Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1869.

Is Universal Suffrage a Humbug? "UNIVERSAL suffrage is a myth, a humbug." said Senator William A. Wallace a few nights since, in his speech against the adoption by the State Senate of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And in saying what he did Mr. Wallace spoke openly the sentiments of the leaders of the misnamed Democratic party. The position which that gentleman holds in the ranks of the opposition is a guarantee of his right to represent their sentiments. He has twice been the chairman of the State Central Committee, and once the caucus nominee for the position of United States Senator. We are glad that the mask is thus boldly thrown aside, and the "upper ten" of the Democracy induced to frankly declare their sentiments. How the statement will be received by the masses of the party remains to be seen. The opposition is divided into but two classes the governing and the governed. There is no intermediate station between the elegant gentleman who would not soil his glove by contast with an instrument of labor, and the brawny laborer whose hand is horny through the use of the shovel and the pick. How two such antipodes can be induced to range side by side can only be explained by a knowledge of the utter ignorance of the masses and the cunning of the few. That universal suffrage is a "humbug" is the opinion of the one; is it of the other? The Republican party takes issue with the Democratic leaders. It says that the great principle of self-government is not a failure, a myth, or a humbug. It claims that man is capable of ruling himself, and denounces the atrocious language of Mr. Wallace. It shows that it holds him to be in the wrong, not merely by words but by acts. The Senate, by the vote of every Republican, favored the resolution, giving its ratification to the amendment. The House will, without delay, do likewise, and the issue be thus made np between the two conflicting opinions on the question of a democratic government. It will be for the people of the United States to say whether or not the statement of Mr. Wallace and his brother Democrats shall be ratified or

repudiated. The amendment in question, providing that no one shall be excluded by any State from the right of suffrage because of color, was propesed by the Congress of the United States. and must be ratified by the Legislatures of the prospects of its early adoption? cannot but see that, in all probability, before six months are passed it will become a law. The following States will unquestionably ratify it:-Pennsylvania, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connectiont, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Arkansas, South Carolina, North Carolins, Tennessee, Iowa, California, Oregon, Mississippi, West Virginia, and Florida.

The following, in accordance with the enunciations of Mr. Wallace, will beyond doubt reject it:-New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Georgia, and Louisiana.

The following are in doubt:-Nevada Texas, Virginia, and Alabama. As neither Virginia nor Texas are represented in Congress. and are therefore excluded from participation in the question, there will be necessary to adoption but twenty-seven States, all of which are certain. With all rapidity the people of the nation are rendering their verdict through their representatives. The telegraphic wires from Maine and Kansas alike flash the intelligence of ratification. Before many months have elapsed we expect to hear from all the required number of States the glad tidings that the United States has at last given to each State a republican form of government.

The number of people affected by this amendment in Pennsylvania is small. The total number of colored people in our Commonwealth amounts to a little over 75,000. This includes women and children. Assuming as a liberal estimate that one in five possesses the requisite qualifications, then will we have added to the voters of the State 15,000 addi-

tional ballots. It is not, therefore, because the Republicans of Pennsylvania can secure any active political strength from the adoption of the amendment that they are unanimously in its favor. It is because a great principle is involved, and the present is the proper time to settle it forever. Let the ballot once be given, a revolution only can take it away. Let once the black man have the right of suffrage, and the issue is as dead within a year as the question of a national bank to-day. People will wonder hew so great an excitement could be kept up for so long a time over what could be se easily and so justly settled in a few weeks. And the same surprise with which we view the almost martial difficulty over the bank deposits in the days of Jackson, will be felt by the coming generation over the suffrage war of to-day. The utter fallacy of the arguments in opposition will then be more apparent even than they are now. Yet their futility is shown already by the fact that the main and leading, if not the only, argument of Mr. Wallace was that on a warm day the presence of the colored voters in the line of citizens waiting to deposit their ballots would detergentlemen from going to the polls!

Then let the dainty gentlemen in question stay away. The doctrines of right are not to be subverted by a great nation merely because of the exquisites who are probably less capable of suffrage than the newly made voters. If Mr. Wallace and his fellow aristocratic Democrats will but be induced to absent themselves from the polls, and let their pernicious doctrine die by their absence, then we hold the suffrage amendment both practically and theoretically a public blessing. But, be it right or wrong, its adoption is certain. The issue is decided, and the vexed question will before the next election be laid aside among. the embalmed.

