THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869.

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); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars n, or One Dollar and Pifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1869.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

AT this time, when the provalence of crime and the boldness of criminals are subjects of almost daily discussion, the copious extracts from the annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary which we printed yesterday are deserving of the most careful consideration. The arguments of the Inspectors all tend to the support of one point-the superiority of the separate over the congregate system of prison discipline as a means of reformation; and it must be acknowledged, even by the most zealous advocate of the congregate system, that the Inspectors make out a very strong case. There is in this and every other community a class of people, the very quintessence of respectability, who have no faith whatever in humanity outside of their own circle. The old rhyme of our schooldays-

"There's no repentance in the grave, Nor pardon offered to the dead,"--

they seek to apply to the living as well, and stoutly maintain that a creature who has ouce gone seriously astray, who has openly and repeatedly defied nearly every command in the Decalogue, is lost beyond all hope, and that he shall therefore be shut in forever from the world. There may at best be but a limited chance for reformation, but the congregate system surrounds the convict with a thousand temptations and a thousand incentives to the continuance of a criminal career, after liberty is regained, from which he is happily relieved by the separate system. The records prove that out of a given number of discharged convicts, nearly twice as many have been recommitted in Massachusetts, where the congregate system has prevailed, as in Pennsylvania, and this result is perfectly natural. The convict sent to the Eastern Penetentiary forms no new criminal associations, and when he leaves its walls, if he chooses to seek a new home and to begin a new life, he has nothing to fear from the exposure and denunciation of his old fellow-criminals. There are a considerable number of well-attested cases in which a thorough reformation has thus been effected. and there are living now in various portions of the United States honest, industrious, and useful men who paid the penalty of a youthful crime within the walls of Cherry Hill, but who have none of the difficulties to contend with which Victor Hugo has so graphically portrayed in his sketch of Jean Valjean. Congregate prisons are inevitably schools of crime. They afford ample opportunities for villains of every grade to dissemminate their criminal knowledge; and as every man discharged must feel that he may at any moment be recognized and exposed by one of his associates, the difficulties involved in the commencement and continuance of an honest career are immeasurably increased.

These advantages are so obvious that they are almost universally conceded, and the opponents of the separate system antagonize it mainly on two grounds-first, [that]it is inhuman to deprive a man of society; and second, that separate convict labor is less profitable than congregate con-

answerable for any infraction of law or excess over the ordinary practice of both couptries." This statement of the case, sithough made in an interest directly opposed to the claims of the United States, is as clear and just a presentation as could be made. The question is, and has been from the outset, "one of law and not of feeling." Simple justice at the hands of a nation with which we had been for half a century on friendly and peaceful terms, is all that we now demand from Great Britain; and if this simple justice had been accorded us, as it is laid down by all the standard writers on international law, at the beginning of the Rebellion and throughout its continuance, the Alabama claims would pover have occupied so prominent a place in history, and Reverdy Johnson's golden opportunity for afterdinner garrulousness would have been wanting. The ruling classes of England, however, elected at the outset to make the question one of feeling, and not one of law. Despite and in defiance of their professions of holy horror at the enormities of the peculiar institution for whose permanence the South contended, they cast the great weight of their moral influence in the scale against the Union, not because they hated slavery less, but because they hated freedom more. The fundamental principle on which our system of government is based is entirely at variance with the idea of aristocratical supremacy which still underlies and thoroughly imbues the British constitution. If our language and customs had been different from those of England, the moral influence of American institutions upon those of the other country would be materially decreased; but this community of language and customs has always been fraught with danger to such of the institutions of England as are less liberal in principle and less oppressive in practical working than our own. From this source sprung the sym-

pathy exhibited by the ruling classes of Great Britain for the Southern cause. It was felt that the suppression of the Rebellion would react visibly and speedily upon public sentiment on the other side of the ocean, and especially in England; that it would demonstrate the entire capacity of man for successful selfgovernment; that it would encourage the masses of the common people throughout the world to continue their longings for the common rights of humanity-to persevere in their repeated attempts at wresting from the aristocracy a full acknowledgment and strict observance of these rights. The obligations of the law of nations, the dictates of humanity, the professions of the past, the aspirations of the future, all were lost sight of in the strong tide of mere feeling which swept over the nation and dictated its policy towards a government that was struggling for its very existence.

