

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.

LEGISLATIVE AMENITIES.

"O monstrous!" exclaimed Prince Henry, when he inspected the scraps of paper found in the pockets of Sir John Falstaff; "but one-half pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!" If Prince Henry could have examined the personal accounts of some of our modern legislators he would have been even more astounded, and convinced of the fact that in their bringing-up the maxim of Falstaff—"If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forswear their potatoes, and to addict themselves to sack"—had enjoyed a full swing. Unblushingly impudent as were many of the doings of the "Hundred and Thirty-three Thieves" recently in convalescence at Harrisburg, we are inclined to think that they were slightly deficient in a knowledge of some of the tricks of their trade. At any rate, while they might do very well for Harrisburg, they were scarcely fitted by knowledge and experience to take front seats in the Albany den.

A special committee of the New York Legislature, entrusted with the duty of investigating the right of certain claimants to the occupancy of seats in that body, has completed its labors and reported the expenses attending their prosecution. Altogether, three seats were disposed of by the committee, two Democrats being kicked out of very respectable company to make room for two Republicans who are not particular about their associations, and one Democrat being thrust aside to make room for another of the same political complexion. The total cost of the committee's work was \$9000, quite moderate, we think, when regarded as a whole, but certainly very curious, to say the least, when we come to examine it by detail. The first thing that strikes us in glancing over the personal expenses of the committee is the excessive indifference with which its members appear to have regarded the common demands of nature. In truth, so engrossed in their laudable work were they that they seldom paused to satisfy the cravings of hunger. The aggregate cost of meals, during the period of their labors, is put down at \$15. Here, indeed, we have the very extravagance of official abstemiousness, the very consummation of legislative economy. Fish, flesh, fruit, and flour of the aggregate cost of \$15 served to maintain the union between soul and body, and to keep those two elements of manhood on entirely satisfactory relations towards each other. With the length of time we are not familiar, but the marvel of the whole thing is that a committee of any legislature in the land could sit even once at table and consume only \$15 worth of victuals.

But while the invitation to victual was heard so seldom in the committee-room, the other ominous legislative cry, "Let's liquor," never paused for the echo, and three hundred and sixty-eight dollars' worth of brandy, whiskey, and wine trickled down the parched throats of the committee-men, as they sat at their patriotic table, enveloped in all the smoke that could be evolved from cigars of the value of \$490-57. Burdened with such loads of whiskey on an empty stomach, and almost strangled by the accumulated vapor of the weed, no one will be surprised to learn that the committee did not prosecute their labors by night as well as by day. Human endurance has its limits under all circumstances, and the stomach of a legislator is not necessarily fire-proof. The unhappy fate which befell McKinstry when his contents were destroyed a month or so ago, will be remembered as substantiating this quite axiomatic principle. In the evening the committee rested from their labors. And if they were grand when in motion, they certainly were magnificent when at repose. Duly impressed with a sense of their high and responsible position as lawmakers, and thoroughly appreciating the teachings of rewarded virtue and discomfited villainy, their evenings were passed at the theatres of the metropolis, contemplating the English blondes in such great moral dramas as 'The Female Forty Thieves'. The profit which the committee received directly from this source, and which must ultimately and indirectly inure to the benefit of the people of the State of New York, cost the trifle of \$276, besides a small allowance in the way of livery expenses, for carting their legislative carcasses to and from the theatres when the whiskey, brandy, wine, and cigars had proved too much for their empty fire-proof.

But this theatrical recreation was not the only respite the members of the committee enjoyed. Desiring to behold the wonders which are revealed only to those who go down to the sea in ships, and to commune with nature on dry land, away from the dust and turmoil of the city—perchance, as the old saying has it, "to look through nature up to," etc.—they made a modest journey down the bay, rambling through the lanes of Staten Island, at the very moderate expense to the State of \$50. Despite all this, however, their official labors, and the oppressive burden of whiskey, brandy, and wine on empty stomachs, sufficed to undermine their constitutions to such an alarming extent that a physician was summoned, and an additional expense of \$55 thereby incurred.

Now, although the people of this city and State are not directly interested in this shameful exhibit, Albany is not so far removed from Harrisburg that the lesson it teaches is rendered of no avail for us. This committee of the New York Legislature is merely a type of the institution, and the scandalous manner in which they have attempted to swindle the people of their own State is merely on a par with what we have witnessed, over and over again, in Pennsylvania. It shows how utterly rotten, corrupt, and debauched has become the class of men into whose hands the business of legislation has fallen in the greater portion of the country. For this state of affairs there is but one practical remedy, and that remedy is the people hold in their hands. Whether the people of Pennsylvania will have the common sense and the courage to apply it at the next election, remains to be seen. If they are found lacking in either quality, we can only say that they deserve to be plundered in the future as they have been in the past.