The Congressional Committees. THE standing committees of Congress were annonneed yesterday by Speaker Blaine. As the work of a session often depends, in a large degree, upon the construction of these important working bodies, it is interesting to note all the signs that foreshadow future action.

Neither of the Philadelphia members was honored with a chairmanship, notwithstanding their contin uous service; but Judge Kelley was made a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Coinage, and Mr. O'Neill a member of the Committee on Commerce. The country members of the State fared better, as Mr. Morrell (who is one of the proprietors of the Johnstown Iron Works) is chairman of the Committee on Manufactures; Mr. Scofield, of the Erie district, is chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; and Mr. Cake, of Schuylkill county, is chairman of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, retains his old position as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and his past action affords a fair indication of his future course.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, who was the most prominent competitor for the Speakership, is made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, is made chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Butler is made chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, and a significant indication is thus given that all the remaining legislation required to perfect the great task of the last four years is to be radical and drastic. There is no love lost between Butler and the Rebels, and he will have little inclination to exercise undue lenity to the men who have delighted in accusing him of all the crimes in the calendar, and in habitually styling him a "beast." The most important questions likely to arise are those which relate to the manner in which the Southern States have complied with the legislation already on the statute books, and to the protection of loyal citizens against persecution for their political opinions. Besides, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas have not yet been fally reconstructed, and it is an open question whether Georgia is entitled to representation, in view of the action of her State Legislature. The excitement which prevailed at the time the electoral votes were counted arose from the earnest opposition of Butler to even indirect recognition of Georgia's right to rank as three-fourths of the States. What are a State, and his new position will afford ample opportunities for the expression of the views which Ben Wade's sturdy hammer prevented him from ventilating. Associated with Butler, however, are not only some moderate Republicans, but Beck of Kentucky, Woodward of Pennsylvania, and Wood of New York, from the Democratic side of the House, so that the minority is very strongly represented, and fair opportunities will be given for a display of all the facts and theories involved in the reconstruction controversy.

> Mr. Jenckes, who has labored so long and so industriously to reorganize the civil service, has lost his old place as chairman of the committee on this subject, but he still remains one of its members. By this action the prospects of the passage of his favorite measure are materially diminished, yet at the same time the knowledge he has acquired may be made useful in devising changes more moderate than those which he has hitherto advocated.

Mr. Julian is made chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. He has been noted during past sessions for his indignant denunciations of various schemes for the transfer of the title of important portions of the public domain to grasping speculators.

The chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, has also resolutely opposed some of the so-called Indian treaties, by which ignorant savages were tempted to convey immense and valuable reservations to Kansas railway companies for a trifling consideration. We hope he may prove equally hostile to every other form of swindling the natives and the American people-General Logan is made chairman of the

Committee on Military Affairs, and his services during the war, united with his political experience, should qualify him very well for this position.

General Banks remains chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In all the exigencies which have hitherto arisen during his occupancy of this position, he has shown great ability in defending the resolutions and measures he has introduced, whether he wanted to secure a good representation of American industry at the French Exposition or an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. On the Cubs question, now looming up into importance, he has already proposed that the President be authorized to recognize the republican revolutionists whenever, in his judgment, such action is appropriate; and if the rebellion continues successful, it will probably furnish material fer an elaborate report or one of his characteristic speeches.

Mr. Bingham, the famous Ohio orator, made chairman of the Committee on the Judiclary; and his skill as a lawyer makes him a worthy successor of the distinguished exchairman, Mr. Wilson of Iowa.

Viewed from a sectional point of view, New England and Ohio have obtained a larger share

of Congressional honors than any other portion of the Union; but this result is probably due, in a large degree, to their efforts to send their best men to Congress and to keep useful members there as long as possible.

Davis, the Anti Guerilla. In the House at Harrisburg, yesterday, the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of having "Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Regiments" printed for the benefit of the members of the Legislature, made a report, advocating the printing of ten thousand copies of that work; whereupon Mr. Blisha W. Davis, the anti-guerilla man, scenting an opportunity for making a still greater hole in the public treasury than is absolutely necessary, even if Mr. Bates is to have his little job done at the expense of the people, stated that estimates of the cost of the work had been submitted to publishing firms in this city, and that it had in this manner been ascertained that "the State printer would do the entire work within thirty cents as cheap as any publishing house." The report of the proceedings does not give us any further insight into Mr. Davis' remarks in advocacy of the claim of the State printer, but what we have is quite sufficient, although it is exceedingly indefinite. If it means that the State printer will charge only thirty cents per volume more than Philadelphia publishers, as Mr. Bates has contrived to grind out three healthy volumes, the total extra cost will amount to the trifling sum of \$9000. It may be, however, that Mr. Davis intended to say that the extra thirty cents applied to the entire work, which would reduce the total to \$3000. But it matters little whether the extra cost be \$3000 or \$9000; the principle advocated by Mr. Davis is the same, and the one which he almost invariably upholds when he stands upon his feet in the House. If, by plandering the people of a few thousand dollars, a hanger-on can be benefited financially, it is all right. What makes the claim of Mr. Davis still more outrageous is the fact that the specimens of typography coming from the State Printer which have reached our hands in the past are getten up in such slipshod fashion that they would ruin the reputation of any publishing house in this or any other city where that reputation was dependent upon taste, skill, and business enterprise, instead of fat legislative pickings.

