## Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY & FTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is d'ine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for 400 months, invariably in ad-pance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

WHY CAMERON LEFT LINCOLN'S CABINET

THE letter of Hon. A. K. McClure, giving a version of the causes of Cameron's retirement from Lincoln's Cabinet which differs widely from that contained in the article contributed by Senator Wilson to the Atlantic Monthly, has attracted no little attention. It has been republished, in whole or part, by a number of our contemporaries, and wide circulation has been given to its statements. On the other hand, our correspondent at Washington telegraphs us that Cameron pronounces the letter false in all its particulars, and the Press of this morning contains a Washington special declaring that Hon. S. P. Chase fully endorses the statements made by Senator Wilson. We are thus furnished with a new instance of the old saying that the posthumous reputation of great men depends upon their biographers. The life of Lord Byron, as written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, would present a decided contrast to the work on the same subject which was issued by Tom Moore. William B. Roed's tale of his grandfather differs widely from stories told by other authors. And Simon Cameron's history, as given by Mr. McClure, would convey to posterity an impression of the ex-Secretary of War widely different from that which they would receive from the statements of his eulogists. Senator Wilson has said that the criticisms of the conduct of Senator Cameron, while he was War Minister, were "harsh and generally undeserved:" that his resignation was a voluntary act, prompted by a patriotic motive, and made on condition that "some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy;" and that he is entitled to the credit of selecting Mr. Stanton as his successor-all of which statements are substantially denied by Mr. McClure. The truth of history and Cameron's reputation are at stake in this controversy, and now since it has been commenced, all the facts bearing upon it should be made known to the public. If Cameron was kicked out of the Cabinet, and if the correspondence published about that time was a mere plaster to heal his wounds, the should not be humbugged nation into the belief that he was one of the best of the good, and one of the greatest of the great, men of the grandest epoch of American history. As the case now stands, we have, first, Senator Wilson as a witness on the one side; second, Hon. A. K. McClure's positive denial on the other; and third, contradictions of Mr. McClure by Cameron, which are said to be sustained by Mr. Chase. Under these circumstances, if Mr. McClure has additional evidence to offer, it should be forthcoming, so that his position may be strengthened against the assaults sistance to the attempt to dethrone him, of his adversaries. If he can show that Lincoln had good and sufficient reasons for summarily ejecting Cameron from the Cabinet, his own positive testimony will thereby be fortified. If it shall appear that the Congress of the United States, containing a large majority of Republican members, virtually demanded his removal, on account of alleged complicity with extraordinary appropriations of public money by Colonel Alexander Cummings, of straw-hat, mackerel, and white-pantaloons notoriety, or for other reasons, Mr. McClure's evidence will be strongly corroborated. The controversy will prove fruitless if it is finally closed before the people know definitely whether a niche among the saints is to be awarded to Cameron, or whether he is

THE WAR CLAIMS OF THE BORDER

to be ranked among the sinners.

COUNTIES. THE grand scheme of the present session for plundering the tax-payers of the State came up for consideration in the lower branch of the Legislature vesterday. It provides for the payment of alleged damages said to have been suffered by citizens of York, Perry, Cumberland, Adams, Fulton, and Bedford counties during the war, and while it directs that a loan of \$750,000 shall be made at once to defray these claims, the opponents of the bill allege that if it passes it will cost the Commonwealth \$3,000,000. They also assert that if anybody is liable it was the General Government and not the State. In spite of these objections and others still more powerful, 47 members voted to fix a special session to consider the bill against 41 in the negative. Among the yeas are four of the re-elected Republican members of this city-Messrs. Adaire, Bunn, Cloud, and Hong; and we are agreeably surprised to find Davis and Stokes voting in the negative. If the Legislature wants to give away millions of the people's money, there are a hundred objects more meritorious and of more pressing importance than the claimants for war damages. Let them do something for the relief of the overburthened tax-payers of the respective cities, counties, boroughs, and townships. Let them appropriate more money to the schools, or to charitable institutions, or assume a portion of the debts contracted for the payment of bounties. It is difficult to repress the suspicion that the landing argument in favor of the claim bill is the opportunity it offers for indirectly voting money out of the treasury into the pockets of its legislative supporters. When they make donations to people who have no cent they get is clear profit, a wide margin is left for contingencies, and the unhappy flection and ample reason for congratulation farmers who were bereft of a few fence rails, fat pigs, or poultry, can well afford to make a Railroad is in such able hands as at present.

bandsome provision for the tender-hearted legislators whose sympathies they have awakened.

THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE KING OF BAVARIA. A CABLE despatch from Munich gives us the

important rumor that the Bavarian Council

is considering the dethronoment of the King. Exactly how the Council will accomplish this we are unable to say, especially if his Majosty should prove recalcitrant. But there is scarcely any doubt that such an act would be popular and for the good of the country, for the King is very much of a nuisance, on account of his peculiar idiosyncracies, which render him totally unfit to be the ruler of a nation. Louis Otto Frederick William, the present King of Bavaria, was born at Nymphenburg on the 25th of August, 1845, and he succeeded his father, Maximilian Joseph II, in 1864. He inherits, in an exaggerated degree, many of the peculiarities of disposition that made his grandfather, the famous Louis Charles Augustus, such a remarkable figure. In both of these monarchs love of art developed into a monomania, and the old King devoted all his energies and all his revenues to the acquisition of superior works, to the building of art galleries, and to the promotion of artistic culture among his people. The graceful dancing of Lola Montez so flattered his esthetic tastes that she was able to win her way to his affections, and for several years her influence over the King was such that she was practically the ruler of Bavaria. In spite of his weakness in matters of art, this monarch was a shrewd business man, and he was on more than one occasion chosen as arbitrator in matters of dispute between dif-

The present King has none of the administrative talent of his grandfather, while he has inherited from him an esthetic culture that has developed into a disease. In other words, Louis Otto Frederick William is crazy on the subject of art, his monomania taking the direction of a passionate fondness for the music of Richard Wagner. This is a species of perverted taste that can only find a parallel in the enthusiastic admiration which a few demented Englishmen express for the "barbaric yawps" of Walt Whitman, Wagner's "music of the future" being likely to come into general popularity about the same time as Whitman's poetry, and not before. If the King were to merely admire Wagner's noises. and patronize them in a moderately royal manner, it might be considered merely one of those eccentricities taste that all highly cultivated men are liable to suffer under to a greater or less degree. His position, however, has relieved him from the restraints of ordinary connoisseurs, and has furnished him with means and opportunities to gratify his tastes, until it has become necessary to consider the question of removing him as incapable of performing the duties of his office. The King has expended immense sums of money in the production of Wagner's operas and in other similar extravagances, to the material detriment of the revenues of the country, and probabilities are that some new freak has convinced his counsellors that he is no longer fit to retain even the shadow of power. It is very doubtful whether the King will make any very vigorous reespecially if he is secured in his retirement the means to gratify his musical and artistic tastes. He has no wife or children, so that the usual family considerations do not come into the question, and if the Council only promises to appoint Wagner to the position of chief fiddler of his household, to beguile his retirement, he may be induced to abdicate without making any trouble about it or neces-

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

sitating forcible measures to procure his re-

moval.

On our fifth page we publish the annual report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This great corporation, with the many miles of railway under its control, is so identified with all the material interests of Pennsylvania, and indeed with those of the whole country, that the statement of its transactions during the past year cannot fail to prove of the greatest interest to our readers. It is not necessary for us to discuss the facts and figures of this report, as they will speak for themselves, and show how immense have been the business transactions and how thoroughly the officers of the road have acquitted themselves of the trust confided in

them. The exhibit is a most satisfactory one in every respect, showing as it does how the efficiency of the road has been increased by consolidation and the enlargement of its connections, which give it the control of the carrying trade of an immense area of country, and place it in the very first rank among the railroads of the United States. The credit of the Pennsylvania Railroad has never stood higher than it does at the present time, and the annual report shows that the Directors have availed themselves of every means to establish the financial affairs of the company on the most satisfactory and substantial basis. The transactions of such a corporation as this are of interest and importance to a vast number outside of those who draw their dividends: its business more or less affects every indididual in the State, and it is not improperly considered as the great representative of Pennsylvania trade, manufacturing, and mining interests, that to a very large extent has under its control the prosperity and welfare of the Common wealth. It is satisfactory to know that the road is fulfilling its destiny in this respect, and that it is extending in all directions its influence and that of the people of this State. We commend the perusal of legitimate claim, and who consider that every this report, therefore, to our readers, with the assurance that they will find in it food for re-

