THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869.

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TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

THE period for electing delegates to nominate Republican candidates for the various local offices is rapidly approaching, and the necessity of forming good tickets cannot be too strongly impressed upon the body of the Republican voters as well as the wire-pullers. We trust that the interest in these preliminary proceedings will be greater than usual; that public-spirited citizens will make zealous efforts in every ward to secure the election of honest and intelligent delegates, and that an earnest determination will be evinced to choose nominees that will worthily represent a great and noble political organization. We are not unmindful of the obstacles to a genuine and full expression of the better sentiment of the party at these preliminary gatherings; we know how apt they are to fall under the control of the worst men it contains, either through fraud, corruption, or neglect, and we fear that they will never properly perform their functions until they are regulated by laws similar to those which govern general elections; but we still hope that all will be done that is practicable under the present system to exclude weak and wicked men from the posts of honor, and to present to the public a ticket that will not awaken the blush of shame upon the cheeks of honest men. If, however, this hope proves fallacious, and if the conventions, falling under the control of bad men. use their transient power to foist upon the community nominees who are notorious only for intellectual imbecility conjoined with corrupt rapacity, they may as well know in advance that their action will be , indignantly spurned at the polls, and that their labors will result only in the overwhelming defeat of the organization they profess to worship, but which they in reality do more to injure than all its open adversaries in Philadelphia. We are not wanting in devotion to the principles of the Re- Pharisees. To those who deny their charity and publican party. We rejoice in its triumphs and mourn over its defeats. We love to contribute to the success of its standard-bearers in great national contests, and to record its local victories in all cases where it deserves success. But if the contest is to be narrowed down to a more question whether corrupt partisan haridans, profeasing Democracy on the one hand or professing Republicanism on the other, are to be sent to Harrisburg to grow rich on ill-gotten gains, and to trifle with the great interests of the State, it will be as well for the present, and far better for the future, to leave the Democracy bear the whole burden of this shame, and to keep the Republican party clear of the disgrace of putting knaves and fools into high offices. The lesson has been taught over and over again that there is a limit to the endurance of a large body of the Repub- evangelical church, the society will give the lican voters, and that on some occasions they will not be driven er cajoled into the support of weak or infamous candidates, though their miseever, and any clique or combination that attempts to defy it will commit not merely a crime, but what in partisan morality is even worse, a blunder. We know no section of the Union in which the Republican party has suffered as much from bad nominations as in Philadelphia. Year after year its strength has been weakened and its success imperilled by weak or objectionable candidates; and if something is not done speedily to arrest this downward tendency, it may soon become as hopelessly Democratic as New York. Thousands of men who prefer the Republican party, and would willingly contribute to its local as well as its national success, are at the same time too conscientious and patriotic to knowingly vote for worthless, weak, or corrupt candidates simply because they are labelled "Regular nominees." Rendered indignant by repeated outrages upon their good nature, they are in no mood for tame submission to new indignities. The Republicans of this city cannot possibly achieve a general triumph without their assistance, and that assistance will inevitably be withheld from every candidate who cannot be truthfully endorsed as honest, capable, and reliable. In view of the results of the last city election, and the scandalous conduct of many of the Republican members of the Legislature, it is more important now than ever that the true friends of the Republican party should endeavor to redeem its sinking fortunes. The path to victory can be opened only by good nominations. If the organization falls under the control of men who are wicked and foolish enough to select bad candidates, these schemers will only disgrace themselves and injure the party, without benefiting their favorites. However anxious citizens may be for the safety good of a ship that goes to sea, while she is under the command of an honest captain and an honest crew, and while she is rendering good service, if the yeasel falls into the hands of pirates who use her only to prey upon peaceful commerce, a universal prayer goes up for her capture or destruction. It is with a feeling akin to this that thousands of intelligent voters are now regarding the preliminary movements in the Republican party. If tickets are framed which deserve support, an immense body of voters will sustain them; if the energies of the organization are perverted to the use of plunderers, it will suffer the penalty of defeat.

