Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1869.

The Spanish Throne. A CABLE telegram from London announces that it is now almost certain that the Duke de Montpensier will be proclaimed King of Spain. We stated several months ago that this was the most probable sequel of the revolution in that country, and subsequent events have tended to confirm this theory. Spain is scarcely prepared for republicanism, and the best government her people can reasonably hope for is a wise and prudent constitutional monarchy. If she must have a king, the position, character and antecedents of Duke indicate that he would as good a monarch as she can select. If Isabella had a just right to rule, according to monarchical ideas, which she forfeited by misconduct, and if this forfeiture applied to her cuildren as well as herself, then unquestionably the wife of the Dake de Montpensier, as the sister of Isabella, is the true claimant to the threne, and there is but a slight violation of the rules of succession, in this instance, involved in the transfer to the husband of the rights of the wife. England got over a somewhat similar difficulty after the expulsion of James II, by legalizing the joint reign of William and Mary, the latter as the daughter of the exiled King, being the true heir, but the former possessing too much character and power to willingly consent to play the part of a Prince Albert. While good loyal Spaniards can therefore accept the Duke de Montpensier without qualms of conscience, the antagonists of Isabella can be consoled with the fact that he will be bound, as her successor, to oppose her favorites, and that he was one of the victims of her tyranny, for in the summer of 1868 he was expelled, together with his family, from the dominions of Spain, by the deposed Queen. At the time of this expulsion he published, on behalf of his wife and himself, a protest which at once dis claimed connection with conspiracies and with the obnoxious policy pursued by Isabella. In this document he said:-"If unhappy Spain is now passing through a difficult situationwhich we deplore with all our hearts-we are not the generating cause." Aside from his imposing family connections, and his reputed skill as a soldier and statesman, the Dake de Montpensier is reported to be a man of great wealth, and he would scarcely be a true scion of the House of Orleans if he did not adroitly employ the arts of corruption at a juncture

in Spain. The people of the United States are more deeply interested in the bearing of Montpensier's election upon the Cuban question than its direct influence upon the Spaniards. If he could be peacefully installed, without a sign of resistance, the prospects of the Cuban patriots would be injured; but we must wait for future developments to see how patiently Spain will submit to the proposed exchange of the descendant of Louis Philippe for the abandoned daughter of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty.

like that formed by the recent course of events

Our Coal Fields.

In the recent report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we find important information concerning the mining interests and mineral resources of the American continent. The facts here given concerning the various coal fields are of special interest to the people of Pennsylvania. Those already developed are six in number, with the following locations and areas: --

The Allegheny Field, contiguous to the Allegheny range, with an area of 59,976 square miles;

The Northern Field, lying entirely within the limits of the lower peninsula of Michigan, and embracing 13,000 square miles;

. The Central Field, in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, having an area of 50,000 square

miles: The Western Field, located in Missouri,

and covering 45,000 square miles; The New England Field, in which anthracite

coal is found to some extent, but not in remunerative quantities; The Arcadian Field, situated in British America, and having an area of 2200 square

miles; and The Pacific Slope Field, containing about 6000 square miles, as yet very imperfectly de-

veloped. Of all these the most important is the Allegheny, with its aggregate area of 59,976 square miles, and extending from Lock Haven, in this State, to Alabama. It has a length of

about 875 miles, and varies in width from 30 to 180 miles, being distributed among the | Pennsylvania. | 12,656 | Kentucky. | 10,000 |
| Ohio. | 12,000 | Fennssee | 3,700 |
| Maryland. | 550 | Alabama | 3,700 | following States: -Waryland 550 Cornesses Georgia Georgia

st Georgia..... The total production of the entire Allegheny coal field in 1864 was 9,078,708 tons, Pennsylvania yielding more than one-half of the whole, Ohio about one-ninth, and West Virginia about one-fourteenth only, although it is claimed by the Commissioner that the latter State embraces the richest and, owing to its numerous navigable streams, the most available portion of the entire field.

The Commissioner indulges in some comparative figures, to show the almost incalcu-

lable value of our coal formations. He estimates that the amount of coal used every year in England for the purpose of propelling machinery generates a productive force equal to the combined labor of 66,000,000 men; while, if the entire product of the English coal fields were turned into the same channel, it would generate a force equal to the labor of 400,000,000 men! The area of the American coal fields being thirty-three times as great as that of England, our readers can easily take away their breath by going through the process of multiplication, and contemplating the result as the possible achievement of American industry when our population approaches in density the almost limitless extent of our resources.