WE HAD only time yesterday to refer to the fact that the Republican party had reason to he thankful to Hon. William B. Mann for the result in the contested election cases. Reading over the opinion of the majority of the court affords us a better opportunity of ascertaining the real service rendered by this gentleman. The reasoning and deductions of Mr. Justice Agnew are evidently derived chiefly from and based upon the very able, lawyer-like, and logical argument of Mr. Mann, and it will be remembered that the grouping together of the testimony and arranging the facts with such systematic precision as would strike the attention of the court below was the work of this same gentleman. We doubt very much whether there is any lawyer in this country who, in cases of this character, possesses the genius for concentration and presentation of facts which is the characteristic of Hon, William B. Mann.

OBITUARY.

J. Wesley Harper. Joseph Wesley Harper, one of the founders of the celebrated New York publishing house of Harper & Brothers, died at his residence in that city yesterday. The deceased was the third son of a family of four, whose names and dates of birth are as follows :- James, born in 1795; John, in 1797; Joseph Wesley, in 1801; and Fletcher, in 1806. The sons of a substantial Long Island farmer, upon whose homeatead in Newtown they were all born, they received in their early youth such teachings and experiences as best fitted them for the great success which they achieved. James and John were at the proper age apprenticed to a New York printer, and by overwork and careful industry succeeded in saving i few hundred dollars, upon which capital they soon established themselves in business, at first printing only such works as were ordered by others who assumed the responsibility of their failure or success in the market. In these early days of their business career, both of them worked at the case and press, while the two younger sons became in turn their apprentices. On attaining their majority, Joseph Wesley and Fletcher were admitted into the firm, the style of which was changed from J. & J. Harper to that of Harper & Brothers, which has for years been one of the best known throughout the literary world.

The exercise of a sound judgment in the selection of works for publication, not less than the individual energy of the firm, laid the foundation of their success. In the year 1825 they established themselves at Nos. 81 and 83 Cliff street, where their business gradually expanded to large proportions until the entire destruction by fire of their building, in 1853, when they sustained a loss of not less than one million of dollars. This disaster, however, was merely the signal for a renewal of their energy. On the evening that witnessed the destruction of their establishment, a family council was held, at which it was determined to continue their business, although its success had been such as to leave them with comfortable fortunes, and on that very evening a telegram was sent to Boston ordering twenty new Adams presses to supply the places of those lost in the fire, while contracts were made with various firms to do their printing until the new establishment should be ready for occupation. The new building which they erected on Franklin Square was made entirely fire-proof, in anticipation of a recurrence of such a disaster as had befallen the old one, and it was planned on such an extensive scale as to permit of the prosecution of all the branches of their enormous business within its walls. As it now stands, it is the largest book publishing concern in the world, a monument of the enterprise and business tact of the four men who have fairly wrenched success from the hands of fate.

Widely known as has been the firm of Harper & Brothers as publishers of books in every branch of knowledge, their names have been still more extensively circulated through the agency of their wellknown periodical publications. In 1850 Harper's Mayazine was established, principally through the earnest advocacy of the youngest brother, although the enterprise was not undertaken without a lively sense of the risk it involved. But from the very outset it became a great favorite with the public. In similar success, being especially popular during the recent war for its admirable illustrations of the prominent scenes and events the great struggle. A little over two years ago, a third periodical was added to the list, and Harper's Bazar, a journal of fashion and society, has already firmly established itself by the side of the others, meeting a want which had been unsupplied in this

country previous to its inauguration. Joseph Wesley Harper was at one time the proofreader of the firm, and at another the foreman of the composition room. He also for many years conducted the literary correspondence of the house, but was finally relieved of that by his eldest son, and, although making no pretensions to elegant scholarship, was an excellent judge of the merit of books, and wrote in a clear and attractive style, many of the prefaces to the volumes of the "Family Library" having been his work. For forty years the decease was a faithful member of the Methodist Esiscopa Church, and his death will be not less of a loss to the Church with which he was so long and so prominently identified, than to the world of letters.

