SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

RDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS -- COMPILED HVERY DAY POR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Test Oath Tested.

From the N. Y. Times. Mr. Smythe's appointment of Mr. Pollard to s sinecure position in the New York Custom House has served at least one good purpose. It has demonstrated the worthlessness of the test oath as a mean + of excluding from office unscrupulous adherents of the Rebellion.

The author of "The Lost Cause" is one of the last men about whose attitude towards the Union while the war lasted any doubt could be reasonably entertained. He was not only a Rebel during the war, but a noisy, obtrusive Rebel for some time after the armies had withdrawn from the field. He was one of that malignant sort who would have had the conflict waged on the principles of savagery, and who refused to concede the fact of conquest long after national authority had triumphed. He was a non-combatant, indeed, as these ferocious strategists usually are, but as the editor of the Richmond Examiner he was incessant in his efforts to avert a pacific settlement, and to keep alive the flame of hate between the sections. His charnoter was so notorious that when captured on board of a blockade-runner and sent to Lafayatte as a prisoner of state, neither he nor his friends ventured to deny his mischlevous activity as an abettor and supporter of the enemies of the United States. Both he and they acted as though his rebellious characteristics were something of which he had reason to be proud.

Yet this man, when a thousand dollar Federal office came within his reach, found no difficulty in swallowing the very oath which the law provides to keep just such persons out of Government employment. The obstacle which was intended to be insuperable proved inoperative at the point where its sufficiency might have been deemed most sure. An elastic conscience disposed of scruples. Neither the fear of perjury nor the love of truth deterred Mr. Pollard from swearing according to the prescribed formula. The moral aspect of the question did not trouble him a moment. Its legal bearings-according to his own apologetic explanation—were all he paused to consider. Has not the term "support" a distinct legal import! he professes to have asked himself; and, of course, he soon stumbled upon a satisfactory reply. An obliging friend stood ready to help him over. "Why, Mr. Pollard," it was suggested, "you are no more incapacitated from public office than would be Ben. Wood, who wrote against the administration, or Vallandigham, who made speeches against it." The precise resemblance between Pollard and Wood or Pollard and Vallandigham we are not required to discuss. It is enough that Pollard, an avowed Rebel, did not allow the oath to block his path to office, and now seems prepared to take it as often as Smythes shall be found willing to give him the chance.

The lesson taught is not a new one. Much swearing never has permanently sided loyalty or truth. It is a burden which the conscientious are slow to assume, and which again and again deprives the Government of the services which it most needs. Good men will not expose themselves to doubt upon the subject. They will not descend to subterfage or quibbling to adapt an oath to their wants and wishes. They interpret it literally, as it was meant to be interpreted, and are content to remain in private life. On the other hand, not even the iron-clad oath, nor any number of oaths, frustrates the purposes of those against whom the public service most requires protection. They regard the Government as an enemy at whose expense they in-tend to live, and digest test oaths as easily as they digest their dinners. It always has been so and always will be so. The whole tendency of modern legislation in countries where oaths were formerly relied upon to exclude particular classes, is to dispense with them as a wrong to the worthy and a bagatelle to the bad.

The Pollard case shows that the test oath is of little value as a check upon appointments to office, when the party appointing and the appointee happen to be intent upon accomplishing certain ends. We know, however, that the requirement which is easily surmounted at the Custom House and elsewhere, excludes from positions of trust and profit in the Southern States thousands whose participation in the Rebellion was involuntary, and, in comparison with Pollard's, harmless. And the class thus excluded is made up of citizens whose characters and experience qualify them for useful positions. The time is not distant, let us hope, when the work of the Republican party shall be so far completed as to render possible the correction of this anomaly.

