Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

How Things are Done at Harrisburg. THE telegraphic abstract of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday has been used, by the complaisance of the reporter, as a convenient medium for spreading before the citizens of Philadelphia the following lame apology:-

"Senator Henszey desires to state, in regard to the weighing bill introduced by him into the Senale, that in presenting it he merely executed the request of some loftuential constituents. Public attention is called to the fact that it does not follow that any Senator or member must necessarily endorse or sanction every bli which he presents. On the contrary, it is o must necessarily endorse or sanction every bill which he presents. On the contrary, it is of almost daily occurrence for members, out of regard to the wishes of their constituents, to introduce measures to which they are opposed, and which they very often help to defeat.

It is a well-recognized principle of legislation that a representative can properly present any petition signed by a portion of his constituents, even if he disapproves of the measure asked for, provided the petition is conched in respectful language. On this principle it was a not uncommon occurrence for Democratic Sens ors from Pennsylvania, in bygone years, to present the petitions of anti-slavery societies, for the abolition of slavery, to the United States Sanate. But even this practice was frequently, if not n sually, accompanied by an explicit disavowal of sympathy with the object of the petitioners when the subject-matter was of sufficient importance to attract serious attention.

We see no good reason why the practice of presenting petitions to oblige constituents should be extended to the presentation of bills. It is doing rather too much to "oblige Benson" to assume the paternity of proposed measures in this comparatively advanced stage. It seems fair to assume that when a member of a parliamentary body presents a bill, that he really desires its passage, unless he explicitly announces his hostility. But it appears to be the practice at Harrisburg for members to introduce measures of any description, under the happy consciousness that they are perfectly free to claim reward and credit or to disclaim all responsibility, according to the final fate of their bautlings.

This practice is at once convenient to the members and confusing to the public. It beats the thimble-rig, and bewildered constituencies can never tell exactly "where the little joker is." If the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway blli, or the act incorposcheme, happens to become a law, the member who introduced the measure may be ready to boast loud and long of his zeal and courage in "fighting the thing through." But if a storm of indignation is raised, and a necessity arises for making a specious display of regard for the interests of an outraged people, it is extremely convenient to tune the legislative pipes to another key, and seek shelter behind the miserable subterfuge that the obnoxious bill was offered merely to oblige influential constituents.

It is lamentable that the zeal displayed at Harrisburg in "taking the chances" on unjust but profitable legislation-for this is the substantial meaning of the system under discussion-is accompanied by a reckless disregard of the important interests of the State. If a bill is supposed to have money in it the liveliest interest is immediately awakened; but if it has no better or other recommendation thau mere merit, it stands a poor chance of becom-

The highest medical authorities of the State have called attention to the importance of providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Drugs, and the fact is notorious that lives are constantly endangered by the frequent adulterations which are gradually robbing medical prescriptions of their former meaning. But we hear little or nothing of measures designed to remedy this or many other evils; and the order of business is so arranged that while time is never wanting to consider measures calculated to enrich corrupt members and plunder the public, it is always difficult to obtain earnest consideration for measures designed to promote the public welfare.

If the genius of any inventor can devise an inspectorship that will keep Senators and Representatives honest and faithful to the public interests, there can be no better investment than a liberal salary to such an official; and the people would gratefully dispense with weighing companies, new passenger railways, inspectors of pawnbrokers, etc., if they could be assured of the future fidelity of Senator Henszey and his compeers.

THE recent despatches from Cuba leave no doubt of the continued success of the revolution. Its proportions are rapidly increasing. The exact nature of the disorders at Havana is not disclosed, but it is scarcely possible that disorders could exist in that stronghold of Spanish power if the city did not contain a large faction of sympathizers with the insurgents. In the country districts the latter are steadily gaining ground. Several battles are reported in which the Cubans won clear victories, and other engagements, with varying results, have recently occurred. The national feeling is fully aroused; the estates of the Spaniards are being devastated; and the Cubans are evidently able, as well as determined, to make a long and bitter struggle for independence.