OPPOSITION TO THE QUAKER INDIAN POLICY.

The old system of managing Indian affairs affords too many chances of plunder to be gracefully surrendered, and Senators, especially, are loth to give up the advantageous opportunities it affords for rewarding their friends and favorites at the public expense. Any or all of the so-called Indian treaties involves a considerable appropriation of public money, which is nominally intended for the use of the savage, but which, nine times out of ten, serves mainly to enrich white agents, contractors, commissioners, and their patrons. The popular demand for a reform having become irresistible, the House of Representatives having successfully resisted the enormous exactions embraced in the last batch of Indian treaties, and the President having resolved to try the effect of Quaker diplomacy, under the supervision of an Indian Commissioner, it was commonly supposed that the old rings would be effectually broken up, and that a fair trial would be given to the new policy. It appears, however, that it is still antagonized, indirectly, and one of the latest exhibitions of hostility is the rejection of the Quaker agents appointed for the tribes residing in Kansas and Nebraska. The Senators of those States are said to be indignant at the attempt to place followers of Penn in the positions which they desired to secure for their individual favorites, and it is alleged that among the other causes for this indignation is the fact that the Treasury is now drained for the support of Indians who have no longer a tribal existence. A despatch to the New York Herald states that all the Delaware Indians have emigrated from Kansas into the Indian Territory except about one hundred, who have become naturalized citizens of Kansas, but that a friend of Senator Pomeroy retains the position of Agent for the legally extinct tribe, drawing a salary and various perquisites, without rendering any legitimate service whatever. The Senator who should have been aware of these facts, if they are really true, has taken no trouble to apprise the Committee on Retrenchment of this opportunity for reducing the public expenditures, but he bitterly antagonizes the idea of having such a good chance for plundering the Treasury surrendered to a Quaker who would probably report all the facts, and thus throw new light upon the corruptions of the old system.

The Indian has proved a capital cat's paw to the Western adventurers who have so skillfully used him to despoil the tax-payers of the Nation. The representatives of various tribes have again and again complained that, while the Indians have derived little or no advantage from their treaties, the agents and their superiors in office have grown rich. The red men have been victimized on the one hand, and the toiling masses of the white race on the other. Tribes after tribes disappears. Attempts at civilization fail. Bloody wars are not averted. The aborigines are wronged, frontier settlers are massacred, the public treasure is squandered; but amid all these disasters and tragedies, the persons who manipulate the system which was devised to prevent them bask in the sunshine of prosperity, and increase in wealth as rapidly as the Johnsonized officials of the Internal Revenue Department.

As there must be something radically wrong in the policy which produced such results, we trust that the President will persist in his reported determination to effect a radical reform, despite the opposition of Western Senators. Let him go on appointing one Quaker agent after another until the attention of the whole country is attracted to the real merits of the controversy, and until the necessity of infusing honesty into this branch of the public service is universally recognized.

CUBA.

The latest news from Cuba received by way of Key West, and published in this morning's papers, is calculated to arouse the indignation of every citizen of this Republic, whether they sympathize with the revolution or not. We are informed that Count Valmaseda, the commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation, of which the following are the principal features:—First. Every native male over fifteen years of age found away from his residence without sufficient cause will be executed. Second. Every unhabited dwelling and every inhabited dwelling where a white flag is undisplayed will be reduced to ashes. Third. All women away from their houses will be taken to Bayamo or Jiguani, or they will be brought by force. Fourth. All women away from their houses will be taken to Bayamo or Jiguani, or they will be brought by force. Accustomed as we have been of late to the reports of Spanish outrages, it is difficult to believe that such an order as this was really issued by an officer professing to represent a civilized and Christian government. At the same time there is nothing against the truth of it except its fiendish character, and if it really was issued it is certainly true for the friends of Cuban independence in the United States to make themselves heard in the most decided and unmistakable manner. A meeting will be held this evening at the Academy of Music, and we hope that the demonstration will be of such a character as will encourage the Cuban patriots and advance their cause.