and sympathies to such only as are professing members of some church. Of the first class we need not look far for

daily examples. Probably of our readers there are many who in their hearts are saying that "my way to heaven is the only true way, and my deluded neighbor will find it to his sorrow." A sort of melancholy pleasure pervades his thoughts as he pities the zeal of his friend over the way, who is wasting, in mistaken zeal, his time on a false theory of religion. We know of a distinguished clergyman who 'announced from his pulpit, not only that his path to the skies was the most direct, but that it was the only path which would lead to the haven of rest. That same gentleman, now a bishop in his Church, stated that a reverend doctor of another denomination was no more a minister than a negro laborer in the street. Yet this gentleman was a man high in his congregation, an exemplary Christian and most eloquent orator. If the prelate who thus denied to his brother the right to his robes would be found near that brother in the last great day, he will find that he must exercise more of that most Christian of virtuesthe virtue of charity. The sentiment expressed by Bishop ----- is one entertained by very many Christains, only not so broadly expressed. Indeed, the ritualistic branch of the Episcopal Church goes so far as to hold it an utter impossibility for any one to reach heaven by any other light than six white candles, held by six surpliced boys. Is this charity ? Is this brotherly tolerance? Is this reason or right? We fall to see that it is. By what right can one man judge his fellow, and declare himself right and his neighbor wrong? By what authority can we, when following our convictions of duty as our consciences dictate, be called deluded victims and irreligious fanatics? We would give liberty to all. We would denv a safe passage to none. Let each be the sole accountant between himself and his God, and let no other tribunal of human judgment sit on his views. We say that such exhibitions of unchristian bigotry as that which we have quoted is doing daily injury to the cause of Christ-is giving the irreligious, scoffing world an opportunity and a right to say that the practice and the profession are at variance. Against all such we urge the attacks of the pulpit and the discountenance of all who would not see the cause of Christianity suffer

for the sins of its false followers. While the case of such as deny salvation to all but their exclusive set is a bad one, and well calculated to do great injury to religion, yet we must give the palm for excessive inconsistency to those who belong to the second class of our close up their sympathies to all who do not belong ostensibly to some Christian church, we can best illustrate the kind of Christians we mean by an example of actual occurrence. To our knowledge, a gentleman of this city called on a leading churchman for the purpose of soliciting a contribution to aid a poor woman who was positively in want of food. She had three small children, was penniless, and the rent being overdue, was about to be expelled from her home. Upon stating the facts of the case to a churchman, he replied that he only gave to a certain society for the alleviation of the wants of the needy, and that therefore he could not give to this particular case. "But," he added, "I will give you a note to one of the managers " and if the woman can produce a certificate of membership of some necessary food." "What if she cannot give such a certificate?" inquired the gentlemen. "Would not your society give, when she is positively rable pretensions be bolstered up by fifty nomi- hungry?" "It is against the rule of the associanations; but this feeling is now stronger than | tion," was the reply; "a certificate in every case is an absolute necessity." Our friend left that Christian brother, went among those who made no profession of godliness-men of the world, who did not think it necessary to how three times in the Creed-told his story, and got as much money as he needed. We were, and still are, loth to believe that there exists in our city an association which will discriminate against any one who is positively suffering. Yet from evidence so undoubted we have it, that it seems put beyond question that even starvation will not open the hearts of this sect to Christian charity. Has the New Testament become obsolete and its principles been forgotten? Is there not still in force the sublime doctrine that "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, 'To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction?" Do we find in it a discrimination in favor of the widows who have certificates and the children whose mothers have certificates ? Away with such charity, such Christian enterprise, as this ! We would rather give to one needy one what she actually wants than to ten cases which are fed through such a society. We are not aware that there is a mandate to give a cup of cold water only to the professors of religion, nor are we aware that the curse pronounced against those who refuse exempts those who deny a non-professor. Our modern Pharisees will tind, when they come to claim a reward for their well-ordered charity, that upon them will fall the denunciations of the Lord for their refusal to aid any who are in need, if the ability be theirs. It is a new doctrine that the Church should extend its aid only to its followers. We think that it was to the Magdalen that our Lord gave aid, and that he fed the multitude without discriminating between the Jews and Gentiles. The sort of charity which would discriminate is hypocrisy and bigotry, and is to-day degenerating the pure religion of the Lord into an exclusive clique of bigots. Unto such Christians we recommend the sublime denunciation commencing, "Woe into ye! scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites !" It is the most appropriate of any of the Bible references.

private contributions, and it has received no assistance whatever either from the National or State Governments, except the charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. A permanent endowment fund is therefore needed to place the institution on a sure foundation, and as the money for the purpose can easily be raised if our citizens will only take some little interest in the matter, we hope that the appeal now made will secure the desired results

THE FINE ARTS.

