Céspedes, the leader of the insurgents, has issued a retaliatory order accepting the defiance of the Captain-General, and decreeing that all prisoners, except regular Spanish soldiers, are to be immediately put to death. This is no doubt levelled at the volunteer forces, consisting chiefly of citizens of Spanish birth resident in Cuba, who have hitherto displayed such fenshish ferocity in their treatment of the patriots. We hope that the disposition to commit cold-blooded crimes may be checked on both sides; and it is probable that, as in our own civil war, the black flag will prove to be more an object of imaginary terror than of veritable existence. There is, unfortunately, however, too much reason to fear that for a time little will be done to alleviate the miseries of an armed struggle which, in its most humane aspect, must necessarily cause great suffering.

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INSURANCE. STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE United States, On the 31st day of December, 1868. Capital Stock paid up, and the certificates therefor deposited with Insurance Department as security to policy holders (legal interest only allowed, which the capital earns itself) \$100,000 00 Real Estate held (including mortgages) 1,072,512 08 Cash on hand and in banks 218,411 54 Deferred Premiums (estimated) 690,000 00 Premiums in course of transmission 354,219 00 Loans secured by bond and first mortgages upon unincumbered real estate worth double amount loaned 1,086,318 00 U. S. State and City Stocks 1,221,539 25 Loans amply secured by U. S. Stock 51,200 00 Interest on investments due 31,847 15 All other property (estimated) 15,000 00

Losses due, unpaid, or contested \$7,721,077 92 Adjusted losses not yet due 808,328 10 Losses reported, not acted on 50,707 00 Amount of all other claims (estimated) 30,000 00 Premiums received, ALL CASH 1,479,195 61 Interest received on investments 351,078 43 Income from all other sources 1,221,539 25 Losses during the year, and which accrued prior to the year 798,182 63 Return Premiums 917,927 28 Dividends paid during the year 927,587 29 Expenses, including commissions, salaries, medical fees, rent, printing, advertising, stationery, postage, exchange, &c. 687,941 15 Taxes, licenses, and all other expenditures of the Society 165,968 98 State of New York, county of New York, ss: I do hereby certify that on this 31st day of March, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Assurance Society on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of over five millions of dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1869. (Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY offers to the public all the real advantages which can with safety be conceded by any Company. Its resources embrace nearly Nine Millions of Dollars Cash Assets. Its annual income now amounts to the princely sum of Five and a Half Million Dollars. Its annual business now exceeds \$52,000,000. Its investments are confined by law to the most solid and reliable securities. Its thrift and progress are unparalleled in the whole history of Life Insurance. It is purely Mutual in Principle. All the profits of the Society are annually divided among the policy-holders, and may be used to reduce their second and subsequent annual premiums. Its liberality to its members is bounded only by the limit of prudence and perfect security. It deals only in Cash, neither receiving notes nor paying them out in lieu of cash when its policies become claims. The general average of all State Insurance Reports shows that, in every desirable feature, The Equitable stands in the very front rank. It issues all the most desirable kinds of Life and Endowment Policies consonant with safety and the welfare of the insured. Such policies may be drawn in favor of the assured, or of relatives, or of creditors, or others, with profits; and, after the specified time, have a cash value of a very considerable proportion of the amount of premiums thereon paid. Policies in Note Companies have, comparatively, no cash value whatever.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

| Year | No. of Policies Issued | Sum Assured | Income | Assets |
|------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1850 | 610 | \$1,178,000 00 | \$22,514 00 | \$120,772 00 |
| 1851 | 612 | 1,368,500 00 | 27,424 90 | 162,018 00 |
| 1852 | 673 | 1,818,750 00 | 107,847 00 | 210,688 00 |
| 1853 | 1,233 | 2,563,450 00 | 174,016 00 | 332,228 00 |
| 1854 | 1,623 | 3,291,000 00 | 308,471 00 | 584,714 00 |
| 1855 | 2,373 | 5,758,550 00 | 613,491 00 | 1,017,977 00 |
| 1856 | 3,425 | 13,748,850 00 | 971,595 75 | 1,888,523 95 |
| 1857 | 7,215 | 30,072,450 00 | 2,069,670 80 | 3,077,788 00 |
| 1858 | 10,539 | 57,023,184 00 | 3,540,000 00 | 7,000,000 00 |
| 1859 | 13,060 | 92,000,000 00 | 5,500,000 00 | 9,000,000 00 |

* Fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1869. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President. HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary. For an agency or a policy apply to BETTS & REGISTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 432 CHESTNUT Street, 220 1/2th St PHILADELPHIA. Gentlemen contemplating entering into Life Insurance as a business, are invited to apply to us. Liberal terms to men of good standing, large acquaintance, and experience in mercantile or other business.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. The Subscribers beg leave to announce to their Customers and the Public Generally, THAT THEIR STOCK OF GOODS, DAMAGED BY WATER AT THE LATE FIRE AT THEIR STORE, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE ON FRIDAY, APRIL 2, CONSISTING OF TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN AND MUSLIN SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, SPREADS, ETC. ETC. ALSO, NEARLY THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, Some of them the RICHEST IMPORTED, slightly wet, will be sold at prices to insure their immediate sale. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, Linen House-Furnishing Dry Goods and Curtain Establishment, NO. 1003 CHESTNUT STREET.

