Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW NATURALIZATION BILL

From the N. Y. World. The radicals, conscious of the sinking fortunes of their party, are attempting to erect such barriers against the removal of alienage as will perpetually exclude immigrants from the elective-franchise. A bill with this nefarious object has been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. This bill is of so monstrous a character that it challenges the notice and should call forth the indignant remonstrances of all

We will first point out the temporary effect of this infamous bill, and then explain its

permanent operation. It will be seen that, by this scheme, no foreign-born person can hereafter receive a certificate of citizenship who has not, at a period four years previous, made an application in the form and manner prescribed by the bill. The effect of its passage will be to annul and cancel every declaration of inten-tion heretofore made, but not yet matured and consummated by the actual naturalization of the person making it. It will be all the same whether he has resided in the country one year or five; whether he has made the declaration now required and taken the legal oath or not. He cannot be naturalized after the passage of this bill without making a new application to a different court, in a different manner, and then waiting four years for naturalization papers that will confer no rights until the lapse of a still further period of six months. If this unrighteous bill passes, the immigrant who arrived yesterday and those who have been five years in the country and made the preliminary declaration will stand on precisely the same footing. By the proposed law, residence counts for nothing, if it was residence prior to the date of his application. No application is to be regarded unless it was made to the clerk of a United States court, whereas all previous declarations of intention have been made to State courts. By the new law none of these declarations of intention could be regarded; and consequently, if it passes, there will be a total interruption of naturalizations for four years and six months. This is a villainous scheme for weakening the Democratic party in the next Presidential election; a desperate manosuvre to save the Republican party from its approaching doom. If it succeeds, there will be no fresh naturalizations till the middle of the next Presidential term. The permanent operation of the bill will be

By restricting the authority to grant naturalization papers to the Federal courts, it particularly denies the right to all except those who happen to reside in the immediate vicinity of the very few places where such courts are held, and denies it even to a majority of those who have that advantage. There are in the United States nine circuit judges; and generally one district judge in each State, but in some of the larger States two. It is a sheer impossibility for so small a number of judges to attend to all the cases of naturalization, even if they were encumbered with no other business. Naturalizations can be granted only in term time, and the person must apply at least twenty days before the beginning of the term or session of the Court. In every case, evidence must be heard, one or more wit nesses must be brought by the applicant and examined by the Court in relation to the facts and circumstances. And any person who chooses to come into the Court and oppose the application is entitled to offer counter-testimony and produce a set of witnesses and have them examined. Each individual case may thus be prolonged into a trial; and, with so small a number of courts, not a hundredth part of the applications could be heard

almost equally obstructive.

But the utter insufficiency of the judicial machinery provided for the transaction of the business is not the only, nor even the worst, means of obstruction contrived by the authors of this rascally bill. The distance which applicants would be compelled to go to attend the court, and the expenses and delay incident to the proceedings, would discourage and repel the greater number. Many of them would have to travel hundreds of miles. They themselves, but each applicant for naturaliza-tion must bring with him one or more wit-nesses to swear to the truth of his statements. Each applicant is thus to be subjected to double or triple travelling expenses, double or triple tavern bills, double or triple loss of time and wages; for he must, of course, pay the expenses of his witnesses as well as his And then he can never know how own. long he may be detained at the distant seat of justice. If the applicants should be numerous, and the court choked with other business, the poor applicant might be detained for weeks with his witnesses-his tavern bills growing, his wages stopped at home, his witnesses accumulating demands against him for their loss of time. He would have to take his turn among the applicants, and he could never know beforehand that his turn would not come last. He could not even have any assurance that the overburdened court would get through with all the applications at that session; and if it did not. his loss of time, money, and patience would have to be incurred a second, and, for aught he could know, a third or a fourth time. Under such a law naturalization would be so troublesome, expensive, dilatory, and vexatious, that few would apply for it; and this is the evident object for which this disgraceful, secondrelly bill has been planned and con-

After having admitted all the stupid, ignorant, semi-barbarous negroes, fresh from brutalizing slazery, to the elective franchise, the radicals are now engaged in a plot to prevent intelligent white Europeans, who emigrate to these shores, from acquiring any of the rights of citizenship. The country ought to ring with ories of execution and remonto ring with cries of execration and remonstrance against this odious bill to prevent naturalization!