The National Academy of Design. The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is not the only institution of the kind in trouble at present. The National Academy in New York is also the subject of an agitation for reform which promises to produce good results in making it a really progressive school of art, and in smothering the spirit of old fogyism that has hitherto kept it back.

The New York Evening Mail, in discussing the subject, says that the most essential of the proposed reforms are-

First. That the Academy shall be in fact, as in name, a National Academy, and to this end that any artist in the United States shall be eligible for election as a member.

tion as a member. Now residents of the city only can become mem-bers, and thus many of our best artists are excluded. W. T. Richarda, of Philadelphia, for instance, an artist of distinguished merit, who has earned his spurs long ago, has not the coveted N. A., and has to sobmit to have one of his best pictures hung out of sight at the exhibition, while the other Richards, that is, T. A., who is but the Corresponding Secretary, and only slays with his palette for consistency sake, has his daubs placed upon the line and the N. A. after his name half a dozen, ay, a dozen times in the catalogue. catalogue.

catalogue. The second reform is to limit the term of office for President and Vice-President to two years. That is to say, that they shall be elected for one year, and shall be eligible for re-election once, but no more. This will prove an excellent reform, we have no doubt, as it will prevent fossilizing and afford the handle for the state of the second se Academy frequent opportunity to instil new life into their two first offices at least every two years, while at the same time it will prevent the retiring from office without any seeming disgrate attaching to it. Had it not been for the sympathy of many acade-micians who saw with what feeling the proposal to elect a new President and Vice-President instead of Messrs. Huntington and Gray was received by these gentlemen, there is no doubt whatever that the Page-Whittredge ticket would have been elected at the

Whitredge tacket would have been elected at the late annual meeting. The third reform is to reduce the Hanging Com-mittee from thirteen to three, and these three not to be officers of the Academy, and to be changed every year. (If we remember right, it is proposed to give the association a voice in the selection of this comthe association a voice in the selection of this com-mittee.) This great change will fix the responsibility, and so place it that those who carry it cannot afford to act selfishly or dishonorably. Three can be tried and convicted of bad behavior, but thirteen! thirteen is a mob!

The fourth will be an article, probably, calling for The fourth will be an article, proceedy, calling for quarterly business meetings, so that every member may take part in the conduct of the affairs of the Academy. Now there is but one annual meeting, at which the whole time is taken up in voting for officers and members and hearing reports. These, as we have said, are the principal reforms aimed at, all of which will be secured, we do not for

a moment doubt, knowing the overwhelming ma-jority in their favor. It is true that the conservatives have done their utmost, and still fight hard against every effort to curtail their ancient prerogatives-to do nothing and enjoy the honors; but their day is done, and it is time. The reformers aim to make the Academy a live institution, and a credit, not a dis-grace, to the country. The reforms they propose are those in keeping with the spirit of the times; they are not based on selfish or ambitious grounds, but are carnestly progressive, all of them.

BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

His Method of Reducing the National Indebtedness-President Grant Seconds Him-The Weekly Sales of Gold-Its Beneficial Effect. The New York Times, Washington correspondent speaks as follows relative to Secretary Boutwell's financial policy :--