Fraudulent Bounty Claims-Important

New Legislation. THE Second Auditor of the Treasury recently sent to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions a report of a clerk who had visited Memphis for the purpose of investigating alleged fraudulent practices of the claim agents of that region, in preparing applications for the pay and bounty of colored troops. This document contains many startling disclosures, and recites a series of wellattested facts, which prove that perjury and fraud have been systematically and freely resorted to to plunder the Government; and it requires no stretch of imagination to believe that the men capable of these crimes are as ready to rob the pretended representatives of the soldiers as the nation. The author of the report, who carried with him to Tenuessee one hundred applications for bounty in behalf of widows, found that they were nearly all fraudulent, and that the testimony by which they were supported was extracted either from ignorant witnesses, who did not understand the full force of their pretended statements, or from hired perjurers, who have sworn to an array of facts utterly beyond their knowledge. A scheme is on foot to provide by these rascally agencies a widow's claim for pension for every deceased colored soldier, and the superserviceable perjurers have already manufactured a host of wives and minor children who exist only in their fertile imaginations.

If there is any crime in the calendar which deserves condigu punishment, it is the offense expessed in this report, and no pains should be spared to bring the villains who thus practise upon the bounty of the Government to justice. As similar trauds, especially in connection with the colored troops of other portions of the South are of not unfrequent occurrence, additional legislation seems to be necessary as well as the vigorous action of courts, juries, and jailors. In view of this necessity, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced in the Senate, on Friday last, a bill providing that "the accounting officers of the Treasury and Pay Department, charged with the settlement and payment of soldiers' bounties, shall be directed to pay, or cause to be paid, the sums found due to the soldiers or their heirs in person, and not to any claim agent, or upon any power of attorney whatever." We have not yet seen a complete copy of this bill, but it seems well calculated to deprive the unprincipled thieves who steal from the tax-payers with one hand and from the soldiers or their representatives with the other, of the principal motive for a continuance of their nefarious

The whole subject is worthy of the careful attention of Corgress. The generous provision made by the Government for the heroes of the war, or their families, cannot be too sacredly guarded; and it is a matter of regret and reproach that under all our pension laws far too large a share of the treasure nominally granted as the reward of patriotism has found its way into the pockets of scheming agents. Any new legislation that can grant additional protection to the nation and its defenders should be promptly ad opted.

AN EDUCATIONAL ITEM .- We have before us the annual catalogues of three of the most prominent educational institutions in the country. That of the University of Michigan, which still ranks the first in the United States in point of numbers, shows 1114 students in attendance during the current year, of whom 422 are attached to the department of arts, 358 to that of medicine and surgery, and 342 to that of law. The list of professors and other instructors numbers thirty-three. Although the new university founded by Ezra Cornell's liberality is not yet fairly in working order, the annual catalogue contains the names of 388 students, 251 being in the department of science, letters, and arts in general; and 159 in that of special arts and sciences. The faculty is not yet complete, twelve professorships being yet vacant, but thirty-two positions in the faculty have already been filled, twenty-six with resident professors and six with non-resident prefessors and lecturers. Among the resident professors occurs the name of Goldwin Smith, the distinguished English historian and statesman, who has accepted the professorship of English constitutional history. The College of New Jersey, which has, as yet, established no professional school in its convection, numbers 280 students, and seventeen professors and instruc-

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY .- A report on brigandage in the old Neapolitan Kingdom shows that in the district of Naples, with a population of rather less than 3,500,000, there had been 43,737 offenses in 1863, and 57,030 in 1868, showing an increase of more than 13,000. In three other districts, of which the joint population is a little less than that of the Naples district, the crimes in 1863 were 35,738, and in 1868 57,626, an increase of nearly 22,000. Comparing Italy with France, it appears that in the latter country, in 1866, 3806 persons accused of crimes were sent for judgment, out of a population of more than 38,000,000. The population of the Neapolitan provinces was 6,785 000, and the criminals sent for judgment were 9725! In proportion to their respective populations, the Neapolitan provinces had fourteen times as many persons brought to trial for crimes as France.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS IN 1874 AND 1882.—At | English capitalists are making extensive arlate meeting of the Royal Geographical Soelety in London, Staff Commander Davis read paper on "Antartic Expeditions and the Transit of Venus." With regard to the transit of Venus, Commander Davis said the great interest attached to it was owing to the data it affirded for determining the exact distance between the sun and the earth, with regard to which there was an estimated error of 4,000,000 miles. As this transit took place only once or twice in a century, it was necessary for astronomical purposes to make hay while the sun shines. Within a comparatively brief space of time there would be two transits of Venus-one in 1874 and another in 1882. The value to be attached to the latter transit was the chief object of the paper. There were two methods by which this transit could be effectually observed:-First, by absolute longitudes from four stations-one for acceleration by parallax, and ore for retardation for the ingress and the same for the egress; for as the planet ook about six hours to cross the sun's disc, there were but few piaces from which both the ingress and egress could be observed, having due consideration for parallatic value. For this method accurate determinations of longitude were necessary-an error of one second of time would vitlate the result. The other method was by observing both ingress and egress from two stations, one for acceleration by parallax, the other for retordation; and the great advantage of this method over the other was that the accurate determination of longitude was not an absolute necessity. In the transit of Venus in 1882, one such