And now is presented the great question-Shall the claims which we have presented against Great Britain be adjusted on the basis of feeling or on that of law? The tender heart and voracious appetite of Reverdy Johnson were soon found to be his weakest points, and by a studious assault upon them he was won over completely, and gave full vent to his feelings after every dinner of which he partook. The Johnson-Clarendon treaty was subscribed to by him while thus swayed, and the English nation rubbed its hands in glee at the prospect of such an easy deliverance from the peril in which its mistaken policy had involved it. But the Senate of the United States, supported by the unanimous voice of the American people, rejected the terms of surrender proposed, viewing the treaty in the light in which it was held by Mr. Sumner, when he uttered these words:-

"A treaty which, instead of removing an existing grievance, leaves it for heartburning and rancor, cannot be considered a settlement of pending questions between two nations. It may seem to settle them, but does not. It is nothing but a snare. And such is the character of the treaty now before us. The massive grievance under which our country suffered for years is left untouched; the painful sense of wrong planted in the national heart is allowed to remain. For all this there is not one word of regret remain. or even of recognition; nor is there any semblance compensation."

and offices, and other appurtenances, had to be obtained from a distance, together with subsistence and stores for from five to twenty thousand workmen, and forage for from six to eight thousand teams of mules and horses. These items will serve to give a slight idea of the magnitude of the task that has been accomplished. The work now is done, the grand highway of the nation which unites the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and which will bring the commerce of Asia across our continent is completed, and the American people can congratulate themselves, as well as the directors of the road, upon the result. Hereafter the journey to San Francisco will be but a pleasant summer trip, and the great desert tracks which intervene between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains will ere long be peopled and brought under cultivation, and the metallic treasures which are locked up in the "mountain chests" will yield a rich harvest to the nation. It is impossible to estimate, in all its proportions, the importance of this great national work; and we can only rejoice that energy, perseverance, and skill have surmounted all obstacles and brought it to a happy conclusion.

THE COAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES during the year 1868 amounted to about 35,500,009 tons. Of this amount 22,000,000 tons were mined in Pennsylvania, 16,000,000 tons being anthracite and 6,000,000 tons bituminous. The product of the Potomac region, including Maryland and the eastern part of West Virginia, was about 1,500,000 tons, and that of the western coal fields about 12,000,000 tons. The following table shows the roads over which the 16,000,000 tons of anthracite coal produced by Pennsylvania were transported, with the amounts in tons :---

Northern Central Railroad 674,2		Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Lehigh Valley Railroad Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad. Lehigh Navigation Co.'s Canal and Railroad. Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad. Schuylkii Canal. Northern Central Railroad. Pennsylvania Canal.	2,865,322 1,772,41 1,635,00 1,095,31 1,043,855 987,62 674,24	5407386
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near the mines..... 1,914,908

The 6,000,000 tons of bituminous coal mined in the State during the year reached the markets over the following roads :-

Pennsylvania Railroad 1,688,923 Monongahela Slackwater .617,892 Tloga Railroad (Blossburg region) 598,326 Pittsburg and Connelisville Railroad 320,374 Erie and Pittsburg Railroad 246,309 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 239,485 Little Saw Mill Run (R. R. to Ohio river) 123,642 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 55,342 Bellefonte aud Snow Shoe Railroad 60,149 Barclay Railroad 50,890	5		Tons.
Monongahela Slackwater	L	Pennsylvania Railroad.	1,628,923
Pittsburg and Connelisville Railroad. 320,374 Erie and Pittsburg Railroad. 246,309 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago. 239,485 Little Saw Mill Run (R. R. to Ohio river). 123,642 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. 55,342 Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad. 60,149	i I	Monongahela Slackwater	1,617,892
Erie and Pittsburg Rallroad. 246,309 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago. 239,485 Little Saw Mill Run (R. R. to Ohio river). 123,642 Philadelphia and Erie Rallroad. 55,342 Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad. 60,149		Tioga Railroad (Blossburg region)	598,326
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago			
Little Saw Mill Run (R. R. to Ohio river)			
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad		Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	
Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad 60,149			
	5		
Barclay Railroad 50,890			
		Barclay Railroad	50,890

