Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870.

STOPPAGE OF WORK AT THE NAVY YARDS.

By a special despatch from Washington, printed in another column, it will be seen that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order for the discharge of the workmen in all the navy yards of the country employed by the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. These bureaus employ a very large majority of the men in the yards, and the effect of the order, which will go into effect after the 31st inst., will be to throw about eleven thousand persons out of employment, in the middle of winter and without warning. The Secretary's reason for this action is certainly satisfactory so far as it goes, although it shows that there is a screw loose somewhere. The appropriations for the bureaus named have been exhausted, and having no money to pay its workmen, the Navy Department had no alternative but to discharge them. It is impossible to estimate the suffering that will be caused by this order. These eleven thousand workmen represent besides themselves very many women and children who are dependent upon their labors for a subsistence, and for this immense number of persons to be deprived of their means of living in the middle of the winter, and when trade of every kind is dull and employment is hard to obtain, is a most distressing circumstance, which certainly demands prompt action on the part of Congress.

The question in which the public are interested is, Who is responsible for the discharge of these men at this time? The expenditure of the public money by the Navy Department has been sharply criticized in more than one quarter lately; and ex-Secretary Welles, in his letter to Secretary Robeson which we published a short time ago, charged in very explicit terms that many of the boasted improvements of the present administration have been made by an extravagant use of the public funds such as he never dared to attempt. It has been said that the Secretary will not reply to the charges of Mr. Welles. Can he reply to them? If the stoppage of work at the navy yards is owing to a want of foresight and a proper economy of the means at the disposal of the department, Congress and the public have a right to know all the circumstances of the case, and we hope that measures will be taken to investigate the matter thoroughly, in order to fasten the responsibility on the proper parties. Any reader of Mr. Welles' letter will easily perceive that its criticisms are directed not so much at the Secretary, as at his chief adviser, who, in the popular estimation at least, is to blame for all the bad management that has made the Navy Department so unpopular of late; and it certainly seems as if Vice-Admiral Porter had done mischief enough for any one man, and that it was high time he was relieved from his position of prompter to the Secretary.

With regard to the workmen Congress certainly ought do something immediately to relieve them from the impending calamity, and to prevent such a number of persons from being thrown on the cold charity of the world at this inclement season of the year. If it is imperatively necessary that all or any of the men should be discharged, there should be longer notice given, so that they may have time to look about them and secure other employment if any is to be had.

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

The Hon. Jackdaw Dawes, of Massachusetts, has taken naturally to the expression, "the other end of the avenue," in much the same spirit that it was used by the late Thaddeus Stevens when Andrew Johnson was "the man at the other end of the avenue," instead of Ulysses S. Grant. The New York *World* has also fallen into the habit of republishing Dawes' speeches as they appear in full in the *Congressional Globe*. These two circumstances show how successful has been the Massachusetts champion of economy in exposing to the public view the inside of his coat. But this point is immaterial at present. The *World*, in giving the full text of Dawes' speech to the public, "as revised by himself for publication in the *Congressional Globe*," does not fail to observe, editorially, "that in the revision some of the pungent passages which were evoked by interruptions are *materially toned down*, while the statistical portions are fuller than those of the speech as originally delivered." In other words, Dawes delivered one speech in the House, and prints quite another speech in the *Globe*.

The practice in which Dawes has indulged is one of long standing, of such long standing, in fact, that not a solitary volume of the ponderous series of the *Globe* will be of any practical value to the historian who desires, a century hence, to give a faithful picture of the temper and manners of our national lawmakers. It is true that the men who tamper with the record of Congress in this wholesale fashion are not such adepts in the art as the illustrious Bergner, of Harrisburg, whose success in "toning down" the *Legislative Record* we have been called upon in the past to notice and commend; but they are sufficiently up in the business to render the *Globe* practically worthless, and worse than worthless. A man who cannot give utterance to two consecutive sentences that make sense figures on the official record as the most fluent and rhetorical of orators; while another, who cannot open his mouth except to show that he does not possess the faintest characteristics of a gentleman, goes down to posterity as a perfect pattern of gentility. The practice of permitting members to spread upon the pages of the *Globe* column after column of transparent buncombe, which has never been delivered, saves the time of Congress, and consequently the money of the people, bad as it is as a means of squandering in one direction the pittance that is saved in another. But this is comparatively harmless when contrasted with the prevailing custom of "toning down" the asperities of debate, and patching up the weak points of an argument that was actually delivered.

