THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

ovening Telegraph POSILISHEB EVERY AFTERBORS (SUNDAYS BROEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH SUILDING NO. 108 & THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Os the 11th of March the State Senate passed a joint resolution ratifying the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the vote being a strict party one-18 yeas to 15 nays. The House of Representatives yesterday concurred in this action, by a vote of 61 yeas to 28 nays, and the fifteenth amendment is therefore the law of the land, as far as it can be made so by the action of Pennsylvania. This action by our State Legislature will assuredly receive the hearty endorsement of a large majority of the people of the State. Simple justice demanded the amendment, and common decency forbids that the people should repudiate the action of their representatives in consenting to its ratification. The number of persons to be affected by the measure in this State is comparatively insignificant. According to the census of 1860 the entire population of the State was 2,906,-215, of whom 2,849,259 were whites, 56,849 blacks, and 7 Indians. At the same date the oity of Philadelphia had a population of 565,529, of whom 543,344 were whites, and 22,185 blacks. This gave one negro to every twenty-five whites in the city, and one to every fifty in the State at large. Assuming that the colored element of our population has increased as rapidly as the white element since 1860 - which is far from being the case-the vote cast for Auditor-General in October last would indicate an increase in the voting population of the city by about 4860, and in that of the State by about 13,060, which does not amount to much in a total of over 650,000, but is quite suffiolent, of course, to throw our Democratic friends into a paroxysm of mingled disgust and dismay.

It is not necessary to recount here the tribulations through which the proposed amendment passed before it assumed the milk-andwater shape in which it secured the assent of both houses of Congress. Fearful that another reference of the conflicting propositions of the two houses to a conference committee would prevent its submission to the State Legislalatures in any shape, before the fourth of March witnessed the disappearance of the two-thirds Republican vote in the House of Representatives, the most zealous friends of equal and impartial justice in Congress thought it wise to assent to the conference report which was submitted on February 25. just one week before the close of the session. As dootored up by the conference committee. the proposed amendment then read as fol lows:-

Island, which will certainly ratify the amendment, on March 24 postponed its consideration until May; and on the same day the new Democratic Governor of New Jersey submitted it to the Legislature of that State, with a long string of reasons against its ratification. To prevent the Indiana Legislature from giving its assent, the greater number of the Democratic members of that body recently resigned. Elections have since been held to fill the vacancies, and Indiana will soon record her vote in the affirmative, in spite of such disreputable tricks. Taken altogether, the prospects of the amendment are decidedly encouraging, and there can be no doubt that it will become a part of the fundamental law of the land before and other year has elapsed.

The Cuban Revolt.

EACH day's intelligence adds new interest to the great drama now being enacted in Cuba. The tragic conflict through which our Repub. lic has triumphantly emerged is there repeated on a mimic scale, but under widely different circumstances. Here the Rebels fought for slavery; there they fight for freedom for all. Here the Rebels antagonized the established Government for ridiculous or totally inadequate reasons, but in Cuba the patriots are striving to release themselves from a thraldom as odious and oppressive as it is ancient. Here the nationality of a great republican system which sheds a beneficent light upon the civilized world was put in eepardy, but there Spain clings with a miser's clutch to the last gem of the greatest treasury of colonial possessions that avarice and ambition ever amassed. Here the sympathy of every true friend of liberty and progress was instinctively attracted by the noble cause the Union, but there loyalty of means continued sabmission to tyrannical rule, and the continued enslavement of the entire native population for the benefit of distant oppressors.

It is not singular, therefore, that the Cuban cause should attract American sympathy; that the representative of an awakened people should be courteously received at Washington; that Congress should consider the propristy of recognizing the new belligerent power at the earliest moment; that the prevailing sentiment should find expression in enthusiastic public meetings; and that material aid should be surreptitiously forwarded from our shores to the men who are offering up their fortunes and their lives upon the altar of their country.

