## Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1868.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

PASSAGE OVER THE VETO.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

THE passage of the Civil Fights bill by the Senate of the United States over the veto of the President, marks an era in our history that will stand forth boldly in all time to come. Its success in the Senate shows the initiation of a powerful movement against the

Precident and the Conservative party. The war between radicalism and conservatism is now fairly commenced, and for this the people may be thankful, because it takes off an embargo from Congressional business action. The work of regulating the finances, the tariff, the toreign policy, and reconstruction, must move smoothly to consummation. The financial and commercial stagnation of the past three months must now be gradually obliterated, and we trust that a healthy feeling of confidence will spring up among the

The Ledger and Age avoid any comments on the event. The North American says: -"By reference to the proceedings of the United States send o yesterday, it will be seen that the ve-tood bill to guarantee civil rights to all citizens of the United States passed that body, by the constitu-tional majority of two-thirds, over the veto. As it is sure of a much larger relative majority in the House of Representatives, we may now regard it as enacted into a law. It is somewhat strange to find men elected as Republican members of the Senate, and still common to be such, voting against this measure now because the President opposes t, who voted for it in the same body on its first passage. The vote—thirty-three to fifteen—shows that we have now a fair two-thirds working majority, despite the defection from our ranks, and the treachery whereby we are deprived of a member from New Jerson. We can our falls, and the treatest whereby we are de-prived of a member from New Jersey. We con-gratulate all true friends of democratic republican liberty on the passage of this great charter of free-dom. It is incorrectly regarded as designed morely to protect the cmancipated sizyes, whereas in point of act it insures, for the first time since this people became a pation, protection to a e civil rights of fre white Northern men solourung or settling in the South, so long refused, so I mg trainpled upon. But to the suffering treedmen, it is true the bill does guarantee the same privileges and will thus provent the Southern oldgarchy from completing the impulious schemes for the maintenance of a great system of caste Londage."

The Inquirer merely notices thus:-"Yesterday the United States Senate passed, by a decisive vote, the Civil Rights bit recently returned to that body by the President, with his objections. After a number of speecies from members on both sides of the question, a vote was taken which resulted in its passage over the Executive veto, the vote standing, yeas thirty-three, navs niteen, senator Mongan vering yea. The bull vill be sent to the House, where its prompt we sage is assured, when it will become a law. Now that this question is almost certainly settled, if will be the foreign hope of every patriot that the differences between the President and Congress may be adjusted amicably, and that hereafter their relations shall prove harmonious and for the best interests of the whole

The Press has only space for the following brief comment:-

country.

momous and for the best interests of the whole

"The American people will hail the passage of the civil rights bill by the body in which it originated. despite the veto, with as much jor as they received the news of the grandest triumphs of the war. It is one of the most important and significant politics victories ever achieved. It proves that the maren of progress, justice, and freedom cannot be arrested. The dead point of danger is passed. Congress is as firm and true as the President is faithless, and a betrayed country has not in vain obeyed the injunction to took othe Senate!" The tring ordeal to which a righteous cause here a puriously dead to which a righteous cause has been an jected results not in its defeat, but in new proofs of its invinci-bility, of unconquerable determination to fluss the great work of reform currented to the loyal men of this day and generation. "The world still moves," despite the decrees of ANDREW JOHNSON; and hope and encouragement is given to all who toil for the removal of the last vestiges of slavery from the land.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK JOURNALS. From the Daily News-Ben. Wood's Radically Democratic Organ of the 4-11-44 and Shent-per-Shent Opposition :-

"Yesterday the Senate passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto by a vote of thirty-three to flitteen. We presume there is no doubt that the House will pass it by a like majority. It will then remain to be seen whether the President will entore a law, the unconstitutionality of which he has him self demonstrated; and which has been passed ove his veto only through the unconstitutional and revo lutionary exclusion of Senators and Representative from the seats to which they are entitled."

From the Times-Conservative Republican -supporting the President because appre hensive of the coil consequences which might follow an open rupture between the Executive and Legislative departments.