The *Congressional Globe*, if it were a faithful record of what transpires in the two houses of Congress from day to day, would be worth at least as much as it need cost, if not as much as it does cost the country; but as long as this "toning down" is indulged in, it answers merely as a leak to the Treasury, in addition to being a perverted record of the times. Let Congress pass a stringent law prohibiting the altering, omitting, or inserting of a single word in the *Globe*, and there will not only be a material saving in the item of expense, but a "material toning down" of the asperities of debate.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The negotiations upon the subject of the annexation of San Domingo have revived the interest in the Monroe doctrine and caused a raking up of the various schemes of territorial expansion which have been agitated in the past. It is unnecessary to refer to the acquisition of the territory of the Mississippi valley from France, that of the Florida peninsula from Spain, or that of Texas, California, New Mexico, and the adjacent districts from Mexico, all of which were wisely consummated, and tended greatly to promote the best interests of the territories annexed to the United States, as well as the prosperity of the nation as a whole. In each of these cases the policy of annexing contiguous territory was adhered to, and there was a direct prospect of a return commensurate with the outlay involved.

In December, 1822, and soon after the Central American States achieved their independence, the Congress of San Salvador proceeded to declare that it was part and parcel of the United States. So preposterous was this measure regarded by men of all parties in this country, that no notice whatever was taken of the declaration, and San Salvador failed most signally either to annex herself to the United States or to annex the United States to herself. The project, however, was not abandoned, and as late as the year 1849, the representatives of the republics of San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras assembled at Leon and tendered to our minister the cession of these three States. The minister, having no authority to entertain such a proposition, could only promise to call the attention of this Government to it, which he did without securing any response whatever. About the same time, however, the Hon. E. G. Squier, as the representative of the United States, concluded with Honduras a treaty for the protection of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, and signed a convention by which the island of Tigu, which commanded the Bay of Fonseca, was to be ceded to this country as a naval station in furtherance of the canal project. A great uproar in Great Britain was the result, the authorities of that country professing to see in this a bold attempt at counteracting the seizures in Central America in which they had recently indulged. A violent correspondence between the representatives of the two countries at Washington and London ensued, resulting in the abandonment by Great Britain of its aggressive policy, as the only terms on which the United States would consent to let fall the Tigu project. Still later there was a revival of the Central American annexation scheme, Senor Barrundia having been sent to Washington in the year 1855 to negotiate the consolidation of Honduras with the United States, but dying soon after he reached this country and before he could begin his negotiations.

These are the only serious attempts on record of projects for the annexation to the United States of territory not contiguous thereto, until Mr. Seward launched forth in his grand career as an annexationist, saddled the icebergs of Alaska on the nation before it was aware of what he was up to, and endeavored to steal a similar march in the case of the volcanoes and tidal waves of St. Thomas, but in vain.

BERGNER CHOKED OFF FROM THE TREASURY.