Whether this movement fails or succeeds. it deserves encouragement. It has at least sufficient prospects of success to redeem its leaders from the charge of barebrained rashpess. It commerced at a moment when Spain was in the throes of an internal convalsion, which at once furnished a significant example and a convenient opportunity. However much we may sympathize with the efforts of the Spanish people to rid themselves of an effete Bourbon yoke, we caunot forget that the Cubaps must suffer tenfold more from any form of Spanish domination than the Spaniards endured at the hands of their exiled Queen: and the plea that regard for the Liberal cause at Madrid should make us uphold the anthority of a Captain-General at Havana is unworthy of countenance or consideration. The proportions which the revolt has asumed furnish at once its justification and a hopeful augury of its triumph. The morning papers announce that the Cuban Minister a Washington has confirmed the statement made a few days ago in these columns, that the insurgents had twenty-five thousand well-armed soldiers in the field, and that many more will be organized into efficient regiments as soon as they can receive arms and ammunition. As the ranks of the regular Spanish forces and the sanguinary volunteers formed of the Cuban residents who were born in Spain, and who are playing the part of the Tories of our Revolution, are decimated by battle or disease, Spain will be sorely puzzled to furnish a large reserve from a nation which is already agitated by conscription riots, and which requires a large standing army to maintain order at home. While this underlying basis is encouraging to the patriots if they can prolong the conflict, the news forwarded yesterday is very favorable to their cause. It indicates that dissensions and diversions are springing up in the Spanish camp. Several of the sub-governors of important portions of the island and leading Spanish military officers are acoused of disloyalty. Some of the volunteer battalions have joined the ranks of the patriots, and while this disposition to desert a sinking ship is displayed, new victories have been gained by the insurgents, and new arrivals of expeditions and arms from the United States, with more on the way, are annonneed. If there is fair foundation for these state ments, the cold-blooded ornelty which consigns political prisoners to indescribable horrors, and orders or permits bloody executions, will add new fuel to the flame instead of arresting it. Terrorism has ceased to exercise an omnipotent influence, and the deatiny of Cuba must be decided not by the garrote or the prison-ship, but by the arts of modern warfare.

seaboard and the West which is now transported on the Erie Canal.

The Drawing Classes at the Academy of Fine Arts.

THE usual six months' session of the drawing, painting, and modelling classes at the Academy of Fine Arts will close to-morrow, and the present is therefore a proper time to speak of what has been done by this institution for the advancement of art, and what could and ought to badone. The classes have been unusually full during the past winter, and a very decided interest has been manifested by the large number of male and female students in attendance. The engagement of Professor Schussele as an instructor was a sign in the right direction, but it was only a stop, which ought to be followed by mery more, and which must be followed i the directors of the Academy expect to maintain the credit of the institution as a school of art. Hitherto there has been no instructor, and students have been obliged to depend entirely upon their own resources. Under these circum' slances, is it any wonder that American artists are surpassed by their European brethren in all the niceties of drawing, color, and manipulation? Professor Schuszele received his own art education at one of the best European schools; and independently of the great talents which have placed him among the first artists of the country, he is thoroughly grounded in all the principles and practices of art. His engagement has produced the most gratifying results, not only in reviving an interest in the classes, which were rapidly dying out, but in the advancement of the students. It is impossible, however, for Professor Schussele to carry the entire weight of the institution upon his own shoulders, and it is to be hoped that in the future the managers of the lostitution will exert themselves a little individually to carry out in a proper spirit the intentions of its foundation. The Life class, in particular, is very badly regulated, and in the absence of the Professor there is seldom or never any one in attendance with the proper authority to keep order or direct the class in their work. The Committee on Instruction never pretend to supervise the classes, and the students themserves are frequently obliged to search for models and arrange the poses, a task that ought never to be entrusted to any but artists of expe ience. During the latter part of the season a "russic"

mode! has been provided for the benefit; of the lady students and those who attend in the daytime. It is only by study from life that great proficiency in drawing, painting, and modelling the human figure can be obtained; and this is a matter of the first importance. The draped model, however, is placed in a little dark and inconvenient underground 100m, usually devoted to the modellers la clay, who are thus greatly hampered and annoved in their work. It is impossible at any time to get a suff cient light in this place to work will effect, but if the room was the best or on one available there would be no legitime cause for complaint. Two of the galleries of t Academy have been vacant all winter, exce when occupied by picture dealers. It wou seem that they might with more proprie be devoted to the use of the students, wh would thus have simple room and plenty light for their work. The Antique gallery is al too dark and too crowded, but a better pla could not probably be provided in the prese building.