The Cuban revolutionary movement cannot in any way be put in comparison with the late Slaveholders' Rebellion in the United States, but it is entirely analogous with our own revolution of 1776. The outrages perpetrated by the Spanish authorities make it more than ever necessary that the voice of the American people should be heard, clear, strong, and imperative, on the subject of Cuban independence, and the time appears to have now arrived when it is not only expedient, but our absolute duty to do something beyond giving our mere sympathies to the struggling patriots who are endeavoring to free themselves from the chains of a despotism as cruel as it is contemptible.

THE GRAND JURY.

It is not often that we are enabled to peruse a document, in the shape of a presentment of a grand jury, which possesses such sterling merit and is deserving of such unqualified endorsement as that which Mr. Robert J. Mercer, the foreman of the body whose labors have just been brought to a close, presented to the Criminal Court this morning. It deserves a careful reading at the hands of every citizen. The grand jury again call special attention to the crowded state of the County Prison, and justly place the principal share of the blame for it upon our reckless and grasping aldermen. They say:—"In the great majority of cases the malice and envy of the private accuser, a harvest rich in emoluments for our honorable aldermen, and heavy bills of expense for the community of tax-payers, are more easily discernible than the paramount claims of justice or the public interest." The whole prison statistics on this subject render it apparent that our antiquated system has been turned into a laboratory for the creation of offenses, and well-trained witnesses are ever ready to aid the most nefarious enterprise."

As a remedy for this state of affairs the Grand Jury urges two propositions—the appointment of the aldermen by a power removed from the direct influences of ward politics, and their remuneration by stated salaries, instead of fees. The latter of these proposed remedies will certainly be productive of a great reform, and it is highly probable that the former would prove equally efficacious. Under the present loose and rotten system, the County Prison is crowded with persons accused of trivial offenses, in the great majority of which cases there is not the shadow of a prima facie case against them, while, as the Grand Jury maintains, the high-handed criminals are enabled to go unwhipped of justice through influences with which the public is already too familiar. A reform is imperatively demanded, and the people have the means of effecting it within their reach. They must begin with the Legislature, by selecting next October a class of men different in almost every respect from those who have heretofore been entrusted with the task of making our laws—a class of men with whom the public interests will be paramount; whose sole study shall not be a discriminate and reckless plundering of the tax-payers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURY IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office of IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the election of Nine Directors, to serve until the next meeting of the Association and for the transaction of other business. WILLIAM E. S. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 Race Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The complimentary banquet which was given last evening at the Continental Hotel, in honor of Rev. William C. Cattell, the President of Lafayette College, was something more than a mere social gathering, or a simple expression of regard for a talented and estimable gentleman. Dr. Cattell was surrounded on this occasion by men who do honor to the stations which they hold in this community, and who represented the learning, social influence, and piety of the most influential classes of society; and the expressions of personal regard for the recipient of the testimonial and of earnest sympathy for the great work in which he is engaged, were such as will be appreciated at their true value. Dr. Cattell took charge of Lafayette College when its fortunes were at the lowest ebb, and by his learning, influence, skillful management and indomitable energy, he has not only placed it upon a firm foundation, but he has brought it to the front rank among our educational institutions. Holding fast to what is good in the old collegiate systems, he has successfully introduced improvements in accordance with the most advanced ideas of the age, and has gathered about him a corps of workers as enthusiastic as himself, whose solid learning and eminent ability in the various departments have aided materially in giving Lafayette College its present standing.

President Cattell will shortly sail for Europe, where he expects to remain for a year or more, engaged in the examination of the various Polytechnic schools, investigating their systems of government and principles of education. His friends on this side of the water bid him God-speed, and they anticipate the most gratifying results to follow from the extended tour of observation upon which he is about to embark. In our paper to-day will be found a full report of the proceedings at the banquet last evening; and we especially commend Dr. Cattell's admirable address to the attention of our readers.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.—Whatever may be the legal merits of the issue on the power of the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius to naturalize aliens, which was put at rest yesterday by Chief Justice Thompson's decision, the subject demands imperatively the attention of Congress. If the Nisi Prius Court is to be entrusted with this power, without any safeguards other than those now provided by law, we shall be in the future, as we have been in the past, at the mercy of reckless and shameless politicians. The sooner they are prevented from rendering ungainly the ballots of legal voters the better for the people and the country.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy of Fine Arts and the Artists.—In our first notice of the annual opening exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts, we referred to the quarrel long standing between the artists of Philadelphia and the managers of the institution as the reason for the inferiority of the present collection, and its inadequacy as a representation of the progress and standing of Philadelphia art. Of course, both parties to this quarrel consider themselves exclusively and entirely in the right; but, as is generally the case in matters of this kind, there is something to be said on both sides, and our only desire is to give a fair and impartial statement of matters as they stand, and, if possible, to aid in bringing about a better state of feeling. The artists claim that the Academy of Fine Arts, the oldest institution of the kind in the country, does not give, and never has given, during the half century and more that it has been in existence, that support and encouragement to Philadelphia art that they have a right to expect from it. On the other hand, the directors, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM LILLIS, Pharmacist, 417 N. 3rd Street, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 24 cents.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 515 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known, and it is not inferior to 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 Y. K. President, HENRY PAUL, Secretary, PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President, MARTIN LINDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NIBBE, Secretary. 1115th

