THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Tenure of Office Bill. From the Times.

The bill regulating the tenure of civil officers appointed with the consent of the Senate, has become law over the President's veto.

By this measure the appointing power of the Executive is greatly circumscribed. It deprives him of the power of removing civil officers whose appointments come before the Senate for confirmation; or rather limits the exercise of the power to cases in which the Senate concur. And in this provision the Cabinet advisers of the President are included.

It has been supposed that the veto would hinge upon this particular application of the principle, as an infraction of a privilege always accorded to the Executive by reason of the confidential relations in which the Cabinet officers stand. But the message takes exception to the whole scope of the bill, as an invasion of the power of removal which by the usage of the Government has been vested exclusively in the President. It is admitted, however, that though this usage has been sustained by Story and Kent and other eminent interpreters of the Constitution, its validity has always virtually rested upon the decision of Congress, speaking through majorities, and has as constantly been disputed by statesmen of admitted weight. A Constitution which one majority affirmed may, then, be reversed by another majority without wrong; and this is what the expiring Congress has done.

So far as it imparts a certain permanence to qualified occupants of civil offices, the bill effects a desirable reform. A more satisfactory measure would be that of Mr. Jenckes, which would leave the entire civil service of the country out of the slough of politics, and secure an amount of efficiency at present unattainable. But the step now taken is an advance, excepting only in its bearing upon the Cabinet; and in that respect it has the appear-ance of being aimed at Mr. Johnson. His Message would have been stronger in argument, though perhaps not more effective in Congress, had it applied solely to this point, instead of ranging over a wide ground, where, on his own showing, Congress has a right to legislate untrammelled by precedent or the dicta of commentators.

The General Bankrupt Law. From the Herald.

The Thirty-ninth Congress has left behind it one legacy for which the people will be grateful. The passage of the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States will afford general satisfaction and prove a valuable boon to the country. While some of the features of the law-for its final approval by the Executive may be regarded as certain-may require alteration or amendment, its enactment in an imperfect shape will be universally conceded to be pre. ferable to its defeat.

The jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases is given by the act to the several District Courts of the United States, with the United States Circuit Courts acting in a supervisory capacity as Courts of Equity. The Judges of the District Courts will be assisted in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by Registers in bankruptcy, who are required to be counsellors of those Courts, or of some of the Courts of Record of their several States. The power of the Registers is limited, and provision is tions to the rence of disputed que

wearing apparel of such bankrunt, and that of bis wife and children, and theguniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or habes a soldier in the militia or in the service of been a souther in the minute or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment or seizure or levy on execution by the laws of the United States; and such other property, not included in the foregoing excep-tions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other other sector of court, by execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt is a bis domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bank ruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State ex-emption laws in force in the year 1864.

Acts of involuntary bankraptcy ander the law are classified as follows:-Departure or absence from the State where debts are owed, with intent to defraud the creditors; concealment to avoid service of process for the recovery of debt; concealment of property to avoid seizure on legal process; assignments designed to delay, defraud, or hinder creditors; arrest and detention for seven days under execution for a debt exceeding one hundred dollars; actual imprisonment for seven days in a civil action founded on contract for one hundred dollars; assignment, gift, confession of judgment, or any other act by which preference is given to any creditor, endorser, or surety; dishenoring commercial paper, or suspending and not resuming payment for fourteen days.

The petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy in such cases may come from one or more reditors whose debts reach two hundred and fifty dollars; but the petition must be brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed. In involuntary bankruptcy the proceedings are made more stringent than in the other description of cases. The penalty for any fraud or concealment, direct or indirect, under the act, is imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for term not exceeding three years.

There are other details in the act relating to the duties of the officers appointed and authorized under the law, the amount of fees, etc., which are interesting only as a matter of detail. On the whole, the act seems carefully guarded, and, with very slight amendments, will, no doubt, prove a popular and beneficial law.

The Veto-The Situation.