Total carried by ten companies......4,940,532 Carried on lines not named and consumed near the mines......1,059,468 The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania embrace about 475 square miles of territory, while in the bituminous fields over 12,000 square miles are embraced. THE RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA, during the year 1868, transported 1,751,970 tons of iron ore, the amount being distributed among the principal roads, as follows: Lehigh Valley Railroad..... Philadelphia and Reading Railroad..... North Lebanon Railroad..... 159,427 149,523 104,497 100,886 86,676 78,600 75,980

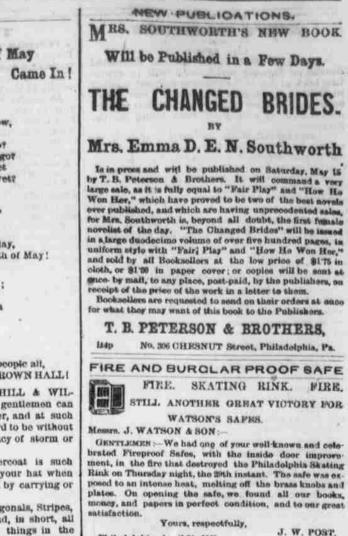
Fast Pennsylvania Railroad. Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad. Pennsylvania Railroad. Ironton Railroad. Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Northern Central Railroad. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railr'd Lake Shore Railroad. Reading and Columbia Railroad. Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg Railroad North Pennsylvania Railroad. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Cumberland Valley Railroad.	1
Camberland valley Railroad	_

82,619 35,387 31,512

41.476

12.451

SPECIAL NOTICES.	OLOTHING.
W JOHN B. GOUGH	How the
AT THE RINK,	Merry, Merry Month of May
TWENTY THIRD AND OHESNUT STREETS, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7. Subject—"T E M P E R A N O R."	Came In !
TICKETS, 10 CENTS; for sale at the Hall of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1310	With storm and blow,
HESNUT Street. Seats provided for Ladies.	And rain and snow, And water and mud, above, tedow,
A fine Brass Band has been engaged. 51 smwth 4t	Ught Booh (
GO HEAR DR. ALLEN TO-NIGHT AT	What can we do? Where could we go?
"OLD PINE STREET CHURCH,"	How could we get Out of the diamal rain and wet?
FOURTH and PINE Streets, on	Colds in our heads.
"LIFE IN THE GREAT SOUTHWEST."	Frogs in our throats,
Tickets, 25 cents, at the door. 15" A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL.	Wrapped to the ears In our overcoats;
be given by the members of the REEN HILL PRESEVTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL.	What dismal, splashy, horrible day,
aisted by a part of the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, the church, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth street, FRIDAY EVENING, Mag 7, 1869.	To begin the merry, merry month of May !
the church, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth street, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1859. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Admission Twenty-	But the sun shines out, And the rain is done ;
o centa. 6533	And now, no doubt,
ALDERMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA A meeting of this	We will have the fun Of wearing the clothes
²⁷ CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of this sociation will be held at the WETHERILL HOUSE, NSOM Street, above Sixth, on FRIDAY EVENING.	So new and nice, Which we buy for spring
NSOM Street, above Sixth, on FRIDAY EVENING, y 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. 6 2t* DAVID BEITLEB, Socretary.	At moderate price,
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.	At the place where ther clothe the people all, ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL!
PHILADRIPHIA, PENNA., April 9, 1869.	It is one of the beauties of ROCKHILL & WIL-
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYL- VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.	SON'S Clothing Establishment, that gentlemen can
ll Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this	buy clothes for every kind of weather, and at such low prices that no gentleman can afford to be without
mpany on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be en- ed to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective	the proper variety for every emergency of storm or sunshine,
erests in New Stock at Par, as follows :	Our new style of light Spring Overcoat is such
ween the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 36th day	that you can roll it up and put it in your hat when you do not want to be inconvenienced by carrying or
June, 1869. econd. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of	wearing it,
ovember, 1869, and the Bist day of December, 1869;	Cheviots, Bannockburns, Pique, Diagonals, Stripes, Meltons, Steel and Silver Mixed, and, in short, all
r, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount asy be paid up at the time of subscription, and each	manners and descriptions of good things in the
stalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of	Clothes line that are needed to satisfy the most ar- dent aspirations of masculine humanity ,
he Dividend that may be declared on full shares. Third. That every Stockholder holding less than	CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP,
our shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one hare: and those holding more than a multiple of	FOR CASH, CASH, CASH,
our shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an ad-	AT
itional share. Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet	ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
o be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be ntitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par,	Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
as though they were paid in full.	NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
4 2 2m THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.	PHILADBLPHIA.
OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY	
OF PHILADELPHIA.	ALL DEPARTMENTS
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREPT. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on	
EASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this	NOW IN
emetery are well known to be equal if not superior to one possessed by any other Cemetery.	Full and Susanaeful Desertion
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars	Full and Successful Operation
Il be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.	
RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.	
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 111 6m	OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is turning out th
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY win be held at	
BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa, on VEDNESDAY, May 19, 1969, for the Election of Nine	OUR READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is bein
Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transac- on of other business. WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,	largely patronized and becoming very popular wit
Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 RACE Street.	many who never before thought of wearing "Ready Made Clothing."
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*	OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is in receip
ELLIS' IRON BITTERS "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify	of a large lot of FINE VALISES. Those preparin for their summer trip, please take notice.
used your Iron Bitters in my practice. I can testify o its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appo- ite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly re- ommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and n conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferru- inous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to il. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Pro- essor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 to th factors of the factors o	OUR YOUTHS' AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT
a conditions of the system requiring the use of a feru-	attracting much attention and favorable commer
d. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Pro-	attracting much attention and favorable commer on account of the elegance and superiority of it
	attracting much attention and favorable comment on account of the elegance and superiority of it news nd complete stock.
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,	attracting much attention and favorable commen on account of the elegance and superiority of it news nd complete stock.
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, to 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.	
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 603 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally. DIVIDENDS, ETC.	attracting much attention and favorable commen on account of the elegance and superiority of it news nd complete stock.
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, to 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggiste generally. DIVIDENDS, ETO. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.	JOHN WANAMAKER,
DIVIDENDS, ETC.	