Golden Girls. From the N. Y. World. All the gold in the country, we are con-stantly told by the financiers, is running out, at a dreadful rate, to England. London is threatened with an auriferous jaundice; New York with a green-sickness of irredeemable paper. This may be true, so far as the baser uses of the royal metal in its baser forms are concerned. It certainly is not true of the finest and most potent shape in which the aurisacra fames can possess the souls of men. The dazzling ingots of California and Colorado may be leaving us as jingling coins. But they are coming back to us, having suffered a seachange, in a sudden splendor of golden tresses gleaming upon lovely heads. The popular burlesque of Ixion, which last fall took the town captive, might properly enough have been entitled Midas. Midas was King of Lydis, which Ixion was not, and the one name would have borne quite as much relation to the major part of the performance as the other, for it cer-tainly is no more likely that the song of 'Taily was a Welshmau' ever school through Olympus than it is that the avaricious monarch may have solaced his long ears with the strains of "Walking in the Park." But all that Midas touched turned to gold. And the burlesque of Ixion is working a similar miracle. It found the female population of New York, on and off the stage, pretty evenly divided between blondes and brunettes. It threatens to leave us for the future the slaves of an exclusive golden gynooracy. Two or three clever and lively actresses coming upon us, like Milton's Sabrina, with "loose tresses of amber dropping hair," have revolutionized the chignons of the metropolis. Never were the polychromatic hopes of mankind in such instant peril. Some years ago, it is true, a "Club des Blondes" was organized in Paris, the avowed object of which was to bring about the eventual extermination of dark haired women by making dark hair in women as decisive a disqualification for matriaony as is the loss of a thumb in men for the military service. But this club was not half so alarming as the present movement. For, after all, the Paris club never pretended to deny to such hapless dark-haired women as now exist the right to remain dark-haired; and, as there are many minds of many men, a | ways, semi Republican organ hard by betrays | and would allow the Government to deduct |

1 120 day had su new ports.

the heart of some mate who, though unfashionable enough to admire her rococo charms, might not be wholly inadequate to her needs. But it is now clearly understood that chemistry makes it possibly for any woman to be come a blonde, so that those who obsti nately persist in being brunsttes will soon be recognized as "atrong-minded" and odious persons not fit to be received in polite circles of their own sex, and certain to be despised and rejected of men. The result of this, of course, will be a general suicide or emigration of all such persons. In those remote new countries, like Tasmania and Ore gon, where the men monstrously outnumber the women, and civilization exerts but a modified control over the natural instincts of the race, there may be some chance for the perpetnation of that type of beauty which moved the soul of him who sought and found the princess sleeping in the enchauted

"Love, if thy tresses be so dark, How dark these hidden eyes must be!" But the melainocomes (we like to use Greak words in such a case, for they have a pleasant air as of the names of patent pomatums) will utterly disappear from the foremost regions of Christendom. Now this we think a thing to be deplored, and, if possible, to be pre

Of course, we know very well that Swedenborg declares the angels to be golden-haired, and only golden-haired. But there are a great many people, and very respectable people, too, although they would never dranu of quoting, perhaps not even of reading Tom Moore, have as strong a prejudice against the exclusively angelic in women as that Anapreontic Irishman was audacious enough to avow in most melodious verse. And we are not aware that Swedenborg himself goes so far as to declare that a Magdalen in a blond wig is more of an angel than a Madonna in her own black hair. Golden locks, which are really only gilded locks, having been kissed, not by the sun, but by a bottle of cadmium or a preparation of arsenic, are as a matter of fact to be esteemed wigs. The woman who wears them does not wear her own hair; nor can she have any guarantee, we suppose, that, in case of her marriage with a demon of the other sex, her children will not insult her by wagging polls of the hue of Erebus about her.

But, whatever may be the hue of the chig-

nons reserved for "elect ladies" in Paradise

is it desirable, we ask, that here below the brunette should be absolutely abolished, and become, even as the dodo and the megatherium, a creature of memoirs and of museums? The hoary head is a crown of glory; but what can be said in praise of chrysop'okamie young women that may not be balanced by as good a word in behalf of their more soberhued sisters? One good chignon, as well as one good custom, may corrup the world. If black be the d-vil's livery, the faithful nightingale is brown; and though Shakespeare makes "Benedick" pronounce "Beatrice" "too brown for a fair praise," yet he has warned us, in Rome and Juliet," against the perils of "saint seducing gold" as ominously as he makes the friends of "Romeo" warn that amorous youth against the mischief hidden in a "white wench's black eye." "Don Giovanni" himself, that most mulierose of mortals, after an extended if not a wholly creditable experience of the sex, seems to have paid tribute to a certain moral superiority of the darker types of beauty. "Leporello" tells us that the admirable "Don" preferred

Nella blonda la gen i lezza Nella bruna la costa za." Now, grace and beauty are good things; but constancy also, if not pushed too far, has its Golden girls, and even gilded girls, merits. may endure for a moment and shine like flies in the sun; but it will be a black day for the race when the dark-haired women are driven to the alternative of taking arsenic, externally or internally, by the overwhelming popularity of their more glittering rivals.