From the World. As a state paper, dealing with a great ques-

tion on impregnable grounds of argument, nothing could be more cogent than this noble message. The clear, masculine reasoning by which President Johnson demonstrates the irreconcilable repugnance of the vetoed bill to the Constitution, and by which he shows that the evils it inflicts are the most galling and intolerable which oppression can inflict upon its victims, leaves nothing to be supplied. If he fails to produce conviction, it cannot be for lack of sound argument and forcible remonstrance, but for the want of dispassionate minds on which argument and remonstrance can make no impression. The prompt passage of the bill over the veto, with thirty-nine surplus votes in the House and eighteen surplus votes in the Senate above what was requisite to make the two-thirds, betokens that the question has passed beyond the province of argument to that of action. The next Congress will be quite as radical as the present, and even if the two-thirds and its surplus could be wiped out, it would make no difference, since a bare majority suffices to prevent the repeal of a law once enacted. If the Republicans carry the next Presidential election. he veto will prevent the repeal of this abominable law within the ensuing six years, for the long term of the Senators insure the Republicans at least one-third of the Senate, and a third of either branch of Congress suffices to

The sole power of President Johnson's veto consists in the strength of his arguments. Arguments of greater intrinsic force are not to be expected hereafter, and as they obviously produce no impression on the Republican majority now, there is no ground to expect from them any better result when the little novelty they may possess shall have worn off, and the startling occasion which commands attention to them at present, shall have given place to the leaden apathy with which people naturally regard reasoning which possesses no novelty, on questions regarded as settled. That the Republican party regard this question as settled, is incontestable; and we cannot expect that the arguments which produced no impression on them while it was pending, will be weighed with candor when they have come to consider the question as decided. It is not what Democrats think of these arguments that is going to change anything, but what Republicans think of them; and he must be strangely blind to the signs of the times, to the actualities of the situation, and to the ordinary operation of human motives, who expects that much can be accomplished by way of proselytism by their iteration. Arguments have spent their practical force when there is no longer any chance of getting them fairly considered by those whom you wish to convert. For all purposes of impression they become blueted by use, and by the difficulty of reopening questions which have been decided after long discussion. Familiarity with usurpation takes off the keen sense of its atrocity:-

support a veto.

once thrown down, there is no authority in the Supreme Court to set them up.

It has no power but to decide litigated cases between plaintiffs and defendants, determining what is law only as a means of awarding jus-tice to parties. The best that could be hoped, therefore, even from a favorable decision of the Supreme Court, would be an exchange of military government for anarchy. The State Governments being already gone, the displacement of the military government by a tribunal having no power to supply anything in its place would leave the ten States without any sort of governmental protection, either military or legal. Moreover, the Supreme Court decided, twenty years ago, that it was bound to follow the action of Congress in determining what is the valid State Government in any State, arguing that, as the question was poli-tical, it could only follow the decision of the political branch of the Government. But, aside from this question of jurisdiction, the great age and infirm health of some of the conservative Judges do not permit us to count with any assurance on a favorable decision. We turn, therefore, to the three modes of relief which we have indicated;-

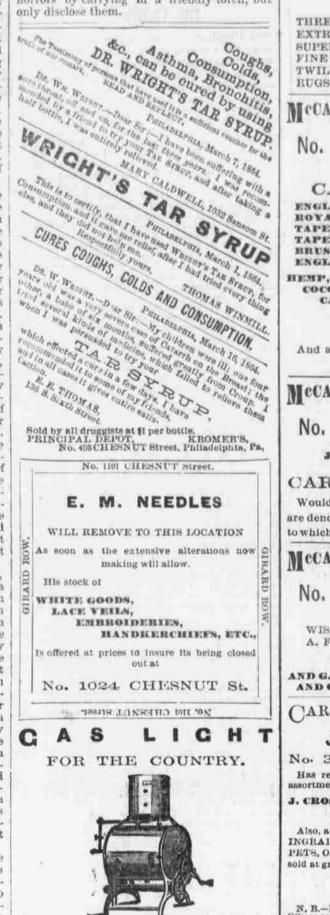
I. Military resistance holds out so little promise of success that it is not likely to be thought of, and its discussion need not detain The army will obey Congress. The US. known political sympathies of a majority of its officers, its dependence on Congress for its pay, and the natural tendency of a military body to magnify its own importance and prefer its own methods of government, will render the army a subservient, and perhaps a zealous instrument for the enforcement of this law. Some of the very worst dangers pointed out in the veto are inferred from the habitual contempt felt by military men for the dilatory proceedings of civil tribunals. Assuming, then, that the army will co-operate with Con-gress, the South may well despair of military redress. Every Southern fort, every Southern port, every arsenal, is in the possession of the army. The South has neither money, nor credit, nor munitions, nor even provisions. Owing to the short crops of last year, there are large areas where the people are in imminent danger of starvation. If a renewal of hostilities should intercept the charity of the North, multitudes would perish. The prostrate condition of the South precludes all possibility of relief by armed resistance, and we presume that even the most impulsive and impetuous of Southern citizens would not think of it, sithough it would be the most natural mode of relief, if it were practicable.

