Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

VARIOUS circumstances have conspired to attract an unusual degree of attention to industrial questions, and discussions of the Eight-Hour Movement, Strikes, Co-operation, Free Trade, and Protection are awakening increased interest. The business of the country has gradually been undergoing such a change that a considerable amount of capital is now necessary to insure the permanent success of nearly all important new enterprises, and year after year the difficulty of advancing from the position of employe to employer increases. In former times it required little more effort for a journeyman to become a "boss" than for an apprentice to become a journeyman; but now, since it is evident to many thousands of skilled laborers that in all human probability they will live and die in the service of others, they naturally feel a deep interest in all the problems connected with the association of capital and labor.

Heretofore these problems have attracted infinitely more attention in Europe than in the United States. There, laboring men have known for centuries that only a favored few of their number could become employers. Farm work has been done almost exclusively by tenants, and the labor connected with mechanical, manufacturing, and mining pursuits has been performed by men in the pay of capitalists. Intelligent and aspiring European workmen have therefore based their hopes on emigration, or on the development of various phases of the co-operative movement, rather than on their individual ascension of the steep steps of the ladder of fortune. As a practical result, co-operation is much better understood and better regulated on the Continent and in England than in this country, and trades unions are in some respects more thoroughly organized. In England co-operative stores designed to reduce the price of the provisions and clothing purchased by operatives have been wonderfully successful; and in France and Germany many opportunities have been offered to workmen to obtain a small joint interest in the establishments where they are employed. In the United States the necessity of similar organizations has never yet been generally recognized, but sundry attempts made in different portions of the country indicate the drift of public sentiment, and foreshadow the time when many more of these cordial alliances of labor and capital will be established.

In all these movements the fact should be kept steadily in view that the doctrine that there is an irrepressible conflict between employers and employes is exploded. One of the highest aims of modern civilization is to reconcile and adjust the differences which, in a ruder age, resulted either in the unmitigated oppression of the children of toil or a series of brutal conflicts, and to establish harmony where heretofore either bloody discord or slavery prevailed. It is by no means impossible, and scarcely improbable, that eventually this country will furnish the highest and best types of co-operation, and suggest the best modes of bridging over the yawning gulf between enterprising wealth and industrious poverty, as it has already furnished the working model of the only great and powerful republican government of the age.

As helps to the end that should be kept steadily in view for the common good of all concerned, two things should be carefully avoided—false steps and free trade. We regard the movement in favor of a reduction of the time of labor to eight hours, with the understanding that ten-hours' pay is to be awarded for a diminished amount of toil, as a false step. It is manifestly unjust, and, like all other forms of injustice, it awakens feelings of resentment and provokes retaliation. It irritates employers, without benefitting any considerable number of those who are employed. It also generates hopes which can never be realized. The best cure for poverty, and the only sure specific, is hard work. Men who wish to rise in the world, and to step forward even by slow degrees, will find their best reliance under any industrial system in extra exertion. If all the men who now work ten hours per day adopt the eight-hour rule, it will be impossible to prevent a diminished product or utilization of the bounties of nature, and diminished wages will be inevitable, either in the shape of a reduced number of dollars, or in the diminution of the purchasing power of a given amount of money.

Free trade, or any such approximation to it as is possible in the present financial condition of the country, would exercise an equally deplorable influence upon the fortunes of skilled laborers as well as upon capital. Their prosperity depends, in a large degree, upon the abundance of employment, and everything which tends to entrust to the manufacturers of other countries the commissions which can and should be executed here, acts and reacts, through a thousand ramifications, in a detrimental way, upon the employes as well the employers of the United States. American prosperity can be estimated more accurately by the condition of the tariff than by any other single test, and a prime requisite of the continued well-being of the intelligent and skilful workmen of this country is their continued protection from the destructive influences of foreign competition. If America does all of her own work that she is capable of doing—her skilled labor as well as her rude labor—and does it thoroughly and industriously—half the difficulty of securing to the employe a liberal reward for his services will be overcome, and he will soon be able to devise measures for the investment of his surplus earnings in the business which he best understands.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ROTATION.