Philadelphia, April 30, 1869.

New Safes at greatly reduced prices, lower than slas-where. Also, several good Second-hand Safes.

J. WATSON & SON. (Of Inte Evans & Walson), No. 53 S. FOURTH Street, Two doors above Chesnut street 56 thetu60

GROCERIES, ETO.

Our stock of	f strictly fine quality of
Staple	and Fancy Groceries
to sell as low a chased, and gu be taken to pa	are complete than now. We shall striv as such fine goods can possibly be pu- marantee everything. Great care wi took accurely and deliver free of charg or express office in the city.
SIMON	COLTON & CLARKE,
	BROAD AND WALNUT STS

ALBERT BISCUITS,

EPARTMENT is Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh. orable comment aperiority of its These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England. FOR SALE BY Thompson Black's Son & Co. AKER. BROAD and CHESNUT Sts., [5 6 4p 4 3 stuthSmrp PHILADELPHIA. Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment. WESTON & BROTHER, FINANOIAL. DREXEL å C O., MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA. American and Foreign DAILY RECEIVING BANKERS. SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. Throughout Europe. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. 8 10 4p SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO., THE STAR. New York. Paris. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE. WORK & MILNE. CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. BANKERS. STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. No. 121 S. THIRD Street, PERRY & CO., 256 PHILADELPHIA No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth. 4 15 thatu 12t PIANOS, ETC. HICKS' STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 814 TEMPLE OF FASHION. BRADBURY'S PIANOS, ONE AT SO CELEBRATED Taylor & Farley's Organa. WILLIAM G. FISOHER, No. 103 ARCH Street. 413 hn FOR FINE FASHIONABLE CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright FIANOS. CLOTHING. No. 902 MARKET Street, No. 914 CHESNUT Street 11 81.5 PHILADELPHIA. ALBRECHT, RIERES & SCHMIDT, ATT I RATI ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1. 1840. 51 stuth1m4p FIRST-CLASS PLANO-FORTES. REFRICERATORS. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 824 WAREROOMS, No. 610 AROH Street. STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. P. KEARNS, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchas No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia, No. 923 CHESNUT Street 43 stath 3m An elegant assortment of my own make of OHINA, GLASSWARE, ETO. Chest and Upright Refrigerators, Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN PRICES REDUCED. ELSEWHERE. OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory, FRENCH CHINA, NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET, GLASS, 4 13 1mm BELOW ARCH STREET. · PARISIAN GRANITE.



vict labor.