A large number of students have been e gaged in copying pictures, but beyond givin the necessary permits, the authorities of t Academy have done scatcely anything for the benefit. Many of the pictures best adapted f studies are so badly hung that it is almost in possible for the students to work with an effect. A large mojority of the pictures, to e only interesting or valuable as curlositi

sylvania the heavy traffic between the Atlantic | 1865, 1443 and 260; Hamburg, in 1866, 809 and 476; Bremen, in 1806, 291 and 760; Holland, in 1865, 2208 and 244; Belgium, in 1865, 112 and 355; France, in 1865, 15,259 and 66 ; Spain, in 1863, 4550 and SI; Austria, in 1865, 570 and 400; Italy, in 1865, 15,728 and 43; Greece, in 1864, 4525 and 62; Chill, in 1865, 257 and 261; Great Britain, in 1865, 28,787 and 200. The number of seamen at sca in British merchant vessels in the year 1582 was 172 563; in 1863 the number had increased to 184,727, and in 1864 and 1865 the mercantile marine amounted to 193,756 and 197,613 respectively. In 1866 the number was 196,371, out of which 4866 deaths were recorded during the year. Four-fifths of these deaths are scoonted for under the eight following heads; Drowned by accident, 1219; drowned by wreck, 1171; cholers, 433; typhus, 852; dysentery, 255; consumption, 163; yellow fever, 146; fall from aloft, 131. Only 25 deaths are returned under scurvy. The annual rate of mortality per cent. scurvy. The at was 258 in 1865

> COAL AND IRON STATISTICS .- From the Miners' Journal "Coal Statistical Register" for 1869 we give the following tabular statement of the whole supply of coal mined in the United States in 1868;-

> Total in the United States in 1865 28,048,410

The amount produced in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1867 was 101,500,480 long. The production of pig iron in the United

States and England from 1860 to 1868 is as follows:-Fngland. Tons. 3,826,752 U. States Tons, 918,774 781,564 787,662 947,604 1,135,497

L	101,009
2	787 662
3 4,510 040	947,604
4 4,767,951	1,135,497
35	931,582
6	1,350,943
37	1,461,626
The iron production of the world ws in 1866:-	was as fol-
NO 444 4000.	Wrought
untries. Pig Iron.	Iron.
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BDCe1,200 820	844,734
lgiom	400,000
ussia	400 000
astria	200.000
	148,292
	350,000
	60,000
ALL ALL ALL	29 000
	10,000
	200 000
	882,000
ni'ed States	382,000

7,205,046 9.822.047 THE GEBMAN UNIVERSITIES .- The following are given as the present statistics of the German universitient-No. Students No. Prof's No. Students in and other to each

