Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

THE INIQUITI OF JUSTICE. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE yesterday made a decision in the United States District Court, at Richmond. Virginia, which will thoroughly arouse the indignation of the loyal people of the whole country, if not against the Chief Justice, certainly against the law which he expounded. When Virginia plunged into rebellion in 1861. the United States Marshal for that district turned over to the so-called Confederacy all the Government property in his hands. This was not an isolated case. The pro-Rebel members of Buchanan's Cabinet had taken care that every office within the gift of the Executive in the Southern States should be filled by a red-hot secessionist, and when the crisis came, the United States Marshals, Postmasters, and other Federal officers entrusted with the money and property of the Government, without a moment's hesitation, and without any effort to regard the obligations of their oaths, generally followed the example of this Richmond functionary by turning over to the Confederate authorities everything in their possession which belonged to the United States. Then followed the war against the Union, and during its progress, and for two or three years after its close, it was utterly impossible for the representatives of the Government to enforce, or even to make any claim upon these delinquent traitors for a restoration of the property which had been disposed of by them in this fashion.

As soon, however, as it was possible for the United States, through its proper representatives, to demand restitution, the demand was made, and the regular machinery of the Federal courts called into action to enforce it. The first case which was brought up, we believe, was the one in which the United States sustained a nonsuit yesterday in Richmond. The traitor who had been appointed United States Marshal for the district of Virginia by the Buchanan administration pleaded the statute of limitations in bar of the claims, and Salmon P. Chase, the Chief Justice who received his commission from President Lincoln, sustained the plea, and thereby permitted the delinquent official to escape the consequences of his treasonable action.

If this were the only case which this iniquitous decision would affect, it would be a matter of comparatively little moment; but if the question be carried to the Supreme Court, as it certainly should, and be sustained, it will necessarily apply to every similar case throughout the South, and the treasury of the United States thus made to contribute directly to the inauguration of the war against the integrity of its own territory. It would be difficult to conceive of a more flagrant violation of the first principles of justice and common sense than is involved in such a Btate of affairs. The Chief Justice is entrusted with the interpretation and enforcement of the laws enacted by Congress. It is his business to expound these laws in accordance with the timehonored principles of interpretation, and to enforce their provisions as thus construed, without the fear of popular clamor or favor for individual interests. As we have not yet seen the decision in full, it is impossible to express any opinion upon the merits of the arguments by which the Chief Justice had been led to pronounce it. It is barely possible that he has given to the law as he finds it in the statute book the only construction of which it will admit, and that the fact that it was utterly impossible for the United States to assert its claims at an earlier day, because of the hostilities prevailing between the two sections of the country, did not operate to put the statute of limitations in abeyance. If this be the case, we can only say that it affords another striking illustration of the variance between law and justice. According to the old maxim of the common law, "no time runneth against the King." This maxim has been enforced again and again in this country, and the books of the Treasury at Washington are now encumbered with numberless unsettled accounts against Government debtors, some of which are of fifty years' standing, with no attempt at enforcing them, because a judgment against the parties or their legal representatives would be absolutely worthless. Its application becomes even more reasonable when the Government is prevented from asserting its claims, not because of the insolvency of its debtors, but because of the prevalence for years of a state of war and the consequent temporary overthrow of all the legal machinery for enforcing them. If the law as it stands should prevent the application of the maxim in cases of this character. there is, of course, no remedy, but this does not abate the glaring injustice which is perpetrated under its shield and by its sanction.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF PLUNDERING POLITICIANS.

A PEW faint streaks of the dawn of the better day, when officials who conspire to plunder governments will be punished with as much severity as the criminals who rob private individuals, are beginning to illumine the horizon. Callicott, who was formerly the Speaker of the New York State Assembly, and subsequently a revenue official detected in dishonest practices, is still incarecrated within the walls of the Albany Penitentiary; and while we question the wisdom of the regulation which alleviates his punishment by making him the hospital steward of that institution, the fact remains that peculating officials cannot always escape the clutches of the law, and that in his instance at least. although it may be but one of a hundred, justice has claimed a rightful victim. In England, recently, a clerk in the Admiralty, T. Gambier, who, together with an engineer, Rumble, solicited and obtained a bribe from a contractor as a consideration for obtaining a contract to furnish timber, were subsequently arrested on the charge of conspiring to obtain money under false pretenses, and an English court convicted and sentenced them to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor.