The logical answer to the first objection is, that the Pennsylvania system contemplates separate but not solitary confinement; and that while the prisoner is deprived of all bad associations he is brought into direct contact with good influences.

It was formerly alleged that the Pennsylvania system produced insanity and destroyed health, but this theory is not sustained by the statistics; for while the percentage of deaths in the Eastern Penitentiary was not much larger than the percentage in the Massachusetts State Prison, the percentage sent to a lunatic asylum was much greater under the congregate than the separate system of confinement.

The fallacy of expecting to realize substantial profits from congregate convict labor is demonstrated by the experience of New York, where the excess of expenditure over earnings, in the Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons, during the last three years, has amounted to nearly six hundred thousand dollars; and, so far as economical considerations are concerned, the Pennsylvania system needs no better vindication than the fact that the whole cost of maintaining the prisoners. exclusive of the appropriation by the Commonwealth, was but thirty-six cents per capita per diem.

What Pennsylvania most needs now is the erection of a new penitentiary, or the enlargement of the old ones, and the improvement of the county jails, or the establishment of such a system as will ensure the proper confinement of all prisoners.

The report of the Inspectors also gives an instructive lesson as to the primary cause of crime. Of the 253 prisoners committed during the last year, only 41 were illiterate, while 186 could read and write; so their crimes cannot be charged to ignorance. Intemperance no doubt had an influence, but 40 of the convicts were abstainers, 134 moderate drinkers, 59 were sometimes intoxicated, and only 20 often intoxicated. But under the head of "industrial relations" we are informed that of the 253 convicts, only 17 had served full terms of apprenticeship, 31 had been "apprenticed and left," while 205, or more than eighty per cent, of the whole number, had been unapprenticed !

The Penitentiary, therefore, evidently gathers its recruits mainly from the large and growing class who are too indolent or too ignorant to work effectively, too proud to beg, and who resort to dishonest practices for a livelihood. Of all the prisoners confined within its walls, three-fourths were sentenced for larceny, robbery, counterfeiting, or forgery. The true field for reformatory effort is to teach the rising generation how to work. Let us have more industrial schools, an improved apprenticeship system, and a more general recognition among all classes of the truth, old as the hills but as unchanging, that an idle brain is the Devil's workshop, and that a youth squandered in inefficient folly naturally leads to a criminal manhood.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

THE London Times yesterday morning launched another thunderbolt at Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate on the Johnson-Clarendon treaty,

If we had been willing to submit to a settlement dictated by feeting alone, the result could be attained only by a smothering of our own feelings, in order that those of England might have full sway. But we insist, and shall continue to insist, upon a settlement of the Alabama-claims question on the basis of law. When such a settlement is secured, it will no longer be problematical as to whether or not "Great Britain can be held answerable for any infraction of law or excess over the ordinary practice of both countries."

HO! FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The greatest work of our century has been completed, and by the laying of the last rail which unites the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific road, the grand highway across the American continent is a thing accomplished; and although the formal opening of the road is yet to take place, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are connected by a link of iron, and San Francisco and Philadelphia are practically as near to each other as Philadelphia and New York were one hundred years ago. It was expected that the connection between the two roads would be made by the beginning of July, so that the completion of the great enterprise would add a zest to the popular celebration of our national anniversary. The energy, however, with which the work has been carried on has brought about a meeting between the rival parties of road builders sooner than was expected, and the Fourth of July will find the Pacific Rallroad in full opera-

