THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869.

1000

A SHOW OF JUSTICE TOWARDS THE Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869.

MRS. TWITCHELL'S STATEMENT. A NEW trial of the Twitchell case, at the bar of public opinion, has been invited by the statement of Mrs. Camilla E. Twitchell. She is apparently not content with the verdict of "not guilty" pronounced by the jury, the acknowledgment of the District Attorney that there was not sufficient evidence to justify her conviction, and the fact that she need fear no further legal prosecution for the murder of her mother. In the eye of the law she is innocent, but she states, "I am a woman believed to be a guilty one," and she seeks to effect such a change in public sentiment as will spare her the distress of hearing herself "denounced as a murderess in thought as well as in action," and as the murderess of her mother and destroyer of her husband. To accomplish this object she gives, first, her own statement of what she did and saw on the afternoon and evening of the fatal tragedy. If this statement embraces the truth, the whole and nothing but the truth, truth, Mrs. Twitchell's hands are unstained by a drop of her mother's blood. She denies all knowledge, of any kind, of the murder, up to the time when she "flew down stairs" and saw her "mother lying on the settee in the kitchen-a dead woman." She declares that she supposed her husband's business to be in a flourishing condition; that her mother was "pleasant and agreeable" when her husband and herself returned from their Sunday afternoon's ride; that she retired at an early hour in a delightful unconsciousness of the storm that was brooding over the household, the only thing to mar her felicity being that George "appeared low-spirited" and "very thoughtful," If this story is strictly true, Mrs. Twitchell had no motive for committing the murder, or for being an accessory to that learful crime, and she should be as fully and freely acquitted by the public as by the Court.

But partly to strengthen this statement, as if she felt that it needed strength, and partly to counteract the real or supposed effect of the accusation made by George S. Twitchell, Jr., Mrs. Twitchell furnishes a series of letters, supposed to be in the handwriting of her husband, in which he invents for her a series of pretended confessions which he desires her to make for the purpose of inducing the Governor to grant him a pardon; and the public are apparently asked to retry the case rather on the statements thus made by the convicted murderer than on Mrs. Twitchell's own allegations. A noticeable feature of these letters is that, so far as we can learn from a hasty perusal of their contents, they nowhere affirm or deny either the guilt or innocence of the writer or his wife. They are devoted solely to efforts to persuade Camilla to attest such a fictitious story of the transactions at Mrs. Hill's on the fatal night as would at once implicate herself and exonerate him. We have seen nothing in these letters that positively attests her innocence, and we have seen nothing ir contents that directly and unmistakably dissipates the clouds of suspicion by which she has unhappily been surrounded, They prove that George S. Twitchell was ready and anxious to cast unfair odium upon innocent persons for the purpose of saving his own life, and that he was more artful and inventive than has been commonly supposed; but for all that appears on their face, they might as naturally have been written by one who was consciously addressing a partner in crime, as by a man invoking the aid of a wife whom he knew to be innocent. One of the manufactured confessions, which is contained in the "Sixth Letter," and classified as "Confession number two," looks as if it contained the germs of the real truth in regard to the manner in which the murder was committed, and it would not be at all surprising if George S. Twitchell did himself what he asks his wife to allege she did. The story thus trumped up is, in brief, as follows:-"We talked awhile, when we got to quarrelling. We often quarrelled when my husband was not about—while we were both angry. She (Mrs. Hill) said that if it was not for her that I would (Mrs. Hill) said that if it was not for her that I would be a beggar, and would have to go to the almshouse. This made me so angry that I did not know what to do. I saw the poker lying beside the grate, and I ran and got it and struck ner with it several times before I knew what I was doing. She fell on the sofa; then I got frightened and did not know what to do. Then I thought I would throw her out of the window, and people would think she fell out and I do: Then I thought I would think she fell out, and I would wash the blood off the floor. I went to the window in the smoking-room, because I thought the willow tree would hide me. I pulled up the blinds and window and went and tried to lift her. At irst I could not move her; then I got desperate, and it seemed that I had five times my natural strength, and I lifted her as easy as shough she had been a baby. I did not feel her at all. I could have carried We should not be at all astonished if George S. Twitchell gave a leaf from his own bloody experience when he asked his wife to adopt this theory, and it is probably the nearest approach to a veritable dis losure of the manner in which he committed the murder that has ever appeared. As he rushed to a tribunal where unerring judgments are pronounced, public opinion can affect, hereafter, only his wife, and it remains for the community to decide upon the true value of the statement and the letters she has presented. If they are universally deemed conclusive, her purpose will be fully answered; but if not, she must bear, as best she can, the odium of the suspicions which she alleges to be totally uniust. The most fearful feature of this strange case is the singular history of all partles connected with it. Folly, duplicity, falsehood, vice, and crime have been so artfully interwoven that there is little room for astonishment at the horrible tragedy which unvelied so many discreditable things to the public gaze. The moral of the story applies not only to the suicide who rushed unbidden into the presence of his God, and to the wife who is seeking to make her peace with the world, but it fearfully admonishes all how difficult it is to set bounds to the eventual results of venal wrong-doing, and how dreadful may be the final consequences of the first short step from the path of rectitude.