The North Carolina Stay and Exemp-

THE Supreme Court of North Carolina has recently rendered a decision of much importance to those of our merchants who carry on a Southern trade. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, with a few honorable exceptions, all the business men at the South repudiated their Northern debts; and when the war was over and they were again obliged to resume their responsibilities, they pleaded extreme poverty, and the necessity of allowing trade to revive and the country to recover from the devastations caused by the contest of four years, as excuses for still further delay. In order to afford relief, the reconstructed Legislature passed a law staying execution for debt, and one exempting fifteen hundred dollars' worth of property from levy and sale on execution. The practical effect of these laws was to shut out the Northern creditors altogether, and they in reality confirmed the repudiators in their determination not to pay the money owing to loyal men under any circumstances. Southern debtors were not slow to take advantage of these laws, but those who had been defrauded by the Rebels of 1861 thought that they should have some hold upon them now that the laws of the United States are in force in all parts of the late Confederacy. The constitutionality of both the stay and execution laws was accordingly disputed, and a test case being brought before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, a decision was rendered as above stated, declaring the stay law uncenstitutional, but affirming the exemption law.

In the great majority of instances this de cision will leave matters just where they were before, and will practically prevent the business men of the North from collecting their debts in North Carolina, either now or any future time, so long as the law remains on the statute book. The value of all kinds of property in North Carolina is so much depreciated that all except very wealthy men, the owners of large estates, are relieved from the responsibility of paying their debts. was hoped by our business men that both the stay and exemption laws would be declared unconstitutional, and until the rights of creditors, as well as the convenience of debtors, receives some consideration at the hands of the law-making power, it is useless to expect that business will revive or that the South will be able to build up her fallen fortunes. It may be very convenient for Southern men not to pay their debts at this time, but they will in the long run be the chief sufferers by the repudiation policy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S
ALCONATEDGLYARIN TABLETOFSOLIDIFIED
GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant,
transparent, and incomparable as a Tollet Soap. For
all by all Druggists.

h. & G. A WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE .- I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association, Persons wishing teeth ex-tracted associately without pain by freah Nitrons Oxide Gas. will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMAN-TOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next.

The transfer booms of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closes until the ist of April.

3 Il thatps:

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL BEPEAT \$1000 his great Lecture. "CIRCUMSTANCES,"

IN THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY RVENING March 24 at 8 o'clock. Ticket will be for sale at Ashmead's Book Store No. 794 Chesnut street Wednesday morning, 17th instant, at 8% o'clock. Reserved seats in Parquet Parquit Circle and Balcony on first day of sale, 75

Except the usual Prets Tickets, no tickets will be sold or engaged before that day, 8 lithytuit

MEETING OF DRUGGISTS. - THE Drugists, Chemists, and Pharmaceutists of Philadelphia and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Hall of the College OF Philadelphia and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Hall of the College OF Philadelphia ACY. N. ThNTH Street. On T. ESDAY h.VENING, 18th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, to consider the bill recently laid before the Legislature, professedly designed to protect the public against the additionand soph generation and soph generation of daugs and medicioes.

The object of the meeting is not to suppress proper legislation, but to consider a more comprehensive and efficient law.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

EDWARD PARRISH.
CHARRES BULLOCK.
8 13 - tu 2t ALFRED B TAYLOR. Arrangements.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Ladies and Pastors' Chals-Tian Union will be neld in the GREEN STREET B. E. CHURCH, GREEN Stret, between Tanta and Rievents, on TURSDAY, 16th inst., at 7% o'clook BISHOP SIMPSON, Rev. C H. PAYNE Rev. CHARLES COUK, and Rev. C P. MASDEN with address the meeting.