NEWSPAPER DIPLOMACY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Although Lord John Russell has no claim to be regarded as a great Foreign Minister, the six years during which he held that office did more than many longer periods to affix to the foreign policy of Great Britain the pecu-liar and undesirable reputation which it now enjoys on the Continent. No reader of the introduction to the select despatches he has just reprinted will be at any loss to account for this fact. We do not mean that there is much in this sketch which is calculated to win both respect and liking for its author. The genuine love of freedom and—what is perhaps a rarer virtue in Liberal politicians— of justice which pervades it is extremely

painfully formed; and formed, too, with re-ference to a high standard of political morality. But, notwithstanding these merits, Lord Russell's conception of his functions as Foreign Secretary was radically wrong. The place he seems to have assigned himself was that of an international journalist. Just as a newspaper writer makes it his business to criticise the conduct of public men and their management of public affairs, Lord Russell made it his business to give his opinion upon the acts of foreign Gov-ernments without troubling himself to consider whether he had any call or even any right to express it. "I do not believe," he says, "that any English Foreign Minister who does his duty faithfully by his own country can in difficult circumstances escape the blame of foreign statesmen. When two parties are engaged in a violent contest against each other, and are both partly in the wrong," no one who is impartial can "expect to please both litigants." It will be seen that underneath this resignation to inevitable failure lies the assumption that in the circumstances described it was incumbent upon the English Government to say something. It had to persuade, or remon-strate, or offer advice; the one course which was not open to it was to remain silent. "To be just," says Lord Russell, "is the first duty of a Government in foreign as well as in do-mestic affairs." That it is its duty to pass judgment in some way he takes for granted. When we turn to the particular questions which presented themselves during Lord Russell's tenancy of the Foreign Office, we see the same postulate implied in his treatment of all of them. The first inquiry that suggested itself to his mind was never "Shall I speak?" but always "What ought I to say?" As we have said, his answer to this second question was the result of an honest effort to hold the balance even. In Lord Russell's mind the palatableness of a despatch was a very secondary considera-tion. He was pre-eminently what would be called in evangelical language an "awakening" minister. Unfortunately, the Governments with whom he had to correspond were little accustomed to admonitions written in this earnest style. Continental diplomatists do not often proffer advice or warning about matters which do not concern them. We may get some idea of the light in which Lord Russell must have appeared to Prince Gortscha-koff or Count Rechberg by imagining Lord Clarendon's feelings if the Russian or Austrian Governments were to favor him with their opinion on the working of the Irish Church Act or with hints for the Irish Land Bill. It was thought strange the other day when the Emperor Napoleon spoke of Eng-land as doing justice to Ireland; but there is hardly a power in Europe which Lord Rus-sell did not praise for doing justice, or chide for doing injustice, between 1859 and 1865. It never seems to have entered his head that these comments might excite hopes or fears which his subsequent action would not justify-A journalist's duties do not include the gift of material aid to those whose cause he espouses,

or the infliction of material penalties on those whose conduct he condemns. There is another feature of Lord Russell's diplomacy which recalls the newspaper article. Those who write on current politics are often apt to make their premises wider than their conclusions. They determine what shall be the aim of their remarks, and then they throw in a general principle or two just to add dignity to the particular recommendation. Lord Russell framed his despatches in much the same way. To give a decision without stating his reasons, or to give the special reasons applicable to the case he had to decide on with out connecting them with wider considerations, never satisfied him. Had he contented himself with the strict exercise of his functions as minister, without passing into those of the moralist and lawgiver, his despatches would have been less mischievous though less literary. But Lord Russell's passion for generalization led him to refer each of his acts to some universal law by which he sup-posed it to be governed. It is no wonder, therefore, that the English Government was supposed to have pledged itself to far more complete and coherent policy than Lord Russell at all intended to adopt. A conspicuous instance of this is his answer to M Thouvenel's proposal, in July, 1860, that the commanders of the French and English fleets in the Mediterranean should be authorized to declare to General Garibaldi that they had orders to prevent him from crossing from Sicily to the Neapolitan mainland. Lord Russell might have declined to join in such an intimation, either on the ground that he would do nothing to keep Francis II on the throne, or on the ground that, as Great Britain had sympathized with the Italian revolution, she could not consistently oppose an expedition which she held to be an integral part of it, Instead of this, Lord Russell set to work to construct a theory which should cover all possible cases of the kind. He "informed M. de Persigny that * * * if the navy, army, and people of Naples were attached to the King, Garibaldi would be defeated; if, on the contrary, they were disposed to welcome Garibaldi, our interference would be an interference, in the internal affairs of the Neapolitan kingdom. * The Neapolitans ought to be the masters, either to reject or to receive Garibaldi. Stated in these general terms, Lord Russell's doctrine would involve acquiescence in any considerable filibustering expedition that might be devised. It is applicable to an in-