The style may be, as Buffon said it was, the man. But the hair is not necessarily the woman, and still less fitting is it that the woman should be sacrificed to the hair. To die is human-but why spell it with a "y The London papers are just now as full of the deadly effects of popular cosmetics for the hair as is the World of fusel-oil and other "adulterations of art"in respect of what we eat and drink. True pallida mors respects neither the wigs of nature nor those of art.

"Golden lads and lasses must, Like chimney-sweepers come, to dust.' But why precipitate the catastrophe by chemical solutions? Let us appeal from "Benedick" out of love to "Benedick" in love, and with him consent that a woman's hair

shall be "as heaven pleases." Let every true philanthropist among us, at the risk of temporarily losing his social influence as a person of taste, sternly re-solve that he will stand like a man to every woman, no matter how dork her tresses.

General Grant and the Radical Managerr. From the N. Y. Herald.

What is to be done with General Grant? The sphinx continues dumb, and the listening worshippers gathered around him are in a painful state of perturbation. He seeks no conferences with the radical managers in the lump or in detail; he does not send for them. and when they call upon him to pump him he talks horse or offers them a choice cigar; he travels East, he travels West, he attends Union League welcomes, lawyers' dinners, wedding festivals, and fashionable suppers; he walks among the bulls and bears of Wall street and rides behind a pair of fast trotters among the horse jockeys of Harlem lane; he sees everybedy, talks with anybody, and yet nobody can get at the secret of his Cabinet or his policy. What does it all mean? Does he meditate the despotic role of Cromwell, predicted by General Blair !- the treachery to human rights, feared by Wendeli Phillips, or the defection of Captain Tyler or Andy John-

These questions and such as these are not only perplexing the politicians, but exciting the public curiosity. But this suspense can not last much longer. For the present General Grant, without an official notice of his election as President, may entertain the soldier's ideas of the propriety of silence on the subject; but next week the votes of the Electoral Colleges will be counted and the result proclaimed in Congress, and then, perhaps, he will disclose his chosen advisers and define his position. For a few days this week he is expected to be once more the lion of New York, and we nnderstand that the managing politicians hereabouts intend to seize the opportunity to draw him out-to make him speak to bring a pressure upon him which he cannot resist. They say that his reticence has been long enough respected; that the party which has made him President is entitled to some respect from him; that it will have no further evasions, trifling, hedging, or humbugging; but that he must show his colors and declare his intentions, or prepare for the fate of

The recognized orthodox radical organ here has neither warning nor encouragement to give the faithful concerning Grant, but it sticks to the Tenure of Office law. On the other hand, the Jack-in-the-box, facing-both-

"The Part of the P

dark-haired woman might still hope that I the spirit of rebellion against the President-Heaven would mercifully incline towards her I elect. It tells him substantially that he does not understand his position; that he is not the master, but the servant; that even the wisdom of a still tongue in his case has ceased to denote a wise head; but that, on second thoughts, General Grant may be wisely left to his own discretion. Here we have a sharply given hint of mutiny and a silky apology; but the hint is suggestive of an approaching fight among the factions over the shoulders of Grant. As the matter stands, it would appear that the first endorser of the paper of Jeff. Davis holds the whiphand over the chosen orator of Andy Johnson. A few days more and we may have a solution of the mystery or confusion worse confounded; but we must take things as they come.

Meantime the House bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office law remains untouched in the Senate. The radical managers of that body distrust the silence of Grant. They are evidently resolved to bring him to terms in black and white before they give him their vote of confidence. We expect, therefore, that he will go into the White House bound with the shackles taken from Johnson, and that so, under the law, he may be restrained from a general clearing out of the whisky rings and all the other rings fattening upon their spoils from the Treasury and the tax-paying masses of the people. Not a doubt seems to be entertained anywhere that General Grant will faith fully carry out the reconstruction laws and all the other laws of Congress. The only fear seems to be that he will bring to light and break up the vast and comprehensive abominations and corruptions and robberies of the revenue rings and lobby coalitions of the Re-

publican party.
What, then, is General Grant to do, if, as President, he shall find himself tied up, like Johnson, with the Tenure-of-Office law ! His true course will be to dismiss, as fast as he finds them, the official plunderers or confederates of the plunderers of the Treasury, and to put honest men in their places, with his reasons to the Senate, as the law requires, for these changes. In pursuing this policy let the President act upon evidence sufficient, in his own honest judgment, for a removal, and let him pursue this purpose to a general clearing out, and he may challenge the Senate to meet him upon this issue. He may have to fight a lobby capital of millions of money; his sweeping plan of reform may be checked by the Senate, but it will be supported by the country. Let him make this battle, and if hampered and delayed by the spoils coalitions of his first Congress, the next to be elected, in 1870, will be with him. In our judgment the only serious apprehensions entertained by the radical managers in reference to the Cabinet or the policy of Grant are their apprehensions of a break-up and dispersion of the hordes of radical spotlsmen and plunderers now fleecing the Treasury at the rate of hundreds of mil-

