Svening Telegraph

PUBLISHER EVERY AFTERNOOR (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING THLEGRAPH BUILDING, MO. 105 S. THIED STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail tiline Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Pifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

The United States and the West Indies THE exciting events transpiring in the West Indies possess a peculiar significance. The people of the United States have a deeper interest in the prosperity of those islands than any other nation. If they were wisely governed, their industrial interests properly develeped, and their commercial relations freed at once from injurious restrictions and from the dangers and uncertainties which are inseparably connected with internal wars and revolutions, they would furnish to us a more desirable basis for profitable commerce than any other portion of the globe. The true course of mutually beneficial foreign trade is between the inhabitants of northern and southern latitudes, for their varying wants and capacities are the natural counterparts of each other, while the traffic between people occupying similar regions usually promotes the interests of but one of the contracting parties. The United States gains little or nothing in the long run by exchanging provisions for British iron or German manufactures that could as well be made on our own soil, but there is a large basis for profit and mutual advantage in the exchange of northern manufactures, machinery, agricultural implements, flour, and provisions, for the sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, indigo, and valuable woods of Cuba, Hayti, and San Domingo.

In spite of all restrictions, a large commerce of the character indicated has existed for many years. But it has been crippled in every imaginable manner, and while the tastes or necessities of our people have made us the most profitable customers of Cuban products, constant obstacles have been thrown in the way of a reciprocal interchange of our staples or our manufactures, instead of bullion, for the tropical staples which enter so largely into American consumption. When we buy sugar from Cuba we must pay a large tribute. in the shape of an export duty, to support the grandeur of a Spanish court. When we sell flour to Cuba, we must compete, at a great disadvantage, with the flour of Spain; and similar disadvantages prevail in regard to the sale of all our other products as well as in reference to the employment of our sailing vessels in the carrying trade, in which we have so deep an interest, and which, for obvious reasons, we could so advantageously conduct.

While Spanish greed and tyranny have interposed so many obstacles to the establishment of just commercial relations with Cubaa long succession of revolutions and internal wars has exercised an equally baneful influence upon the trade that should exist between

this country and Hayti. It is evident that, sooner or later, not only manifest destiny but the manifest mutual interests of the inhabitants of the West Indies and the American people, will solve present and past difficulties by the method which has proved so efficacious on the mainland and that they will find in annexation a remedy for the exactions and disorders which have hitherto proved so heavy a tax alike on the industry of the wheat-grower in Illinois, the merchant in Philadelphia, the sugar-planter in Cuba, and the tiller of the coffee plantations of Hayti.

Now that our country has not only suppressed a gigantic Rebellion, but solved the problem of combining the freedom of newly emancipated slaves with industrial progress, and of emerging from the worst of political convulsions with a pure, alert, and vigorous Government, it is but natural that the sorelyoppressed and distracted people of the adjacent isles should turn hither for relief, and seriously consider by what practical steps they can find future safety and prosperity under the shield of this mighty Republic.

In this point of view the late intelligence from Hayti possesses peculiar significance. It is stated that one of the conflicting parties there has made a direct offer to annex all the territory under its control to this country; and while a certain deference to popular prejudice seems to require a denial or concealment of this design, there can be but little doubt that it has many powerful supporters, and that every substantial interest of both sections of the island would be promoted by the consummation of this project.

If the revolution in Cuba proves successful. a strong party of annexationists will also spring up within her boundaries. Many of her citizens have been educated in this country, and they have imbibed a strong love of its institutions. They will be prompt to seek from us alike protection from foreign foes, a guarantee of internal tranquillity, and a rapid development of their industrial prosperity. If Congress and the new administration are prompt to seize and improve the present opportunities, the period may be near at hand when we will be the ruling power of the West Indies as well as of the Continent.