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENN., APRIL 3, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—First, Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second, Fifty per cent. between the 10th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each installment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares. Third, That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share. Fourth, All shares upon which installments are yet to be paid, under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 412nd

It is his works should have fair treatment. What followed was not altogether creditable to either party, but it served to illustrate the whole difficulty, and to bring it in the most decided manner before the public. Mr. Moran's action in defacing his pictures appeared rash and ill-tempered, but every one could see for themselves that they were not hung in such positions as was due to the reputation of the artist or their own undoubted merits.

While the artists very properly think that an Academy designed for the encouragement of American art ought to exert itself to place good American works before the public, and to make additions of such works to its own collection as often as is practicable, yet they have never demanded the exclusion of foreign art; and no other proof of this is needed than Gastaldi's picture of "Parisina," which was only purchased by the Academy, at a sum which was perfectly insignificant in comparison with its real value, at the urgent solicitation and entreaty of the artists of Philadelphia, who appreciated fully the importance of having such a picture among us as a subject for study. In every other country but the United States national works of art are always acquired the first places, and the foreigners are left to take care of themselves as best they may. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 the Fine Art Committee complacently voted themselves, and their compatriots all the desirable prizes, and they cared nothing for what the Belgians, Italians, English, and Americans might think or say so long as French art was glorified. Are we in Philadelphia more virtuous than Paris, or are we merely more stupid, that we take French art at its own valuation, and thrust our own art to the back of the line? Or is American art so utterly valueless that it is not fit to show its face in good company? These are subjects worthy of consideration, and we hope that the members of the Academy of Fine Arts, who are the results of this policy before them in the most indignant display they have offered to the public for years, will think it worth while to start a new start, and try and do something worthy of the name and ancient reputation of the institution which they represent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all inflammations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Almond Glycerine Talcum. It is deliciously fragrant, and will keep the skin as soft as silk. Sold by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 524 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 14, 1869. Notice is hereby given that the ordinance prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st of May, 1869. All officers of the police force are directed to prosecute all persons found violating the provisions of the ordinance. By order of the Mayor, ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. APRIL 14, 1869. Notice is hereby given that all Horses, Cows, Sheep, or any description of cattle whatsoever, or Hog, Sow, Shout, Pig, or Goat, found going at large in any of the highways of the city, or in any of the public squares or parks thereof, or upon any uninclosed field, common, or piece of land therein, will be taken up and disposed of as provided by Ordinance of March 1, 1858. By order of the Mayor, ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police.

THE YOUNG MANNERCHOR HAS kindly volunteered to sing a grand Liberty Chorus, in costume, at the Public Meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY EVENING, The Germania Band is engaged. In addition to the Speakers already announced, the following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:—H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq. SENIOR JOS. DE LEON, SENIOR J. W. HOPKINS, SENIOR ENRIQUE PINKY, and the celebrated African, PAUL DU CHATEL. 428th

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of full assortment of sizes always on hand. F. B. FARRAR, Jeweller, 324 WALNUT Street, No. 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

LECTURE.—REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will deliver his great Lecture on "The Westward Course of Empire," at the Chapel of the MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets, THIS EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 1/2. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Springs are not only more economical substitutes, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate. 52nd St.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. It is simple and perfect; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, and permanent; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates the hair; softens and beautifies black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Properly applied at Batcheelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood, or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM LILLIS, Pharmacist, 417 N. 3rd Street, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 24 cents.