Workingmen's Grievances.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Several conventions have recently been held to devise ways and means to improve the condition of those termed distinctively the laboring class, or classes. We think it will be generally agreed that the object of these conventions was good, but that their success in promoting it was limited. As our contribution to the end in view we prefer the following suggestions:

I. One powerful reason for the existence of the evils complained of is the excessive number of the laboring class, or those inaccurately denominated such. In other words, there are far too many people trying to live by working for wages. These often glut the labor market, and compel thousands to stand idle or wander in fruitless quest of work, who need and ought to have it.

II. This need not be. Every youth who really desires to become his own employer might soon do so if he would. He has only to resolve firmly that he will henceforth earn and save to the extent of his ability, and he may very soon be an employer, at least of himself. Strong drink and dancing, bad company and late hours, are keeping tens of thousands at journeywork who ought long since to have risen above it. Every night's debauch keeps some one a competitor for journeywork who ought to be giving employment instead of seeking it.

III. Our young men seem too generally to insist on working as hirelings when they work at all. The sons of prosperous farmers and artisans, who might follow the calling of their fathers in manly independence, prefer to crowd into the cities, there to compete for 'situations' as tide-waiters, policemen, clerks, journeymen, etc. When these talk of the op pression and robbery of labor by capital, they compel us to wonder why they choose to be oppressed and plundered.

IV. He who works for the wages proffered by another confesses that they are more than he could earn by working for himself. If not, why don't he work for himself, or struggle and save to be able to do so at an early day Remember that our country gives land to all

citizens who will settle upon and improve it. V. He who works for himself necessarily prescribes and regulates his own hours of labor. He may limit his day's work to four, six, eight, ten, or extend it to twelve, fourteen, or sixteen hours—he may work many hours to-day and few to-morrow—he may make long days at one season and short at another-and no one else has any right to interfere. Why is it that so many choose to go and come at another man's whistle !

VI. Our remedies for the grievances of workingmen are twe:-1. Be your own employers so far as may be; 2. When your work is such that one can't do it, attain the end by ecoperation. Let a dezen, a hundred, a thou rand, combine to build houses, steam-engines or make atoves or steelyards, under an organi zation that will secure to each the just and fair reward of his labor and skill, under such provisions and regulations as we have repeatedly suggested.

VII. If you cannot (but you can) or will not employ and pay yourselves, don't find fault with those who do.

Rates of Interest. From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Butler's main plea for the adoption of his irredeemable paper is the low rate of interest at which, he alleges, it will cause money to be loaned. Cheap capital would be an incalculable blessing to the country, and we shall hail as a national deliverance any plan which will even tend towards it. need not argue that no currency would be 'cheap" which abolishes our coin revenue. But suppose this error were eliminated from the plan and the remainder carried out, would it provide a currency which would be loaned at lower rates of interest? General Butler's idea is, that under his currency whenever money "were wanted" by merchants and others under such circumstances as at present lead them to apply to banks or individuals, and get their own notes or those of their customers discounted, "the rate of interest would rise," i. e., above the six per cent. in coin payable by the Government on the bond, and the bondholder to secure the higher rate of interest, i. e., the excess over the six per cent, which he would receive by holding his bend, would return his bond to the Treasury

3 65-100 per cent. per annum from the inte-rest on the bond for the sake of the excess over six per cent. in coin which the bondholder will be able to obtain from the person to whom he loans the currency. system of relief to the money market, there

are reveral objections to this. 1. The currency can only be obtained from the Treasury by the bondholders; whereas the business men who want the loan are never bondholders; if they were, they could get not merely ninety per cent., or even par, but from 108 to 114 per cent. of the face of the bond by selling it at current rates in open

2. The currency cannot be obtained from the Treasury in exchange for the class of seenvities to which commerce gives rise, viz. notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, etc. which are the only securities on which merchants borrow in the ordinary course of legitimate business.

3. There would have to intervene, therefore, between the Treasury as the lender and the mercantile class as the borrowers, the same third class-bankers or bonduolders, who would have the bonds to deposit with the Treasury, and who would be able to ascertain the adequacy of the commercial securities offered by the merchant, and willing to risk the currency on mercantile loans. Without this there could be no elasticity to the currency, nor any means by which, as General Butler desires, it should expand and contract with the wants of trade and traders.