The State Senate yesterday had under consideration Robin O'Bobbin Bergner's project for making his usual raid upon the Treasury, and the charges heretofore made in these columns were repeated by Mr. Lowry, who said that the *Legislative Record* "had been so manipulated that it ceased to be a correct record of the proceedings;" that the publisher was "a man of infamy;" and that he feared that the fact that Bergner had been forced upon the people of Harrisburg (as Postmaster) would have a damaging effect, at the coming election, upon the Republican party." Immediately after this speech the Senate agreed, by a vote of 16 to 15, to indefinitely postpone the consideration of a contract for the continuance of the *Record* in a modified form. We trust that the whole subject is thus disposed of for the session, but we regret that so large a number of Republican Senators voted for the Bergner scheme. We can understand the policy of a portion of the Democrats in endeavoring to refasten this insatiable leech upon the Treasury and then charging the responsibility upon the Republicans, but while honest men of all parties should unite in protecting the public money against his unprincipled schemes, it is specially important, in the present state of public sentiment, that Republican Senators and Representatives should cease to be his accomplices. Bergner's character is now getting to be well understood throughout the Commonwealth, and it is a serious charge against a powerful political organization that by any combination of circumstances such a man can be treated as its pampered pet. Destitute of the ability to render any real service to the party, and using it only for his personal enrichment, continued offerings to his greed cannot fail to arouse the indignation of the people. No legislator should pause in his reformatory efforts through fear of Bergner's diatribes. His assaults are now read inversely by all intelligent citizens, and he can damage men only by his praise. Hereafter, if the action of the Senate is sustained, the session will long be gratefully remembered for the good work of choking Bergner off from the Treasury.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH BOURBONS.

The Bourbons have yet a foothold in Spain, and the chances that the family will ultimately regain possession of the throne are much improved by the action of the Cortes yesterday, when the proposition to exclude them was defeated by the decisive vote of 161 to 38. This will materially advance the prospects of the Duke of Montpensier, who is now, however, figuring in the not very respectable *role* of a candidate for a seat in the Cortes who is likely to be defeated by a Republican opponent. In spite of this, however, it is not more than probable that Montpensier and his wife—the sister of Isabella II—may be seated on the throne because anybody else can be found to fill it. It is not impossible, however, that the Emperor Napoleon will use all his influence to prevent any such result as this, as he has strong objections to the advancement of any member of the Orleans family. On the occasion of the recent Cabinet imbroglio caused by the resignation of the Ministry when the family of the Duke of Genoa refused to allow him to become a candidate for the throne of Spain, the Emperor Napoleon spoke in very severe terms to Senor Olozaga, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, on the state of affairs in his country. He said that Spain was disgraced in the eyes of Europe, and that Portugal was complaining that socialist and communist theories were being preached in Spain, adding that France also had a right to make the same complaints. The Emperor then said significantly that up to the present time he had not interfered in Spanish affairs, but that the existing state of affairs must cease as soon as possible. This was certainly very plain talk, and it is very likely that it was the immediate cause of the action of the Cortes yesterday. That they have mended matters, however, it is not easy to see; and the election of Montpensier may and very likely will afford the Emperor a reason for interfering, even if it does not give him an excuse that he will care to avow to the world. Spain is certainly in a very bad way at present, but unsatisfactory as is the administration of the provisional government, the restoration of the Bourbon family cannot be esteemed other than a calamity of the first magnitude, but then if none of the other European princes will take the throne once gloriously filled by such monarchs as Ferdinand and Isabella, what are they to do? unless indeed they take the advice we have frequently given them, and invite some smart Yankee to come over and king it for them so as to give them a fresh start in the world.

What a Congressman Costs.—Mr. Dawes, in presenting to the House of Representatives the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, presented a recapitulation of the amounts appropriated by it, showing that the committee had lopped off $2,692,413 from the estimates, leaving but $19,203,097 to be taken from the Treasury. The figures, even after this revision, will bear a profitable investigation, and show that President Grant and his Cabinet are not responsible for every dollar of the people's money that is recklessly squandered. A full Senate consists of seventy-four members, and their united expenses, including compensation, mileage, officers, and "contingencies," amount to $657,258, or $8882 for each member. The House, when all the States are fully represented, as they soon will be, and including the delegates from the Territories, numbers 251 members, whose expenses similar to the above foot up $1,903,613, which gives $7584 to each. In both cases the amounts are exclusive of the burdens entailed upon the country by the franking abuse, the printing of worthless documents, the interest on the cost of the gorgeous edifice which was built for the accommodation of Congressmen, and various other items which are "too numerous to mention," as well as some that do not expose themselves to the vulgar gaze. If a Congressman's salary of $5000 embraced all, or even half, of the expense to which the country is subjected by his Congressional existence, he would be almost a profitable institution.