The Government of Spain.

By the action of the Constituent Cortes yes terday, Marehal Francisco Serrano, Duke de la Torre, becomes, for the time being, the head and practical sovereign of Spain. He is one of the most venerable of Spanish grandees, being over seventy years of age, and during the greater portion of his long career has figured prominently both in the field and at the council board. Like all his contemporaries, he has been alternately in power and in disgrace, passing some of his time as an exile and a portion of it as a leading spirit of the Govern

Marshal Serrano acquires his present éle vated position by the formal resignation of the Provisional Government, through whose agency the bloodless revolution by which the rotten Bourbon dynasty was overthrown was successfully achieved. The Cortes voted the thanks of the nation to the members of the old Cabinet on their retirement, but not with unanimity, for the Republican delegates in a mass opposed the proposition. This action on their part creates no surprise. The Provisional Government, as long as the revolutionary movement was in peril and required the general support of all classes of the people, manifested the most liberal tendencies, and at times appeared to be almost outspoken in favor of the establishment of a republic on the ruins of the Bourbon throne. When the revolution was consummated, however, the members of the Provisional Government manifested a decided leaning towards a monarchical form of government, and it was unquestionably through their influence that the recent elections for members of the Constituent Cortes resulted everwhelmingly in favor of the same scheme. Under these cir_ sumstances, the opposition of the Republicans to tendering a vote of thanks to the retiring Ministry was consistent, however unwise or uncharitable it may have been.

Taking into consideration the predominant traits in Spanish character, the true friends of Spain and of liberty cannot but regard the policy of the Provisional Government as not only the safest, but the best. A Spanish republic is possible in the future, and we trust the day that will witness its permanent establishment is not far distant. But a Spanish republic at present is quite as much out of the question as is a Chinese republic. What Spain needs is a firm but liberal constitutional monarchy, with a statesman at the head of it. To secure as soon as possible such a govern. ment and such a ruler is the task which, in the interests of humanity, devolves upon the Constituent Cortes.

The New Cabinet.

GENERAL GRANT yesterday, for the first time, consented to speak upon the Cabinet question in the presence of a promiscuous gathering. And yet the only positive assurance he gave was to the effect that he desired to have a civilian at the head of each department, believing that the appointment of army or navy officers to such positions would tend to demorating "The Commercial Weighing Company ralize these branches of the public service by of Philadelphia," or any other iniquitous introducing into them the element of partisau politics. This dictum of the President-elect effectually upsets at least one favorite notion of the Cabinet mak-rs. The chances of Schofield and Porter are summarily disposed of, although General Grant intimated that he intended to re ain the former in the War Office for a short time, in order that he might introduce certain changes into the army through his efficient cooperation.

The announcement by the President-elect that he regards the appointment of army and navy officers to high positions in the civil service as inimical to the best interests of the country will certainly receive the endorsement of all thinking men. Thus far we have contrived to preserve these branches of the service from the contamination of politics, and it is certainly to be hoped that they will be permitted to remain uncontaminated. The great problem presented to General Grant and his administration for solution is the speedlest and most practicable method of placing the civil service on a similar footing. The only hope that we can entertain of witnessing economy and capacity in the government o the country in all its details springs this source. Congress has very unwisely thus far refused to lend a helping hand by passing a law for the purification of the civil service, and the inauguration of the great reform is thus thrown upon the shoulders of General Grant. By frequent reiteration of his intention to secure capable and honest men in all the positions within his gift, he has inspired the country with a wellfounded hope that the close of his administration will witness the most radical change in the details of the Government since Andrew Jackson bequeathed to the American people the baneful legacies of rotation in office and a partisan distribution of spoils, without regard te honesty or capacity.