The Tenure-of-Office Law, THE question of the repeal of the so-called Tenure-of-Office law, which was passed during Andrew Johnson's term, for the purpose of restraining the passion of that functionary for the exercise of his favorite constitutional rights, has been embraced by nearly all the new Senators of note, as an opportunity for making their debut. Scott, Pratt, Carpenter, And Schurz, the four from whom the greatest only object in reconsidering the bill was to Defined the country of the formula of the first of the fi

before the Senate to ventilate their views, and the upshot of the debates in which they have participated has been the development of a great diversity of opinion upon the subject in the Republican ranks. So marked, indeed, has become this divergence of views that it was found impossible to dispose of the question in open Senate, without each side encountering the risk of being driven from its groundwhen a little skilful manouvring might make its position impregnable. In this dilemma there was no alternative but a caucus of the Republican Senators, which was held yesterday. But the battle between the opposing factions was renewed here, and it is quite as difficult to foretell the ultimate result now as it was before the caucus assembled. Both the repealers and the auti-repealers claim the victory, the whole thing turning on the question of the sincerity of the Democratic opposition to the Tenure-of-Office act as it now stands. While the opposition Senators have spoken only to denounce the law as unconstitutional and unwise, there appears to be a generally prevalent opinion at Washington that they will not vote for the repeal if their votes are necessary to carry it, for the sake of embarrassing President Grant as much as possible, and fomenting a breach between the appointing and confirming powers.

The caucus, after two stormy ressions of two hours each, resulted in an understanding by which the repealing bill is to be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, who are expected to report a bill substantially the same as that submitted by Senator Conkling, a sort of compromise measure, by which President Grant will be relieved, to a great degree, from his present embarrassments, while at the same time the general principle of the original Tenure-of-Office act will be recognized as expedient and just. This compromise measure will be subjected to the ordeal of another caucus to-morrow morning, and if it pass that successfully, it will be rushed through the Senate before the adjournment to-morrow afternoon. The leading principles of the proposition are to give the President absolute control of his Cabinet officers, and power to make removals without assignment of cause, instead of mere suspensions for cause, during the recess of the Senate, the names of the new appointees to be forwarded to that body within thirty days after its reassembling. If the new appointments are confirmed, without question, the matter is ended; but if they are rejected, the persons removed are reinstated.

It is asserted that President Grant some days ago expressed himself satisfied with this proposition, and if this be true, and the measure meets the approval of both houses, the country will doubtless acquiesce. At no period in our history has there been a greater necessity for a wholesale removal from the Federal offices, for the men whom Audrew Jounson installed in power were, as a general rule, as corrupt and incompetent as could well be selected. While it might be possible to secure the removal of the greater number of them "for cause," it would be a Herculean task; and as the new President has interpreted the Tenure-of-Office law to mean that he shall make no removals except for cause, even during the sessions of the Senate, the only practicable way of getting rid of Johnson's satellites is by such a summary removal as the law, in his opinion, forbids, under any circumstances. Yet the provision which reinstates the officials removed during the recess, in case the new appointments are not confirmed, will operate as a healthy check upen any approach towards mere partisanship or favoritism, and cause the greatest care, both on the part of the President and the Senate, to secure for all the offices under the Federal Government men whose capacity and integrity are beyond question.

The Cattle Bill Again.

For several years past, certain persons in this city have been endeavoring to get through the Legislature a cattle bill, which will be highly advantageous to their own pockets, but not at all satisfactory to the housekeepers of Phila delphia. This scheme for plundering the public and increasing the price of one of the prime necessities of life has been defeated hitherto by the timely exposures made by the newspapers; but the people who have it in charge are persevering as well as rapacious, and they have full confidence that legislative venality will put the thing through, if only too much neise is not made about it. With your Pennsylvania legislator the sin consists in getting found out, and some of the gentlemen who go to Harrisburg to take care of various private interests hesitate to advocate some of the "big things" that have received emphatic condemnation, reflecting upon the uncertain hances of election day, and contenting themselves with such pickings as are to be had from the minor jobs that are hurried through before any outsiders can get on the track of them.

The old cattle bill, this time disguised as the "Sheep bill," was hurried through the House and was sent to the Senate, where it was on the peint of being passed, and as Govrnor Geary has not distinguished himself by the exercise of the veto power, it would undoubtedly have become a law, and put up the price of meat in Philadelphia two or three cents a pound. The House, however, requested its return for the correction of a "clerical" error, and the Senate very obligingly consented. We are curious to know exactly what this clerical error was: it must certainly have been the omission of some "big thing" for the projectors of the bill to run all the risks which are attendant upon delay in matters of this sort. The result of the return of the bill to the House was its defeat; but this now appears to have been only a piece of strategy, for yesterday Mr. Mulley moved to reconsider the vote, and Hong, the radical, united with Mullen, the Democrat, in the most fraternal manner in explaining that the

things have been expected, have all appeared | lay it upon the table. Mark the strategy in this. The House, equally ready with the Senate to oblige when there is anything in a bill to make it worthy of the attention of the model Pennsylvania legislators of these modern days, reconsidered the vote by 44 year to no nays, and the "Sheep bill" was made the special order for next Friday.