The Philadelphia delegation in the National House of Representatives are working earnestly to secure the prompt passage of the bill for the transfer of the Navy Yard to League Island, for which they are entitled to the cordial thanks of their constituents. The United States is now without a first-class naval station such as the necessities of the service demand, and the merits of League Island for this purpose have been demonstrated so often that it would be useless to refer to them if it were not for the factious opposition of the disappointed advocates of other sites. The Government requires a first-class navy yard, within easy distance of the sea, and yet so far inland as to be protected from hostile attack. These qualifications, together with fresh water for the preservation of the iron clads, are all embraced in the League Island site, and by no other place in the country that would afford the proper facilities for carrying on the operations of such a depot. The transfer will be little or no actual expense to the Government, and, as it is admitted on all sides that it must be made some time, there is no good reason why Congress should delay action on this bill.

Those Confounded Types.—This morning a contemporary explains that the types yesterday made him say something like "cayenne and sourkrout"—chaenn à sougout," instead of "*chacum à son gout*," by which he means "*chacun à son goût*." There, you see, the types are entitled to no confidence. There is an erratum somewhere, to this effect:—"For His Grace, the Duchess of Buckingham," read "Her Grace, the Duke."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ JOHN WANAMAKER,

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AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Special Religious Services this (Wednesday) evening and Thursday evening, at ½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D., and Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D. Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend these services. 1 26 2t*

☞ LECTURE ROOM OF MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.
Second night of the Humorous Lecture by the former Series Editor of The Evening Telegraph, entitled the "TALE OF THE DOLPHIN."
This talk, illustrated by drawings, will be given TONIGHT (Wednesday) and TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door. 1 26 2t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
OPENING LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
MONDAY EVENING, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
FET ROLETHE V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 24

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
1 19 12t Committee of Arrangements.

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
SUBJECT—"THE HOUSEHOLD."
HORACE GREELEY,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
SUBJECT—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."
Tickets at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 1 26wfm3t

☞ SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
1 22 7t Principal.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 5w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 8t Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
1 24mw16t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

☞ JUST AS GOOD AS NEW.—THE OLDest piece of furniture extant is the multiplication table. It has been in use for centuries and is just as good as new. There is another thing that does not suffer by age, and that is COAL, such as you get of Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Mr. Hancock has all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, which he sells at the very lowest rates. Call on him. 1 5wsm6m

☞ "ALL HANDS ON DECK TO-NIGHT" at the Lecture Room of the new Mercantile Library, at quarter before 8, if you want to go to Long Branch in the Dolphin. 1 25 3t

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 25 1m4p

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement

WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
CAN DESIRE
TO HAVE OFFERED
TO THEM
WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,
Every particle of our still remaining stock of
WINTER CLOTHING.
While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 20 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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CHARLES H. GRAVES,
Real Estate and Land Agent,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
Particular attention given to investments of capital in and about Duluth.
Address during January care of
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
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FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
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HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story Residence, No. 1336 ARCH Street. Apply to WILLIAM ROSFELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT street. 1 24 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. 1 18 12t

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PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
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Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

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COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
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COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
Egg and Stove.....$7 per ton.
Large Nut.....6 "
Eagle Vein Nut.....5 50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY, FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove.....$7
Nut, per ton.....$6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of the RETAIL COAL BUSINESS, under the style of ROTHERMEL & MANNING.
DEPOT N. E. Corner NINTH AND MASTER Streets.
JOHN G. ROTHERMEL,
FRANK MANNING.
Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1870. 1 26 w4t*

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 13 4w

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GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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WHY DID HE MARRY HER.

A LOVE STORY.

BY MISS ELIZA A. DUPUY.

And other New Books published this day and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

MISS ELIZA A. DUPUY'S NEW BOOK.
WHY DID HE MARRY HER. *A Love Story.* By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, author of "The Planter's Daughter," "Was He Guilty; or, The Warning Voice," etc. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

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THE REJECTED WIFE. *Sixth Edition.*
DOUBLY FALSE. *Fifth Edition.*
Price of each, $1 75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

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