"The President, in the exercise of his constitutions power, returned to the Senate, without his approval a measure cailed the Civil Rights bill. The Senate in turn, yesterday exercised its constitutional preregative in voting by the requisite majority that the measure about become law, independently of the Executive veto.

"We trust no true and real supporter of the Presi-

nt's policy will imitate the radical extremists, and stion the loyalty and honesty or the Senators went with the majority. No doubt a large pronof those who voted to overrale the vote were a who have great considered in the discreof those who voted to overrule the vote were
s who have great confidence in the discrejudgment, and the loyal devetion to the
in by which Andrew Johnson will be
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ational section of the Senate majority
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the dispenser of a vast and
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er is conditionally powers. ee that und er L the dispenser of a vast and tronage; that he dreads—with republican—large standing to schemes of personal for future Presidential

see that und er l. Tonage; that he dreads—with deprecates by coming almost illurations of a traction in their newly acquired rights. The President takes a more complaisant view of the matter. And it is fortunate alike for North and South that he does to. A sectionalist and a partisan in the President's position at this crisis, intrusted with such powers as a majority in Congress de dre to confer upon Andrew Johnson, would become a vile and intolerable nauroer and tyrant. There is no danger, in the actual cfreumstances of such a result. The honesty and common sense of the Executive will honesty and common sense of the country in these first years of restored peace, as the honesty and common sense of his predecessor carried the nation safely through the terrible portle of the war."

From the Tribune-Radical Republican-Always honest, but often erring.

"The Civil Rights till, we reloice to say, was inst evening passed over the President's veto, and the confident predictions of 5the Copperhead journals, by the decisive vote of 33 to 15, as follows:—

by the decisive vote of \$2 to 15, as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs.Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds Fessenden Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Clane (Ind.), Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Lane (Ind.), Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wison, Yates—32, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wison, Yates—33, Doclette, "Nave-Messrs, Buckstew, Fessan, Davis, Doclette, Only of the Control of t

Wright-15.
Wright-15.
"Absent-Mr. Dixon.
"(The names of Republicans voting "No " are in Italic.) "-So Mr. StockTos' spresence would not have changed the result, as Mr. Scovat's perversences

did not. And several Senstors who have been pen-

Edently counted en to "sustain the Preminnt" have yoted to sustain the Fights of man. Honor to the note thirty-three!

"The House, we feel morally certain, will promptly concur with the Senate. The bill passed on its final reading by 11 years to 38 mays; so we can tose ten and still have enough. I is not probable that half that number will turn their backs on the save of homeoutes.

that number will turn their backs on the inserves as well as on the caus- of humanity.

"—Well, it is said the President will refuse to onlore the provisions of this act. That is possible but the utility, the vaine of the act will not thereby to desire ed. In the first place, so much of the act is recognizes every one born in this country as an American citizen asks no odds of the President the courts will take care of its enforcement. And then a law stands till it is repealed; while a President's term expires by limitation. Let us be parent, and trust that all will come right, wail e we do our and trust that all will come right, wat e we do our best to keep it from going otherwise."

From the World-Radically Democratic,

levoted to Old Line Principles. "The revolutionists in the Senate of the Rump ougress have passed the Civil Kich's bill over Pra sident Jourson's veto by a vote of 33 to 15. So long and so persions a stride towards the overtarowing of the sights of the States of this Union, and the constitutional liberties of its citizens, has not been taken

or many a day.

"The voto me-sage of Previent Johnson the faithful warnings of the Democratic press throughout the country, and the conclusive arguments of the Johnsons. the Gutheirs, and the Hendricksia of the Senate, have demonstrated the ut er unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights bill in all its essential parts, and pointed out the danger-ous consolidation of power in the Federal Governnent which if proposes to make at the expense of he reserved, long used, and rightful powers of the states. In the article which tollows this we have cited the great authority of JEFFERSON to the same irresistible conclusion. It is under the shield of his example, too, that we pronounce the thirty-three overriders of the veto revolutionists.