INDIANS. ALTHOUGH the Senate of the United States has thus far persistently refused to break up the "foul nest of thieves" known as the Indian Bureau, by transferring it to the War Department, to which it was originally attached, the

legislation of the first session of the Forty-first Congress was such as to give us some cause for hoping that a reasonable Indian policy is at last about to be adopted by the Federal Government. The sum of \$2,000,000 has been placed in the hands of the President, for the purpose of pacifying the Indians during the coming summer, and it is now announced that the advisory commission of eleven intelligent and philanthropic persons is about to be appointed. It will be the duty of this commission to advise with the Secretary of the Interior and the other officials to whom is entrusted the management of our Indian affairs, and as its members will not. if the letter and spirit of the law are both complied with, be taken from the ranks of the ordinary class of plundering and conscienceless office-seckers, we may anticipate the inauguration of a new Indian system, by which it will no longer be possible for those who have heretofore lived by swindling both the Government and the aborigines to perpetrate their rascalities.

President Grant has also selected as the head of the Indian Bureau General Eli S. Parker, who is well known throughout the country as one of the few persons with a large measure of Indian blood in his veins that have ever been brought successfully under the influences of civilized life. General Parker is descended from a family which was founded by an officer of the French army at the time when old Fort Da Quesne was in possession of that nationality. The daughter of this officer by a woman of the Seneca tribe of Indians was the great-grandmother of the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Gen. Parker's immediate ancestors have long resided on the Tonawanda Reservation, in the State of New York. The family is reported to befone of unusual intelligence, and every facility was afforded to the member of it under consideration to obtain a thorough education. Early in life he was selected by the Seneca tribe of Indians as their Chief, in place of Jimmy Johnson, who had in turn been preceded by the celebrated Red Jacket. The office is not hereditary, and consequently it was not necessary that Gene ral Parker should have been a descendant of that famoas warrior to enable him to rise to the head of his tribe. He began life as a civil engineer, and while superintending the construction of some Government work in the West, made the acquaintance of President Grant, at that time an ex-captain of the regular army. A firm friendship appears to have been formed at the time, and when Grant received a commission as a general officer, early in the war, he invited Parker to a position on his staff. The offer was accepted, and Parker served as an aid-de-camp on Grant's staff throughout the war, attaining the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. In March, 1866, he also received a commission in the regular army, his present rank being that of a first lieutenant of cavalry.

It remains to be seen what will be the result of this experiment by the President, but the chances are that when the Indians learn the antecedents of the man with whom they will have to deal in the future, they will be inspired with a reliance upon the good faith of the Government and its desire to concede to them everything that justice can demand. The selection of General Parker for the position is another step in the policy inaugurated by the new President of dealing with different races of men through officials of their own species. Colored men are to represent the United States at the capitals of Hayti and Liberia, and an Indian will preside over the Indian Bureau. To be in keeping, our Minister to China should have Tung-Kang-Chien, or some other been prominent Celestial of San Francisco, a Louisiana Creole should have been sent to the Court of France, a member of the Cuban Junta at New York should have been despatched to Madrid. Carl Shurz would have satisfied Prussia, Friedrich Hassaurek, our former Minister to Ecuador. should be transferred to Vienna, the ex-Mayor of Sitka would not have thought the climate of St. Petersburg so chilling as we fear it will be found by our ex-Governor, and Goldwin Smith might have been persuaded to again enter political life by the temptation of the mission to Great Britain.