BONNETS, ETC. DRY GOODS. HAMRICK & COLE. SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! We invite attention to a REMARKABLY CHEAP LINE of LYONS BLACK SILKS, Embracing all grades, from Heavy Lyons Gros Grains at \$2, to the Richest Goods Imported. A very select stock, the very favorite make of Bonnet, Fouson, Bellon and Tappisier. The reputation heretofore enjoyed by our house for the best SILKS, at lowest prices, shall be fully maintained in the future. Our purchases being very large, we have effected favorable arrangements with importers, by which the utmost advantage in quality and price is guaranteed to our patrons. FIRST GRAND OPENING OF SPRING DESIGNS IN BONNETS AND HATS, AT OUR NEW BONNET ROOMS, No. 806 ARCH Street, Tuesday, April 6, 1869. P. A. HARDING & CO. PAIN PAINT. I went a gun that hits the mark, And never misses fire; Pain truths reveal, though Doctors bark, Shout Humbug, call me liar. I want the Public eye to scan Reports that weekly come Of human deaths, and understand That something must be done. Let us take up the list of death, And run the columns down; We find consumption, in a breath, The largest in the Town. The City, and the Country, too, In every list agree; Consumption grins from figures true— Her haggard face we see. There is no catalogue of Death Consumption falls to fill; The largest numbers yield their breath As captives to her will. The lack of knowledge, near and far, Is why the people die; She cannot live unless Catarrh In Head or Nostrils lie. Catarrh is mother of this foe— Consumption has no place, Until corruption downward flows. To cure the Human Race, For Ulcers form within the head— These Ulcers break and run Into the Throat and Stomach's bed— Consumption just begun. Her child, Consumption, now is born— Its food in matter gone; Right down the throat, at Night or Morn, From Catarrh in the Nose. Amongst the countless millions dead Catarrh was always first; Consumption followed, and was fed, And by Catarrh was nursed. Who dose the stomach quickly die— Consumption can't be cured Until Catarrh is forced to fly, And health in head assured. But heal the Ulcers in the head, Consumption dies from thirst; It cannot live unless 'tis fed By Catarrh, as at first. Clean out this matter from thy head, And Ulcers quickly heal; WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR wed— 'Tis safe in wood or ware. It is the only standard cure, Annihilates Catarrh, And all the druggists have it, sure, Pint bottles, near and far. A liquid harmless for the Nose, Cleans out the silt and scum, And all obstruction quickly goes, And health will shortly come. No Catarrh snuff that's made of dust, But hastens the disease; It breeds Catarrh, and nostrils rust, Condemned each time you sneeze. Just read the Daily Morning Post, It will pay, new matter appears every day. The ANNIHILATOR, pint bottles, \$1. Sold at all Druggists', and tested free at 623 Arch Street. FURNITURE. FURNITURE. T. & J. A. HENKELS HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR ELEGANT STORE, No. 1002 ARCH Street, Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 413trp

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE QUESTION. The final settlement, as far as Congress is concerned, of the Tenure-of-office question, was not looked for at this early day. The divergence between the views of the two houses of Congress was so marked that it was not to be expected that they would agree upon a compromise without a still more protracted wrangle than we have witnessed. The vote by which the wholesale repealing bill passed the House of Representatives soon after the organization of the forty-first Congress was almost unanimous, only a few of the most extreme Republican members voting against it. After a protracted debate, both in caucus and open Senate, the latter body finally, on March 24, passed the measure prepared principally by Mr. Conkling, with the provisions of which, it has been confidently asserted, President Grant expressed himself entirely satisfied, in view of the formidable opposition in the Senate to an absolute repeal of the original act. The vote stood 37 yeas to 15 nays—among the latter being the eight following Republican Senators:—Pessenden, Fowler, Grimes, McDonald, Morton, Ross, Sprague, and Warner, while among the yeas were to be found Republicans alone. When the Senate substitute came before the House, on March 26, the vote on concurring stood 70 yeas to 99 nays. The Democratic members, fifty in number, voted solidly against concurring, and as only forty-nine Republicans joined hands with them, the vote showed a majority of twenty-one on the Republican side of the House in favor of the Senate proposition. This was certainly strong encouragement for the Senate to hold out in its determination to defeat the repealers, and at the same time it discouraged those who favored a mere suspension of the original act until the next session of Congress or the end of President Grant's term, from any further attempts at compromising the difficulty in this peculiar way. On March 29 the refusal of the House to concur in the Senate bill was