"if remains now to see whether the revolutionary party can command a two-thirds vote in the lower House of the Aump Congress, over which the strongwhiled fauntic, Thaddeus - revens a branded dis-maionist wields such despotic away. The majority of that hody, besides excluding the Representatives of that body, besides exe uding the Representatives of cieven Sintes, have been stea illy ejecting from their sen's the leading members of the minority, and by such inflamous injustice preparing to insure a two-shires vote whenever it should be needed. They ejected Ballowin, of Michigan whose contestant, even, would not pretend to say he had a majority of the votes of his district. They ejected Voorwers of Indiana, by an equally open and shameless trans. Ye forday they ejected James Brooks, of this city, from the seat to which he was as fairly ejected as any om the seat to which he was as fairly elected as any member that ever sat in either House. The Commit-tee on Elections has been nothing but a committee for increasing the radical majority. It has been the abjectest instrument of partisan fraud, trampling upon nothing more wantonly than its own precedonts and laws.

"the conduct of the Senate in ejecting STOCKTON has been in keeping. We had hoped that, in spite of that bare-faced wrong, the veto might yet be sustained, but that hope is dashed.

"We defer till another day turther comments upon the action of the Senate (no. having received he ayes and noes at the hour of writing), and, with a

ayes and noes at the hour of writing), and, with a sorrow which President Johnson must hunself now chare, only call his attention to the fact that had he not lent his influence during the fact that had he not lent his influence during the fall canvass to the enemies of his Union policate. New Jersey the chief of whom, Kilpathick, a brainless sponter, he rewarded for his exertions with the mission to Chill, the Legislature of New Jersey would have remained Democratic, the legality of Senator STOCKTON's election would hever have been questioned. Mon-RILL's pair would never have been proken, and HILL's pair would never have been proken, (Senator Dixon's libre's not being counted on) the contest to override the veto would never have been pushed to this portentous result."

The Herald, shrewdly supporting the President, because it pays just now, is satisfied with a general notice of the events of yesterday in the Senate, as follows:-

'The Senate yesterday passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, by a vote of tairty-three to fitteen. The bill originally passed the Senate on February 2, by a vete of tairty-three to twelve, five memters being absent It passed the House of Re-presentatives on March 13 the vote being one hun-dred and e even in favor to thirty-eight against (not quite two thirds), with thirty-lour members not Or the five Senators not voting on the onging! bil, viz:—CRESWELL, DOOLITTLE, GRIMES, JOHNSON and WRIGHT—Mesers. DOOLITTLE, JOHNSON and WRIGHT—Voted for sustaining the President, who Mesers. CRESWELL and GRIMES cast their votes for the bill. The conservatives jost the vote of STOCKTON, while they gained that of LANE of Kansas, who supported the bill originally.

"Mr. Edwards, the new senator from Vormont, voted for the bill. Mr. Dixon was the only member

of the Senate not voting. Senator Mongan, who cast his vote in tavor of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and afterwards voted to sustain the President's veto, voted for the bill, as he did originally. The New York State Senate on Wednesday last passed a resolution expressing disappointment and regret at the veto of this bill by the President.

"There was a great deal of excitement in the Senate during the discussion preceding the pa-sage of the bill, the galleries be ng densely filed and the floor occupied by members of the House of Repre-sentatives and other privileged persons. On the re-suit of the vote being announced much appliausee followed, the friends of the measure being especially

The Conduct and Language of the Op-

posing Senators. IT was only natural that the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto of the President should cause intense excitement in the political world. It is not to be supposed but that the gentlemen who were bitterly opposed to the bill should feel irritated and disappointed when they saw its adoption inevitable. But that Senators of the United States, supposed to be the embodiment of official dignity and grave deliberation, should so far forget themselves as to utter the sentiments attributed to certain members of the opposition, is a disgrace on the country as well as on themselves.

