Evening Telegraph

UBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. 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 for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

THE proceedings of Congress yesterday in the Whittemore case will attract universal attention. The whole scene was invested with deep dramatic interest. A representative of the people was on trial for the offense of having been influenced by pecuniary considerations in the discharge of one of his public duties which is of comparatively minor importance. His guilt was established not only by direct evidence, but by his own admission, and his defense rested mainly, if not exclusively, on the plea that the money he had received was all expended for the relief of his necessitous constituents. To give increased force to this plea, as well as to avail himself of every possible chance of averting condemnation, he induced his celebrated colleague, General B. F. Butler, to appear as his counsel, and to employ in his behalf the artifices commonly resorted to in a Court of Quarter Sessions to shield professional criminals from punishment. General Logan, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, however, conducted the prosecution so vigorously that every movement made by the defendant and his counsel was completely baffled. The attempt of the defense to counteract the influence of the newspaper press of the country on the matter under discussion was especially abortive. There may be some ground for Butler's attack on Washington correspondents; but if they are guilty, as he alleges, of writing lies to the journals with which they correspond, they are infinitely more apt to commit that offense when they applaud, or apologize for, members of Congress than when they assail them. We admire Butler's pluck in avowing his determination to do his duty "before God and man, independent of newspapers," but the reason that he gave for this course, to wit, that if there was anything on earth to which he was superior it was newspapers, was supremely ridiculous, and we do not wonder that it evoked the general laughter of the House. Mr. Logan completely disposed of the tirade against the press by his reply that

"If members of the House were willing to sell themselves like sheep in the shambles, he did not blame the newspapers for howling, and if the decision of this case were to be postponed, the people would have a right to suspect all of them."

Newspapers would deserve the contempt with which Butler treats them if they did not direct the attention of their readers to well-established charges of corruption. Their great sin is not in "howling" too much, but too little, about the peculations of public men.

The plea of the defense that the money received for a cadetship was used for charitable purposes was demolished by Logan's retort that, "if this excuse would be admitted they would find members of Congress going to work and building churches in their districts, and then *selling their votes in the House in aid of pious projects.*" If the Government is to be managed as a charitable institution this should be done openly, so that the people would know exactly to what objects their money was donated, and that all deserving charities might have a fair chance for help. If these matters are to be left to the secret discretion of the representatives of the nation, however, there is great danger that for every dollar devoted to a good purpose at least ten will be given to scheming adventurers.

The debate produced such a manifest disposition to expel the defendant, that he forwarded his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina last night, and to this extent the House is purged of corrupt material. A good beginning has thus been made, but after all, it is only a beginning. General Butler insinuated in his speech that the sale of cadetships had grown up to be a custom. If this be true, it merely shows that Whittemore should not be made a scapegoat for the sins of equally wicked colleagues, but that permission to return to private life should be speedily granted to many of his associates. No mental qualities can atone for proneness to corruption. England set a noble example when she deposed and disgraced the greatest of her public men for bribery. The honest judgments of comparatively dull intellects will guide the nation with infinitely more safety than the wisdom of talented but selfish knaves.

The principle laid down by the action of the House in the Whittemore case should be strictly and speedily carried out to its logical conclusion at Washington, at Harrisburg, in municipal governments, and wherever men serving in a representative capacity sell out their constituents. If the heavy burdens of tax-payers are to be lightened, this course will speedily become a vital necessity. Corruption is the crying evil of the age, and it is doing more now to wreck our republican system than any other single cause. It should be checked at all hazards, and by the most effective methods that can be devised.

THE POPE has put in a plea for the equality of all men before the law. Some one showed him an article in Rochefort's journal, *La Marseillaise*, advocating the abolition of the death penalty in all cases except where sovereigns were concerned. Whereupon his Holiness aptly rejoined:—"I thought that by the principles of 1798 all men were declared equal." The point is well taken. The Rochefort school of demagogues insist that an emperor or a king has no rights, even as a simple human being, which other men are bound to respect. It is in this manner that they become stumbling-blocks in the pathway of true liberty and real progress.

HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

THE announcement of the sudden death of Hon. Anson Burlingame, when so near the satisfactory completion of the great and noble work in which he was engaged, will cause a profound sorrow, not only in the country of which he was a citizen, and among the circle of political and personal friends who knew him most intimately and admired his worth most sincerely, but in the ancient empire which he represented with so much statesmanlike ability, and among all civilized nations who are able to appreciate the extent and importance of the great mission of which he was the honored leader. We yesterday, in announcing the death of Mr. Burlingame, gave a very complete sketch of his career, but something more than this is necessary in the case of such a man, and it is proper that we should add our testimony to his high qualities as a man and a statesman, and briefly speak of his claims upon the regards of those who wish to see the old barriers of wrong and injustice broken down, and all the nations of the earth united in a common brotherhood, the principles of which shall be equal and impartial justice.

Mr. Burlingame was a representative American citizen, and it is safe to say that none but an American ever would have been selected by the jealous and exclusive Government of China to represent it before the nations of the West. As an American politician Mr. Burlingame easily maintained himself in the front rank, but even in the excitement of a political career that promised as its highest reward such an office as the Presidency, he did not find that stimulant to great exertion that was needed if he desired to grasp the highest honors of the State. It was not until he found himself the representative of republican America at the court of the oldest empire in existence that all the resources of his mind and talents were called into play, and he exhibited qualities that astonished even his warmest admirers. As the United States Minister at Pekin, Mr. Burlingame displayed the characteristic American talent of adapting himself to circumstances, and he speedily became a leader among the diplomatists who represented the interests of Western civilization among the Chinese. Mr. Burlingame succeeded in doing what no European diplomatist had ever done—he gained the confidence and respect of the Chinese authorities. The secret of his success in this important particular consisted in the fact that in his intercourse with the Imperial Government he acted upon the broad principles of humanity and impartial justice that are at the foundation of American republicanism. He considered that he could best subserve the interests of his own constituents by showing an honest and manly desire to promote those of the strange people to whom he was accredited. He declined to look upon the Chinese as barbarians who were legitimate objects for plunder simply because their civilization was different from his own, and he was the first statesman that had ever appeared in China as the representative of a Western power who showed a cordial appreciation of the real value and importance of that civilization.

The Chinese authorities, who had invariably been represented as cunning, treacherous, and jealous to the last degree of foreigners of every class, were quick to appreciate these qualities in Mr. Burlingame, and they showed their own good judgment by deciding promptly that this American Minister, who while advocating the interests of his own Government was not forgetful of the just rights of that to which he was accredited, must be the best person to represent the interests of China abroad, and to secure for her that consideration to which she was entitled at the hands of the nations of Europe and America. They knew that Mr. Burlingame would succeed in such a mission where Chinese Ambassadors would fail or allow themselves to be circumvented, and they did themselves honor by inviting him to accept the position of chief of an embassy that would endeavor to secure for China an admission into the great family of nations.

The sending out of this embassy was in all respects a remarkable occurrence, and the selection of an American citizen as its chief was a compliment of the highest class, not only to Mr. Burlingame, but to the nation which he then represented at the court of Pekin. It was so entirely unprecedented, and so entirely in opposition to all the traditions of Chinese policy, that the world was astonished, and it was difficult to believe that the news was true. How well Mr. Burlingame fulfilled the great trust confided in him every one knows. The embassy was received with the utmost cordiality in the United States, and obtained here a fair opportunity to lay before the world its prospects and desires. In Europe Mr. Burlingame speedily succeeded in conquering the jealousy that existed against him both as a Chinese Ambassador and an American citizen, and he concluded satisfactory treaties with every power visited, and when death cut short his labors he was just about to finish his great work by making a treaty with Russia which would have bound the two largest empires in the world with amicable ties that could not fail to be productive of good to both parties. In the conduct of his mission Mr. Burlingame displayed statesmanlike qualities of the highest order, and his sudden death, before he could see his labors brought to a happy conclusion, and he could resign his commission into the hands of the Chinese Government and receive its congratulations, is a matter for sincere regret. As it is Mr. Burlingame has succeeded in inaugurating a new policy with regard to the treatment of the Chinese people and Government by the nations of the Western World which will do more to promote Christianity and its higher civilization within the bounds of that ancient empire than all the tortuous and selfish diplomacy of England, with its men-of-war ever ready to back up the demands of insolent and rapacious traders by battering down forts and villages and slaughtering the inhabitants.