Messrs, Hong and Yoy, and there now remains nothing for us to do but to appeal to the Governor to interpose his veto: and, in consideration of the important interests involved, we commend the matter to his serious attention, and beg of bim not to become a party to the outrage.

WHERE SHALL THEY BE!

Tan defeat in the House of Representatives, yesterday, of the bill allowing the people of this city to select, by a popular vote, the site of the new public buildings, does not affect the issue as to their proper location. The cause of the favoritism for Independence Square is the possession of real estate in its neighborhood by the papers who favor it. The Ledger owns at Sixth and Chesnut and Fifth and Chesnut screets. Should the buildings be there, the Ledger building will rival the public buildings and divide popular attention. The lawyers will still continue to rent offices at high rates, and the value of the property will be much and permanently increased. So, too, with the Bulletin, Press, and others. They therefore have their indgment warped by interested motives, and are not qualified to express an unbiassed opinion on so great a public issue. The papers, on the other hand, who are farther east-the Inquirer, North American, Sunday Dispatch, and EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH-can afford to speak disinterestedly; and although if the buildings are on Broad street we will be further off, still, not being deeply interested in real estate in either locality, we can undergo a little additional inconvenience for the public good.

It would be surprising to us did not eight out of every ten of our citizens recognize the preeminent advantages of Broad street. That they do, we have no doubt. In truth, the hearts of the people of Philadelphia are set on making Broad street the street of America. Everything in connection with that thoroughfare points to the consummation of such an end. Already is it becoming beautiful in all its details. Every building which is being erected on it seems to promise a boulevard of which we can all be proud. The splendid architecture of the church at Spruce street, the Horticultural Hall, Academy, and League House, affords an evidence of its public character south of Chesnut, while the Masonie Temple, the churches at Arch street, and the promised improvements yet further up, all prove that that portion will not cause shame. Between these two is Broad and Market, with its four squares, fitted by nature and by art for the site of such buildings as are proposed. They can be viewed for miles up and down the street, their beauty can be seen in every direction, and not be cramped as they would be in the acre field at Sixth and Chesnut. With them on Broad street, we can indeed begin to be proud of our thoroughfare. We need not fear comparison with Broadway. Strangers will come to our city to see such a street, and we will have cause of local pride which is not possessed by any other city on the continent.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN SPAIN. THE work of organizing a permanent government for Spain is apparently advanced no further than it was months ago, and with each day's delay fresh difficulties arise that increase the perplexities of the situation, give contending factions opportunities to strengthen themselves, and make a peaceful settlement more problematical than ever. The Cortes, to which the Provisional Junta surrendered, or professed to surrender, its power and authority, has scarcely done anything but quarrel; and although we have been favored with drafts of constitutions, said to have been adopted, no satisfactory conclusions have yet been arrived at by the Cortes. The choice of a successor to Isabella the Second has not yet been made, and the selection of a proper person to fill the vacant throne seems to present as many difficulties as it ever did. The great trouble, however, now appears to be the question of religious toleration, and all the power and influence of the Church party are exerted to prohibit that freedom of religion without which no country in this age can be great, prosperous, and happy. Spain has been the great stronghold of bigotry and intolerance, and the influences which have their headquarters in Rome have, ever since the time of Philip the Second, been a blight upon the nation. A large majority of the Cortes is said to be in favor of an entire severance of the Church and State, and the most unlimited freedom of religious worship. The Church party, however, has exerted its power effectually to check the Liberals, and we may be assured that no efforts will be spared to influence the Government and people in favor of a prolongation of the priestly domination. Such a condition of affairs as this cannot but be viewed with anxiety, as it is in religious freedom that the hopes of future prosperity chiefly lie, and the question of a monarchy or a republie is of far less importance than this. While we hope that the advocates of religious as well as political freedom will ultimately triumph, each hour's delay gives the advocates of despotism a better opportunity to accomplish their designs; and the situation at present is anything but promising for the future of the country. INFANTICIDE IN NEW YORK .--- A few days ago five cases of infanticide were brought to light in New York city within one day! We would respectfully call the attention of the philanthropic ladies of New York to this circumstance. If any of the perpetrators of these unnatural crimes should be detected, it is possible that they may be brought within reach of the halter. As the case of Hester Vaughan excited such a lively interest in the minds of these female philan thropists, we may expect them to be equally exercised over similar cases nearer home.