With a Cabinet made up of such material as General Grant has given us the right to anticipate, this great reform can be inaugurated under the most favorable auspices, and if the new Congress will but second the efforts of the President to purify the civil service by the enactment of wise and practicable laws upon the subject, we shall at once experience the happy results in a corresponding decrease in the burdens of taxation and of that great incubus up on our future prosperity, the

A Reform in the Election Laws. REPRESENTATIVES KEHR and Ross have presented a minority report from the special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the election frands in New York city. Most of the conclusions of the majority are controverted, and it is charged that the investigation was conducted in a partisan spirit; that the charges of fraud made against the Democrats are not supported by sufficient evidence, but that the testimony does implicate prominent Republicans in various fraudulent practices to inflaence the result I supplies.

of the election. In other words, the minority of the committee conclude that the Democracy of New York is as pure and unsullied as the new-fallen snow; that Oakey Hall, John T. Hoffman, Judge McCunn, and other political wire-pullers, are utterly incapable of the base deeds which have been attributed to them; that the integrity of the ballot-box is the great end for which the Democratic politicians of New York always have labored, and always will labor; and that all the cheating, swindling, lying, ballot-box stuffing, repeating, forging of naturalization papers, falsification of election returns, and other crimes, were perpetrated by Republicans, who started this investigation for the purpose of covering their own tracks and throwing the odium on the Democracy.

We do not contend for the immaculacy of every politician who professes to be a Republican, but no frauds of any importance in the interest of the Republican party have been proved, while both in this city and New York the most gigantic systems of rascality have been thoroughly ventilated. In a city like New York, which has been aud is controlled by Democratic politicians, whose unscrupulousness is well known and not denied, it is absurd to charge the Republicans with the perpetration of any frauds of magnitude at the last election, for, under the circumstances, the thing is a practical impossibility. The minority report is a weak attempt to uphold a bad cause; and the allegations of Messrs. Kerr and Ross will not receive credence even in their own party.

There is one point, however, upon which both the majority and minority are agreedthe necessity of a reform in the naturalization and election laws, so as to diminish, as far as possible, the opportunity for a few scampish politicians to control the elections and overrule the wishes of the honest men of the community. Yesterday the House of Representatives passed a bill, introduced by the majority of the Committee on the New York Election Frauds, withdrawing the jurisdiction of naturalization from the Supreme Court, the Circnit Courts, and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the city and county of New York, and the Superior Court of the city of New

This a step in the right direction, but it is only a step, and it only partially remedies the evil complained of in one locality. It is, perhaps, impossible at this late hour for the present Congress te do anything more, but the next Congress should give the subject early and careful attention, and enact laws that will operate equally in all parts of the country, and that will reform the whole system of naturalization and the methods of conducting elections. It is useless, perhaps, to expect that any laws will be able to stop the frauds entirely, but safeguards can be introduced that will check the operations of Messrs. Hoffman. Hall, Sharswood, Wallace, Snowden & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S
ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLETO FBOLIDIFIED
GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin deltcately soft and besutful. It is cellghtfully fragrant,
transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For transparent, and incomparable as a Totlet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, K. & G. A. WRIGHT, 24! No. 624 CHESNUT Street,

NOTICE, -1 AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Calon Sental Association, Persons wishing teeth ex-tracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1927 WALSUT Street. Charges suit all. I 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Will Lecture under the anspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, IN THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25. Subject-"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS." Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents, No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923

JAMES E. MURDOCH Has been engaged to give one of his UNEQUALLED READINGS, cing choice selections from Shakespeare and

embracing choice selections from Shakespeare and the Modern Poets, at MORTON HALL,

MAVERFORD Street, above Forty-first,

West Philadelphia.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1868,
Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 374; Market street; James N. Mark's bring Store, No. 374; Market street; Jos. K. Cullin's Drug Store, Forty first and Market streets; and at the Hall on the evening of the Reading.