THE evil effects of wholesale removals from office are being generally discussed by the press, and on all sides the principle of rotation in office is being condemned. Its advocates seek to counterbalance the arguments against its expediency by citing the almost universal demand on the part of the Republican journals of the country for a change in the *personnel* of the Federal offices at the beginning of the new administration. Hoping thus to bolster up the rotation system, a Washington correspondent endeavors to show that the number of removals has not been excessive in proportion to the demands of the very journals that now condemn the principle involved, and gives an elaborate table setting forth the number of removals of assessors and collectors of internal revenue in each State in the Union. Altogether the number of such officials reaches 483, and up to the close of April 119 assessors and 122 collectors had been displaced by President Grant—a total of 241, or just one-half of the entire number! In some of the leading States, such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Massachusetts, changes have been made in not more than one-third of the offices, while in other States the removals have been even more unfrequent. Of this latter class New Jersey presents a notable instance, only two of the ten revenue officers within its borders having thus far been disturbed. This inequality, of course, involves a disproportionate share of removals in the other States. In the South the axe has been especially active, and almost a clean sweep has been made; while in the two greatest States in the Union, Pennsylvania and New York, the proportion of removals has been very large. Of the 48 assessors and collectors in Pennsylvania, 34—more than two-thirds—have been changed, 18 assessors and 16 collectors having given place to President Grant's appointees. In New York there are 64 assessors and collectors; and 19 of the former and 16 of the latter—a total of 35, or more than one-half—have been ousted.

Thus in about one month's time full half of the vast machinery for the collection of the internal revenue has undergone a total transformation, involving the removal of not less than 2000 persons, and the appointment of an equal number in their places. To appreciate the magnitude of the interests involved in this illustration of the practical workings of the rotating system, we must glance at the figures representing the amount of money which passes every year through the hands of this official brigade, and remember that in the case of nearly every new appointee a man entirely inexperienced in the business has the people in his power. That the great majority of the persons entrusted with the collection of the revenue by the President, directly and indirectly, have entered upon the discharge of their responsible duties with an acknowledged reputation for honesty, we hope we are justified in believing. That a correspondingly great majority of those whose opportunities for plunder have been terminated availed themselves of these opportunities to the fullest extent, we are forced to believe. The immediate removal of all such officials was not only justifiable, but necessary, and their retention in office would have been a downright outrage upon the people who have so long been their victims. But just here lies the point of the argument in favor of a radical reform in our civil service. The mere fact that any reasonable-minded person can justify the removal of 2000 officials in a single branch of the governmental service within a single month, on the ground either of expediency or necessity, shows how inherently wrong is the system which has become fastened upon the nation. If ordinary business discretion and care had been taken in the original filling of these offices, as the world goes for honesty and capacity, not one change in twenty would have been either necessary or expedient. It is simply because honesty and capacity were not made the tests of qualification in the first instance, that people who desire to see these elements of character imparted to our civil service can look with complacency upon these wholesale removals. And simply because honesty and capacity have not been, and could not be, made the sole tests of qualification in all the appointments of President Grant, our present civil service, with all the improvement it displays when brought into comparison with its rottenness under the last administration, is far below that of almost every other civilized government in respect to the elements of purity and efficiency. The whole trouble results from the application of the iniquitous maxim that "To the victors belong the spoils." When we are thoroughly and entirely rid of this Jacksonian legacy, and not until then, may we anticipate a change for the better: and the only way in which we can be rid of it is by the establishment, by authority of Congress, of a regular civil service, modelled upon that of England, France, and the other countries of Europe.

THE MISMANAGEMENT OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

THE charge to the Grand Jury which was delivered yesterday by Judge Allison is full of matter of information and importance to every citizen of Philadelphia, and it is well calculated to attract the attention of all who are interested in our public institutions, and especially in the administration of the valuable trusts held by the city. The suicide of Twitchell was dwelt upon by Judge Allison for the purpose of forcibly illustrating the necessity of a more critical examination of the management of the County Prison and similar institutions than has been given heretofore, and the Judge very properly alluded to the impropriety of the officers and managers being notified of the day and hour when the Grand Jury might be expected to visit them. Of course in a matter of this kind it is of the first importance that the Grand Jury should be able to obtain a correct idea of the usual routine, and not be conducted through corridors, cells, and workshops that have been arranged especially for their inspection. The mere liability to visits at any time from the Grand Jury will have a tendency to make the managers more careful and vigilant, and will conduce to better discipline.