r K.	In and other to each Universities. Attendance, Instructors, Instructor.	superior to those possessed by any We invite all who desire to purch
m-	Vienda	call at the office, where plans can
ly	Prague	particulars will be given. Deeds ready for delivery.
ate the	Munich	RICHARD VAUX, Press PETERA KEYSER, VIC MARTIN LANDENBER
ept	Вгелиц	MARTIN LANDENBER MICHARL NISBET, Secretary.
ald	Haile	
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en-	Erlangen	ting a portion of it weekly in the SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOUR
the	Marburg	Cheenut Money in large or an ceived, and five per cent. Interest daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday e
eir	Frieburg	9 o'clock, OYRUS CAD
for m-	Rostock 245 36 69	BARLOW'S INDIGO
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00,	Basle	bluing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN A
be	21,512 2194 9.8	IT WILL NOT INJURE THE F It is put up at WILTBERGER'S
aze	In twenty-three German universities there are:-	No. 233 N. SECOND Street, 1
didi-	No. students No. Profe 'rs No. Stu- Faculties, in attend and other dents to	and for sale by most of the grocar The genuine has both BARLO
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il'a ght	21 Law	COUNTERFEIT. BARLOW'S BLUE will color mo
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ed.	15,873 1733 8 8	ELLIS' IRON BITTE
s is	THE LARE SUPERIOR COPPER REGION The	To persons having weak or thin
ige	following is an exhibit of the yield of the Lake	Carefully prepared on strict scien WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sol- HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 6
tit	Superior copper mines from their first develop- ment, in 1845, to 1869, and its market value:-	HOLLOWAY & LOWDEN, No. 6 and druggists everywhere.
ad.	Year. Tons. Value Year. Tons. Value. '45 to'5718,954 \$9,000,477 '686500 \$4,320,000	BATCHELOR'S HAL
ors	584.100 1,886,000 '646500 6,110,000 594,200 1,890,000 '657000 5,145,000	the only true and perfect Bye; h
ag sts,	'60 6,000 2,610,000 '687000 4,760,000	tints; remedies the ill effects of bad
ept	617,500 3 387,600 '678200 4,140,000 '626,300 3,402,000 '689983 4,592 180	and leaves the Hair soft and beauti sold by all Druggists and Perfum applied at Batchelor's Wig Facto
10	Total	Street. New York.
no	The amount of dividends (in cash) paid by the	CUSHIONS AND
sor	Lake Superior copper mining companies are as follows:-Central, including dividend of \$3:50 a	ject to moth smell, and dirt. Eine
ers	share, payable February 1, 1869, \$310,009; Copper	only a more economical substitute none of these inconveniences, is is pursy almost immaculate.
ext	Falls, \$60,000; Franklin, \$220,000; Minnesota, \$1,760,000; National, \$200,000; Pewabio, \$380,000;	
ied if	Pittsburg and Boston, \$2,280,000; Quincy, in-	A SING-SONG SPRIN
her	ciuding dividend of \$2 a share, payable March 10, 1269, \$8:0,000. Total, \$6,080,000.	and the second sec
11	SHIPPING ON THE GREAT LAKES According	Come, friends, let us sing Of the clothes we offer for open
ust	to the Milwankee S. ntinel, the amount of new toppage which will go into commission on the	Strong and cheap, strong and c
the	great lakes this spring is as follows:-	That is the sort of clothes we ke
on-	No. Tons- Steamers	Cheap and strong, cheap and s Are the clothes of which we sin
858,	Propellers	Certain to fit; just the thing
nd ho-	Barques	That the public want for the pr
lo	Barges, including steam 8 3175	Handsome and gay, stout and For the spring of Eighteen Sixt
OF-	Tug9	Elegant goods, novel styles,
	69 18,855 The number of vessels of all descriptions	In splendid array of magnifice
000	which passed out of existence last season was	Only a ten dollar greenback no For a beautiful, light spring ov
000	105, with a measurement of 26,441 tons. Aggre- gate reduction in the tonnage afloat on the	Chesper than ever can be expr
000	lakes, 7586 tons. The smount of grain-carrying topnage a ded this season will be about 11,000	The most desirable sort of a ve
,000	tons. Amount last season, 12,516 tons. De-	Look at the things, if you please Baw you ever such wonderful t
.000	crease, 1546 tons.	Coats and trowsers and vests a
WAS	SPECIAL NOTICES.	Cheap for cash at the GREAT
tal,	ROOMS REPUBLICAN CITY EXE.	03
the	NUT street.	ROCKHILL & V
ned	At a special meeting of the REPUBLICAN OITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, caded March 25, 1859,	Nos. 603 and 605 CHESN
hat	to take action in relation to the drath of our late member, A. M. WALKINSHAW, the following	¥2
· mo	pleamble and resolutions were unanimously	ABALICEMENT
sota	Where as, It has pleased God suddenly to remove from an ong us our friend ALEX ANDER M. WALK- INSHAW, one of the Secretaries of this Committee,	AMUSEMENT
and	therefore Resolved, That we mourn the loss thus sustained by	[For additional Amusements se
was	this committee, by the Republican party, and by the	G R A N D C O N
it of	Resolved, That his eminent ability, his unfaitering integrity, and his upsaidsh devotion to the good of	will be given at CONCERT HAL
lory	his ocuntry, won for him an honorable name and the highest eatrem and regard of his fellow-citizens.	ON TUEBDAY EVENING, I
cir-	Resolved, That during our intimate acquaintance with blue as ous of the secretaries of this committee	will sporart-
rise	for the past year, we have had constant occasion to admirs and love him for the unvarying preadity of his department, the events of his formar the	MADAME SOPHIE MCZART. MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFRE MR. GRORGE SIMPSON, of No.
een	admirs and love him for the unvarying branchy of his department, the evenness of his temper, the kindness of his disp sition, and his readiness at all times to marrifice his own comfort for the conve- nience and interests of his friends.	MR. THOMAS E. HARKINS. MR. WILLIAM BALTMAN.
08.6	Besolved, That we tender to ha family our heart.	MR. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
	Renolved, That we tender to ha family our heart- felt as mpathy in their sillicion. Beeolved, That this committee attend the funeral in a body. WM. R. LEEDS, President.	MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFRE MR. GKORGE SIMPSON, of Ne MR. THOMAS E. HARKINS. MR. WILLIAM HARTMAN. Leader of the Yourg Mennerc MR. RUDDLPH HENNIG. The celebrated Violorcellist, a Mr. THOMAS A'HECKET, Js., Accompanylat.
the	sound as mental the	THE WHOLE UNDER THE D
	COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP	The programme will be well v
res: ion,	ALCONATED GLY ARIN TABLET OF SOLIDI FIED	The celebrated Violorcallas, a Mr. THON AS A'HECKET. Js., Accompanyla, THE WHOLE UNDER THE D MR. THOMAS E. HAF M. THOMAS E. HAF The programmic will be well v interesting in character, including genus, and other popular and Hour. THORETS, ONE DOL
and	ALCON A TED GLY A RIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED ALCON A TED GLY A RIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Is daily use makes the skin dell- GLYCERIN. Is daily use makes the skin dell- GLYCERIN. Is dellet the star of the skin dell- GLYCERIN. Is dellet the skin and the skin dellet manparent, and incomparable as a Tollet Scap. For sale by all Drugging, h. & G. A WRIGHT, E. S. Drugging, h. & G. A WRIGHT, E. S. DR. OH DIFFENDUT Sizes,	Hons. TIONETS, ONE DOLL For sale at the Music Stores of A net & Co., No. 1109 Chesnut size Trun.pict, No. 936 Chesnut size
4 IN	E 4 Bo. chi Oli FinnUT Susses.	Trun picr, 210, 9:40 Chennut street
15	and a state and a state of State of State of State	thing inparging off at gritaline we