That these gentlemen have a perfect right to favor the President's veto none will denv. That in all legal and honorable ways they had a right to endeavor to secure the triumph of their views is not a question. They had as much right to their views as Senators Sum-NER and TRUMBULL had to theirs, and if they were honest and conscientious, they deserve the respect of all. But the petty anger and bitter rage exhibited by Messrs. SAULS-BURY and DAVIS would be inexcusable even in indignant school-boys. These grave and and reverend seignors aspired apparently to the dignity of treason. The entire debate was not such a one as a citizen of the United States would have desired. Both parties exhibited an acrimony and a vim totally inexcusable, because of the occasion. Let us

note a few passages. The following will "eneral tone :show the Kentucky, rose and said he would Mr. Davis. Said he would an October rain, with deproceed a good dest has "Is leisure. Towards libe ration and very biden as "Is said if the the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Davis said if the the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Davis said if the the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Davis said if the the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Davis said if the the conclusion of his remarks are nearly of the isel con. period to regard humanifas an enemy of the Government, and to work for its overthrow. He Government, and to work for its country.

wanted no surcemeracy to govern this country. Mr. Saulsburt, of Delaware, said:—I rise to say, sir, that in my judgment the passage of this bill is an hauguration of revolution. It is well, sir, that the American people should take warning and set their house in order, for it is impossible that the people will patiently submit to it. Heaven knows we have had enough of bloodshed, enough of mourning in every heusehold. There are too many newly made graves for any one to wish to see more. Attempt to execute this law within the limits of any State of this Union, and in my judgment this country will again be plunged into all the horrors of civil war.

of civil war.

In my own State—an humble State in point of In my own State—an humble State in point of numbers, but a State of galiant sous—your law will never be observed by the judiciary, most of them members of the Republican party. There is not, I ray, a Republican Judge—we never had a not, I ray, a Republican Judge—we never had a nigge so deaf to the teachings of the great luminaries of the law as to attempt to enforce such a flagrantly anconstitutional law or act as this.

Whether our readers be friends or opponents of the Civil Rights bill, they cannot but join with us in deploring the language of

these two Senators. We can see no possible good which could possibly come from the utterance of such sentiments. Surely Mr. SAULSBURY could not think that his threat would frighten any of the triends of the bill to such an extent that they would change their votes, because of the terrible attitude of Delaware's Senator. It was nothing more nor less than an fdle, useless, childish, and inexcusable outburst of ill-humor, and is another display of what things Mr. WILLARD SAULSBURY is capable. There is more excuse for that gentleman than there is for Mr. GARRETT DAVIS.

SAULSBURY is excitable, and subject to extraneous influences. DAVIS is prosy and deliberative, and his whole course is not unlike an "October rain," chilly, disagreeable. and enduring. His utterances were wilfulopen treason. If the opinions of that gentleman were at all dangerous, it would be strictly within the power of the Senate to expet him from his seat. But his very msignificance is his protection, so that while courting the honors of martyrdom, we fear the member will sigh for an auto da fe in vain.

Without, then, entertaining any personal or political bias, we deplore this exhibition of passion. It was undignified, and calculated to lower the attitude of the Senate. It ex poses us to the sneers of Europe, and the contempt of the sober portion of our own population. Let the calm, deliberate bearing of the good old days be continued in the Senate, and decency never outraged by such au exhibition as made the debate yesterday partake of the nature of an angry schoolboy's quarrel.

The New Jersey Dead Lock.