NOTICE.—THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE HIBERNIAN
SOCIETY for the R lief and Assistance of Emperator and Ireland, will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on WEONESDAY, the 17th
inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner on the table at 5
o'clock no coady.
The President of the United States has been invited
and other eminent men are expected to be present.

8 15 2t AND SAW C. CRAIG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The Trustees have the peasure to announce to those persons who have paid for main pipe, services, and meters, that they are ready to refund to them the amount they are eathed to receive upon the return of the receipts given to them.

BENJAMIN S BILEY, Gashier, March 15, 1869;

NOTICE - CAMDEN AND PHILADEL NUTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHICADELPHIA STEAM GOAT FERBY COMPANY.—
An election for D-rectors of the above Company will
be hold at the office of the Company, foot of Federal
street, in the City or Camden, on SATURDAY toe
27th of March, instant, between the hours of 12 and 2
o'cloca P. M.

W. H. ATZMER, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Barned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the sid FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 90 clock.

CYRUS CADWALL ADER.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. The Company is new prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not perior to those possessed by any other Cemetery We invice all who desire to purchase burial lots to particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold and ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Tressurer.
MICHAEL NIBET Secretary 111 6m

ELLIS' IRON BIFFFRS. -THE MOSP popu ar and palarable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or this blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carriully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Stress, and druggists everywhere.

THE LIVELY THERMOMETER.

What ails that old thermometer: Pray tell me, if you know: So wondrous high the thing doth jump, And falls again so low.

To day 'tis up to fifty six, To-morrow 'tis down to freezing. And then it down near zero goes, And the people with colds are sneezing.

It says at sunrise twenty-five,
And I wrap my coat around me:
By noon it goes to sixty-four!
Its rapid jumps confound me. Again it starts at sixty-two, But, eastern winds prevailing, The mercury travels down again, With snowing and with halling.

The curious thermometer Confuses me altogether:
But one thing certainly well I know,
Whether the mercury's high or low,
Whether the sun is shining or no.
In days of rain, or in days of snow,
Whether the March winds howl and blow,

To Rockhull & Wilson's Store, and, lo!
They have clothes for all sorts of weather Let the thermometer go up to boiling or down to zero, and we will be ready to clothe the public for every degree of heat or cold cheap

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

Nes. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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DYSPEPSIA. COSTIVENESS

No medicine ever placed before the people has so suddenly grown into popular favor as

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. It not only cures the diseases named, but so invigorates and strengthens the whele nervous system that these, together with other alarming affections, are prevented.

As well might we expect darkness to remain after the rising of the sun, as that these diseases will not disappear after using this ELIXIR. We claim no merit for it beyond the good it has already accomplished; neither do we propose with it to cure all the ills to which flesh is heir, but we do assert that for Headache, Dyspepsia, and Costiveness it is the only radical cure. Bitters and Pills will fail to cure you; their effects are only temporary and delusive; therefore, before your vital powers have become weakened by continued disease, try MARSHALL'S BLIXIR. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors. 3 18 atuthétép

FAIR

AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH. ENTRANCE ON EIGHTEENTH STREET,

Commences Tuesday, 7 P. M., and continues Ten Days.

Open from 8 to 10 P. M.

Dr. WILLITS LECTURES THURSDAY, & P. M. ubject-"MODEL WIFE." Tickets 50 cents, \$ 15 4t MEDICAL.

REWARD

ECTING

COUNTERFEITER

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

HOW TO DETECT IT.

The Genuine has my Name and Address Blown in Three Sides of Bottle:

THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT

Uunquestionably the business has been carried on for some time, and to a considerable extent, and the selling has been managed by experts, who depend upon the external appearance, without regard to the quality or contents of the bottle.

My conclusion is that the expensive wrappers were stolen, or a transfer of the original plate taken by a dishonest engraver.

My name and address are not blown in the spurious, and I have never used any bottle without this precaution.

I have been in consultation with the various Glass Works in regard to it, and they assert that they have never made any bottles for any one the pattern of the spurious. I have pur chased all my bottles, for twelve years, from Messrs. SHEETS & DUFFY, Kensington Glass Works, and each and every bottle has the following plainly blown on three sides of the bottle:-"H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS; PHILADELPHIA," THE SPU-RIOUS HAS NOT, and in the genuine the lettering can be felt without removing the wrap per, in a majority of cases.