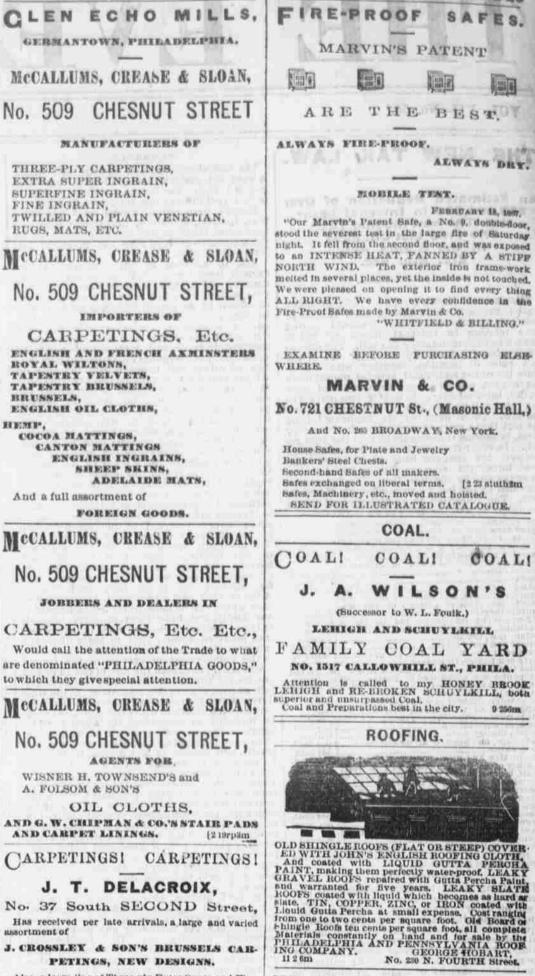
II and III can be best considered together. as they are alternatives which depend upon a comparison of probabilities. It is a question between the relative chances of a change in Northern opinion and a change in Southern opinion. If the North remains immovable, the South can never be relieved from military tyranny except by reorganization under the new law. If the South remains immovable, it can never escape but by a political revolution in the North. It is a contest of opposing probabilities-a question whether the North or the South is most likely to yield, and which will yield soonest. If the South stedfastly persists, radical ascendancy would in time be broken, and the Union restored, for the North will never consent to its permanent dissolu-tion. If, on the other hand, the North should adhere, with stubborn persistency, to its present views, it is equally certain that the South would at length succumb, to escape the evils of military domination. The important practical question is, Which is likely to hold out longest?