The most important part of Judge Allison's charge, however, is that which refers to the disgraceful mismanagement of Girard College. This institution, which ought to be a pride and ornament to the city of Philadelphia, has been, of late years at least, little else than a public scandal and disgrace. Its management has fallen into the hands of politicians of the lowest grade, who think of nothing and care for nothing but to use the power and influence of Girard's noble bequest for their own selfish aggrandisement. It is true that there are gentlemen connected with its Board of Managers and in other capacities whose integrity cannot be impeached, but they have long since been disgusted with their associates, and, in despair of ever being able to accomplish anything beneficial for the institution, are anxious to free themselves from the discredit which attaches to any connection with the political wire-pullers with whom they are thrown in company; and they are only restrained from doing so because they feel that it is more than ever necessary that there should be some honest men on hand to watch the rogues.

Judge Allison's statements with regard to the internal management of Girard College are calculated to excite the indignation of every right-minded citizen of Philadelphia. The cruelties practised towards the boys by confinement in cold, dark, and filthy cells are not only disgraceful in themselves, but they reflect in the strongest manner upon the general mismanagement of this noble charity by those who ought to have the greatest interest in carrying out in letter and spirit the benevolent intentions of its founder. The experience of the past, however, has taught us that it is useless to expect any improvement as matters now stand. Our only hope for a proper administration of the trusts held by the city is in the law which was passed by the Legislature at its last session, but which still awaits the signature of the Governor. If he has signed it, no notification of the fact has been made. This bill was one of the few entirely commendable measures that engaged the attention of the Legislature, and it was endorsed by every newspaper of influence in Philadelphia, without distinction of party; and every citizen who takes the slightest interest in the various institutions which are affected by its provisions felt that by it alone could we possibly obtain an honest and creditable administration of the public trusts. The measure met with no opposition whatever, except from those who are directly interested in maintaining the present disgraceful state of affairs as set forth in Judge Allison's charge to the Grand Jury, and it should long ago have received the approval of the Governor.

We hope that the Grand Jury will make a careful and thorough examination of the matters connected with the inside management of Girard College, to which their attention was called by the Judge, and, if there is any possibility of doing so, make such a presentment as will bring the guilty parties to justice. In the meantime the Governor, if he has not already done so, ought, without further delay, to sign the important law passed by the Legislature, so that it may go into operation. The present disgraceful state of affairs ought certainly not to be permitted to continue a moment longer than necessary.

THE RITUALISTIC PERFORMANCES which took place at Christ Church, New York, on Monday morning, certainly surpassed anything of the kind yet indulged in at St. Alban's. If the latter establishment does not exert itself, the glory of fantastic worship will depart from it forever.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL be given by the members of the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL, assisted by a part of the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, in the church, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth street, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Admission Twenty-five cents. 5 5 3t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 4 2 2m

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the corporators named in the charter of incorporation of the PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIETY, will be held at No. 1512 WALNUT Street, on the 6th day of May, 1869, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve persons who shall constitute a Board of Managers, for the control and management of the affairs of the said corporation.

WILSON C. SWANN,
HENRY PAUL BECK,
M. MESIER REESE,
GEORGE PLITT,
L. P. ASHMEAD,

Philadelphia, April 30, 1869. 4 30 5t

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 113, I. O. O. F., are particularly requested to attend the next meeting of the Lodge, held on the evening of May 6, as an amendment to article 18 of the By-Laws will come up for adoption.

JAMES HALBERSTADT, R. S. It

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM E. S. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 RACE Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WALLACE OIL COMPANY will be held at their office on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. 5 4 3t*

OFFICE OF THE CUBAN SOCIETY.—The Cuban Society of Philadelphia have established their Office at No. 812 ARCH Street, second floor, where they will thankfully receive any donations of money, arms, munitions of war, medicines, etc. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 5 4 5t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 2 16

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees." 8 3mwf§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 2 3mwf§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH AT THE RINK, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7. Subject—"TEMPERANCE." TICKETS, 10 CENTS; for sale at the Hall of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Seats provided for Ladies. A fine Brass Band has been engaged. 5 1 smwth 4t

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 5 3 6t

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of taxes. S. C. PALMER, Cashier. 5 4 5t

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, and payable on demand. WM. H. WEBB, Cashier. 5 4 3t*

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier. 5 4 6t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier. [5 4 6t]

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last Six Months, payable on demand, free of taxes. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier. 5 4 3t

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier. 5 4 6t

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand. M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier. 5 4 3t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869. The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier. 5 3 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. 5 1 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier. 5 4 3t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand. P. LAMB, Cashier. 5 4 3t

How the Merry, Merry Month of May Came In!