In the meantime Mr. Randall introduced into the Senate a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Cattle Market, setting forth that "for the protection of citizens"-the benevolent character of the measure is apparent on the face of it-"and to provide for the inspection and to prevent the sale of diseased meats. B. S. Hunt and others are authorized to establish a cattle yard, with a capital stock of \$500,000. The inspector shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall give bonds for \$5000, and shall be removed if he is in any way interested in cattle. He shall receive a salary of \$2500. The company shall pay one per cent, of their receipts to the Commonwealth, and all the usual taxes, and shall not charge more than fifteen cents per week for yardage per head. All cattle must be inspected."

Now, while all this is apparently for the purpose of protecting the citizens of Philadelphia from the introduction of diseased meat into their markets, it is evident that it is primarily, principally, and very largely for the individual benefit of B. S. Huntand others. This bill, and the one which Mesers. Hong and Mullen only wished to have laid upon the table in the House, are designed to establish private drove yards, where all the cattle brought to the city must, under a penalty, be inspected. These measures are identical with the scheme for giving up the streets of Philadelphia to a company of speculators who desired to have the weighing of all the coal bought and sold within the city limi ts. If the Legislature passes either of the "Cattle bills" to which we have referred, it will do so in defisuce of public opinion, and the members voting for the perpetration of this outrage will certainly be remembered when they come up for re-election. If there was any doubt as to the character of these bills, the names of the persons who are endeavoring to push them through the Legislature would establish their bad character without dispute. Jacob E. Ridgway, William V. McGrath, and others, the parties who so successfully engineered the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railway, in spite of the unanimous protests of the press of Philadelphia, have charge of this "Cattle bill," and as their "influence" with the Legislature is apparently unbounded, we shall be surprised if they do not succeed in obtaining all they ask for.

A FIGHTING EDITOR.—We translate from the Hayana Prensa of the 13th instant the following extracts from a bellicose pronunciamento by the editor of that "ever-faithfui" journal:-"In the United States the political agitation proceeds from different causes. As the sugar which the rich refugee has left behind and the loyal Spaniard is defending has attained high prices, the managers of these estates can command heavy amounts of funds to purchase arms and ammunition of all kinds, to charter vessels and to pay the passages of volunteers; and it is thus that, for a period of five months, they have continued to supply the insurgents with the means of war, without which they would have surrendered long since. * * It cannot be denied that all this labor and public show by the directors of the revolution in the United States have their effect. In the first place, those who are in the field, their friends, and those who anxiously look for victory, have fixed their eyes on the United States, whence they imagine all kind of help is forthcoming. In vain days pass on, and the long-expected monitors, steamers, expeditions, and other aid do not arrive. Of course they sull expect them, believing in what able writers and statesmen have written abroad in English. We desire to put an end to this insurrection as soon as possible, and with the least possible damage; and for this reason we do not desire to see foreigners interfere; but at the same time we proclaim it aloud, without any regard to the strength, number, or power of the enemies who, without respect to the right, may dare come, that we will accept the combat without any provocation on our part, and we will fight as Spaniards have always GIL GELPI Y FERRO. "Havana Prensa." fought.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON

TUESDAY EVENING. 23p INST., ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D. D. of Troy Conference, late Missionary to China; Rev. JACOB TODD, of Philadelphia; and Rev. J. P. DUR-BIN, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of Parent M asionary Society.

Tickets to be had at Perkinpine & Higgins', No.