In all such contests of endurance, that side is most likely to prevail (other considerations apart) which has the most overweening confidence in its own strength and resources. So far as this consideration goes, the preponderance of weights is in the Northern side of the balance. A change in Northern opinion is more likely to be operated by disasters in business and monetary derangement than by arguments addressed to magnanimity or justice. But the storm which is merely brewing in the Northern sky has already burst upon the South: but pecuniary ruin in prospect and scarcely believed in, is a feeble motive in comparison with such ruin felt and groaned under as a present fact. The causes to which we look forward to produce a change of political action in the North are already operating with the direct intensity in the South; and so far as political changes can be predicted on such grounds, they may be expected to come soonest at the scene of their earliest and most blasting operation. The amount of change requisite, in either section, to give effect to one or the other policy, is a point that must not be left out of view. For the South to reorganize and get admitted under the odious law which has been passed over the veto, needs only a defection sufficient to make, with the negroes, a majority of the voting population. But to repeal the law requires a revolution in the North extensive enough to give the Democratic party a majority in both Houses of Congress, and, unless we elect the next President, a two-thirds majority. A party seeking to repeal a law is under a great disadvantage as compared with a party seeking to carry an election. The very checks and impediments by which the governmental machinery operates against rash legislation and in favor of stability, secure the perpetuity of bad laws until they have accomplished all their mis-chief. Even if we should elect a majority of the Congressmen in 1868, we should be powerless in the Forty-first Congress to repeal this law, inasmuch as the six years' term of the Senators prevents any party from suddenly changing the political character of the Senate. Certain it is, therefore, that this abominable and tyrannical law will stand for at least four years, unless it is rendered inoperative by Southern acceptance of its conditions. stable alteration of Northern opinion as will make a majority with the negroes, will relieve that State from martial law, if Congress keeps depend on perfect unity among their white inhabitants, and unity among all the States. But to escape martial law by compliance requires no co-operation, since each State can act for itself without regard to the others, and in States where the negro population is large a small defection will turn the scale. We conclude, therefore, that a mode of escape from martial law which requires the conversion of a distant hostile community, the cooperation of many States, and time enough to change the political complexion of the Senate, is less likely to prevail than one which requires fewer conversions, no co-operation, and comparatively little time. The probabilities, as we estimate them, incline strongly to ultimate submission on the part of the South. If this estimate be not mistaken, good policy requires that the sub-mission should be prompt enough to prevent the radicals getting control of the new State organizations. The planters can control the lates out of office all the incumbents, and re-quires them to be replaced by persons not negro vote if they begin in season; and by



This exposition of the political situation is such as we would gladly have foreborne, it fidelity to truth, and the responsibility which attaches to a public journal which we should be loth to think without influence, did not onstrain us. If our Southern friends are in a den of cutthroats that has only one opening for escape, we do not create the surrounding horrors by carrying in a friendly torch, but only disclose them.





Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CAR-

CARPETINGS

ROOFING. OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHAROOF ING-CLOTH, and coaled with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALWAYS DRY.

FREEDOARY 18, 1807.

[2 23 stuthin

COAL

PERCEMENT OF ALL AND THE AND THE PERCENT WITH A PARKY AND THE PERCENT OF A PARKY STRATEGY OF THE PERCENT OF A PARKY STATEMENT OF THE PERCENT OF A PAINT, Which becomes as hard as slate. FOR TIN, COFFEEX, ZINC, and IRCON ROOPA this Paint is the nc plus with of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constituties a thorough protection against leaks by rust or other-wise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

District Court Judges, and for appeals from the District Courts to the Circuit Courts, and from the latter, in cases where the matter in dispute shall exceed two thousand dollars, to the Supreme Court of the United States. There are two kinds of bankruptcy contem-

plated by the act-voluntary and involuntary. In the former any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing over three hundred dollars, and finding himself insolvent, may apply by petition to the judge of the district in which he has resided for the six months preceding the date of the petition, or for the longest period during such six months, and shall thereupon be declared a bankrupt. The creditors, having been properly notified by the court, meet together and appoint one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor ; the choice to be made by the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts, or in case of failure to agree, then by the District Judge, or where there are no opposing creditors, by the Register.

The whole affairs of the bankrupt pass into the hands of the assignees, who have full powers granted them necessary for the collection of all debts and the final adjustment and closing up of the estate. Stringent regulations are made for the proper deposit and safe keeping of all moneys received from the estate; and where delay is likely to occur from litigation in the final distribution of the assets, the Court is empowered to direct their temporary investment. The bankrupt is liable at all times to be called up for examination on oath upon all matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property or to his business transactions, and, for good cause shown, his wife may in like manner be compelled to attend as a witness in the case.

In the distribution of the bankrupt's estate dividends are to be paid as agreed upon by a majority in value of the creditors, from time to time, at three months' intervals, but the following claims are first to be paid in full:-First, the fees, costs, and all expenses under the Bankrupt act; second, all debts, taxes, and assessments due to the United States; third, all State debts, taxes, and assessments; fourth, wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for labor performed within six months. preceding the bankruptcy; fifth, all debts due to any persons who are or may be entitled to preference by the laws of the United States.