station was to be found in the North American

colonies, and the other could only be obtained in a high southern latitude. The modus operandi suggested that two vessels with steam-the hydraulic propeller being suggested as the mode of applying the steam power-should leave England about June, 1881, having on board the equipment, in men and instruments, for observing the transit by the two methods-that was for three observatories. On the passage out, two of these parties, with their instruments, should be landed on the selected stations for the first method, and at once commence moon observations for the determination of the longitude, whilst the vessels proceeded to Hobarton, from which place they would finally start for the South in the latter end of December, and striking out in longitude about 165 degrees east, endeavor to make Balleny Island, and, keeping well to the westward. take the pack and work through it towards South Victoria, and then skirt the coast along as closely as possible; for, although in the Erebus and Terror they did not see the appearance of an harbor, it was just possible a different season might open one up. Proceeding south past Possession Island, in latitude 73%, and failing to find a harbor or suitable place of landing on that island, to return at once to Possession Island, and land the party. with buts, instruments, and provisions for two years, the ships returning north, and after refitting, separate and proceed to the two stations at which parties had been landed on the pasage out, and after supplying the wants of the observatories, and seeing all in a fair training for observing the transit, leave and repair to Hobarton to prepare for proceeding again south, and starting about the same time as the previous year, pick up the southern party, and on the return the other parties, and return to

The author suggested the necessity of educating the men who were to take part in this expedition by sending them, in the first instance, to the Arctic regions, as he confessed that when he went first to the Antarctic he should have preferred to return back if he had had the choice. In conclusion, the author dwelt on the necessity of England maintaining her glory as a pioneer of discovery.

GERMAN LITERATURE. - The number of weekly, monthly, and quarterly journals and magazines in every department of science literature, and art (exclusive of dallies), published in the German language in Germany Switzerland, and the German part of Austria, according to the published statistics of the last half of 1867 and the first half of 1868, amount to 883. If we calculate an average edition of 6000 copies for each periodical, etc., we have an annual circulation of 5 298,000 copies of periodical literature, or about one copy for every eighth German-speaking inhabitant. The number of books, pamphlets, etc., in every department of science, art, and literature-not the number of copies printed of each work, but the number of so many separate and distinct works—published during the year 1867, amount to 9855; and in 1868 the number will reach about 12,000. If we calculate an average edition of 7000 copies for each work, we have an average circulation in 1867-68 of from 68,985,000 to 84,000,000 copies, or about two copies for every German-speaking inhabitant. It must be remembered, however that about one-fourth of these publications are exported to France, England, Holland, and the United States, so that the average number of works for each inhabitant will be somewhat

DRUNKENNESS has been reduced to statistics by a St. Louis physician, who makes the following statements in reference to the subject after a great deal of laborious research: "Taking the population of this country at 40,000,000, of 300 men 122 never drink spirits at all; 100 drink moderately but not to intoxication; 50 are ephemera; drinkers; 25 drink periodically, called "spreeing;" and 3 are habitual inebriates. To every 178 who drink, 3 are confirmed inebriates; 25 are periodical drinkers; 50 are ephemeral drinkers. Ose confirmed insbriate to every 50% men. Of 700 women, 690 never taste alcoholics of any kind; 30 taste wine occasionally; 17 taste ardent spirite; 36 drink ale or beer constantly; 14 drink ardent spirits periodieaily, and 3 are habitual inebriates. Predominance in confirmed inebriates among the sexes: 3 men in every 178; 3 women in every 100; 1 confirmed inebriate to every 33 1-3 of women. Fewer women drink than men, but a larger proportion of them become habitual drinkers Debauch drinkers rarely become habitual, but periodical drinkers; the latter rarely become habitual drinkers, as the violence of their drinking is too great, and leads to disgusting satisty, and hence to intervals of sobriety."

PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD -The report of the Pitisburg and Fort Wayne Railway shows the to at receipts for 1868 to have been \$8,041,189 70, sgainst \$7,242,125 96 for Quarterly dividends are ready to be awarded to the amount of ten per cent., with a surplus left. The liabilities of the road amount to \$26 870 75. The total toppage transported on the road during 1868 amounted to 1,569,052 tons, of which 886 981 tons were local, and 622,071 foreign, or competition tonnage. The increase of tonnage over 1867 was thirty and seventenths per cent.