Pennsylvania doubtless contains at this moment hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men who are guilty of offenses quite as helnous as those for which Callicott was punished in New York, and Gambier and Rumble sentenced to prison in England. Many of these men hold high positions, exert a powerful influence upon political | that the line of British forts stretches around

law-makers in public, while they are the worst of law-breakers in private. The best service that courts and juries could render to this State and nation would be the incarceration of villains of this class in the penitentiaries of the land. They do more to increase the burdens of tax-payers, to corrupt society, and to demoralize politics, than all other criminals and all other causes combined; and the political atmosphere will never be purified until the lesson is distinctly taught that direct or indirect peculation is as sure to be punished by imprisonment as burglary or highway robbery. Undue leniency has so much increased the audacity of these graceless scamps, that year after year they become more clamorous in their demands and more shameless in their schemes of fraud and extortion. If they must be supported at the public expense, it is a thousand times better to sustain them on penitentiary rations, costing thirty-six cents per day, than to permit them to run at large, luxuriating on the fat of the land, living in fine houses, wearing purple and fine linen, and adding countless millions to their ill-gotten

REVERDY'S FAREWELL.

WE have finally got rid of the last of our Johnsons. Andy has retired to the seclusion of Greenville, where he is engaged in brooding over the uncertainties of fame, and in explaining the intricacies of "my policy" to the benighted inhabitants of Tennessee; and Reverdy, the great American dinner-eater, has said his adieux to the Queen of England, and will shortly cross the broad Atlantic under the uncomfortable impression that his mission has been worse than a failure, and that his post-prandial diplomacy has only served to make the last state of the Alabama question worse than the first. Since the rejection of his famous turtle soup and plumpudding treaty by the Senate, and the publication of Senator Sumner's summing up of the American grievances against Great Britain, we have heard nothing whatever of any knife and fork exploits performed by Minister Johnson, and the Lairds and Roebucks have given him the cold shoulder. The British Lion has got his back up at Mr. Sumner's speech, and our late misrepresentative at the Court of St. James will leave the shores of Albion, his ears filled with the noise of hearty British curses, and his sea sickness aggravated by the mortifying consciousness that they are the natural result of a too indiscriminate use of soft sawder on his part.

Although there are no more big dinners for Reverdy in England, his admirers on this side of the Atlantic are determined that he shall not retire to private life on an empty stomach. It is accordingly reported that arrangements are being made to give him a big feed at Washington on his return, which will combine all the solid delicacies of a genuine English dinner, and serve to remind him of what he has lost by the miscarriage of his efforts to bring about an understanding between the United States and England. This would be a fitting termination for the diplomatic career of the last of our public Johnsons; and there is such a suggestion of delicate satire in the idea, that it will be a matter

for regret if it is not carried out. In the meantime the Britons will rage, and wear by the beard of William the Conqueror that they will never pay our bill; and Mr. Motley, who has studied the philosophy of history to some purpose, will wait until the animal has exhausted himself, and then, by a persistent advocacy of our claims, will perhaps succeed in getting a new idea-or two into the dullest British brain, will convince the stupidist Torv that the American people are in earnest, and that the question is not pay or fight, but pay or let the matter remain open, with all the risks of British commerce being swept out of existence in case of a war with the Emperor of China or some equally potential monarch who may have a grievance to settle. The outburst rage which followed the reception of Mr. Sumner's speech in England has a ludicrous wail of terror beneath the cursings loud and deep, which indicates that the British Government, protesting that it will never pay, will pay at last. We can certainly afford to allow the Alabama claims to remain open for an indefinite length of time if our cousins across the water can, and Minister Motley need do nothing more in the diplomatic way than put his hands in his pocket and whistle "Yankee Doodle," until some British statesman awakes to the fact that a further postponement of the day of settlement is inexpedient and dangerous to British interests. THE BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. A MONTREAL despatch says that the British Privy Council is considering a project for the relinquishment of all the British colonies except India. This news has been forwarded over a circuitous route, but it may nevertheless have a substantial basis in fact; and, as the Canadians are deeply interested in the future colonial policy of Great Britain, they may have received the intelligence in advance of its transmission from London to the United States. It is evident that pride rather than interest prompts the continuance of imperial authority over a large portion of the British dominions, and if English merchants, manufacturers, and shipowners could be assured of the continuance of their industrial and commercial supremacy over their American, West Indian, African, and Australasian possessions, they would care little for the continuance of absolute governmental dominion. The distant and sparsely-populated colonies are a source of continual expense, vexation, and danger, and British tax-payers are gradually growing weary of the costly policy which burdens the oppressor even more than the oppressed. The British Empire contains an area, in round numbers, of 6,150,000 square miles, but so much of this is a dreary and inhospitable waste, that 4,200,000 square miles in North America and Australasia contain a population of only 3,600,000, or less than one person to a square mile, and all the British territory, exclusive of the British Islands and the possessions in Asia, contains a population of but six millions, spread over an area of more than 4,500,000 square miles. A marked contrast to this sparseness of population is presented by the territory which, according to the Montreal despatch, the Privy Council propose to retain. The British Islands, with an area of 120,850, contain a population of 27,000,000, or more tean two hundred persons to the square mile, and the British possessions in India contain a population of 182,000,000 on an area of 1,500,000 square miles, or more than one hundred and twenty persons to a square mile. The proposed policy is based on the idea that it is profitable to govern people, but an expensive luxury to exercise dominion over a wide