A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO 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 SAVING FUND, 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 5, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. J. V. B. ADWALL, Treasurer. 216

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the incorporators named in the charter of incorporation of the PHILADELPHIA COIN AND SILVER SOCIETY, will be held at No. 1515 WALNUT Street, on the 6th day of May, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and Vice-President, and a Treasurer, and twelve persons who shall constitute a Board of Managers, or the control and management of the affairs of the said corporation. 430th

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 515 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known, and it is not inferior to 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 Y. K. President, HENRY PAUL, Secretary, PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President, MARTIN LINDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NIBBE, Secretary. 1115th

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LADIES' DAY, SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK, AT THE CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

Our Department of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing being now fully organized and stocked with a large assortment of Finest Clothing, selected from the best markets of this country, or made up by ourselves in many new and beautiful styles, we design devoting Saturday of this week to a display of all that is

NOVEL AND MOST FASHIONABLE In this line, including a great variety of materials and makes.

YOUTHS' SUITS for young men from fifteen to twenty years, made in the highest styles of Fancy American Cassimeres, English, French, Scotch and German Coatings.

BOYS' SUITS (for lads from six to fifteen years), "Metropolitan Suits," "Harney Jacket Suits," "Vest Jacket Suits," "Clarendon," "Bismarks" (new styles), "La Perichole," "Sheridan," "Stanley," "Cutaway," and many other styles—plain, neat and genteel—for ordinary wear, or made up more elaborately for dress occasions.

CHILDREN'S SUITS (for little boys from three to seven years), "Garibaldi" Suits in great variety, "Skirt" Suits, "Blouse" Suits, "Prince Imperial," etc. etc. Many designs of cut and trimming quite new.

We cordially invite mothers and others in charge of children to call on SATURDAY of this week and look through this Department. It occupies the large well-lighted rooms on the first floor at the rear of the Dome. Saleswomen as well as Salesmen will be in attendance, and every facility for inspection will be politely accorded.

JOHN WANAMAKER, CLOTHIER.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles north of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad. The buildings consist of a comparatively new double three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a commodious stable, horse house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House with large Barn, Wagon House, Kitchens, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and is of a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole country. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy, and the subscriber is one of the Executors of above estate. J. B. OKER, Linwood, Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—Will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, all the MACHINERY AND FIXTURES of the Woolen Mill known as PERKINSON MILL, No. 1, situated in Norristown, Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, and containing a large quantity of machinery. The machinery is nearly new, and will be peremptorily sold for cash in lots to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. 412 mwtMs

FOR SALE.—AT M. THOMAS & SONS, No. 125 and 127 Chestnut Street, until the 1st of May, 1869, the CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J. If not sold by the 1st of May, the house and furniture will be sold. Terms very easy, and the subscriber is one of the Executors of above estate. J. B. OKER, Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BRICK House with all modern conveniences, being No. 215 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce. Apply to JOHN H. HALLOTT, No. 71 WALNUT Street. Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 429th

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE.—NEW stone COYNE, No. 1, large, three-minutes walk from station; well built, eight chimneys, and all modern improvements. WM. H. BACON, 424th No. 21 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE No. 5236 MAIN Street, near Washington Lane, Germantown. Twelve rooms and conservatory. Inquire of JOHN R. LOVE, No. 15 S. FRONT Street, or on the premises. 428th

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornate grounds. Address G. T. ENYOR, Esq., Mt. Holly, 461m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT. A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, with stable for two horses, on NIGETOWN Lane, near Frankford, five minutes walk from the Passenger Railroad. Terms moderate. Apply to J. COOKE LONGSTRETH, No. 15th SOUTH SEVENTH Street. JOHN HALLOTT, No. 71 WALNUT Street, Frankford.

TO RENT IN GERMANTOWN.—VERY Desirable Residence, within three minutes' walk of Church Lane and Shoemaker's Lane stations on Germantown Railroad. Has stable for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden; good spring water, and plenty of shade. Apply to GRACE W. FISS, 428th No. 24 SOUTH FRONT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out with garden; within two minutes' walk of Duyl's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG, 427th

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A Lawyer, with or without board, at No. 191 GIBBARD Street. 41

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIS BROS., No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street. 81st

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House, Gettysburg, First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Pleyel's Organ, or on the premises. No. 2015 ARCH Street. 432nd

CHICKERING Square and Upright Pianos. DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESTNUT Street. 411th

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, Full guarantee and moderate prices. FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. 322 S. WALNUT Street. WAREHOUSES, No. 610 ARCH Street. 413th

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. WAREHOUSES, No. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET. N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 451st

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