Among the politicians of Camden and the other counties of the First Congressional District, the feelings of indignation against JAMES M. SCOVEL is growing more embittered every day, because of his betraval of the party which elevated him to its confidence and trust. Many are strongly in favor of an extra session of the Legislature to elect a United States Senator, but others again deem it the best policy to let the matter lay over, and trust to the complexion of the next joint meeting. The Republicans have strong faith in their ability to elect members of their party sufficient to have a majority; but the Copperheads will make it the most bitter and active campaign that has ever been carried on in the State. They will use every effort to gain the ascendancy, and with the newly acquired services of the man who would not "weep over Hecuba," they will make desperate battle, and "defy the world, the flesh and the devil." For this reason they are now petting him, and offer him their pity and condolence, while their expressions of sympathy fall like honey on his ears and tongue. But if anything can mortify these men, or even Mr. Scovel, it is the fact that the Civil Rights ibll has been passed over President Johnson's veto. Coming, as it does, on the heels of Mr. SCOVEL'S perfldy in Trenton, it cannot fail to be a most annoying and scathing rebuke to him. When it is remembered that his refusal to act with his party was for the purpose of leaving New Jersey in an attitude to favor that veto, the Senator from Camden stands alone in his infamy, the "weeping Niobe and Lost Paradise" of Jersey. To-day he would gladly, if he has any political honor left, give back half he is worth could he regain the friends and position he has lost by his perfidy. But the Union party has spurned him from its ranks. and the Copperheads whom he has been so eagerly and willingly serving, will not receive him back into their confidence-a confidence which he betrayed in the early stages of his political career. He became, like Esop's raven, dissatisfied with his Democratic flock, and plumed himself in peacock teathers, until his selfishness and deception were discovered; and then the birds whom he endeavored to pass himself off among as one of them, suddenly turned upon him and picked him bare. He then went back to his own species, but while they pitied they did not dare to trust him. Unable to stand this, Mr. Scoven transformed himself, not into the animal "Hecuba" was, but into a "mountain partridge." In this newly assumed capacity he will hunted to his death. But the great Republican party of New Jersey will see the necessity of going to work early and earnestly in the cause of saving the State from the control of the influences which have, in the presentinstance, set at defiance a plain and unequivocal provision of the State Constitution, and tied the hands of the Governor in the appoint-

ing power. What Will the Arrival of Stephens Effect? OUR Fenian friends have been telling us for months that their cause would yet be a success. Internal dissention, powerful enemies. bitter rivalry, lack of funds, and, worse than, all, absence of opportunity or plans, have naturally caused the less sanguine Americans to doubt whether the Hibernian blood of our fellow-citizens had not thrown a glamour over what was really impracticable. Whenever we urged these objections the invariable answer would be, "Wait until JAMES STE-PHENS arrives; he will settle everything." The American people have thus learned to look upon the coming of the C. E. I. R. as the soothing balm for all the ills which Fenian flesh is heir to; and now we are assured that the hero is coming. We are told that his flight from Ireland is not caused by necessity, but by a desire to visit our shores, and pour oil upon the troubled waters of the O'MAHONY and SWEENY oceans. The Head Centre of America, officially declares his anticipated approach. He eloquently announces that "he is now combig to the United States for the purpose of restoring harmonious council and well-concerted action among all

true friends of Ireland on the American continent, to reconcile all discordant elements, and to make a last appeal for his suffering country to all liberty-loving men throughout the world. His stay will be but short in our

With all the faith expressed and admiration felt, we are at a loss to see what permanent good Mr. STEPHENS' arrival here can secure. We believe him to be a pure patriot, a highminded gentleman, a man who has risked his life for his country, and would gladly die for his principles. We yield him all the praise which his warmest admirers could desire But STEPHENS is not omniponent. His purity of purpose cannot subdue the power of England. His honesty cannot prevent his country being overrun in twenty-four hours with British troops.

His strength of will and love of country annot alter the decrees of nature, and the decrees of nature are against the success of the Fenian movement. True, he may harmonize the discordant elements in the Brotherhood, and we earnestly hope he may; for then he would only have one instead of two chimerical projects. He may do away with the bitterness of party dissension, but a dozen JAMES STEPHENSES could not bring the project one step nearer success. As the hopes of the Irish-American population are all based on the great things he will do, we are glad of his arrival; for the bubble must burst, and the longer it continues to attract with its thousand colors the fancy of the poor, the heavier will be the loss and the greater the despair when the end is reached.

Scovel's Case.

DRAMATICALLY considered, the President of the New Jersey Senate is one of the most versatile of performers. When he first announced himselt, he was a "partridge upon the mountains," liable at any moment to fall into the snares of the fowler, or to be brought down by a well-directed shot from some skilful huntsman. His second appearance was as the "rock of Gibraltar," immovable in its strength, and entirely devoid of anything like an ornithological nature. Having tried the earth and the air, his last resort was to "take water," and in a moment of inspiration he proposed a visit to the mermalds, after the manner of the Cumberland, with a flag flying. Bis last effort was of the earth, earthy, being nothing more nor less than the ordering of an obnoxious journalist from the floor of the body over which he presided.