expanse of unproductive territory. Thickly-

populated districts can be made to pay heavy

taxes, to furnish useful markets for British pro-

ducts, and to sustain large hordes of British

officials, while rude regions rapidly absorb

revenue and create an unceasing drain upon

English resources. It is a grand thing to say

the impress of British power, that half of | North America belongs to the rulers of a cluster of little islands, and that the British lion stretches his paws over every grand division of the world, but the British love money even better than power, and the folly of governing regions which are an endless source of expense is becoming apparent even to rapacious John Buli. The day cannot be far distant when a willingness to abandon authority over distant and unproductive colonial possessions will become a prominent feature of English policy, and it is not improbable that the New Dominion will be one of the first white elephants that will be set free to browse for itself.

CONNECTICUT, in 1865, voted upon the question of extending the elective franchise to the colored element of its population, and rejected the proposal by a negative vote of 33,489 against 27,317 in the affirmative. Connecticut was thereupon excessively landed by the Caucasian journals, and pronounced to be committed forever against negro suffrage. At the recent election, however, the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was made a distinct issue, and the result was the re-election by the people of a Legislature which has just given its assent to the suffrage amendment by a decided majority, the vote in the Senate, taken some days ago, standing 13 to 8, and in the House of Representatives, which acted upon the question yesterday, 126 to 104. The world moves, and the Connecticut Democracy is not such a heavy weight that it can retard its progress.

THE INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE.

What is Said of the Alabama Claims by an English Journalist. Mr. Justin McCarthy is a London newspaper man of the first class, who is spending a months here in the study of American institutions, and who is returning the favor by giving, through our own periodicals, the best sketche contemporary English politics which we have had for a long time. He is a man of observation, character, and good sense, and knows his own country and countrymen as well as any Englishman we ever had with us. We therefore deem worthy of note the sensible letter addressed by him to the Tribune , in relation to the pre sent gossip about a war with England. Mr. McCarthy says that "the reason why the English are so passionately excited about Mr. Sumner's speech is that he is looked on as the most pacific, the calmest, the most enlightened of the American Senators, and the warmest friend of England." When, therefore, Mr. Sumner talked so plainly the English at once took it for granted that Chandler is the real representative of American sentiment, Notwithstanding all which,

says Mr. McCarthy:—
"If America does not want a war, England does not. The leading members of the present English Government, and the whole mass of the English working population, will never consent to declare ist America until America has actually de red war against England. But the Alabama claims il be settled nevertheless. The English public mind has for some time been waking up to the fact that England did you a heavy wrong. The fact will weigh more and more upon the public conscience, and people begin to think more and more about it. and despite the Times and the Pall Mall Gazette, it will lead in the end to a general admission of error, and to a just reparation.

This is a sensible, and doubtless a just view of The old ladies who have not slept lately o' nights, for fear of another war, may

NEW YORKISMS.

adjust their nightcaps and repose as soundly

as ever .- N. Y. Mail.