BEET ROOT SUGAR .- A few years past several European countries have directed considerable attention to the manufacture of sugar from beet roots. Last year 220,0:0 tons were made in France, 165 in Germany; 97,500 in Russia; 92,500 in Austria; 32,500 in Beigium; 18,000 in Poland and Sweden; and 7500 tons in Holland. Some rangements for the manufacture of beet root sugar, while the French Government is doing all in its power to stimulate it. Many assert that beet sugar is clearer than came sugar, and because of this and other reasons is preferable to the latter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP er rougben the skin after using WRIGHT_ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLETO FOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Tolle Suad. For sale by all Druggists.

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"EVENING WITH THE POETS,"

HORTICULTURAL HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, March 80, 1889. Secured Seats, Fif-y Cents, at Trumpier's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnutstreet. Tickets issued for Monday, March 8, will secore als on this occasion. 3 25 4;*

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their Phird Excitor tion in April, is to 18th, in HASELTINE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNTT street.

The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and er courage women in the pursuit of ar, to acquain the public with the efforts they are making, and to spilarre the sphere of smoley man, for the special of the sphere of smoley man, for the sphere of smoley man, for the special course the sphere of smoley man, for the special course the sphere of smoley man, for the sphere of smoley man, special special sphere of smoley man, special sp entarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions re ceived for exhibition will consist of pictures, original or copied, in oil paloting, water colors, and pastel, designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included that. Sculplure models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and althographs.

and steel engravings and althographs.

All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work! in their pusses don executed by women, are invited to contribute in any of the above-named branches.

A prize offered for the best original picture.

Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 30th

CITY TREASURERS OFFICE.

PHILADERPHIA, March 23, 1869. CITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

City Treasurer. CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—
A Special Meeting of the Stockhoiders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNES. DAY, the 28th day of April: proximo, at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Chater of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein graphed.

By order of the Board. 327 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE. Secretary.

DANVILLE, HAZLETON, AND WILKE-BARRE SAILROAD COMPANY The coupons on the Bonds of the above road, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Office of STERLING & WILDMAN.

No. 110 S. THIRD Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA GERMAN-TOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividence of FIVE PER CEN ", on the capital at ck of the Company, psyable, clear of taxes, on and after the lat of April rext.

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

A. E. DOUGHER PY.

3 11 that ust

Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARCH 27, 1869 NOTICE.

One thousand Sparrows having been im ported from Europe by the city, and distribu ted among the Public Squares for the purpose of destroying the worms and other insects which infest them, Citizens are earnestly requested to lend their assistance in preventing personsfrom molesting or wantonly injuring them.

DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. TH.RD street, corner of Willing's alley. PHILADELPHIA, March vo. 1859. PHILADELPHIA, Marcu we, 1808.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the WESTMURELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEENESDAY. April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an electi n will be held for cloven Directors to serve for the enuing year.

\$20.18 F. H. JACKSON Secretary.

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 tota to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

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PETER A KEYSKR, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
111 6m

MICHAEL NISBET. Secretary. "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money in 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 8, FOURTH Street, below Chesnut Money in large or amail amounts received, and five per cent interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

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Good bye winter overcoat,

Hanging on the peg;
No more use for you;

Stay there, I beg! Faithful friend you've been to me. All the winter long; Good-bye, overcoat, Thick, warm, and strong.

Good-bye, winter overcoat, Bright shines the sun; Milder the weather is; Your work is done. Hanging in the closet, there, Peacefully stay. I want a lighter overcoat For such a pleasant day,

Good-bye, winter overcoat; ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Overcoats for Spring! Overcoats for short men, Overcoats for tall. Light and stylish overcosts
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Over and over, and over again, and over all your other clothes, you need, moreover, as stylish Spring Overcoat. We have just the thing for the present spring; all styles; lowest prices; come and try on your Spring Coat.

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Insurance in New York offices at lowest rates, For freight or further information apply at line's office, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES. JOHN F. OHL.

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March 2, 1869.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 2, 1869.

W. D. CUTLER, Esq.:
Please find below a communication from the Examiner, in the matter of interference between Rand, Lewis, and Challer, for manufacture from Codfith.

KLISHA FOOTE
Commissioner of Patents,

EXAMINME'S ROOM:—In the matter above referred to, priority of investion IS AWARDED TO CUT-LER, and the applications of Rand and Lewis are rejected.

B. S. HENDRICK, Examiner.

This establishes the patent under which the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, No. 521 COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS COMPANY, No. 521 COLUMBIA AVENUE, manufacture for sale by all good grocers.

WATER and CHESNUT Streets, General Agents, None genuine nuless bearing our trade-mark as above. Parties offering any other will be summarily prosecuted.