Boors open at 74 o'clock; commence at 8, [2 23 545] Doors open at 714 o'clock; commence at 8. [2 20 5t*

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBILES' EXcursion to Washington, March 3, 4, 5, 1869 and the Inauguration of the President of the o attend Persons desirous of participating with the Club ar

requested to present their names IMMEDIATELY.
TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, \$20.
Dress—Dark clothes, white gloves, and bine cloth Drest—Dark Clother, and Caps reacy for delivery. For further Tickets and caps reacy for delivery. For further stormation apply to EZRA LUKENS, Secretary and Treasurer of "Washing on Com-

No. 147 S. FOURTH Street,

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day Mr. JAMES W. MCALLISTER was unant day Mr. JAM Becretary. WILLIAM GREEN.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST PARRIC It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE. No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILT-BERGER'S names on the label: all others are

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four tin es the same weight of indigo. 1 27wf3m STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS. ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam holer explosions, and every variety of Engineer's Lappilles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GALLED JADE WINCES! WATSON S PHILADA. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
The subscriber begs to call the strention of the
merchants generally of this and other cities to the
above-named book, as he knows, and can prove to
above-named book, as he knows, and can prove to hely savisfaction, that most of it is copied from OPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY of 1863. This GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY of help assertion defies contradiction.

GO SILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY for this year cortains all changes in Prims and location since 56% whereas WATSON'S co. tains all the old firms and location as in Goptill's book of 1888. We shall on a future occasion refer to some of the errors contained in WATSON'S DIRECTORY.

No. 1230 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

No. 1230 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF WATSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY,
No. 219 Dook Street,
Philadelphia, February 24, 1859.

To the Public:—Our attention has been callest to the above card, which acpears in yesterday's "Bulletin," signed by one Charles McGill, an irr-sponsible canvasaer for Gopsill's Directory, reflecting upon the correctness of eur work, and alleging that the same was copied from Gopsil's Directory of last year, which we pronounce an numitigated faisehood, as reference and compastion of the two publications will satisfy the most skeptical, and which hundreds of merchants will testify to the efforts made by us to have our lists correct by submitting them to their personal examination in their respective branctes of trade.

We do not claim entire perfection in our work, but we do claim a superior compilation and a better classification than any similar work ever published, and can only account for this attack upon our work as emanating from a non-resident published, in view of our intimation is our work that we latend published the city. Directory nevt year, and the unprecedented success of Watson's Business Directory.

As far as this Charles McGill is concerned we have our remedy at law against him, and shall not fail to acrely it spe dily. We invite an inspection of our little votume.

Buccessors to Watson & Co.

Buccessors to Watson & Co.

LECTURE BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, THURSDAY, Feb. 35, at 74 P.M. Subject- Grumbler & Co., In the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner E.GHTEENTH. Tickets, 50 cents.

ARMORY D COMPANY, FIRST BEST MENT, R. B.—A special meeting of the Com-pany will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock.

8. GRANT SMITH,

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

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MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Tressurer.
MICHAEL NIBEET. BECRETARY.
111 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by deposi-ting a portion of it weekly in the cid FRANK LIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut Money in large or small amounts re-ceived, and live per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 8 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 80'clock. CYRUS CADWALL DER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Eye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous that a remedies the fil effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, sold by all Druzgists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 80 9D Street. New York.

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a baif pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and bard, while the former always retains its elas; leity sud can be used again after baying been in use for years.

THE MIDNIGHT MUSIC OF THE MISERABLE CATS.

Oh! horrible cats, that reream and squall. Upon my neighbor's garden wall? That howl, and bite, and quarrel, and fight, About the middle of the night!

Your midnight music's in shocking taste: And if you don't stop, with all possible haste. I'll cause you to scatter, double-quick, By heaving among you this half of a brick,

You monstrous cat, with back like an arch, I wish you'd specially hurry and march; Better move off, sir, or, you may depend, This brick will give you a "Grecian Bend. And you, old cat with the squealy voice,

You can't conceive how I would rejoice

Toget a good snot, and to knock you flat, You horrible, howling old feminine cat! Well, cats, yowl on, and I'll seek repose; And I'll think about Rockhill & Wilson's

clothes, And merry will be the song I'll sing, Of their elegant suits for the opening spring

Let the cats sing on! We can stand it, if they can! And we will put our whole minds on the clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL. The Heavy Goods are falling! Failing! Fall-ing! Because it is spring! The lighter goods, of most exquisite workmanship, durable material, and incomparable fit, are ready for you, Come and see for yourselves, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN HALL. Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WANT TO ROUSE EACH SLEEPY HEAD, Who stand upon the brink, Where yawning guifs disclose the dead, Who might, but did not, think

I want to warn the living ones Who blindly grope along, Ye fathers, daughters, mothers, sons, What perils round you throng!