10

RR

P BONE

and set of

met awa

An

RI

Cet

the

it, a wee N. J

o'c g

pa

a ndix

100

Lrot day she pro pan

-

R/

1E

SPECIAL NOTICES. TOTHE

OPTIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned, in consequence of the slanderous mit representations that have circulated through the city, in the press and otherwise, resulting in the removal of th railroad tracks on Broad street, deem it due to themselve to give a brief statement of their action in the premises deterring to a future day a more extended review of the whole subject, in which they propose to examine and com ment more fully on the action and probable motives o. these who have been most prominent in this movement. During the month of February last, they, in common with other citizens, petitioned Councils for an extension of the time fixed by ordinance for the removal of the tracks from Broad street, giving reasons therefor, to which your attention is yet respectfully called. This petition was handed to the Select Councilman from

the Tenth ward, who is also Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and was by him, at their request, presented to Councils, and, with a disclaimer on his part of any sympa tty w th its object, was referred to his committee.

The pet tioners having been promised a hearing before the committee, were astonished to find their petition acted uptn without notice to them, adversely reported upon, and, of course, refused by Councila. Here the matter with them rested for the present.

The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, seeing the utter impossibility of maintaining the present trade with the West without provious adequate provision for its accommodation, addressed Councils with a view to have the time for the removal of the rails from Broad street extended to July 1. This application was so manipulated in Councils as to induce the officers of the railroad to believe that, without the co-operation of the former petitioners, the request would not be granted. It was held that it would place Councils in the awkward predicament of granting at the request of one individual, without additional reasons, what had been peremptorily denied a large number of petitioners, representing important busi ness interests.

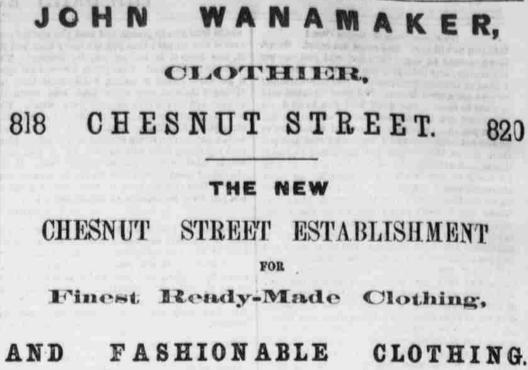
They were, therefore, requested to join in this new application. Notwithstanding the petitioners felt they had no influence in Councils, they were quite willing to assist the President of the Pennsylvanis Railroad Company in his endeavors. A paper was accordingly prepared and pre-sented to them for signatures. It was found to contain an

sented to them for signatures. It was found to contain an implied contract, by which they were to relinquish all their rights in and upon said street in consideration of an extension of the time for three months. The undersigned unbesitatingly declined to enter into such agreement, and retured to be sold out for such a con-sideration. A number of persons, mostly tenants, after considerable persuasion, did sign, being desirous to retain the advantages of the road as long as possible. This act of there is now charged as a breach of faith on our part, who refused to compromise ourselves by any such arrangement. It was made the basis of the precipitate action of Councils in the removal of the tracks, and under cover of this plos they seek to eccape criticism.

In the removal of the tracks, and under cover of this plas they seek to secape criticism. The law of 1869, framed by Connells, and passed at their request, provided that before the removal of the tracks or other obstructions, compensation should be made to all parties having rights, privileges, etc., on the line of the road. Had this law been faithfully carried out, there would have been no necessity for further legislation. But since a decision of the Supreme Court dismissing the in-junction against the removal of the rails on South Broad street, Councils have failed to comply with that law, claiming the right to remove the tracks without reference to its provisions, thus placing our rights as agreed to be secured in that act in jeopardy. Such being the case, emi-nent conned, under whose advice we have acted, prepared a bill for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the act of 1866, which it was our desire to have passed. No delay or extension of the was acked, as will be seen by those who will read its provisions, but only a faithful compli-ance with the original law authorizing the removal of the tracks.

tracks. We consider this law just and equitable; we do not be-lieve the people of this city desire a great public improve-ment (as the improvement of Broad street is thought to be) at the expense of a few eitizens, but that these who sustain damage, however small, shall be compensated. The rights of the poorest are never to be disregarded. We shall, therefore, persevere in our efforts to obtain jus-tice.