inhabitants of the particular territory he selects for the experiment; which, of course, is by no means what his lordship intended. PROTECTION THE ISSUE.

vasion of Belgium by a French general, or of

Turkey by a Russian general, acting without the authority but with the consent of their

respective Governments. It is nothing less

than a disclaimer of all share in international

police-an announcement that, so far as Eng-

land is concerned, an adventurer who chooses

to disturb the peace of Europe will only have to calculate, when he sits down to count the

cost, what reception he may expect from the

From the N. Y. Tribune The Sun persists in asserting that there are "ten or twelve other Republicans" in the House, in addition to these who voted for Marshall's anti-protective resolves, "who agreed with them in the main proposition, but preferred to get rid of it by an evasive

We should not like to have people who agree with us vote that way. Mr. Marshall's proposition was straightforward and unequivocal. Its gist was the assertion that no higher duty should be levied on any article than would produce the largest amount of revenue from that article. If, for instance, \$2 per ton on pig iron would produce more revenue from pig iron than \$7 or \$9, then \$2 should be the rate, no matter how much the revenue might lose through the introduction of iron in this form that, under a higher duty, would come in as bar, rail, rod, or manufacof justice which pervades it is extremely attractive. We may or may not agree with the writer's estimates of events, but we can proposition on the table. If any did so vote investigation into the affairs of the Book

not doubt that they have been honestly and I who believe in adjusting duties with an eye to revenue solely, the Sun is quite right in say-ing that they lacked "courage." But of whom

were they afraid?

When the fifteenth amendment shall have been estified and proclaimed a part of the Federal Constitution, we hope that the great body of Northern Democrats and Southern ex-Rebels will cry, enough! and let the negro get out of politics. We shall insist that he be treated exactly like any one else. If he is honest, industrious, frugal, and temperate, he will get on; if he is vicious, indolent, prodigal, and drunken, he will go astern, just as that sort of white men do. If he receives a majority of votes for any office, he will of course take the office, though we don't approve of electing men to office on account of their color, no matter what that color may be. If the blacks justify by their conduct the predictions of their enemies, they will rapidly die out, and so amount to very little anyhow after a few years. We insist that they shall have a fair chance under just and equal laws, but we protest against any coddling or petting them. "Root, hog, or die!" is nature's stern requisition, and man cannot improve it If the blacks should dream that they are to be somehow taken care of, their ruin is in-

evitable. If, therefore, the Democrats will consent that they be simply let alone, to fight the battle of life just like the rest of us, there need be no more political contention about them. And, as it is the clear interest of that party to stop the quarrel about negroes, which has no longer any rational pretext, we presume that strife is near its close.

Does any one doubt that protection against free trade is the issue next in order? Could all the politicians in the land avert it if they weuld

Ah but, says the Sun, some Republicans are not protectionists. Very well: if they leave the party on that account, we will supply their places with Democrats who are. Don't you see that this thing is as broad as it is long?

We have recently had a Tobacconists' Convention in this city, fierce for more protection on cigars than the \$2 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem allowed by General Schenck's bill. Nine-tenths of the tobacconists are Democrats; yet they tell us that their trade couldn't live under free trade. Do you fancy that they stand alone?