tion. The rapidity with which this road has been built is the more wonderful when we consider the enormous obstacles that had to be overcome. The point where the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific unite is nearly eleven hundred miles west of Omaha, the starting point, which but a few years ago was the centre of a wilderness unexplored and unknown except to the Indians and a few half savage frontier men. During the three years since its commencement the Union Pacific Road has pushed its way across the desert, carrying with it the materials of construction; it has scaled the Rocky Mountains over obstacles that would appear to be insurmountable; it has invaded the secluded retreat where the Mormons hoped that they would forever be beyond the reach of modern civilization, and now the last rail has been laid, the last spike driven, and the East and the West shake hands across the continent, and Pennsylvania and California feel more strongly than ever that their interests are identical, and that they belong to one nation. Crossing the desert and overcoming the great natural obstacles were not the only difficulties in the way of constructing this road? Everything needful for the work, except timber, had to be transported from the Atlantic States to Omaha, and thence over the road as it advanced westward. A hundred and ten thousand tons of iron rails, a million fishplates, two million bolts, and fifteen million spikes were thus carried along and put down in

Constant of the constraint and the second

"LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for June will have the following table of contents :--

L Beyond the Breakers, Part 4. By Hon, Robert Dale Owen. With a full-page illustration. II. Dies Iræ. Two New Versions. III. The Englishman on the Continent. By George M. Towle. IV. Our Possession. V. Harneyhow's Hummock. A Tale. By Mrs. Jane G. Austin. VL On Expression in Art. Part III. Architecture. By Hugh Davids. VII. The Maiden Soldier. By Mrs. Ellet. VIII. Dedication. A Poem. IX. Only No Love. A Tale. Part 1. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. X. On Using Strength with Economy, XI. The New World Exile in Italy. A Poem. By Howard Glyndon. XII. The Prospect of Trade. By Hon. Amasa Walker. XIII. A Lost Chapter of History. XIV. The Rubbish at the Patent Office. XV. Our Monthly Gossip. XVI. Literature of the Day.

-Tennesseeans propose to restrict a certain judge from kissing the bride when he marries the couples. The Court says, "not if it knows himself.

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 Alcomated Giverine Tablet. It is deliciously fragman, transparent, and has no equal as a tollet soap. For sale by druggrists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Stream. CHESNUT Street. COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW

Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 B0 stuth6m

T. T. T. T. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumee the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children. It is used and recommended for general use by numerous partisian of Physicians. Proprietor.

Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. For sale by all Druggists. 4 10 stuth 1m CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869. NOTICE To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of

To holders of FIVE AND ALL FER CENT. INARS of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest coasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PERSOL. 4 13 tuths12t City Treasurer.

DEF OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May.

W. L. GILROY, 51 stuth9t Treasurer.

51 statume OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1860. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WAL-LACK OIL, COMPANY will be hold at their office on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the 8th instant, at 3 SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, the 8th instant, at 3 Storek. 5432

DO" OFFICE OF THE CUBAN SOCIETY. their Office at No. S12 ARCH Street, second floor, whe they will thankfully receive any donations of money, arm munitions of wars medicines, etc. Office hours from 9, M. to 4 P. M. 5450

"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 FILANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 8. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or unall amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Mouday evonings from 7 to 9 o'duck. OYRUS CADWALLADER.

concluding the tirade with the following para-graph:-"The question is one of law and not of feeling. It remains to be shown that Great Britain can be held

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, 5 3 60t1 Treasurer. 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. parable on demand, clear S. C. PALMER, Carbier. 545t

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, and payable domand. WM. H. WEBB, 54 St* CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divi lend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months 546t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA TIONAL BANK.

THUNAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divi eend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [546t] W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashior. NATIONAL BANK GIRARD 1000 PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, for the last Six Months, payable on demand, free 54St W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier. The Board of Directors have this day declared a divi-The Board of Directors have this day declared a divi dend of TWELVE, PER CENT. for the last six months 546t WILLIAM MCCONNELL, Cashier. BANK. THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a divi-end of FIVE PER CENT. psyable on demand. 543t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashiar.

BANK. 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 B. B. COMEQYS, Cashier, f all taxes. 53 ft

BED" NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT, for the last sin 516t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

BED" NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PERCENT., payable on demand, clear of tares. 543t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier. BOS" SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELFHIA, May 4, 1869. The Directors have this day dochared a Dividend of ElicitIT PER CENT., payable on demand. D 4 32 P. LAMB, Cashier.

OLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

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> BEENEY EVENS. No. S NINTII Sticot.

ESLER & BROTHER'S AND GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

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Newell Posts, Etc.

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