We shall, therefore, persevere in our efforts to obtain tice. One word in regard to the "runnors" that we have a moning to induced excitation. This is a convenient we for the use of which nobody is responsible. It was up the proper moment when our petition was before Con-to prejudice our case, and a committee was appoint investigate the matter, who, without one fact in the session, or one responsible name as a roucher, we be still sit as "a terror to evil doers." Now we deny (and challenge proof to the contrary one cent has been raised, subscribed, contributed, on by us to influence either Councils or the Legislature the contrary, the members of the latter body, to who bill was shown previous to its being offered, admitt justice, and finding we only asked a faithful compl with the law of Pos, and no extendent of the auties of its due to if no extendent of the state of the would insure for it a ravorable consideration. From the above it will be seen that, so far from having been any breach of faith on our part, we hav recourse to the Legislature, by the advice of comp



DEPARTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The design of this Departmeni is to furnish a Finer Class of made-up Garments than Philadel phia trade has heretofore supplied.

MATERIALS USED. - The finest of Home Manufactures, and the latest Foreign Importations. All the novelties in Spring Goods and choicest selections of texture and patterns.

STYLE OF MAKE-UP. -All garments cut in the best and most fashionable modes, and finished with a degree of care and taste that make them very unlike and superior to what is commonly understood by "Ready-made Clothing.

WORHMANSHIP. - None but the best. The Tailors employed in this Department will be only such as could work on the finest custom work, good sewing, no ripping, or buttons coming off.

All gentlemen who would avoid the delay of ordinary clothes, and the necessarily higher price of custom-work, are here offered garments much superior to the

Ordinary Run of Ready-Made Clothing.

The public are invited to examine our NEW BROWN-STONE BUILDING, and our FIRST AND FINEST STOCK. 4 14 4pm