TOO INGENUOUS by a great deal is the Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, who represented the Fifth Louisiana district in the Fortieth Congress, but was permitted to remain at home at the last election, so that he could devote his entire time to the editing of the Homer *Iliad*. Blackburn has taken such advantage of his release from Congressional cares as to render that classical journal a disgrace to the Republican party, with which he pretends to be allied. But while in Congress, Blackburn had an eye to a possible ejection from his seat, and so made the most of his time and opportunity; and among other sharp bargains driven by him was one whereby he was to receive $1600 for a cadet appointment. The matter having leaked out during the present investigation into this disgraceful business, Blackburn has rushed into print, declaring that no secrecy or fraud in relation to his appointment was intended on his part, "and all insinuations of the kind are false." How far this may be true will perhaps be comprehended from the *Iliad* man's statement of "the facts in the case," in this wise:—

"As a member of Congress I procured the appointment of two young men in my district who did not accept. I was then urged by the department to recommend other names, as it was very desirable that the classes should be filled by a certain time. I did not have at my command other names in my district whom I knew or could recommend. As Congress was about to adjourn I was furnished with blanks to sign, with the voluntary promise that if the parties could be found or named who should prove competent and acceptable to the Government, a certain sum should be paid in behalf of those for whom I had already procured appointments, but who had not accepted."

The parties were found, as a matter of course, and Blackburn clinches his defense by saying:—"I believe the sum promised was $1600, but I am certain but $1490 were ever paid." The straightforwardness of this confession is as satisfactory as the syntax in which it is couched is unsatisfactory.

PERU, according to the latest advices received, had "become thoroughly tranquil." This is not as it should be, for anarchy is the normal condition of a South American republic. For the sake of the eternal fitness of things, we suggest that Miss Susan B. Anthony and Miss George Francis Train make a flying trip to Lima. By the time Susan is called upon to celebrate her centennial birthday, Peru will, in such case, be all right again—that is to say, all wrong, as she usually is.

THE New York *World* is "glad to hear" that Mr. James Gallagher, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut, "favors free trade to the fullest extent." What sort of a Democrat would he be if he did not?

BOSTON has seen Fechter, and Boston is in a bad way. The Anglo-Franco-Teutonic tragedian has evidently been too much for the Hub, and the Hub, accordingly, is altogether upset. The Boston *Post* discourses in this startling style upon the event of Mr. Fechter's first appearance:—

"Mr. Fechter, it is quite safe to assert, has played to no such audience in America. New York gave him numbers—Boston gave him brains. New York awarded to him dress—Boston paid him the compliment of intelligence and discrimination. New York looked at him one-sidedly and with prejudice—Boston had no such vulgar trick or unmanly manners. It was willing to take Mr. Fechter, a stranger, for what he was worth—more or less, fairly, squarely, composedly, sensibly. It has its favorites; it has its beliefs; it has even its 'notions;' but these are all honest and open. It welcomes cordially all talent, all genius, all worth from whatever clime or whatever its calibre. Accordingly it gave to Mr. Fechter a generous, hearty, home-like reception. It awarded to him, as he merits, a high position as a nistrionic. It saw, felt, judged him. The verdict is emphatically in his favor. It saw in him the careful, painstaking, conscientious, original, intelligent actor. It saw a man who loves the drama for the drama's good. It was conceded before *Hamlet* was over that a master spirit was interpreting the mighty genius of Shakespeare in one of his mightiest efforts."