James Harper, the eldest member of the original firm, died about a year ago, so that but two of the four brothers now remain, and both of them are well advanced in years. A number of their children however, have been taken into the business, and the style of the firm will doubtless remain unchanged

Letebure-Wely.

Louis James Alfred Lefebure, the well-known and talented organist, who died in Paris recently, having been taken with the attack which resulted in his death while performing on his organ in the church of St. Sulpice, was born in Paris on November 15, 1817. He was the son of an organist of St. Roch. While yet a boy his musical talents were noticed, and his progress in that science was something remarkable. It is said to be a fact that he knew his notes and the keyboard before his letters. At the age of eight he played his first mass. He acted as his father's substitute when fifteen, and about the same time carried off the prizes for organ, counterpoint, and fugue at the Conservatory of Paris, where he had Halevy for his master. It was on the organ of St. Roch that he first began to indulge in his daring but elegant extempore playing, which in after life placed him at the head of the new school

of so-called French organ playing. He was appointed organiss of the Madeline in 1847, where a large instrument of Cavaille-Colls was crected. The resources of this instrument, until then ignored, put it within his power to realize all his nspirations. He here acquired the art of combining the several stops to such a degree that few organists in this particular have since been able to approach him. To this accomplishment, by constant practice, he added that of a complete mechanical mastery of the instrument. He took charge of the great organ of St. Sulpice, in the month of April, 1863, and this position he held until the time of his death. This organ required much physical exertion in the performer, which taxed the energies of Lefebure to the utmost. His health, which was already much shaken, was gradually undermined by the continual daily exercise, and the time came when he was obliged to ask M. Louis Dessane, the organist of the choir or small organ of the church, to take his place in the gallery. This gentleman had been designated by Lefebure during his lifetime as his successor, which desire will doubtiess be carried into effect. It was with great difficulty at this time that the chief organist was able to ascend the steep stairs leading to the organ lort. One day not long since, he had been re-

immediately can up the forty remaining steps, and, bathed in perspiration, and with a visient cough which brought blood to his lips, he placed his hands upon the keyboard. This was the inst time that he extemporized upon his organ. It was his farewell to the instrument. As a composer M. Lefebure-Wely wrote considerably for his peculiar instrument, and also for the narmonium, plane, and the voice, Among his works were the "Cantiques," a remarkable "O Salutaris," a collection of offertories, a fantasia for plans named "Titanis," a "Due Sympathique," and voluntaries and short plano pieces innumerable, many of which are well known both in Europe and America. He brought out his work Les Reconteure at the Opera Comique, but it was not a success. A few days before his death he wrote his last composition, "Le Chaut du Orgne," for plane and harmonium, which is said to be a melanpholy reverie, a presentiment of his approachin death. He has left some other posthumous works. The surviving family of the deceased artist consists of a wife, a son, and two daughters. The wife is herself an eminent artist, well known in the French