SPECIAL NOTICES	CHROMOS.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.	CHROMO HXPOSITION
TREASURBR'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADBLPHIA, PHNNA., April 2, 1869.	· —
YANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.	JAS. S. EARLE & SONS
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be en-	
itled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows :	AND
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1860, and the S0th day	FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 816 Chesnut Street
of June, 1860. Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of	
November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869;	Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepar to explain the method of producing chromos, and to also their remarkable fidelity to the originals grades as
or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each	Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, proper to explain the method of producing chromos, and te sh their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a fr answer to the off-repeated question, "What are Chromas With this view are placed, side by side, several promino original paintings, and the chromos from them, for caref
nstaiment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rate of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.	1 WORKED IN POWER CHARTONIA MILLICIT THE D
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subsoribe for one	Whittier's "Barefoot Boy." Bierstadt's "California Sur
share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an ad-	set." Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
litional share. Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet	Tait's "Group of Chickens,"
to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be	Tait's "Group of Quails." Bricher's "Autumn in Whit
entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.	Mountains."
THOMAS T. FIRTH. 4 2 2m Treasurer.	Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Black berries," and others.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE	At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesn street, the original painting and chrome of LAKE I
chespest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.	
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST PABRIO.	Chrome of Chickens as Onelle as the
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORR, No. 233 N. SFCOND Street, Philadelphia,	Six American Landscapes, each
No. 233 N. SPAOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggista. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBER-	Correggio's Magdalen. The Kid's Playground
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBER- GRR'S names on the label; all others are COUNTHR- FEIT.	Baster Morning. Whittier's "Barefoot Bog".
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 127wf2ca	A Friend in Need Baster Morning. Whitter's "Barcfoot Boy". Sunlight in Winter. Berstadt's California Sunset.
	The Two Friends.
am loss did Unis Dens is the bast in the mould, the set	
disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dres; invigorates and leaves the Hair seft	and Frang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART," on plication. 4 is ister
rue and perfect Dys; narriles, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill affects of bad dyes; inrigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautitul, Steak or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Fac- bary, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwff	OLOTHING.
"NOSLIW-DNA-LLIHECOR."	the second
A OBAL W. DAA. HILLECOR."	
(N. B Don't spell that backwards, or you will	We will open our NEW STORE,
find out what it is.)	No. 830 MARKET STREET,
Do you want your boys to grow up good men? Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.	FOR BUSINESS,
Do you want them to look respectable? "Then Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's. Do you want them to shun whatever is bad?	On Thursday Morning, 15th Inst.,
Ciothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's. Do you want them to make their parents gind?	With a very large and superior stock of
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's. Do you want to save cash for a rainy day.	MEN'S, BOYS' AND
Buy Clothes at Rockhill & Wilson's. Do you want to deal where you've least to pay?	BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Deal at Rockhill & Wilson's.	- And also a very handsome stock of
Buy it at Rockhill & Wilson's. Do you want a suit for the present spring? It's ready, at Rockhill & Wilson's.	PIECE GOODS
Be sure, when you shall come next to town, To come to Rockhill & Wilcowle	For Customer Trade.
That spiendid hall, so big and so brown; There's none like Rockhill & Wilcon's	The public in general are invited to call and exam
the best assortment ever seen under one roof of	ine these goods. Whether you want to buy or no
spring clothes, and materials from which clothes are to be made.	A. BROWN & CO.,
Ay PRICES so low that the bare mention of them will open the eyes of any reasonable man. Dy STYLES so magnificent that Solomon in all his	No. 830 MARKET STREET.
glory wasn't rigged out half so fine as Rockhill & Wilson's customers.	W. BROWN & CO.
DY EXCELLENT DUBABLETT, so great that you will almost wonder what you shall do to wear them	Will continue business at the Old Stand,
OUL DF ACCURATE FIT, to such an extent that everybody	Birthplace of Liberty Building.
who buys of us goes home feeling that he is a gentleman, and not a scarecrow with some	NO. 700 MARKET STREET,
clothes piled on it. Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Gentlemen! The Bis-	4 14 4p PHILADELPHIA.
hoff Coatings, the Simoni Back-coverings, the Rhine Cloths, the Cashmere Vestings, the American and the Banneckburn Cheviets: in a word all man-	SEWING MACHINES.
and the Bannockburn Cheviots; in a word, all man- ner of goods, of all conceivable styles, await you, beap for cash, at the magnificent	WHEELER & WILSON'S
Brown Stone Hall	
OF	SEWING MACHINES
ROCKHILL & WILSON,	Are the Best, and are Sold on the Eastest Terms.
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,	
	PETERSON & CARPENTER
PHILADELPHIA	the second se
TOTAL PARTY & CO. COMMISSION MER.	GENHRAL AGENTS,
PHILADELPHIA JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER- chants and Manufacturess of Conestogra Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHRESNUT Street, Philaddelphia. 47 wfmj	No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY was rejected by the Senate yesterday, the vote being within one of unanimity. This settles Reverdy forever, and Minister Motley will find a clear field when he arrives in London. The next treaty that is draited will doubtless contain some elements of justice, and stand a chance of ratification.

LEGISLATURE AND THE COM-THE MERCH OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE State Legislature yesterday perpetrated another ontrage on the citizens of Philadelphia by the passage of the following Senate bill in the House of Representatives :----

"That all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money for which the captain and officers of any vessel in Philadelphia may be liable, shall be sued for and recovered by the Master Warden, with costs of suit, before the kecorder or any alderman of Phi of suit, before the recorder of any aderman of Fin-ladciphia. The process thereof being issued and returnable like lawful process re-quiring the apprehension of any person charged with a criminal offense, but subject to ap-peal to the Court of Common Piens from any judg-ment rendered in such a suit; provided such appeal be taken within twenty-four hours after judgment perdend and near the suit provided such appeal rendered, and upon the giving of absolute security to be approved of by such Recorder or alderman for payment of such judgment, interest, and costs, i the same be affirmed by said Court."

This bill strikes a direct blow at the commen cial prosperity of Philadelphia, and it is intended solely for the benefit of the pockets of the Port Wardens. The interests of the State and the commerce of this city are so intimately connected, that it might be supposed that even the most corrupt and greedy of our legislators would endeavor to act in the matter with some public spirit. No interests, however important, are safe at Harrisburg when the principles of legislation are reduced to a grand grab game, in which every man considers that his whole duty is to make a session as profitable as possible to himself, without regard to who else may be damaged by it.