From another Boston paper we learn that Mr. Fechter "was applauded with great frequency, and with a generosity quite unusual for Boston, and upon his recalls, which followed the first, second, third, and last acts, the enthusiasm of the audience manifested itself in shouts as well as in the more common demonstrations of appreciation and approval." The fact that Boston indulged in a shout over Fechter shows that he is just about the biggest thing that has been seen in Boston since Jubilee Gilmore's Coliseum. But it would never do for Boston to be unanimous in its approval of anything that is not indigenous, and so we find the *Advertiser* indulging in this tirade against the great Anglo-Franco-Teutonic tragedian:—"In many parts of his impersonation, however, Mr. Fechter failed both to impress and adequately to reproduce the meaning of the dramatist. In the lighter and more humorous passages, in particular, he was unsatisfactory, and was unworthy of comparison with Mr. Booth; and very often in his rapid delivery he slurred over some of the most pointed and delicate utterances of the play. In the fifth act, especially, his swift and confused utterance told against him, and the weak points of his conception appeared most conspicuous.' And yet, even the *Advertiser* is gracious at the end, and winds up eulogistically thus:—"But with all these faults we are fully impressed with the idea that Mr. Fechter's 'Hamlet' is a very grand and noble impersonation."

A PARIS correspondent says that a great many curious secrets are leaking out which were long hidden under the cover of personal government. A short time ago they suddenly discovered that the Minister of the Beaux Arts was in the habit of lending out the pictures of the State to his friends. More recently they learned that there was an intimate connection between the Prefecture of Police and the Post Office, and the Post Office and the telegraph wires; the sudden resignation of fourteen astronomers has convinced them that there is something rotten in the state of the Observatory; and now they are told that for the last eighteen years the archives have been tampered with. The new Minister of the Fine Arts has promised M. de Keratry to make an inquiry into the matter. He does not deny the facts brought before the Chamber the other day. It seems that Prince Louis Napoleon, when he became President of the republic, as soon as he had sworn fidelity to the republic, sent for M. de Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, and asked him to place the papers concerning the Strasbourg and Boulogne attempts at his disposal. M. de Malleville declined, and left the Cabinet. When the President of the republic became master he transferred the archives from the Home Office to the Minister of his household, which was as much as to say that French history belonged to the Bonaparte family. The consequence is that the documents relating to Strasbourg and Boulogne have disappeared, together with numerous letters addressed by Napoleon I to his brothers and to his Ministers.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Whatever may be the claims of the lady calling herself the Countess of Derwentwater, there can be no doubt that the Derwentwater family were very hardly treated in the last century. In 1788 a bill was brought into the House of Commons for granting to the Earl of Newburgh, "grandson of the late Charles Radcliffe," and the heirs male of his body, a clear rent-charge of £9500 out of the estates forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater and settled upon Greenwich Hospital. The hardship of Lord Newburgh's case, whose father was an infant at the time that his family were engaged in the rebellion of 1715, had often induced Parliament, from time to time, to grant certain sums of money for his relief. In the act passed for restoring the forfeited estates, that of the Derwentwater family was not included, but an intention was then declared of making a special provision for the case; the only difficulty that occurred was the diminution which the grant would occasion in the hospital fund, and it was proposed by some member that the public should make it good; but this proposition was overruled, as also another, to add £200 to the annuity, and the bill passed as originally framed. At the same time no wrong inflicted on the Derwentwaters more than a century ago is sufficient excuse for taking the Admiralty's cows in the present day—it is but a step from the dairy to the dockyard, and we shall hear of their rams being seized next.

FOUR of the "fauteuils" of the French Academy are now vacant, the seats of Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve, the Duc de Broglie, and M. de Pongerville. Among the candidates are Theophile Gautier and Philarete Chasles. The former is known. When the war was raging between classicism and romanticism, Gautier threw himself heart and soul into the melee, and did good service for the latter cause in the ranks of that band of which Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny, and Alfred de Musset were the leaders. The chief obstacle to his election lies in the numerous satires he has levelled against the "Forty Immortals." Since Piron, no distinguished author has kept up so continuous a shower of epigrams against the Academy. M. Philarete Chasles' claim is that of a savant as well as a man of letters. He is a distinguished classical scholar; and it is said of him that at seven years of age he knew Latin (which he had learned from the celebrated Daunou), at ten he knew Greek, at thirteen philosophy, and at fifteen everything. For nearly half a century he has been a writer in the various French reviews and newspapers. He was one of the first to open up to his countrymen English, Spanish, and Scandinavian literature; and for fifteen years he has been one of the most popular professors at the College de France.