The voluntary bankrupt is entitled to his discharge provided no fraud is proved against him, at any time from sixty days to one year after adjudication of bankruptcy; but the proof or discovery of any fraud or concealment deprives him of the right to discharge. No person who has once received his discharge is to be entitled again to become a voluntary bankrupt, unless his estate is sufficient to pay seventy per cent. of his debts, or unless threefourths of his creditors assent in writing to his bankruptoy. Preferences and fraudulent conveyances are declared void by the act, and suitable provisions are made for the voluntary bankruptcy of partnerships and corporations. The exemptions under the law are as fol-

lows:-

The necessary household and kitchen furni-ture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, out altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of \$500; and also the

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien As to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.'

These lines of the poet depict a tendency of human nature which has been deplorably exemplified by our countrymen within the last six years. The resolutions passed by Congress in the summer of 1861 with only two dissenting votes, declaring that the war was not waged for any such purposes as are now sought to be consummated, measures the sad decline in public virtue.

As a portrayal of wrongs, nothing needs to be added to this powerful message of President Johnson. But if we attempt to pass from But while there is no possibility of its the question of wrongs to that of remedies, repeal without such a wide-spread and we no longer tread upon well-explored, solid ground. The terrible and portentous evils | insure control of the Senate, a change, in any which the President shows to be involved in | one Southern State, of white votes enough to the enforcement of this ernel law, are a strong argument for resisting its operation and shortening its duration, by every practicable or promising means. The worse any situa-tion is, the stronger are the reasons for depend on perfect unity among their white speedily getting out of it. The bill is so bad that nothing undertaken against it can be worse. The only possible methods of relief are these three:-

1. Military resistance by the Southern States.

2. A political revolution in the North leading to a repeal of the law.

3. A line of action in the South leading to its acceptance and reorganization under it.

We have not forgotten the Supreme Court; but the chances of relief from that quarter are too slender to inspire any confidence. The greatest expedition and celerity cannot procure a decision from the Supreme Court much short of a year, since the court, after its spring adjournment, will not meet again until next winter. In the meantime the existing State Governments will be utterly broken down and demolished, as the bill legis-