4. As the bondholders' profits on the loan would be limited to the excess of the six per cent. coin interest, equal at present to 84 per cent. currency interest on an amount at least ten per cent. greater than the amount loaued, the minimum at which a bondholder or banker could loan currency to a merchant under this plan without loss would be nine per cent., if there were no risk on the loan. But as the bondholder has really made two loans, and thereby incurred two risks-one in his original loan to the Government represented by the bond deposited with the Treasury, and the other in his loan of the currency received thereon to the merchant, secured by the merchant's notes and bills-it follows that the bondholder or banker must get for his two loans two distinct rates of interest-i. c., he can only make the loan at double the ordinary market rates. It current rates are 7 or 10 per cent., he must get 14 or 20 per cent., as the case may be. For this, he gets only 2 35-100 from the Government. He must charge the remainder, 11 65-100 in the former case and 17-65-100 in the latter, to the borrower. As these rates of interest violate our usury laws, the bondholders would charge an additional percentage for the increased risk of loss through them. Besides, they would have to charge something for the time they might be compelled to hold their currency awaiting opportunities to lend it. We do not see, therefore, that General Butler's system does more than convert every bendhelder into a national bank, nor that such a proceeding would in any other manner reduce our rates of interest than by making banking free-a change which we think requires far other securities to be thrown around it than those imposed by General Butler. We fail to see that, under his system, rates of interest could range below about 15 per cent. or about twice what they are now. Although General Butler declares that he has tried to avoid in his bill the question whether the bonds are payable in coin, he really legislates that they shall be payable in his new "similitudes." He provides that all debts due by the Government shall be payable in them, except where the act creating them "provides" otherwise. No loan acts expressly "provide' otherwise, except in relation to the principal of the 10-40s. They "assume" otherwise. We hardly think it necessary to discuss whether the entire two thousand millions of "similitudes" authorized by General Butler would be issued. We doubt if the world will ever see them, unless he issues them himself.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PUBE MALT WHISHY, YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadeiphia market and it is soid at the low rate of a per gallon, or \$1.25 per quart, at the salesrooms, No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD, PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McOALL Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

Brandles, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL, 81 Monument street, Baltimore. Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuising-On the European Plan.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. DANTALOON STUFFS!

D. P. MORGAN.

JAMES & LEE, NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb, Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres IN THE MARKET.

To which they invite the attention of the trade and L8 28 W AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

13017 REMOVED TO 13017 BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.

MARSH & CO.'S

NEW MUSIC STORE.

NO. 1817 CHESNUT ST. above THIRTEENT

PHILADELPHIA.

Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.

JOHN MARSH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT

FOR THE BALE OF

THE FEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIRECT FROM EUROPE

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.

128 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM.

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured. Warranted Permanently Cured. Without Injury to the System. Withent Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallibl perament cure ever discovered. It is warranted to con tain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system. WARRANTED TO CORE OR MONEY REFUNDAD WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED Thousands of Philadelphia references of cares. Pre-

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. BELOW MARKET,

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE CREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET. BERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion! THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CON-TENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, TW. 15th Monta sin, 1868,
Messra, Farret, herring & Co., No. 573 Chesnut
street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add
out to timeny to the value of your Patent Champion
sale. At the destructive fire on Markesatiest, on the
evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the
conflagration, and, being ill det with a large stock of
crogs, oils, torpentine, paints, varnish, aconol, etc.
direct a severe and trying test. Your Sale stood in an
exposed situation, and fell with the burning flours
into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our sooks,
papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire
contents all sale. It is e. pecually gratifying to ustost
your Safe came out all right has we had entrased our
most valuable books to it. We shall want another of
your Safe came out all right as we had entrased our
most valuable books to it. We shall want another of
your Safe came out all right as we had entrased our LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

Yours, respectfully, T. MORRIS PEROT & CO. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London: World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universale.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

manufactured and for sale by

C. L. MAISER MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALES IN BUILDING HARDWARE, No. 434 RACE Street

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC. ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLOCES, SILVERWARE, and

FANCY GOODS G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT, EXTRA MESS MACKEREL ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 72rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR RENT.

RENT. R PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St. FOR STORE OR OFFICE. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at SANE OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

NO. 314 CHENNUT STREET. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORK. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT Street. PATENTS.

FORREST BUILDINGS, No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia, AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS.