From Our Own Correspondent. NEW YORK, May 14, 1860. Well! well! what a nice time of it the women have been having at Cooper Hall, to be sure! Two whole days all to themselves in the very heart of the city of New York, and to-day a jubilee over at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The warmth of Wednesday and the mugginess of Thursday abated their ardor not a jot. Headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and abetted by Susan B. Anthony, the stageful of political Pardiggles and evangelizing Jellibys at Cooper Institute was something more curious than one sees oftener than once or twice in a lifetime. This Woman's Rights Convention which has been held for the last two days, morning and evening, at Cooper Institute, is a very extraordinary affair. Its political significance is of course its chief claim to public interest. After that come other considerations, such as the ages and toilettes the various parties, their espective positions in the social scale, the conflicting motives that drew them thither, the amount of sincerity and venality mingled together, the ardor of their hopes, the speediness with which these hopes will be real ized, or the slowness of the death they will die. One of the evening speakers was that chaste refulgency of the stage, Miss Olive Logan, one of whose beliefs it is, according to a recent article of hers in Packard's Monthly, that young babies ought to be entrusted to servants while the mothers are out getting a living. Miss Olive has a good deal to say about virtue, chas tity, and the demoralization of the modern stage. She was particularly hard upon the wearers of yellow hair and the sporters of padded limbs, and made pointed and withering allusions to burlesque-queens, 'no names being mentioned," however. She stated that it was not necessary for her to allude to her reasons for leaving the stage, but bearing in mind the overwhelming brilliancy of her debut, some four or five years ago, as "Julia" in The Hunchback, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, one is tempted to be over curious, perhaps, and to press the question why did she abandon the stage and adopt magazine-writing and the lecturer's rostrum? The sprightliness and vivacity of Olive ogan, however, are an excellent set-off to the sterne stuff furnished by the pillars of the convention. Mrs. Stanton sat in the President's chair like the Mother of the Modern Gracchi, and Miss Anthony kept watch on her left like the maiden aunt of those heroes, Other members present were Madame Matilde Franziska Anneke, from Milwaukee, Mrs. M. F. Wendt of Hoboken, Miss Phebe Coggens from St. Louis, Mrs. Livermore from Chicago, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, etc. Among all these fine manly ooking young women, who were evidently in earnest about their rights, I noticed a good deal of bone and rawness. Why a tendency to redness in the female nose should be sympathetic of strongmindedness is one of those psychical mysteries which is not to be fathomed in this early stage of the female suffrage question. That it is so Cooper Institute has abuniantly testified during the last two days, and so I eave the fact as I found it. It is proper, however, that I should add in this con-

nection that the Women's Bureau, on Twenty-third street, near the Academy of Design, has been opened, and threatens to be a success. The Revolution has broken out on one floor, and a number of other hybrid innovations are spreading themselves throughout the other stories. Women are giving a new interpretation to the text which says she is "bone of man's bone and flesh of his flesh." They are trying to neutralize the distinction of sex, and to characterize the nineteenth century with a political hermaphroditism, so far, at least, as the United States is concerned. It was hoped that the Sorosis would fraternize-I use the word "fraternize" advisedlywith the ladylike young fellows who conduct the Revolution, but it has been unexpectedly discovered that the Scrosis are afraid of being overshadowed, and prefer seeking quarters for themselves elsewhere. The fact is the Scrosis are only playing at being in earnest, while the Resolution and the dashing corps of petticoats that run it are as solemn and

morseless as death itself. The newly elected Police Commissioner, Mr. Henry Smith, in place of Mr. Acton, resigne i, has been taking a mild look into his prespective duties, and enfuring all the embarrassments of a public man in a new and untried sphere. He has, as yet, taken no part in the sittings of the Board, contenting himself with watching its actions and acquainting himself movements, and figure directly or indirectly as the habitable globe, that every confinent frees will the nature of the questions it discusses. At

present he is high in favor of the liquor-dealers, it ing understood that he makes a majority in the Board of Excise in favor of a reduction in the rates of license fees,

There has been quite an exodus of actors this week for Europe. Mr. Lester Wallack and family and the Florences sailed in the same vessel, the former for the restoration of Mrs. Wallack's health, the latter for a first instalment, perhaps, of the aure sted tincture which converted her brown locks to those of a

The Coroners and their deputies are excessively indignant at some aspersions lately thrown upon them to the effect that a "Coroners' Ring" existed in this city, by which money was made out of inquests. There are four Coroners in New York, who annually hold two thousand inquests. The fee in each case is twenty dollars, giving each Coroner an annual income of ten thousand dollars, which is not so extremely bad.

Lydia Thompson's new rival is Miss Marion Taylor, at Wood's Museum. What the color of Miss Taylor's own hair is I don't know, but she wears a beautiful auburn wig, and is hazel-eyed. She also sings better than any buriesque actress at present in this city. One of the funniest things just now upon the stage is the duet to the air of En passant sous to fenctre, sung by Lisa Weber and Miss Thompson. Neither of them hits the notes clearly. Lisa sings sharp and Lydia sings flat, but the audience is delighted and by its profound stapidity only renders the encore the more brilliant,

-Rolling a bicycle over a mile or two of Belgian pavement two or three times a day will cure the most obstinate of rheumatic affections,

-Vaulting successfully into the saddle of a veloci-- antimg successfully into the saidle of a veloci-pede is a feat which requires considerable judgment and agility, however easy it may seem to those who never attempted it. Vaulting ambition frequently o'crieaps itself and comes a cropper on "tother side" of its bicycle.