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amus THE PAREPA-ROSA OPERA TROUPS. -- An unpropitious spell of weather interfered with the success of the performance at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience was not as large as on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Campbell was laboring under such a severe cold that the management were forced to apologize for his shortcomings. Faust was given, with Miss Rose Hersee in the part of "Marguerite," a role which is altogether too exacting for her delicate voice. She did her very best, however, and would have gained the goodwill of the audience by her earnestness alone, even if she had not succeeded in giving a very creditable and at times quite satisfactory performance. In the garden scene in the third act she rose almost to an equality with her task, and in this scene throughout, with the exception of the jewel aria, in which her acting as well as singing was defective, created a very favorable impression. Mrs. Seguin assumed her accustomed role of "Siebel," and in that part she is one of the very best that we have seen in this city for years past. As already intimated, Mr. Campbell, who appeared as "Mephistopheles," was suffering from a severe cold, and was unable to do justice to himself or his task. The seronade in the fourth act he omitted altogether, a liberty with which the audience were by no means disposed to find fault, in consideration of his hearty efforts to please on all occasions. Mr. Castle took the part of "Faust," but in his case also the effects of a slight degree of hoarseness were perceptible, and he did not appear to as good advantage as usual. The role of "Valentine" fell into the hands of Mr. Laurance, who is a much better singer than is usually east for this part. He made it prominent throughout the performance, and executed the music with a great deal more skill and expression than we have been accustomed to. The chorus was good throughout, but as a whole the performance was a disappointment. This evening, however, there is the prospect of an unusually attractive entertainment. Der Freischutz will be given in English for the first time in this city, with Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, and Mesers. Campbell and Castle in the cast. To-morrow evening Mozart's charming opera, The Marriage of Figure, will be repeated, with the same cast that made it such a triumphant success on Friday evening last; and on Thursday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Castle, Verdi's ever popular production, Il Trovatore, will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of The Streets of New York was produced last evening, with Mr. Frank Mayo as the protean hero "Badger," to a good gallery audience. This play has been frequently represented here, and the play-going public are tolerably familiar with its merits. As piece of dramatic workmanship it is one of the worst of Boucicault's efforts, and all that is good in it he stole from the French. It addresses itself, however, to the tastes of a large and important class of amusement seekers, and with its great fire scene and its real hose carriage, it is tolerably sure of success, if presented in reasonably good style. Mr. Frank Mayo is an actor of much real ability, and his performance last evening was heartily applauded. The highest commendation we can bestow upon his personation of "Badge," is that portions of it were worthy of a better subject. The play was not well done last evening, if we except the "Captain Fairweather" of Mr. Jack, the "Alida" Bloodgood" of Miss Howard, and the "Puffy" of Mr. Bowers; and there was an evident want of rehearsal. An exception to this censure, however, must be made in favor of Miss Josephine Laurens, who is always a painstaking and attractive artist, and who was only prevented last evening from giving an entirely satisfactory personation of "Lucy Fairweather" by a severe cold that rendered it almost impossible for her to speak. The fire scene was well arranged, and the incidental features, such as the song and dance by General Grant, Jr., and the "Broadway Belle," by Mr. Rollin Howard, answered their purpose of creating amusement.

The Streets of New York will be repeated this

evening. AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams appeared last evening as "Enoch Arden," and gave a fine performance. The poem upon which the play is founded is the most dramatic of Tennyson's works, and the one most suggestive of strong stage effects. Some portions of the poem, in-deed, are so strong that any dramatic version of it, unless made with extraordinary skill, must appear weak in comparison; and this is the case with the play produced last evening, the case with the play produced last evening, which represents in a very inadequate manner its original. Of course, in a piece of this kind, very much depends upon the leading actor, and Mr. Adams certainly gives a personation of the hero which is distinguished by high artistic qualities. The various phases of emotion incident to the extraordinary vicissitudes of "Enoch Arden's" career were represented in a masterly manner; and this performance is in many respects superior to any that Mr. Adams has given during his present engagement.

This evening Enock Arden will be repeated. At the Archibe the drama of Little Em'ly will respected this avening.

be repeated this evening.
On Friday next Mr. A. E. Brady will have On Friday next Mr. A. E. Brady will have a complimentary benefit at this theatre, when he will personate "Majer Wellington de Boots," in the comedy of Everybody's Friend.

At Duprez & Benedict's Opera House an attractive bill of minstrelsy will be presented

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining novelties are announced for this evening.
Signon Blirz and his son will execute some

Signor Blitz and his son will execute some of their wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

Horace Greeler will lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, February 22. Subject, "The Woman Question." The sale of seats will commence to-morrow at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesaut street.

—A Delaware paper reports that a farmer in that State met with a serious loss while absent from home on Tuesday evening. His house took fire, and on his return he found "everything burned but a little meat."

—Citisens of St. Louis held a meeting on Thursday night to raise funds for the "national" monument of Stonewall Jackson. General James Shields presided, and a letter from Joff,

Davis was read.

—A Wisconsin paper condemns the State
University building as a dome-crowned deformity, and asserts that the man who designed
it should be carted over to the insane asylum, and the man or mea who accepted it sent to

State Prison.

-Wendell Phillips can't speak in Boston on the 5th of March, and so it is announced that the projected celebration of the centennial annivorsary of the Boston massacre must fall through for the want of an orator, Where are the ninety and nine of Boston's Hundred?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Irotices see the Inside Pages. FINEST

FURNIBHING CHOTHING.