This bill was passed to counteract the efforts of our merchants and ship-owners who are endeavoring to have the constitutionality of the onerous tax of two dollars for the benefit of the Port Wardens, which is levied on every vessel arriving in this port, contested before the proper tribunal. The Legislature, fearful that the perquisites of a political hanger-on might be curtailed, have passed this infamous measure, which, if it succeeds in going into operation, will have the effect of totally destroying our already too feeble commerce. Shipowners will not send their vessels here if they are to be subjected to such annoyances as they will be under this bill, if it becomes a law. The commerce of Philadelphia is now engaged in a desperate struggle with powerful rivals, and it requires all the energy and enterprise of our merchants to hold their own. It only needs such a measure as this to complete the desolation of our wharves and to build up the trade of New York, Baltimore, and Boston at our expense.

The House refused to reconsider the bill after its real character had been fully explained by

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DED" COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP COMP IN BATHER DOES AND CHAT
CONDENT TO THE DOES AND CHAT
CONATED GLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDITED
GLYCERIN, is delightially insemakes the skin delicately soft
and beautiful, it is delightially insgrant, transparent, and
incomparable as a Tollet Sosp. For sale by all Druggids.
K. & G. A. WRIGHT,
44 No. 624 CHRSNUT Street. DOT NOTICE. - I AM NO LONGER EX

Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 125 2m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

BOT EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT HASELTINE'S GALLERY, NO. 1125 CHESNUT Onen during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to

15th	31	19
Admittance, 25 cents. 3	- 04	19

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY" will be held at

will be held at No. 3003 MARKET Street. WEST PHILADMLPHIA. on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'c'ock A. M. for the purpose of electing NINE DIRECTORS, A TERASURER, AND SECRIS-TARY, to serve for one year. TARY, to serve for one year. W. S. COTTRINGER, Secretary.

HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET

of your looks Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks. Virtue may flourish in an old cravat, But man and nature scorn the shocking bat. The place to got the "good Hat." Mr. Holmes should have added, is R. S. WALTON'S New Existilishment, No. 1006 MARK NT Street, second house above Tenth. One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 418 3w