OTICEI AM NO LONGER BI- ing Testh without pain for the Colton colation. Persons wishing testh er- outsily without pain by fresh Nitrons will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. all DR. F. R. THOMAS. A M E S E. M U B D O C H'S VENING WITH THE POETS." HORTICULTURAL HALL, DAY EVENING. March 30, 1869. cats. Fifty Conts. at Trumpier's Music	WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easlest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS,
26 Chesnut street. sued for Monday, March 8, will scoure conasion. 2 25 41*	No. 914 CHESNUT Street, S5/mwi PRILADELPHIA.
HE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART OCLATION will hold their Third Exclus- rip lat to 16th. in HASELTINE'S NEW	FINANCIAL.
No. 1125 CHESNTT Street. of this exhibition is to stimulate and yomen in the pursuit of art, to acquaint ith the efforts they are making, and to	4,500,000
sphere of employment for them in the ecilons art affords. Contributions re- mibition will consist of pictures, original n oil painting, water colors, and pastel. dies, and drawings of all descriptions art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood gravings and fithographs. a throughout the country engaged in art having work? in their possession exe-	SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, DISUED BY
men, are invited to contribute in any of amed branches. \$237t ered for the best original picture. be left at the Galvery before March 30th.	The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
H E F A I R AT THE RCH STRUEF FRESBYTERIAN	They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
CHURCH OLOSE ON FRIDAY, THE 26th. Sto 16 P. M. to day. m 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.	Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Whirty-two Thousand Acres Of

WILL . Friday, tiom 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED. \$ 25 2t THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMER-CIAL EXCHANGE, SECOND Street, above Walnut, will be thrown open to the public on MONDAY AFTERNOON March 22. from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., and every afternoon during the week. \$ 22 6t CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PRILADELPHIA, March 23, 1869. CITY WARBANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL. City Tressurer. OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THARD street, corner of Willing's alley. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1800. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEENESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. 2 20 15 F. B. JACKSON, Becretary. OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADRLPHIA. 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. lesire to purchase burial lots to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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LD VAUX, President. A KEYSER, Vice-President. N LANDENBERGER, Tressurer. 111 cm

DING AND ENGAGEMENT olid 18-karst fine gold. GUALITY A juli assortment of size: always ARE & BROTHER, Makers, HESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO A. The time to save money is and the way to save it is by deposi-t weekly in the old FRANKLIN No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below in large or small amounts re-per cent. Interest allowed. Open had on Monday evenings from 7 to CYRUS CADWALLADER. Transaguer.