56 N. Fourth street, and at the M E Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street. For a reserved seat to the Parquet, Parquet Circle, or Balcony, 25 cents will be charged and the friends may thus avoid an unusual early attendance to

secure a good seat. THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMER CIAL EXCHANGE, SECOND Street, above

Walnut, will be thrown open to the public on MONDAY AFTERS OON, March 22. from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M., and every afternoon during

FAIR AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance on EIGHIEENTH Street. Open from 3 to 10 P. M., to continue till SATURDAY, the 27th of March. On TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 8 P. M., three will be a Grand Concert. 3 19 tt

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1869. OITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Tressurer. OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND
COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD
street, cozner of Willing's alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March vo. 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORE LAND OBAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEENESDAY, April 7, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

120 is F. H. JAGESON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S
ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLETO FSOLIDIFIED
GLYOERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delivately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant,
transparent, and incomparable as a Tollet Soan. For
sole by all Druggists.
b. 6. A. WRIGHT.
No. 624 CHESNUTStreet,

bental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Kitcons Oxide Gas. will find me at No. 1927 WALNUT Street. 1 25 km NOTICE.-I AM NO LONGER EX

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,

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 superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. 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.

sady for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.

PETER AKEYSER, Vice-President.

MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.

MICRAEL NISHET, Secretary.

111 8m

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMAN-TOWN, AND NORMSTOWN RAILROAD

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

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April.

311 thstu9t

Treasurer.

"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 depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND. No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Cheenut money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. Interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and en Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER.
216

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. -THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Cart-fully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist, Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street and druggists everywhere.

The Great Reports

of the Low Prices

of our Spring Goods are Perfectly Reliable.

It's all true; Every word Of the big reports

Your ears have heard. Great are the piles, Long are the rows,

Long are the rows,
Rich are the styles
Of our new Spring Clothes.
Call in and look,
As you passing be,
And great is the sight
Your eyes shall see.
Certain to fit
With comfort and ease;

Sulting your purse; Determined to please.

The sales are large,
The profits are small,
So low we charge
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

A powerful lot of spring goods, READY MADE. A tremendous quantity of piece goods, READY FOR YOUR MEASURE A prodictions force of cutters, TO COT THE PIECE GOODS TO PIECES.

An attractive company of salesmen, TO WAIT UPON YOU. sicome to you, WHETHER A courteous welcome to you, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT. A Great Big Brown Stone CLOTHING HALL, Always kept open, by

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

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 ELIXIR. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street. M. MARSHALL & CO. 3 13 stuthstap Druggists, Proprietors.

CARRIAGES.

GARONER & FLEMING. CARRIACE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New & Second-hand CARRIAGES,

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc..

INCLUDING

For Sale at Reduced Prices,

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN SHIP-pers.—The Seamship Tonawanda, temporally withdrawn from the Savannah line for repairs will resume her place on the line this week, to tall on Saturday next 27th inst, at 8 A.M. Fregit received To-action, at QUEEN STREET WHARF. WILLIAM L. JAMES, 3234t General Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND The new swift steamer 8. M. FELTON leaves OHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 th A. M. and 1 to P. M., and Wilmirgton at 4 50 s. M and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hock each way. 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 Whirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,

And by the Railroad, its Boiling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company, A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every mespect.

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY Ten Per Cent. Fer Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market prior. Pamphlets and full information given on applica-

JAY COOKE & CO . No. 114 South THIRD Street,

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street. Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi

River Railroad Company. THE OFFER

\$4 500,000

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

THIRTY YEARS TO BUN, ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Co.

These bonds are a FIRST CLASS INVEST-MENT, being Free from United States Taxes, and a First Mortgage on the Road, and the immensely valuable lands, (1,632,000 acres) belonging to the Company.

All information given at the office of

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Marketable Securities, Gold, Ltc.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

3 19 614p PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SUPERIOR

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD

FIRST MORTCACE

We are exchanging them for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For \$1000 1881s, we pay a difference of \$205 Pl 1000 1862s, 1000 1864s, 1000 1865s, November, 1000 1865s, Noven 1060 10 40s, " 1000 1865s, July, 1000 1867s, " 1000 1868s, "

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities.