FERRIS		CO.'N	AUTOR	ATIC G	INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CAR PETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will b sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail, J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street, Between Market and Chesnut streets. N. BParticular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 223 sm
FOR PRIV		MACH	INES NCES, MIL	ls, hote	
			es, etc.,		WINDOW SHADES.
FURNISH					D V. E. ARCHAMBAULT N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.
LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED. This' machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and,the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire reedom					Will open this morning, from the great Auctio Sale, to pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 63, 75 Soc., 81, 81 12, and 82 23; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 49, 44 and Soc.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussel Carpets, at only 81 73; Hemp Carpets, 370; Rag Car pets, 500; Floor Oil Cloths, 600; Window Shades, 8 to 83; Williamsville Muslin, 280; Table Linens, 400; t 81 500; Elkankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 570; Red Check Matting, 500; Wholessile and Retai Store, N. E. cor, Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 500
from danger over all other of those ac acceleration of those ac	ers, has quainte g used t	gained d;with hem fo	for it the fav its merits, r the last th	orable opin The names	ht to \$3; Williamsvile Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c, 4 50; Eliankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 37c Red Check Matling, 50c, Wholesale and Reta of Store, N. E. cor, Eleventh and Market streets, 248 m
e given by			and the second		JOHN R. WHITE,
			OURTH S		
Where the I	nachine		and the second second		NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Send for a	Pamph		us & co., 1	23stuthin	FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET
			-		JOBBER AND DEALER IN
Hors	E-FU	RNI	HING	GOOD	
EXCELLI	and the second	-	TINTER	TA PROPERTY	BATTINGS,
ROAD ROADING		BARG			OIL CLOTHS,
To close th	ie estat	e of the	Inte		WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
	JOHN	A. 2	URPRET		AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1n
			d Dealer n		STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
House	.Fu	rnis	hing	Good	CULVER'S NEW PATENT
NO.	922	CHES	NUT NTR	HERE'S',	Corrent o Herr Parent
Between Ni	nth and	1 Tenth	South Side.	Philadelph	DEEP SAND-JOINT
His Admi	nistrato	rs now	offer the w	whole stock	HOTAIR FURNACE.
prices below embraces ev	new then	NO WHAT	ad in a world-	ardered hou	RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
hold:-Piain Baskets, Pia Ware, and C	ted Wa	re, Cuti	ers, Iron W	are, Japan	Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating
A great CAGES, etc.	variets	01 281	LAKER G	OODS, DIN	Apparatus, For sale by
GENUINI GENUINI	E ARC	TIC R	EFRIGERA		CHARLES WILLIAMS,
WATER CO	OLER:	OF PAP	FER ALACE	E GOODS.	8 101 No, 1182 MARKET Street,
This is th in Philadelp to their adv consing, NGTE, -O mail, and pr	e large hia, and antage	t retail i citizen to exam	s and strang	ers will find seiz before po may order	OR EUROPEAN MANGE, for Families, Ho- tels, or Public Institutions, In TWENTY DIP- FERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-A'r Furmers, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Graige, Mathematical Statement and Balances Statements, Statement Statement, Statement Statement,
BIED.	Internet	mark down in the owner	RD. preparation	BIR Mr. C. BU	D 11 17 southem No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
bas opened the ontertal general, at 2 The first a	nus new nment Nos. 605 nd seco	of his and 607 nd floor	A RCH Street	the public to p as Billia t-class table	PASTEI PASTEI PASTEI
Rooms, and while the a everything convenience four new and wish to deve	4411 41 10 10 10	2110 25 88.84	of the off from the state of	ANALY PARAMAN PARAMA	in the second
DIFUS OFTI MAY	ALL ALL ALL	Art. In State	in some way have been	d of this he	the standard w DATENT DASTPR which have
everything) quality, and well-known ants, and wi	gentler il presid PRES SAM	nen hav ie over 1 18. O. W UEL DU	e been secur he various d OODNUTT, UGLASS	ed as Assi lepartments	is warranted bot to termeni, and is sold cheap. It is put up in barrels, halt barrels, and boxes.
weil-known ants, and wi	JOHI WILL HEN ILIP 0	RUME	GILLMOF DUNCAN, IECHT, Res	tE staursteur.	EITH & PICKETT, SOLE AGENTS,
over all. H	le venti	res to t	ay that, tak	cen all in a	NO. 134 South Wharves.
there has no spproaching arrangemen public,	this and i	establish	to the co	unfort of t	STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
# 2 1m			C, BIRD	. Proprietor	No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
-	PHIL	LADEL	PHIA SU	RGEON	8 Manufacturers of
FULTER	NINT)	H Stree	ars' practic	arketB.	CAST-IEON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
EVERETT guarantees Patent Grad others. St	the ski luating pporter	Prorsur rs, Ela	rnia St INSTITUTI et, above M ars' practic ustment of e Truss, and stic Stocki	bls Premiu 1 a variety ugs. Shouid Ladies' apa	 Of all sizes: also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been pre- pared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short police. Also general Railroad

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the abortest notice. Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY. RECKLESS & EVERETT, 1216m No. 302 GREEN Street. CUTLERY, ETC. CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RA-ZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cheap Store, No, 125 South TENTH Street, 11 82 Three doors above Walnut, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. THOMAS A. FAHY. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, (Late Faby & Bro.) No. 31 North THIRD Street. City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guar-anteed on all work. 211 im EDWARD DUNN. (Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.) HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.) No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. Philadelphia REMOVAL.

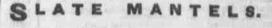
D REER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 or Goldamith's Hall, Labrary street, have removed a No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fut streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Eracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. and Silver bought. January I, 1867. 1 198m PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES.

Warranted superior to any others in use.

LIGHTI NOISELESSII DURABLEIII Cannot be broken by , alling, and

Never Become Glossy.

Rever Become Glossy. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Phila-delphia, and also by the school authorities of Baitimore and Washington. Also PLINCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE. The only Patent stone Suriace for blackboards now before the public. Warrantea to give astisfaction. J NEWTON PEIRCE & CO., No.427 N ELEVENTH Street. CAUTION -Bewaro of the Imitation Books and Pass boaid Slates offered by agents, and which are made: w resemble in appearance our sisted goods. The genuid are all either labelled on the back. of the package is beled and marked, Patentee Feb. 10. 1882 (14 furwin r



SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheappeas, SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally

made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO., 9 125 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

DRIVY WELLS-OWNERS OF PROPERTY-The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned *

8 100 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBBARY Street.