Here are thousands of tailors working for our city bosses, and earning much larger wages than are paid for just such work in Europe. Our representatives vote for Marshall's principle-that the duty on readymade clothing shall be fixed at that point which will yield most revenue. That principle would throw ten thousand tailors out of work here in two months, and reduce by one-half the wages of those that could still find employment. Can you imagine that the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards would give five to seven thousand Democratic majority. if Democracy were understood to mean twenty instead of fifty per cent. duty on imported clothing? We shall be most happy to "divide the house" on that question. Messieurs of the Sun! your talk of a "high

protective tariff" only serves to darken counsel. Just let the free-traders embody their principle in a bill, and (whatever the immediate result in Congress) we will go to the country, not on "glittering generalities," but on General Schenck's bill pitted against theirs. We challenge them to produce their bill, framed in consistency with their principle, and appeal to the people thereon. assert that they dare not commit their fate to the voting millions on any bill not spiced with protection. Watch them and see!

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN MYSTERY. From the N. Y. Sun.

The more we ponder over and compare the majority and minority reports of the Methodist Book Committee, respecting the frauds alleged to have been committed in the Book Concern in this city, the more mysterious does the affair become. Charges of mismanagement and peculation against certain employes of the Concern have been pending before the public for some months past, They have been once examined into by the Book Committee, and declared to be in part well founded. But on a second investigation the majority of the same committee have reported that "the careful sifting of the evidence revealed not only the perfect innocence of the accused, but showed that the management of the Concern had been most praiseworthy." This is as complete an acquittal as any man could desire; but unfortunately a minority of the committee make a report of a very different character, and one which involves the subject in a maze of contradictions, difficult if not impossible to unravel.

For example, while the majority say that the "perfect innocence" of the accused agents has been established, the minority produce documentary evidence to the effect that both Goodenough and Porter, the men who were intrusted with the duty of purchasing paper for the concern, made a very considerable profit by charging the concern a higher price than they paid. In the binding department, \$20,000 worth of leather was paid for, but not accounted for, in the shart space of twenty-one months, while \$800 worth of glue shared the same fate within nine months. These statements are certainly inconsistent with "the perfect innocence of the accused."

Again, the majority report that the testi-mony "not only failed to establish the existence of fraud, defalcation, or corruption, but likewise failed to sustain the allegation of losses." The minority, on the other hand, say that "nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve our convictions of losses and mismanagement in the Book Concern." This assertion they back up by the facts already mentioned, proving that the Concern has been defrauded during the past few years of many thousands of dollars, which are certainly losses, and by the further fact that the head of the bindery has been allowed to appropriate as a perquisite, year after year, gold sweepings to the amount of \$1200 an-

The majority add that the Concern is "under such a system of checks and safeguards as guarantee security." But, if the minority are to be believed, there is no se-curity whatever in the Concern's method of doing business. If an agent can buy paper at twenty-seven cents a pound and make the Concern pay thirty-four cents a pound for it, and be held innocent of all blame, the security against fraud and loss is certainly an

illusory one. The gentlemen who have made the majority report doubtless flatter themselves that, whether it tells the truth or not, it will quiet the fears of the great body of Methodists in the country, and restore their confidence in the soundness of the concern. It may be, too, that they hold it to be their duty to screen their offending brethren from censure, even at the expense of the truth. But in either case they are grievously mistaken.

Concern stops here, the public will inevits | up to fifty without having to regret one single bly take the view of the minority of the committee, so that considerations both of policy and justice demand that the inquiry be continued till a satisfactory conclusion is

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND THE BOARD OF SURVEY.

From the N. Y. Times. The naval opinions of so distinguished a sailor as Admiral Farragut cannot fail to have great weight with Congress and the country; and it is, therefore, with much pleasure that we refer to that portion of the Admiral's late letter to Mr. Robeson which pleads for a Board of Survey.

Two years ago a cry went up from the navy for the appointment of such a board; one year ago a bill was brought into Congress for its establishment; and yet to-day we find the Navy Department has apparently discarded the project—the House bill, which is well understood to have emanated from the Naval Bureau, entirely ignoring it. This action, or rather this omission, Admiral Farragut regrets. He declares himself in favor of a Board of Survey, which he would rather designate a "Board of Admiralty," as more precisely describing the rank of the officers of whom he would desire to see it composed. The name, however, is perhaps a trifling matter, especially as the well-de-served odium into which the group of fossils that ordinarily compose a British "Board of Admiralty" have brought the latter phrase would make it desirable, perhaps, to prefer the term "Survey."