ing been any breach of faith on our part, we have had ourse to the Legislature, by the advice of counsel, to initial our rights as guaranteed by the act of 1866, whose visions are now sought to be evaded by the city au- rities; and whatever loss or inconvenience our citizens suffer in consequence of the removal of the tracks at a time, shewlik be charged to those to whom it properly ongs. HUGH CRAIG & CO., AITTHUR COWTON, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, ROBERT ERVIEN, CHARLES RAYNOR, S. F. MALONF, WILLIAM P. SHARPLESS, THOMAS AILMAN, CHARLES A. REFPLIER, R. WISTAR, W. I. WISTAR, SAMUEL W. HESS, NELSON GAVIT, R. W. PATHICK & CO.; I. W. NEILLA CO., GRAHAM & JONES, ANDREW R. WEILS, WILLIAM H. WESTER, JACOB WITMER, R. P. BENDER, PFROIVAL R. BELL, RLAM WENGER, A. H. RAYNOR, PEROIVAL ROBERTS, CACUSE KERCUTOF Estato of A. S. Roberto, A. CONVERY & CO., SHOEMAKER & CO.,	or, if Stockholders should prefer may be paid up at the time of sul instalment so paid shall be entit the Dividend that may be declare Third. That every Stockholder four shares shall be entitled to share; and those holding more four shares shall be entitled to ditional share. Fourth. All shares upon which to be paid under Resolution of 1 entitled to their allotment of the as though they were paid in full. THOM 4 2 2m BARLOW'S INDIGO choopest and best article in clothes. IT DOPS NOT CONTAIN IT WILL NOT INJURE THE Is is put up at WILTBERGER'S No. 233 N. SECOND Streed and for sale by most of the grocers a The genuine has both BARLOV GRR'S names on the label; all of FEIT.
R. LERDS, F. I. MCINTYRE, JOSKPH BEITLER.	BARLOW'S BLUE will color m times the same weight of indige.
PT O A R C H I T E C T 8. OVFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869. Designs for new Public Buildings, to be exceeded on Indo- dence Square, in the sity of Philadelphia, with specifi- ions and estimates for the same, will be received at the PICH OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY". "224 South FIFTH Serves, until the FIRST DAY OF PTEMBER NEXT, at 13 M. Architects intending to submit plans will receive circa-	BATCHBLOR'S HAI splendid Hair Dye is the best i true and perfect Dye i narmless, relia disappointment; no ridiculous ta effects of had dyes; invigorates and and besultini, klosk or brown. Beld Parfiners and property applied at tary, No. 16 BOND Street, New Yor
PTEMBERR REXT, at 12 M. rechitects intending to submit plans will receive circa- s containing full information as to the general character the proposed buildings, the amount of accontundation be provided, etc. by applying, eithus personally or by ter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of miniscioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and	"NOSLIW-DNA-L
In screets.	(N. B.—Don't spell that backu find out what it
A premium of \$4000 will be paid for the design powersing i most merit, \$1200 for the second best, \$1000 for the rd, and \$200 for the fourth. The decision upon the rits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be arded, by the Board of Commissioners, on as before the 4 day of Ostober next, at 12 M. Il rejucted plans will be retarned. By urder of the Board of Commissioners. F(1) PT(24)	Do you want your boys to grow u Clothe them at
arded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the 4 day of Ostober next, at 12 M. 10 minuted plans will be retarmed	Do you want them to look respect Clothe them at
AR. O. E. COTAR	Do you want them to shun whate Clothe them at Do you want them to make their
7 185 Necretary. 21 OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY	Clothe them at Do you want to save cash for a ra
ог рыпларигрыя.	Buy Clothes at Do you want to deal where you'r
OFFICE, No. 515 WALNUT STREET. his Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on	Do you want to wear clothing fit Buy it at
ASONABLE TRIEMS. The advantages offered by this metery are well known to be equal if not superior to	Do you want a suit for the presen It's ready, at
se possessed by any other Constery. Ye invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call the office, where plane can be seen and all particulary	Be sure, when you shall come ne. To come to That spiendid hall, so big and so
be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery	There's none like ROCKHILL & WILSON offer to th
RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. DICLAM, NISLET, Secretar.	the best assortment ever see
ILL DEMNIE OF MER TO DOWL I MO MIN	Av PRICES so low that the bare m open the eyes of any reasonal
97 "A FEANNI SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Marned."—The time to save money is when you earn and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it ekiy in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 FOURTH Street, below Ghesnus. Money in large or all amounts received, and five per centings from 7 to 9 to a daily from 9 to 3, and on Moniey creatings from 7 to 9 lock. CYRUS CADWAILADER, 9 16	OF STYLES SO magnificent that glory wasn't rigged out half s
FOURTH Street, below Chasnus. Money in large or all amounts received, and five per cent. Interest allowed, on daily form 9 to 3, and on Monday et allowed.	Wilson's customers. OF EXCELLENT DUBABILITY, SO
tock. GYRUS CADWALLADER. 16 Treasurer.	almost wonder what you shal out. OF ACCURATE FIT, to such an ext
OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE	who buys of us goes home for gentleman, and not a scar clothes plied on it.
t a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, miannal dividend of SIX PHE CRNT and an exten	Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Gen choff Coatings, the Simoni B
PHILAINCLPHIA, April 5, 1869, t a meeting of the Board of Directory, held this day, sminannual dividend of SIX PHE ORNT, and an exten- idend of TEN PHE CENT. were declared on the pital Stock for the hat six months, payable to the scholders, or their legal representatives, on and after 18th inst., elear of taxes. J. W. MCALLINTER, 50	Rhine Cloths, the Cashmere Vest and the Bannockburn Cheviots; i ner of goods, of all conceivable
ore oury.	cheap for cash, at the magnificent
By CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY	Brown Stone 1
W ^a C A M B R I A IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria a Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the Bith of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Office of Company, to take action upon the set of Assembly ap- wed Mageb 16, 1993, amending the Charter of said Com- ary, and the exercise of the power therein granted. By order of hhe Board. 20 14 28 JOHN T. KILLB Scoredum	ROCKHILL & V
y order of the Board. 37 14 28 JOHN T. KILLH, Secretary.	NOS. 603 AND 605 CH
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT	
Arms, of solid is said ine gold. QUALITY WAB- NTED. A full associate of sizes always on hand. FARE & BEOTHIME, Makers, 24wimi No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.	JOHN FARNUM & CO., COM chante and Manufacturows of Con No. 233 CHEENUT Street, Philadd
The start and the second start and the start and the second start and the second start and the start and s	OYSTERS 25 CENTS P
its in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its	Opened of its many, where one
papaeus ; second, its great durability. 8 3mwis	and a state of the