With storm and blow,
And rain and snow,
And water and mud, above, below,
Ugh! Booh!
What can we do?
Where could we go?
How could we get
Out of the dismal rain and wet?

Colds in our heads,
Frogs in our throats,
Wrapped to the ears
In our overcoats;
What dismal, splashy, horrible day,
To begin the merry, merry month of May!

But the sun shines out,
And the rain is done;
And now, no doubt,
We will have the fun
Of wearing the clothes
So new and nice,
Which we buy for spring
At moderate price,
At the place where ther clothe the people all,
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL!

It is one of the beauties of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Clothing Establishment, that gentlemen can buy clothes for every kind of weather, and at such low prices that no gentleman can afford to be without the proper variety for every emergency of storm or sunshine.

Our new style of light Spring Overcoat is such that you can roll it up and put it in your hat when you do not want to be inconvenienced by carrying or wearing it.

Cheviots, Bannockburns, Pique, Diagonals, Stripes, Meltons, Steel and Silver Mixed, and, in short, all manners and descriptions of good things in the Clothes line that are needed to satisfy the most ardent aspirations of masculine humanity;

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP, FOR CASH, CASH, CASH, AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION OF YO-SEMITE VALLEY, BY THOMAS HILL, AND OTHER IMPORTANT PAINTINGS, AND BIERSTADT'S "VESUVIUS." Earles' Galleries of Paintings AND Looking Glass Warerooms, NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET, 4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

The Rain Made it Necessary to Change the

LADIES' DAY, FROM LAST SATURDAY TO TO-DAY, FOR THE FIRST DISPLAY OF OUR COMPLETE STOCK OF YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

The Ladies of Philadelphia and vicinity are invited, at all times, TO VISIT OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET. But for Best Selections, Notice will be Given of the OPENINGS OF NEW GOODS.

NOTE.—This Department is on the first floor, to the rear of the dome. Saleswomen as well as Salesmen are in attendance, and every polite attention will be given to lady customers.

JOHN WANAMAKER, CLOTHIER.

FROM THE CRADLE TO OLD AGE OUR CLOTHES ARE ALL THE RAGE.

The little curly-headed boy,
The boy whose hair is cut short,
The boy who goes to school,
The young man who has entered college,
The young man who is raising a goatee on his chin,
The young man who is clerk in a store,
The young man who has set up business for himself,
The young man who is in love,
The young man who has been getting married,
The thriving business man,
The grocer, the baker, the bank director,
The retired man of means,
The elderly grandfather,
The patriarch of seventy and over.

ALL THESE MEN AND ALL THESE BOYS, ALL OTHER MEN AND EVERY OTHER BOY,

Will find it to their interest to call at once, before the Spring Stock of 1869 Clothes is all gone.

SEE HOW CHEAP ARE THE CLOTHES WE KEEP.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 5 4 2t

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Controller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:—

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts	$1,172,388'86	
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500,000'00	
Bonds on hand	141,000'00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121'10	
		$1,945,509'96
Legal-Tender Notes and Certificates	$92,783'00	
National Bank Notes	27,513'00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	5,[illegible]'10	
Premiums	9,925'00	
Due from other Banks	502,368'43	
		938,498'53
Expenses and Taxes		23,860'21
Total		$2,907,868'70
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$1,000,000'00
Circulation		417,500'00
Deposits		1,413,129'66
Profit and Loss		77,239'04
Total		$2,907,868'70

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1869. 4 22fmw6t

PERSONAL.

PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. MAY 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania to issue a duplicate Policy to replace their Perpetual Policy, No. 393, lost or mislaid. HOWARD HINCHMAN, President. 5 5 3t

PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. MAY 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company to issue a duplicate Policy to replace their Perpetual Policy, No. 1169, lost or mislaid. HOWARD HINCHMAN, President. 5 5 3t

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS, Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 3 10 4p

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DITTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 3tf

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 2 1 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.