But it was not, after all, an Admiralty Board proper that the country originally had in mind in calling fer a Board of Naval Survey. What it desired was simply a board intelligent and skillful enough to avoid the repetition of the blunders in construction that have disgraced the service if not ruined it. The errors and losses of eight years are past pray-ing for, but at least a Board of Survey, properly constituted and properly advised, might avoid similar losses and errors in the eight years to come. It may be replied that no such board is now necessary, because the peculiar theories of Messrs. Isherwood and Welles no longer model our navies for us. But it is impossible to tell what may happen, and the necessity for the board in the past was apparent.

Is it credible, for example, that such an unbroken series of blunders as the construction of the twenty light-draughts would be permitted by a Board of Survey? In the first place their planning was atrocious, and suffi-cient alone to make them worthless. Yet the Navy Department was repeatedly remon-strated with by high professional authorities and practical shipbuilders, on this very point, in ample season for alterations. In the second place, while these vessels were never designed to be sea-boats, three-fourths of them were built on the Atlantic coast, and many in the northerly yards on that coast. Not more than one-fourth could be used to advantage on the seaboard, and yet they were constructed in these localities, and without sea-going qualities. Now we all know that these vessels after being built had to be rebuilt; and while the whole twenty originally were not to cost eight millions, they have now cost eleven millions, and would cost fourteen millions to complete them—when they would probably be worthless.

Why need we, however, make so much of one minor instance of prodigality and ignorance or recklessness, when our entire war wooden screw fleet is full of engineering blunders? Mr. Kelley stated last winter to Congress, we think, in the course of an argument for this very measure of establishing a Board of Survey, that scores of millions had been thrown away in malconstruction during the eight years preceding. Ships were finished for cruising purposes, without sail power, requiring a constant expenditure of coal, even when on station duty in time of peace. Machinery was constructed on plans discarded by general consent of intelligent shipbuilders, requiring preposterous weight, bulk, and cost in proportion to the develop-ment of power. No less than fourteen sets of such engines were stored up, with no ships to put them in, while their total cost was between five and six million dollars. These and many similar facts roused public attention last year to the need of a Board of Survey, and they certainly have some weight

BALLOTS AND BILLETS DOUX FOR THE MORMON WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Herald. The polygamic wives of Utah and the few women of Wyoming have reached the goal of suffrage far ahead of the freer and more multitudinous women of New York and Massachusetts. Brigham Young, by one bold stroke, has accomplished more than Miss Susan Anthony in fifty years. The telegraphic report informs us that the suffrage has been given to women in Utah, that the acting Governor has signed the bill, and that the women will rally in true election style at the polls in Salt Lake City. Brigham has recently been in unusual difficulty, and this, we presume, is his way out of it. It is now merely a question of wives between him and the schismatics. The municipal election will decide for the present the fate of the schism-whether the temporal power shall go into the hands of the disaffected Mermons or shall remain with Brigham. The matter is, therefore, one of votes, and, in view of the right of suffrage to women, becomes at once a question of wives. If Brigham can secure his family vote intact he will make a good fight against the combination of Gentiles and schismatics; but if he will take a leaf from the ward politicians of New York and vote Mrs. Young twice he will come out with an overwhelming majority. All that is wanted is wisdom and wives, and Brigham has both. Of course we go on the hypothesis that he has been married enough to know how to keep his better halves in obedience, and that if he says they must vote Young, that Young they will vote. This hypothesis is sustained by the voice of the Mormon wives themselves in their recent mass meeting, when they protested against Mr. Culloin's bill. We may, then, safely assume that the great Mormon saint has secured his position for the present against the schismatics, and will strengthen his works for the battle against Cullom and Congress. One or two beautiful and touching coinci-