Scover is a young man, and perhaps has something to learn. He has a good opinion of his own abilities, and in this he does well. A proper self-esteem is an excellent trait, but it may be carried to the extreme of egotism. Mr. Scovel has it in his power to delay important action, as far as the election of a United States Senator from New Jersey is concerned, but current events must show that his 'power is comparatively worthless. He holds a barren sceptre, and unless he can make his position pay in a pecuniary sense, he has certainly failed in his coup d'etat. It is to be hoped that when he retires to private life he will be a wiser man.

> This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits breits and Black Sults for \$22. Finer Sults, all prices up to \$75 WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—
Pennavivania and West Jersey Branch of the above Commission is doing a noble work in the education of the poor white children or the State of Georgia. Not being limited in its labors to the colored people, it is ends greatly to aliay irritation in the public mind. It is had ed as a mission of benevo ence to the ignerant masses, and an instrumentality destined to accomplish more in healing differences between the North and South than any other that has yet been projected. It is indorsed by the public he press and the public.

A meeting in behalt of this Commission will be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church corner of BROAD and GREEN Sweets, Rev. E. & ADAMS, D. D., Pastor, at 715 o'clock, Bev. W. M. UROMWELL, D. D., will be reside. JONEPH PARKER, Secretary of the Commission, baving just returned from the State of Georgia, will furnish an account of helr operations in that field. Rev. P. S. HENSCN and M. J. MITCHESON, Esq., will address the meeting. AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD. PASTOR of the Tenth Baptist Church, will preach in Green Hill Hell, S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets To-morrow Afternoon at quarter to 4 o'clock. Seats free. All cordislly invited. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL Meeting of the SPRING GANDEN FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the Fith Hapitst Church Rev. Mr. Simmons. Faster. EIGHTERNTII and SPRING GARDEN Streets, at 8 P. M., on Monday. 9th Instant.

FIFTH GERMAN REFORMED Church, GREEN Street, near skitteenth, Paster, Rev. S. H. GIESEY — Services on Sunday, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Subject in the Evening—"The Cure of Despondency," the Eleventh of the Series on Ellish.

REV. W. STERRETT WILL PREACH in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, OXFORD and HANCOCK Streets, To morrow, at 7% P. M. Communion Services in the Morning MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (HURCH. S. E. corner THIRTEENTH and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. T. STORK, D D, will preach at 10% A. M. Services in the Evening at 7% 6% ock.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, above Bleventh etreet.—Service Tomorrow Morning and Afternoon, at 10% and 3% Union Prayer Meeting in the Evening, at 7% o'clock.

SCOTT M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH, above Tasker.—Preaching, 18% and 7%. Subject—Evening, "Unpardonable Sin," by Rev. T. B. MILLER. Love Feast at 3. CONFIRMATION .- BISHOP VAIL will administer the lite of Confirmation in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, to morrow afternoon. Service at 4 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER HALL, TWELFTH and MONTGOMERY Avenue. Preaching To morrow, 10% A. M., and 7% P. M., by Rev. J. P. CONKEY.

BROAD AND ARCH STREETS BAP-TIST CHURCH.—The Rev. EUGENIO KIN-CAID, D. D., a Veteran Missionary, will preach in this Church to-morrow evening. COOPER, D.D., at 10% and 7%. Lowe Feast at 3%.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
West CHESNUT Street, Rev. G A. PELTZ
will preach To morrow Morning and Evening. THE REV. S. F. COLT WILL PREACH in the Woodland Presbyterian Church. WEST PHILADELPHIA, To-morrow Morning and Evening. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HESTON-VILLE.—Rev. A. M. JELLY, Sabbath, at 10%

and 3%. REV. B. H. NADAL WILL PREACH his Introductory Sermon in Trinity M. E. Church. To morrow, at 10% o'clock.

"THE EMPTY TOMB."—REV. MR. HOFFMAN (by request), at ELEVENTH and WOOD, Sabbath. 3% P. M. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

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