Look out, my reader, are you free, Or do you wear the mark? Most all are blind and cannot see, Yes, groping in the dark.

Catarrh, a demon in the read, Consumption is its son; Kills hosts, yes, countless millions, dead, Perhaps you may be one.

That hacking, hawking, spitting, shows Catarrh affects your head, Matter and slime in throat or nose, Run down your throat instead. Your lungs and liver soon will show Consumption has its birth; Catarrh, its sire, will feed it too,

"Till you return to earth. If colds affect your head and throat, Annihilator buy; Now don't forget what I have wrote, Or think this subject dry. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR cures

Cotarrh—the demon flies; It saves the lungs, good health insures, And Catarrh quickly dies. I want to gratify my friends, Who wish to understand About PAIN PAINT, its use, its ends, And why its great demand.

I want to show you, plain as day, Why PAIN PAINT stops all pain, That you may never have to say PAIN PAINT will cool but never st ding

Pumps infiammation out; Tis harmless on the breast or brain. A trial stops all doubt. When inflammation leaves the frame. All pain will cease at once; Remove the cause, 'tis all the same, None doubts unless a dunce,

Makes PAINT in vapor rise.

Removes the very cause By pumping inflammation out; On this we rest our cause.

The pores will ope and drink Pain Paint; Absorbents all with ease; Restores the weak, the sick, the faint, The greatest skeptic please. Evaporation cools the place.

PRINCE EDWARD OATS. 'Tis thus PAIN PAINT removes all doubt. Wolcott's Pain Paint is sold at all Drug Stores; also, Wolcott's Annihilator, for the cure of Catarrh and Colds in the head. Sent by Ex-press on receipt of the money at No. 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. R. L. Wolco

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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL COMMENCE THE SALE, AT THEIR

MARBLE BUILDING. CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,

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CONSISTING OF THE NEWEST FABRICS AND RICHEST DESIGNS, SELECTED BY THEM FROM THE MOST CHLEB RATED FACTORIES OF EUROPE, EMBRACING ALL THE

NOVELTIES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

An Immense Assortment of Medium Priced

For the Popular Trade, i Great Variety of Texture.

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INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.

On the First Day of January, 1869.

FIRST. .\$390,000 00 mount of assessments or instalments

on stock paid in cash 300,000 00 The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company..... 3,000-00 Cash in hands of Agents in course of 6,000.00 Amount of Loans secured by bonds and

morigages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value, 5 20s,

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value—
par, \$115 440; market, \$88 546......
Intereston investments due and unpaid
Accrued interest not yet due......
Other available miscellaueous assets...

Amount of losses during the year, ad-25.521:20 the Company, contested or other-

FOURTH.

Income from all other sources, specifying what sources.....

Amount of losses paid during the year 129,745 72 Amount paid; and owing for reinsur-21,218 60 Amount of dividends deciared during the year...... Amount of dividends paid....... Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the

Amount of losses due and unpaid. Amount of taxes paid by the Commount of all other expenses and ex-

SABINE & ALLEN.

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House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five screa of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes wa'k from Duy's Lane Station, Germantown. Apply to [2 23 124*]; J. ARMSTBONG. TO RENT-AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. with or without board

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI isted, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, OHES NUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 55p

An invoice of these renowned Oats, weighing 40 p unds to the boshel, has been imported by the subscribers expressly for beed, with the hope of impreving our stock. They are offered at \$5 per sack of two boshels, weighing 80 pounds net; no charge

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