They have a marine velocipede at Saginaw, Michigan. This new monster of the deep is constructed almost entirely of tin. It is about twenty-five feet long, and has lifteen inches "breadth of beam." As soon as the correct depth of this novel craft has been ascertained, full particulars as to dimensions will be forwarded to England in order to ascertain her tonnage by Thames measurement has been found impossible to figure the thing up on

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and arritations of the skin, bites of mesquitees 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

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by iresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12] NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic soft ness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unri-valled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its univer-sal adoption seems a certainty.

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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR-RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm 5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

KINGSLAND OIL COMPANY. - THE

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 M., at the Office of the Dalzell Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1869. *[5 7fmw4t] Secretary. 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.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1839, 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 Stre Philadelphia, April 17, 1869. 429 1 "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO

Earned."—The time to save monoy 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. DON'S JAMES M. SCOVEL,

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\$12,000 IN ONE SUM TO LOAN ON LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.

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in their various forms, in Philadelphia and elsewhere. under all Patents granted to me, being of November 12, 1845, March 27, 1855, and August 27, 1867. THADDEUS HYATT, Attorney.

Washington, 10th May, 1869. Witness-R. K. Elliot.

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NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 lmrp Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-WARBURTON E Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the senson. CHESNUT Street, next improved fashions of the senson. Ultis iss OLOTHING.

Why do the Gentlemen go for Clothes to

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BECAUSE Gentlemen know that they can get the best of everything there at the most reasonable prices.

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Now is your time, gentlemen. Embrace the present opportunity To supply yourselves Economically

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A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY. LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:-On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe n which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities all safe, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the DAVID DOWS & CO. ,

FARREL, HERRING

CHAMPION SAFES,

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PHILADELPHIA.

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CHAMPAGN JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF 200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne,

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"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,

5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street. BENEDICTINE, Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France.

Established in 1510. This Liquer has not changed from the time of its

first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously ob-A. MERINO,

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DIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER-No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philaddelphia, 11 who

FINANDIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA,

AND TERRE HAUTE BR. BONDS.

Having been appointed the Sole Agents

For the sale of the balance (\$750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment,

A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment. The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad

is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, forming part of the

Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York,

Controlled and Operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

The whole amount of the mortgage is \$1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the bonds have in addition the guarantee of payment of principal and interest of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company (a corporation having no debt, and with a large surplus fund), the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Rallway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the last two endorsements being assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by contracts which are matters of record. There is also a Sinking Fund created by the mortgage of \$20,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.

These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New Work, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,

S. E. CORNER DOCK AND WALNUT. PHILADELPHIA. DREXEL

& NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS.

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

(Until their late Store is rebuilt), HAVE NOW

An Entirely New Stock of Goods,

To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now

PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS. Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.

Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of

OPERA GLASSES.

Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans. The latest contributions of Art in

REAL BRONZE.

A largely increased supply of Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,

ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.

Also, a very full line of

GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES. PRICES MODERATE. [46 mwf lmrp

SPECIAL NOTICE .-JACOB HARLEY

JEWELLER. Has Removed to his New Store.

5 7 fmw 6t No. 1320 CHESNUT Street POINT BREEZE PARK. POINT BREEZE PARK.

Monday, May 17, 3 P. M.

MATCH \$500. GOOD DAY AND TRACK. G. TURNER names b. m. FANNY ALLEN, trotter, to

E. HART names b. m. POLLY ANN, pacer, to wagon, ADMISSION, \$1. 5 12 44 POINT BREEZE PARK .-

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Spring Trotting Meeting commoncing MONDAY, May 84, 1869.
No. 1. Sweepstake For Horses
No. 1. Sweepstake For Horses
336. 859 entrance. Mile beats, 3

that have never beaten 2.35. S59 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.

Association adding net receipts.

No. 2.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2.40. 250 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.

Association adding net receipts.

FRIDAY MAY 28.

No. 2.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2.50. 256 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.

Association adding net receipts.

Three or more entries to fill and two to start. Should only one horse appear he will be entitled to all the entrance money; should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, neon, on Thursday, May 20. SAMUEL, KILPATRICK, Secretary.

No. 144 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,

East of Front street.