READY.MADE

JOHN WANAMAKER.

NOS. SIS AND SM

Сиквинт

YOUTHS: **FASHIONABLE** 

AND BOYS MERCHANT CLOTHING. TAILORING.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANOR COMPANY.
At the Annual Election held on the 8th of February, 1870, pursuant to charter, the following samed gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. MCOULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Hon. WM. A. PORTER.

And at a meeting of the Board, held February 14, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the same period:

PRESIDENT,
LEWIS P. ASHBURSTER. THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE

LEWIS R. ASHHURST. J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, ROBERT P. MCCULLAGH.

RICHARD L. ASHBURST.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. NOTICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1870

NOTICE.—In consequence of the confusian incident to the change in the administration of this department, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the contested election case, it has been determined, with the indorsement of the Finance Committee of Councils, to open the duplicates for the reception of the City and State Taxes for the year 1870, on MONDAY next, February 31.

RIOHARD PRICE.

Receiver of Taxes.

MOY OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI-SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 203 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1870. The Managers bave declared a dividend of FOUR PER OKNT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

R. G. GILES, Tressurer A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 314% WALDUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating Mortgage on the property of the company.

NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870.

TIPTON OIL COMPANY OFFICE FORREST PLACE, NO. 125 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1870.

FOUR ORNTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock
will be distributed to all parties furnishing the requisite
evidence of being entitled to the same, on account of proceeds from sales of Engines, Machinery, etc.

18 tu2t

Transmirs.

FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAWYRR,

ORMORN, N. J.

FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT.

24 lm.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—
LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.
Professor McILVAINE'S second lecture will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 214 2t

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIA-MONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices. EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west ide. near Arch. G. G. EVANS.

OLOTHING.

## ROCKHILL & WILSON

RIGHT Place to buy Clothes! RICHEST Styles of Clothes!

RAIMENT of irreproachable cut!

RAREST quality of materials!

REDUCTION in price to sait everybody!

REGULATED according to your taste and purse! RESPONSIBLE for the correct fit of all our

RUNNING of the Winter Stock! RAPIDLY disposing of all our raiments

RATES for raiment, lower and lower!

RUINOUS fall in prices of all goods!

RETURNING to specie basis!

## ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

## BARGAINS CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS......\$14, were \$18 

EVANS & LEACH. No. 626 MARKET STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE

FOR SALE. The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRIOK DWRLLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1930, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with ever modern convenience and improvements. Lot 21 feet front

modern convenience and improvements. Lot 23 feet from by 160 feet to Outhbert street. If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms casy. A greater portion of the meney can remain on mortgage. Apply to

BEENERY BEURDEN.

No. 145 North SECOND Street

MEARLY FINISHED!

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The Two Spacious Five-Story

STORE BUILDINGS. 30 or 60 by 164 feet.

Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street. SUITABLE FOR ANY

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.

Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry Street.

With Steam Hoist and Heat

LARGE UPPER ROOMS

For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to

E. KETTERLINUS.

N. W. Corner ARCH and FOURTH Sta.

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS S. FLETCHER.

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. Ad-

Delanco, N. J. TO LET.THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above llace. Three story double back buildings, with all dern conveniences complete. Rent, \$300. Inquire on

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, nowly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to L.C. PRIOR, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street.

WINES.

WINES

REDUCED IN PRICE MORE THAN THE FALL IN GOLD. HIGH MEDIUM AND LOW GRADES

Sherry, Port, and Madeira WINES.

> OUR OWN IMPORTATION, E. BRADFORD CLARKE.

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke.

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut. PHILADRIPHIA.

CURRANT WINE. ITIZ

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries.

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets

THE FINE ARTS. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts. No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES LANDSCAPES

HAVE ARRIVED. LOOKING GLASSES, ETO.

FARLES' CALLERIES. No. 816 CHRSNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all en-tirely new, and at very low prices. Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access. JAMES S. KARLE & SONS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS. CINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. [18 stuthrpf NOTICE .- INTERNAL REVENUE SALE .ndersigned will sell at public sale on THURS-nary 24th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 218 id street, the following distillery apparatus