Secretary Bontwell is in receipt of as much disin-Secretary Bontwein's in receipt of as much disin-terested advice and criticism concerning his policy as though the cash in the Treasury were his private fortune, and he had asked for counsel as to the best mode of devoting it to the public good. As in the case with doctors of physic, so the financial doctors never agree upon any one prominent feature. Take the leading New York papers, for instance; no two of them error upon any unincinal point. One find of them agree upon any principal point. One finds fault because he sells gold and buys bonds; another because he don't sell more of the one and buy more of the other; another because he don't remore of the other; another because he don't re-and another because it is bound to find fault generally, no matter what is done. So with the ad-vice and suggestions of bankers and political econo-mists, the prescription of each one will cure, and nothing else will. In view of all this multifarious additional distribution is a solution of the Mr advice and criticism, it is not wonderful that Mr. Boutwell should find it best to follow his own judgment, and leave support to be based upon the re-sults of his policy as developed. It may be interest-ing to know that in his general policy of doing something toward reducing the debt he has a something toward reducing the debt he has a strong supporter in the person of the President. General Grant has been, from the outset, very anxious that a beginning in this direction should be made. He is prepossessed in favor of the sinking-fund policy, but does not especially care by what agency the policy of reducing the debt is initiated. He realizes the fact that any method will be popular with the neonle and strengthen the credit of the with the people and strengthen the credit of the Government, in the end, which exhibits a steady, Government, in the cha, which examples a secary, even though gradual, reduction of the aggregate of the national debt. Such a fact, thoroughly devel-oped, will convince the people that the money they pay for taxes is being applied to its proper uses, and that an administration which reduces and keeps its expenditures below its receipts is entitled to respect and confidence. Appenditures below its receipts is entitled to respect and confidence. It is a suggestive fact that the policy of redeeming the three per cent, certificates, which is contraction and nothing else, is urged both by the friends and opponents of contraction—by people at the East beopponents of contraction—by people at the East be-cause it will compel the banks to put fifty millions of greenbacks in their reserve funds to supply their places; and by people at the West, who worship greenbacks and cry aloud for more currency, for reasons which it is hard to understand, considering its effect. Just here is the difficulty and danger of this class of obligations. To withdraw them, the Secretary, having no currency, must first sell gold to obtain it, thus withdrawing it temporarily from cir-culation; for it is in circulation, and is not in the reculation; for it is in circulation, and is not in the re-serve. Then he redeems the certificates with his currency, and it goes-where? Not into circulation, but by law it takes the place of the redeemed certificates. Then comes a re-doubled cry from the West and South for more curency; another attack on Congress-only defeated last time by sharp management—resulting next time, in all probability, in a complete overturning of the banking interests in the North and East, or national which, if it could be secured, would be worth the danger of the attempt. This is more fully appreci-ated here than in New York, because political com-binations in Congress can be formed to accomplish results which may be the very opposite of what may there deemed sound financial policy. there be deemed sound financial policy. It may be said that this is, in substance, an argu-ment demonstrating the necessity of putting out of existence so dangerous an element of circulation. ly it is, and it ought unquestionably to be The spasms of contraction would surely foldone. low, and the result in the end would be beneficial But how would the opponents of contraction, now urging the retirement of these certificates, be pleased with such a result?

NEW CASTLE. The Pillery and the Peat-The Scene on Salur-day Last. The Wilmington Commercial of yesterday con

that if any others were sentenced to be whipped be-fore that time the loathsome job could be performed at once. The crowd expressed themselves disap-pointed that the whipping should be put off, a great many having come from different parts of the coun-try to witness the sight. But they had come to see the show, and stay they would if it did not come off before night. During the interval between 10 and 4 o'clock the Sheriff was frequently urged with oaths to "pile it on," to "give him ____," and like charac-teristic remarks. teristle remarks.

Four o'clock arrived, and no others having been sentenced, the prison gates were thrown open, and pell mell the anxious waiting crowd rushed into the yard. In a few minutes Lutton, in company with the jallor and Sheriff, made his appearance. His hands were fastened to the post, back bared, and in guick succession the hash fell thirty times, leav-ing two hundred and seventy purple and crimson widews ridges.

Notwithstanding the urgent appeals to the Sheriff Notwithstanding the urgent appears to the Sherin to brutalize himself, he remained a man true to the instincts of humanity, and Lutton may feel thankful that a humane man like Sheriff Richardson had per-formed the work instead of some of those who wit-

Negro Justice.

This is the way, as given by the Naxahachie (Texas) Argus, that justice was meted out to an offending negro, and to a "Looker-on in Vienna," who chose to

arriving at that place they found no county officers, and were at a loss to know what disposition should be made of him. The citizens of the place advised them to take him to Waco, and place him in the hands of the military. This was at first assented to, and they proceeded about a mile on the way. They balled to conneal together concentration the propriet halted to counsel together concerning the propriety of giving their criminal over to the military. It was feared that the military commander would cause the negro to join the army, and that he would come back to avenge himself upon those who then held him. They finally concluded to hang him, which was done in short order.' A negro in the party raised such strenuous objections to the procedure as to raise the ire of the mob, and they proceeded to hang him also, as a fitting episode to the affair."

-Among the prizes recently drawn in a Vermont ottery were 8000 gilt rings, worth half a cent each, and 150 empty flour barrels.

-One Wisconsin firm sold the past year \$630,000 worth of reaping machines, and have ordered 6000 machines for the coming season.