Thus far it is evident that the SPURIOUS has emanated from SMALL JOBBERS or PED-DLERS; of various preparations, who, when questioned, reply "that they never take bills or receipts when procuring their supplies,' which causes difficulty in tracing. A very important item to druggists is, that

quite a quantity of the spurious has already fermented, and such a result has never occurred to the genuine. I cannot imagine what im pression the afflicted may have formed of me. who have been so unfortunate as to have purchased the spurious, or the injury done my name and business by this counterfeit, which possesses no medicinal virtues whatever. But my friendly relations and extensive acquaintance in the trade, and the precautions I have taken, will prevent its recurrence. I will greatly appreciate it if the druggists will examine their stock at once and report, I WILL PROTECT SUCH FROM LOSS, AND WILL CAUSE TO BE ARRESTED DEALERS FOUND WITH THE SPURIOUS FROM THIS Any information derived leading to detec-

tion will be thankfully received, and receive reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

No. 104S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

AND No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

P. S.-Since the insertion of the above, the following Druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine:-

GEORGE C. PORTER, Forty-second and Broadway; J. J. CORCORAN, No. 119 Bowery; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; H. PAEPKE: Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, New York. And many others of Philadelphia: G. L. & D. HORN, Second and Beaver. Dr. J. A. CANTRELL, Second and Carpenter. D. JAMESON, Third and Catharine.

J. A. MILLIAC, Tenth and Shippen. W. H. PILE, Passyunk road and Catherine. JAMESS. EVERTON, Fourth and Queen. J. L. SHOEMAKER, Sixth and Girard avenue, GEORGE EVANS, Sixth and Poplar streets. THOMAS GORDON, Eleventh and Master sts-CHARLES SOUDER, Thirteenth and Jeffer son streets. H, CLARK, Girard avenue, near Twelfth,

B. A. BETHEL & CO., Eighteenth and Coates, S. MARSHALL, Thirteenth and Market sts. J. T. WEAVER, No. 1841 Ridge avenue. Dr. F ZERMAN, Twelfth and Christian. R. TRIST, No. 922 S. Ninth street. W. J. McCLEAN, Twelfth and Shippen.

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A SPECIALTY. The most elegant styles at very reasonable

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FOR RENT The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHES-NUT Street,

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Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern in provements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS, 223 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.-PREMISES, No. 80 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office. OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6243 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. TO RENT-AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR at No. 1121 GIRARD Street.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND HOOK —The Steamer SAMUS.

J. SALIV N leaves CHESNUT Street wharf at the street what at the street what at the street was a street was

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000 SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax.

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,

Ard by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Pranchises of the Company. A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,

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PRESENT PRICE.

Ninety-five and Interest.

Gold. Covernment Bonds and other Stocks received in psyment at their nighest market price. Pemphiets and rull information given on applica-tion to JAY COOKE & CO .

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LAKE SUPERIOR

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILBOAD FIRST MORTCAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest Bonds.

For the present we are selling at the low

95 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For \$1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.... 1000 1862s, we bay a did 1000 1862s, " 1000 1864s, 1 1000 1865s, November, 1000 1865s, July, 1000 1867s, " 1000 1867s, " 235 81 193 31 245 81 93 31 173 31 173 31 173 31

WM. PAINTER & CO.. Dealers in Government Securities,

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DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia, DRFXEL WINTHROP & CO., N.Y.

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Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.

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WARBURTON, HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next Door to

Post Office, Is now prepared to offer to dentiemen of Philadel-phia and vicinity, DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, in new patterns of rare elegance, and of materials and workmanship unsurpassed. Best quality, 89; Fine quality, 87.



WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI iated, and easy-fitting Dress Hate (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. OH HE NUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 550

HARDWARE.

(ESTABLISHED 1830.) IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.

Immense Bargains III HENRY L. ELDER & SON. No. 1321 MARKET Street.

5000 dezen 1% inch Frame Polleys, in lots, 26 snis per dozen.
3 4 inch Screws, to suit, 24 cents per gross.
3000 acts Shuter Hinges, complete in lots, 75 ents per set. 370 Stegle Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each. 2000 agen Butts, at less than manufa-2700 kegs Naile, 85 per keg, of the following

JUNIATA!! An large assorment of HARDWARE at very low prices.

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GBAND HEOS.' No. 1896 CH ESNUT Street. \$1 U BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, TEV Taylor & Farley Urgans, only at William G. FISCHERS, No. 1018 ABCH St. 36 lm

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ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, FIRST-OLASS PLANO FORTES. WAREROOMS, No. 610 AROH Street B