"YOU LIE! YOU VILLAIN! YOU LIE!"—The model editors of New York city have an amiable way of flattering each other. Thus, the *World* the other day said:—

"Windust, the well-known restaurant keeper of this city, who saved the distinguished philosopher, Mr. Greeley, from the fury of the mob during the July riots, *by covering a friendly table over that humble individual*, was caught in a snow-drift a few days ago on Long Island, while attempting to go to his home at Bayville, and would have perished had not a young lady come to his rescure with a shovel. And so even Windust has his reward."

To which the *Tribune* responded as follows:—

"The author of the above assertion that we have placed in italics is a liar—a graceless, shameless, villainous, detestable liar. The *World*, we must hope, uttered the above by inadvertence, not with malicious intent to defame. But the editor thereof will make himself responsible for the lie if he does not explicitly retract it. It concerns his own reputation solely that he does this or does it not. The lie was promptly exposed, and no possible excuse for its revival has existed. It had never a shadow of foundation."

A GERMAN paper has made the following calculation:—A train composed of all the locomotives and railway carriages in Europe would reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and would contain 400,000 passenger carriages and 500,000 luggage vans. The railways of Europe are carried over 62,000 large and small bridges, and go through thirty-four miles of tunnel. 150,000,000 cwt. of iron has been used for the rails, and 80,000 tons of coal are required yearly to feed the engines. The network of European railways includes all States except Greece, Lippe-Detmold, Waldeck, and a few other very small German States. It represents a length of 79,718 miles; 18,000 locomotives are employed on it; the distance these rush over during the year is 60,000,000 miles. If to this is added the distance passed over by passenger carriages and luggage vans, we get 100,000,000 of miles.

AN ANCIENT MARINER by the name of Williams has been illuminating a Parliamentary committee on the subject of navigation. His notions of the beauty of an English ship are so profound and satisfactory that they are worth repeating. "I say," said Williams, "that a first-class English merchantman is the finest thing of its kind in existence. You may take all your American liners, or all your Austrian, or Swedish, or Russian, or Finland, or French, or Spanish, or Prussian ships, but still I say that a first-class English merchant ship is the best of her kind. She is matchless for her strength and durability, for the beauty and symmetry of her shape, and for the combined good qualities of burden, sailing, and steering."

MR. DISRAELI thoroughly understands the people and Government of the United States on one point at least. In the House of Commons, recently, he said:—"We should be glad to admit and proud to remember that it can never be said of the American republic that it for a moment tolerated, sanctioned, or encouraged the Fenian conspiracy." This candid statement was not received with approval on all sides, but Mr. Disraeli silenced the manifestations of disapproval by adding:—"I speak only as far as my experience extends, but to that extent, I say that the conduct of the American Government was marked by a spirit of order and the utmost political integrity."

Incidentals.

—Maine is rapidly "civilizing" the bears. Last year 328 were killed.

—As the cold begins to strengthen, ice dealers' faces begin to lengthen.

—The cold winds are a death-blow to the hopes of the ice monopolists.

—A California paper reports a recent "fish shower" near Monterey, in which the fish varied in length from six inches to three feet.

—The petroleum men are great bores, but they mean well. We wish we could say as much of life insurance agents.

—M. F. Tupper suffered from a recent carriage accident, but his proverbial philosophy enabled him to endure his hurts uncomplainingly.

—The new tenor, Lefranc, was once a blacksmith in the Crimea, and that's the reason he can undergo the 'anvil chorus in *Trovalore* so often without becoming deaf.

—The Washington *Star* says that ex-Senator Hendricks has an eye to '72. He'd better go two on it if he wants to win. Butler's the only man who can afford to go one.

—Eighty-nine dozen of hens' eggs constituted part of the donations of a clergyman at Ilion, Herkimer county, N. Y., the other evening. He was a Hard-shell Baptist.

—The Troy *Times* thinks that the votes of colored men may decide the next Presidential election. Don't indulge in such highly-colored hopes—such African castles in the air.

—The Newport *News* says a lobster was picked up on the beach near that city, on Saturday night, weighing seventeen pounds, and supposed to be about half a century old. A crustaceous patriarch!