W'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE nd best article in the market for OT CONTAIN

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect, YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY Ten Per Cent. Per Annum. Present Price Par and Accrued Interest. Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market prior. Pamphiets and full information given on applica-tion to JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street. Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississipe Biver Ballroad Gampany, 8 10 6004p OFFER THE \$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,

SEWING MACHINES.

Choice Lands,

And by the Rallroad, its Rolling Stock, and the

Franchises of the Company,

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

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on ac count of race, color, or previous condition of

servitude. "Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." On the 25th of February, the House of Re presentatives adopted the report of the con ference committee by a vote of 143 yeas to 43 nays; and the Senate, on the following day, took similar action by a vote of 39 yeas to 13 nays, Senator Fowler, of Tenuessee, of un. savory impeachment memory, casting a negative vote with the twelve Democratio Senstors, because he regarded the amendment, in its present shape, as imperfect and unequal to the exigencies of the times.

Kansas was the first State to give its assent to the proposed amendment, which it did on the 27th of February, the vote in the State Senate being unanimous, and in the House standing 64 yeas to only 7 nays. West Virginis, the first fruit of the great pro-slavery Rebellion, as Kansas had been the scene of the opening conflicts, was the second State to ratify the amendment, which its Legislature did on March 3. On the same day, the Assembly of Wisconsin ratified it, the Senate of that State concurring on March 5. On this day, also, the Legislatures of Illinois and Michigan wheeled into line. The Senate of Maine likewise ratified the amendment on March 5, but the House did not concur until March 11, the same day witnessing the affirmative action of both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina and that of the Pennsylvania Senate. On March 16 the reconstructed Legislature of Arkansas gave its assent, as also did the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. But on March 18 the Georgia Senate, through the treachery of two or three of the Republican members, rejected the amendment, and on the same day the Senate of the mighty sovereign State of Delaware dropped the divorce business long enough to enter its indignant and almost unanimous protest. On March 17 the lower house of the Legislature of New York gave an affirmative response, and then, on March 25. name the Pennsylvania Senate, completing the action of this State by its assent. These twelve States are the only ones which have thus far taken a vote on the amendment, their action being summed up in the following:-

RATIFICATIONS.
Kansas
West Virginia
Wisconstn Distance and Distance Burgon D
Lilinois
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Maine March II Bouth Carolina
Arkansas March 18
Pennsylvania
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DEVECTIONS.
Gamela March 18.
Delaware
Total
In addition to the above States, Rhole
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i atakty on kond.

THE ACT BECENTLY introduced in the State Legislature to secure "the construction of a low-grade railway to connect the waters of the Ohio and Allegheny valleys with the Susquehanna" deserves attention and support. It proposes to assist, in a manner which will cost the tax, payers of the State nothing, and may help to reduce their burdens, a project that harmonizes with our present railway system, and furnishes a new link necessary to its completion. It would not only promote local interests, but, by furnishing an easy and oheap transit over (the Allegheny Mountains, it would, in connection with other contemplated improvements, tend greatly to divert to Pena- 1 150; Denmark, in 1865, 3079 and 18; Prussia ADDITION OF THE PARTY AND A ist Raining

and are absolutely worthless as studies. T directors of the Academy scarcely ever ma any purchase of new pictures, and so stro are their prejudices against making any adtions to their collection, that when publ opinion finally forced them to buy Gastald "Parisina"-one of the finest works ever broug to this eity-for about one-tenth of its value one of their number, after protesting, resigne The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts the oldest institution of the kind in the cou try, and on the strength of its ancient presti it is endeavoring to obtain possession of one the Penn Squares. We think, however, that ought to show itself deserving of public con dence and regard before it receives any favo from the public. It has succeeded in drivi from it all the principal Philadelphia artis and it certainly has not in other respects ke up with the spirit of the age. We have sincere interest in the Academy Fine Arts, and make these remarks in censorious spirit. The engagement of Profess Schussele was an eminently proper thing, b this move will have to b followed up by othe in the same line. We hope sincerely that ne season better accommodations will be provid for the students, and the Eastern' galleries, not in use, ought to be given up to them rath than to the traders in pictures.