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington D. C. H. HOW-ON, So iction of Patents, C. HOWSON, Attorney at Lax.

Con munications to be addressed to the Princip Office Philadelphia.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY.

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphis, WILLIAM WRIGHTS PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE. Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICE'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-UENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
Per Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 18mw GEORGE PLOWMAN.

GARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA. PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES, Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH RATES, No. 78 BEOADWAY, New York. Pes Office Box 4264. SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STRAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK. Salling Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is not

takeu is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, scents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Lane is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other toute, commencing on March 15, 1882, Advance charges cashed at office on Pier, Freignt eceived at all titles on coveres whart,

JOHN F. OHL, Pler 19 North Wharves. N. B. hatra rates on small packages fron, metala, etc.

to London be to London @ 10 Paris III to Paris III to Paris III to Paris III TO SUBAR STEAMER VIS & UNAX

Payable in Goid. Payable in Currency. loogaavid oet

OHN G. DALE, Agent, No. is BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to UPGNAREL & FAULE, Agents,
No. 41 UHESNUT SPECT, Philadelphia. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE CENTRAL BRANSATLE NTIC COMPANY'S BEAR STEADSHIPS BEING AN NEW YORK AND HAVKE CALLING AT BREST.
The spigndid new vessels on this lavorite roots for the Continent will tall from Pier No. 50 North river,

PRICE OF PASSAGE

n gold (includ) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND
AND AURFULK STRAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR IMME TO THE
SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
AT BOUR, from FIRST WHARF BOOVE MARKET

THROUGH KATES and THROUGH EXURIPTS to all points in Korth and South Carolina, via Seabard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tenuessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ORCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, salety, and cheapmass of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable madenim for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Olty Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 612 NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX.

andria, deorgetown, and Washington
b. O., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route
for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton
and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noos
from the first wharf andria Market strees.

Freight received daily.

No. 15 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA

EXPRESS STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY
from first whart below Market street,
Goodr forwarded by all the lines going out of
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphis,
IAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of Serth, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURD
Transportation Company Despatch
and Swiit-sure Lities, via Delaware and Raritan
Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily as
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines, which will be taken on accommodating for freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 112 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, Md. Jan 28, 1879.

The United States Steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the or of Baltimore, at 12 offices, noon, on TEENESDAY, February 10, 1868. This vessel is a PROPELLER

of 241 66-55 tons; length, 185 met; breadth 22 2 to feet; depth of hold, \$5-to feet; draft, tight, \$1eet; loaded, \$7 feet.

because of direct acting low-pressure engine (24x 24 inches) of \$6 horse power, and one bother.

The buil is of from cover of with 25-toch white oak and pine plank. The buil and holier were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand collars.

All the property on board the rightly belongs to Ler outfit will be sold with the year. She is well found in every respect and ready to immediate use.

The right is reserved to release out and all buds for

well found in every representation of the right is reserved to r. ject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gas street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to heet me bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIEF.

Beput Quartermanage Gueral,

t and Bravet Major General U. S. Army.

LUBLIC SALE OF CONDENNED ORD-

LUBLIC SALE OF CONDENNED ORDhaice Store.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnas of and Ordhance Store a will be offered it sale a Pablic Anction, at BOCK I-LAND ARSENAL, library, on
WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1889 at 10 o'chock A. M.
The following comprises some on the principal articles to be seld, v.z.,
2. Iron Cannon, various calibres,
1160 Field Carrisgres and Linebers,
190 bete of a rill'ery Harness,
190 bete of a rill'ery Harness,
190 bete of a rill'ery Harness,
220 McClellan Saldies.
220 McClellan Saldies.
220 McClellan Saldies.
2200 Artillery Sadd'es.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.
Fersons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be abld
can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordcan obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordcan obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordcan obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordcan obtain them by application at the Stores to be abld
can obtain them by application at the Stores of Dollar
Conserved Houston and Green Stress, New York
city, or upon application at th's Araenal.

Lieutenan olonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brig of r-General U.S. A.
Comman it g.

Rock Island Arsenal, Jalus y 25, 1866. 13147

Rock Island Arsenal, Ja us y 25, 1869. 13: t A? WIRE GUARDS:

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, PAC-TORIES, ETC. Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamenta Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variet

of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS . 11 North SIXTH Street

O B N B X C H A N G B
BAG MARUVACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALRES IN BAGS AND RAGGING
Of every description, for

Grain. Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bons Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand also, WOOL BACKS.