—In Iowa wives put starch in their husbands' beer in order to strengthen their "backbone." Here, husbands belong to a stiff-necked generation, and the great problem with wives is, how to take the starch out of them.

—The Committee on Instruction in the Boston City Council has reported in favor of paying out of the City Treasury for all books needed in the public schools. The expense for the 33,000 pupils is estimated at about $57,000 annually.

—The officers of the Miantonomah and Terror have published a card in the Portland papers, expressing their "deep sense of gratification at the hospitalities received while lying in that port during the Peabody ceremonies."

—A New Hampshire man claims to have built twelve thousand rods of stone wall, and to have stoned a hundred and eight cellars and fifty wells, besides doing a lot of light work, such as laying bridge abutments and blasting and splitting stoves.

—A wealthy farmer of St. Paris, Ohio, committed suicide on the 15th instant. No reason for the rash act is given; but a paper containing one of Mr. Greeley's confessions of "What I Know About Farming," was found tightly clasped in his right hand.

—Mrs. Happy Morse, sister of Miss Betsy Thomas, who died in Portland, Me., on the 11th instant, aged 96 years, died in the same city on the 20th, aged 99 years and 10 months. Their brother, Elias Thomas, aged 98 years, still remains in good health.

—On a tombstone in Germany there is painted a red ox, with tail elevated and head sunk, evidently on the point of running his horns into a chalk-white individual who is pressed up against a rock. Below the picture is this inscription:—

"By the thrust of ox's horn
Came I into heaven's bourne;
All so quickly did I die,
Wife and children leave must I:
But in eternity rest I now,
All through thee, thou wild beast, thou!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS.

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON,
On MONDAY EVENING, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 23 30t

LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION, at CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. The Pilgrim, with all its grand paintings and transformation scenes, will be exhibited for the benefit of this worthy society. 2 24 2t

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—An Adjourned Meeting of citizens OPPOSED TO PLACING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, and in favor of the site being designated by a vote of the people, will be held at the Hall Northwest corner MARKET and MERRICK Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7½ o'clock.
A. R. PAUL, President.
STEPHEN B. POULTERER, Secretary. 2 24 2t*

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

CHESTNUT HILL M. E. CHURCH.—The "PILGRIM" will be exhibited for the benefit of the Chestnut Hill M. E. Church, at CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, February 24th, at 8 o'clock. 2 23 2t

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Room. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock; preaching at 8 o'clock.
Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. WITHROW, Tuesday, Rev. Dr. WISWELL; Wednesday, Dr. A. C. REED; Thursday, Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON; and Friday, Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.
The public cordially invited. 2 21 6t*

PROFESSOR EZRA CARR, THE CELEBRATED CHEMIST, recommends MURDOCH'S BRONCHIAL COMFITS as a safe and effectual tonic for the organs of the voice. For sale by all druggists. 2 17 thst*

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 28

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 16 t M8rp

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 25 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 28

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 18

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

CLOTHING.

THE COLD SNAP.

Cold snap!
The little chap
Buttons his coat
Up to his throat,
So cold are his ears,
That he almost fears
That he'll presently freeze
As solid as cheese.
Just hark at him sneeze!
Then say to him, please,
He'll find comfort and ease
In wearing stout clothes
Such as those
Which every youngster knows so well,
The clothes that Rockhill & Wilson sell,
At prices so low that it's fun to tell
How big men, small men, and little boys all,
Run and buy at the Great Brown Hall.
Small boys and great men
Who have bought once, come buy again,
Winter Clothes of every grade
Made to order or ready-made.
Clothes! Clothes! cheap and nice
For the wintry remnant of frost and ice.
Stern winter is again upon us,
And we will put upon us
The Winter Clothes rapidly going off
FROM THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
WILL SELL THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT
LOOKING GLASSES
AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.
[2 19 stu12t]

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF
BAREGE HERNANIES.
2 17 thstu3m4p

CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

SKATING.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!—CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK.
Most splendid Ice. Brilliant as a mirror. Open Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
Full Band of Music. Admittance, 25 cents.
2 23 tf R. W. BUSHNELL, Manager.

WANTS.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man. Address JOHN JONES, Box 1879, P. O., in the handwriting of the applicant with references. 2 23 6t