THE PRECIOUS METALS .- A report has it been published by Mr. William P. Biake, t Commissioner from California to the Pa Exposition, showing the production and co sumption of precious metals from 1853 to 18 Mr. Blake is a mineralogist and geologist, a appears to have performed his work th roughly. His estimate of the production gold and silver for 1853, as derived from info mation obtained at the Paris Exposition, is

ne United States Istralia Istralia Issia and Siberia exico and South America	\$61,000,00 60,000,00 15,700,00 37,000,00 8,800,00 1,000,00
frica	1,000 00

Total for 1853.... In 1853 the annual supply of gold w \$155,000,000. The production of 1867 in ge amounted to \$130,680,000; sliver, \$53,820,000-tot \$181,500,000. We learn from the report that t total amount of gold in the United States 1853 amounted to \$236,000,000. It is now reckon at \$450,000,000. Mr. Blake argues from this th the supply of gold, instead of increasing, as co monly supposed, is diminishing. He says:-"Take, for example, the acknowledged fa of the last twenty years. Four hundred a fifty millions, in 1868, is a larger proportion the whole bulk of production in 1868 than \$210,000,000 in 1853, and this is the true tes values, and it is a very much larger proport than was \$100,000,000 in 1844. The whole hist of prices, independent of the adventitious cumstances of taxes and paper money, sho this. These statements will doubtiess surpr that portion of the community who have h fearful that gold would one day become cheap as to create a financial convulsion."

THE MERCANTILE MARINE,-The number mercantile sailing and steam vessels and average tonnage of vessels respectively in se ral constries are shown in the following figu Russian Empire, in 1865, 2182 and 85; Swe in 1865, 3155 and 61; Norway, in 1865, 5497 spectre Wit wides W Sets a 272 21 Spectre

the second s	
NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC. WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE.	Dealers in all kinds of Marketable Securi- tics, Gold, Etc.,
SECOND Street, Philadelphia, lost of the grocers and druggists.	No. 20 South THIRD Street,
as both BARLOW'S and WILT- es on the label: all others are	8 20 614p PHILADELPHIA.
UE will color more water than four weight of indigo 1 27wf3m	HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS
'IRON BITTERSTHE MOST of patatable Buters in the market. In weak or this blood or suffering these Bitters insure a speedy relief.	Would do well to exchange them FOR THE
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HALOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIB Hair Dye is the best in the world; id perfect Bye; harmless, reliable, to disappointment; no ridfonious e fill effects of bad dyes; invigorates if soft and beautiful, black or brown, fists and Perfumers; and properly blac's Wig Factory, EG, is EOFD c \$770 wr	LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD.
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et us sing e offer for opening spring.	Fiscal Agents Lake Superior and Mississippi River
ap, strong and cheap; of clothes we keep.	Railroad Company. 8 19 614p
og, cheap and strong,	HOME INVESTMENTS. BEADING RAILROAD SIXES.
of which we sing our song, ast the thing	Clear of State, United States and Municipat
want for the present spring.	Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR. Company Seven Per Ceat. First Mort-
gay, stout and fine, of Eighteen Sixty-nine.	gage Bonds,
novel styles, ay of magnificent plies.	Principal and Interest guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY BAILROAD COMPANY.
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ags, if you please, and no v, sirs, on wonderful trowsers?	No. 34 South THIRD Street,
ers and vests and all. at the GREAT BROWN HALL	S 19 fmwsptr PHILADELPHIA.
OF	BANKERS AND BROKERS.
ILL & WILSON,	No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.	So. 110 S. Alterna Street, a minute print.
MUSEMENTS.	Danville, Hazieton, and Wilkesbarre RR.
al Anusements see Third Page.	FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
D CONCERT	Dated 1667, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., psyable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States bares. At present these bonds are officered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of \$200, \$500, and \$1600. Pamphiets containing Maps, Reports, and full in- formation on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
GRAND CONCERT	October, clear of State and United States fares. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in demonstrated at the former of 80
Y EVENING, March 30, 1869. owing eminent and popular arilists	Pamphiets containing Maps, Reports, and full in-
HIM MCZART, of New York, NE MCCAFFREY.	Government Bonds and other Securities taken in
HIM MUZARI, OF NEW TORA. NE MCCAFFREY. SIMPSON, Of New York, E, HARKINS, L BARTMAN, Boglaty.	Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 1 20 1m
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