-Only thirteen of the one hundred and sixty-six registered distilleries in Indiana are in operation, and some of these will soon close.

-An English gentleman has bought between 3000 and 4000 acres of land in Nelson county, Va., on which he intends to settle s00 English families.

-A grave-stone in Maine has the following :--"Our little Jacob has been taken away from this earthly garden, to bloom in a superior flower-pot above."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the akin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet scap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 CHESNUT Street. 45

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing aRTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in puerson or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the beat Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1029 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. 5125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 Beo".

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DRY GOODS.	DRY GOODS.
LACE POINTES!	BLACK HERNANIES.
LACE POINTES!	EDWIN HALL & CO.,
EDWIN HALL & CO.,	NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,	Have a full and complete Stock of these
OPENED TO-DAY	DESIRABLE GOODS.
A CASE OF	8-4 VERY HEAVY MESH.
FINE LACE POINTES,	8-4 FINE MESH.
OF THREE	4-4 HEAVY MESH.
OWN IMPORTATION,	4-4 FINE MESH.
for Sale Below the Regular Prices.	Pure Black Silk Grenadines.
JOHN W. THOMAS, 405 and 407 N. SECOND St., Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of	GOOD BLACK SILKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BELLOWS DRAP IMPERIAL. DE CACHEMIRE DE SOIE. DOUBLE CHAIN GROS GRAIN. WIDOWS' SILES, NO GLOSS, BLACK SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS,
LLAMA AND INDE LACES,	EYRE & LANDELL,
IN POINTS, ranging from \$10 to \$100. ROTUNDS, ranging from \$25 to \$75. PALETOTS, ranging from \$15 to \$20. CORSAGES, ranging from \$10 to \$25.	FOURTH AND ARCH. STRIPES AND MIXTURES FOR SUITS. EYRE & LANDELL. MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES AND LAWNS. EYRE & LANDELL.
SACQUES, ranging from \$20 to \$50.	LAMA LACE POINTS, OLGAS, BOUHNOUS, JACKETS, FISCHUES, FULL LINE OF SPRING SHAWLS, 4 3 stutham EYRE & LANDELL
	CLOTHING.
We have made this depart-	Special Provision
ment of our business a spe-	For our Friends
cialty, and obtaining goods	In the Country.
direct, can offer them at low-	
est prices, and in every variety.	The finest stock and the finest store, As we've often told our friends before, And our rich new styles are just the thing That the public want for the present spring.
PERKINS & CO.,	The people know, when they come to town, That by marching to our HALL so BROWN, They can suit themselves, at the lowest price, With clothes that are stylish, good, and
NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,	And as fast as the boats and trains arrive,

And as fast as the boats and trains arrive, It is fun to see the people strive To get ahead of the multitudes, all,

Who are rushing for clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL.

While we have made splendid and ample provision for our friends who live out of town, we are also ready to make every one of our neighbors happy and handsome with a

ELEGANT

Come and see the quality,

AT

OP

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

The Great Brown Stone Hall

Come and BUY, BUY, BUY,

Come and see the prices,

SPRING CLOTHES.

NEW SUIT OF

Come and inspect,

OUR MODERN PHARISEES.

THERE are in existence at the present time numerous classes of professing Christians-men who would have made broad their philacteries had they lived in the days of the Pharisees-who are doing incalculable injury to the cause of religion by their bigotry and intolerance. This sort of church member is not at far intervals scattered through the world, nor is he at all a rarity in every denomination and every congregation, but has become at last so large and influential an element in the faith, that the whole mass is likely to be leavened. Against such we may be, the [directors will without difficulty be would urge the concentrated denunciation of all who have a true love for the beauties of the religion of God. These zealots we can divide into two great classes, and it is hard to tell which of the two is worse. The one class consists of those who deny to their brother Christians of different denominational faith as free an access into heaven as themselves; the other is com-Pored of those who would limit their charities States of the Union. It is supported entirely by of it all, and want of with the onloge,

THE NATIONAL ORPHANS HOMESTEAD AT GETTYSBURG.