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS Would do well to exchange them FOR THE

NEW SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILEOAD. We can take Government Coupon Bonds to day,

and deliver the Lake Superior, paying the following differences in cash on 1881s per \$1000...... 234.50 189 50 1865s, Nov. per \$1000..... 212-00 1865s, July, 174.50 18678, 18687. 174-50 . 94.50 These prices will vary as the market fluctuates, For full particulars, pamphlets, etc., apply to

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, Fiscal Agents Lake Superior and Mississippi River

Ratiroad Company.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO., N.Y. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

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.

Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BABREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS. NOS. 19 AND SI GIRARD AVENUE,

FINANCIAL.

STERLING & WILDMAN.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre RR. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per-Cent, payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of \$200, \$500, and \$1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Desiers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. \$20 im

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY. THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW AMERICAN BUILDERS' JOURNAL,

SAMUEL SLOAN, Architect. With Ten Full-page Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

I. ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA.

II. THE MINSTERS OF ENGLAND.

III, AN ANECDOTE. IV. IRON STORE-FRONTS (Illustrated). V. DOUBLE VILLA (Dlustrated).

WE. PENNSYLVANIA HUSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (Illustrated) VIL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

VIII. DISSIGN FOR A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT (Hinstrator). IX. A BRACKETED COTTAGE (Blustrated).

X. COTTAGES,
XL CANTILLEVERS AND BRACKETS (Hins-trated). XII, GEOMETRICAL FIGURES (Illustrated).

XIII. DRAINAGE. XIV. STAINED GLASS. XV. GAS WORKS FOR PUBLIC INSTITU-

XVI. ORIGIN OF JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE. XVII. THE VALUE OF MAN. XVIII, PENN SQUARE FOR CITY BUILDINGS

XIX. CLASSIC TASTE. XX. MONTHLY MEMORANDA. XXI. CORRESPONDENCE.

XXII, NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Yearly Subscription, \$6 90. Single Number, 50c. Back Numbers Furnished. An extra copy will be supplied gratic to every Club of Five Subscribers sent in one remittance.

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, PUBLISHERS.

Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street. PHILADELPHIA.

(ESTABLISHED 1830.) IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

HARDWARE.

Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.

Immense Bargains!!! HENRY L. ELDER & SON.

No. 1321 MARKET Street. 5000 dezen 1% inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 26 cents per dozen.

3 4 inch Screws, to suit, 34 cents per gross,
3000 sets bhutter Hinges, complete in lots, 73 cents per set.
370 Single Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each.
2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers prices. 2700 kegs Nails, 85 per keg, of the following

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

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND BROS, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 51 ft. BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PFANOS, 17 By I Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 36 Im.

Grand, Square and Upright FIANOS.

No. 914 CHESNUT Street. ALBERCHT,
RIEK S & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES,

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARUH Street

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-A THREE-STORY HOUSE, with Double Back Buildings, situated N. W. corner of Nibeleenth and a con streets. It has the modern convenier of , including underground drainage, and is in complete repair. Immediate possession, Apply on the premises, or to C. C. SELLIERS, No. 623 MARK ET street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE WALNUT Stie.t RESIDENCE, between Broad and Fir teenth, north side. Possession in April. Apply to C. H. & M. F. MUIRHEAD, 828 31*

No. 205 S. SIXTH Sixeet.

TO RENT. TO RENT. I will rent my house, furnished, for one year, from May 1, to a family without children, NO. 310 S FIFTEENTH STREET.

For terms apply at N. E corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. FRANK O ALLEN. 8 20 tf FOR RENT.-PREMISES, No. 809

CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office. OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET .-A large moders built house, tehant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' wark of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARM TRONG. 317 12.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A MODERN eleven-room house, i. clud ng bath, No. 612 N. Tw ENTY-THIRD street, in good order. Apply 8 23 81*

TO RENT AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. LOST.

B10 REWARD.—LEFT ON THE SEAT IN Busic, on the evening of the 22d, or lost between there and Broad and Lombard strees, one pair of French Mother of Pearl, Gold Mounted OPERA GLASSER, highly prized as a memento from a decease friend. Please raturn the same to J. B. TKVIB, at No. 408 WALNUT street, Bassment, and receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

BOARDING.

A T NO. 1121 GINARD STREET MAY BE lodging. Board also, if desired.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAY occure and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness: also, Respiratory also, Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior of any others in use, at P. Madhillade, Ro, its TERTH Street below Chament.