dences occur to us here. Yesterday was devoted to St, Valentine, the patron saint of lovers, and it is fitting that the multifarious women of Utah should send their little billets dour, in the shape of ballots, that they should testify their love and loyalty by their election-eering, that they should seal their vows with votes, and that they should give public office with their private affections. These are love tokens better than rings, or caresses, or locks of hair, and are more suitable returns for the huge Valentine Brigham sends to all his sweethearts in the shape of suffrage. By another beautiful coincidence, Miss Susan's fiftieth birthday comes the day after St. Valentine's, She has elbowed her way through the crowding years

moment lest in useless delitance or the small-est atom of her heart thrown away upon stony-hearted man. She ought to send Brigham Young a glowing valentine upon this occasion, congratulating him as the champion of the world in the matter of female emancipation. If any tenderer emotion should thrill her bosom in contemplating the work of the great Young in behalf of her sex, we beg her to let it thrill to its full extent. Let not "concealment, like a worm i" the bud, feed on her damask cheek.' can recemmend Brigham as a good provider for his family, and, in view of his great political achievements, probably Miss Anthony could not do better.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WESTERN SAVING SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 3, 1847. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 7 o'clook. Interest five per cent. per annum from January, 1,1870.

President—JOHN WIEGAND.

MANAGERS.

Charles Humphress. John C. Cressoe.

GERS.
John C. Oresson,
John C. Davis,
Joseph B. Townsend,
E. J. Lewis, M. D.,
Jacob P. Jones,
William M. Tilghman,
Charlos Wheeler,
Saunders Lewis,
John E. Oope,
Henry L. Gaw,
Henry L. Gaw,
John Weish. Cus mins,
b S. Lewis,
WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Js., Treasurer,
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECRIVED, (21 tus 80

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1970, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and OHESNUT

Streets, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of th Company, No. 228 S. THIRD Street. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCKLE disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change ir diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and oder, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious convenience.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, }

PHILADRIPHIA, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will coase.

1 31 mwfist

Treasurer. 1 21 mwfiat HELMBOLD'S CONGENTRATED EX-

TRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELM-BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purfier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL

ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 3ist instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January II, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared or A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

8. BRADFORD, 19 on 618

Trossurer.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONtinonce of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRAOT BUCHU.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS BATCHELOUS HAIR DIE,—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the would. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any eliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any eliable poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dyo—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggista. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Dobility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to consumption, insanity, or epiloptic fits ensue. 18 THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

1 129

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EX-TRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feel-ings, and enable you to sleep well.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
BABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. -Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 124 COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP

or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED
GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately
soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street. MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR BUCHU regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRAOT

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the amesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, RIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 35

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EATENDED BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadolphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by tresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1989.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous dis-eases Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 128

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPRCTFULLY 23 thetulmrp

> RICHMOND & CO.. FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

RAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT. PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Eedding Warehouse in this c.ty, and iss prices being wholesale to all. You can cave at least 30 per cent on any purchase you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Frice, makes it the leading store in the busi-GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING No. 120 MARKET Street. 127 lm

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS

BEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

SEWING MACHINE

VOL. XIII. NO. 119.

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, RASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the ontire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding. Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

poses on all kinds of fabrics.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing pur-

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN,"

beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price.

This machine does all that is done on the Combina-

tion except the Overseaming and Button-hole work. Office and Salesrooms.

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

1 2T thatusmrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST. The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other

It uses a Straight Needle, Making a tight Lock-Stitch That cannot be Unravelled.

Perfectly fair upon both sides t has the new Needle-holder. No springing or bending of the Needle In changing from coarse to fine, Thereby avoiding all dropped or

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier. No Race or Groove employed. No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread. No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttl THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS

UNDER IT. IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELL-CATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNBATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MAR-SEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom. No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc.,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. OHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duo de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIEN.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillade, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Orown, etc.
POETS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cia., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—'Meder Swan.'
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL Nos. 125 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, BTO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS.
KIES.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by OARSTAIRS & MCCALL. 6 28 295 Nos. 196 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Ste.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whickies, a 8 North SOCOND Street, Philadelphi NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—
A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigention; Flatulence and Merrous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LERRY, JR. REC. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

O R N E X C H A N G E
BAG MABUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY
B. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia. DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Balt, Super-Phosphate of Dime, Sec.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on band,
Sec.