Is another column we publish an appeal for aid from the directress of the Gettysburg Homestead for Soldiers' Orphans. It is desired to raise an auxiliary contingent endowment fund for this institution, and it is to be hoped that the loyal people of Philadelphia will respond in such a generous manner that the institution will be placed upon a firm basis, and secured against any fear of need in the future. The claims of the Gettysburg Homestead need no urging: the care of its inmates is a sacred duty imposed upon our citizens, and if all who feel interested or have any appreciation of the duty they owe to the memory of the brave men who died that the nation mi ht live, will contribute according to their means, no matter how small the donation able to carry out all their benevolent intentions. There are very few persons who cannot afford to give at least a dollar, if not more, to such an object as this, and if all who can give will doso, there will be no difficulty in raising all the money needed.

The Gettysburg Homestead has now among its inmates soldiers' orphans from eleven different

JEALOUSY.

A Colored Man Attempts to Kill His Rival. Says the Wilmington Commercial of yesterday :-At about quarter before 9 o'clock last evening the residents in Seventh street, between Orange and Tatresidents in sevenih sitter, between or large and Tat-nall, were startled by two pistol shots fired in rapid succession. Chief of Police Dougherty was passing there at the time, and saw one colored man fire at another; he immediately sprang to arrest the man who fired the shot, but before he could do so he had fired a second time. Before he could fire again the chief had wrenched the weapon from him and taken chief had wrenches the word to be Joseph H. Mor-him into castody. He proved to be Joseph H. Mor-ris, and the man he shot at Henry Hinson. One of the shots grazed Hinson's leg, leaving no mark, and the other took effect in his back just between the hip and the lower rib, inflicting a painful and probably dangerous wound. Morris was taken to the City Hali, where he still is held awaiting the result of Hinson's injuries. He expressed his regret that he was arrested before he "finished" Hinson. Both are colored men. The cause of this deadly assault is alleged long

The cause of this deadly assault is alleged long-continued and undue familiarity between the wounded man and the prisoner's wife. He states that last night be stepped out for a few minutes, leaving his wife in the act of putting the children to bed. On his return she had gone from the house, and he followed her. Just as she and Hinson were about to meet he shot the latter, and if he had been left alone, would have emptied every barrel of his revolver into him. Immediately after the shooting Mrs. Morris ran up to her husband crying "Oh, Joe. Joe" He told her to clear out—she was the cause of it all, and went of with the officer.

North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 Im4p

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HOR-TICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 51213t* FREE TICKETS FOR THE ANNI-

versary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, at the Academy of Music, THIS EVENING may be had at the Depository, No. 1122 CHESNUT DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BED Real

BUGS. – DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COW DEN, and by druggists everywhere. 518tuths10t 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 fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [512]

NEW VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 1, 5, 8, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at a

great reduction from retail prices,

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and uthom No. 1036 MARKET Stree ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING used your from Bitters in my practice. I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appe-tite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly re-commend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferru-ginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Pro-feesor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgers." For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 802 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUES. DAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 745 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. M. M. G. DANA, of Nerwich, Conn., Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Freeklyn, and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, of Phila-

Breeklyn, and Hev. Theory and ladies will sing, under the delphia. A selected choir of 600 young ladies will sing, under the leadership of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE. Tiskets may be had at the Society's Buildings, No. 1123 CHESNUT Street. Secured seats in Parquet and Par-quet Circle 50 cents; Balcony 20 cents. Children not admitted unless accompanied by parents or Children not admitted unless accompanied by parents or mardiaga. 5 15 18 20 22 25 5t

CONCERTHALL, Nos. 1217, 1219 and 1221 CHESNUT Street. LAST THREE LECTURES OF THE SEASON. PROF, JAMES MOCLINFOCK, M. D., Will Lecture at Concert Hall ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.	
ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, ETC. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FOR CENTLEMEN ONLY. Subject "Exposition of Peculiar Functions and Dis-	
The Models, Manikins, and other Preparations are from the celebrated Azoux, of Paris. Single tickets, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents. To be had at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, No. 225 Chesnut street, and at the Hall. 524 St	
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.	
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.	Ľ
HER FIRST LECTURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.	ľ
TITLE-NOTHING UNREASONABLE,	L
HER LAST APPEARANCE PRIOR TO HER DE- PARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA, RESERVED SEATS. FIFTY CENTS; GENERAL ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.	
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday morning, 29th instant, at 9 o'clock, at Gould's Piano Reoms, No 925 Chesnut street. SPRCIAL.	
To avoid a repetition of the unnecessary delay and un- pleasant overcrowding at the door experienced on the oc- casion of her last testure in this city, arrangements have been made to throw open to the public both the main doors. 535 tf	
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