THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

## Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. or eighteen cents per copy (double sheef); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for 1000 months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.

A NEW IRON-CLAD OATH. THE House Committee on Military Affairs is endeavoring to ascertain whether there is any truth in the allegation that cadetships have been sold by members or ex-members of Congress. No testimony sufficiently positive to ensure conviction appears to have yet been submitted, but it is reported that a citizen of Philadelphia testified that he paid one thousand dollars, in 1862, to secure a nomination for his son. The money was not paid to a member of Congress, however, but to another party who has been summoned to give an account of his proceedings. A charge against an ex-member of Congress from the interior of the State that he had received eight hundred and fifty dollars for a cadetship was also him as well disposed towards the staff. There investigated, and several witnesses appeared to sustain it, but the ex-member implicated alleges that the money in question was applied to the payment of party debts, and did not enure to his personal benefit. These cases indicate that a plausible defense can be set up even where money has actually been received by Congressmen, for bribes, when given at all, are given in a corner, or through the aid of go-betweens, and not in the presence of a cloud of witnesses. The facts already elicited, however, will have at least some influence in strengthening the suspicion that Congressmen and Senators do not always confine their perquisites to the strict limits of their pay and mileage; and if it is the desire of the House to set this suspicion at rest forever, it would be well for that body to extend its investigations to matters of more importance than the eadetships-Assessors and Collectors of Iuternal Revenue, for instance-as well as the means by which men who enter official life poor suddenly become rich. It was a saying of Jefferson that the whole art of government consisted in the art of being honest, and in spite of modern progress, many of the public men of this country display with each new year an increased ignorance or disregard of this fundamental principle. Some years ago, after the charge that various national offices had been sold was tolerably well substantiated. Congress passed an act requiring that officials of certain grades should append to their receipts for salary an oath petard. that no portion of the moneys they received from the Government was paid as a premium to the persons through whose influence they had been appointed. But this check is not applicable to all cases, and as corruption increases stronger safeguards are required. Perhaps a new iron-clad oath, specially designed to protect the Treasury and to avert the appointment of unworthy men from corrupt motives, might prove useful. If Congressmen and Senators can be induced to take a solemn oath that they will never receive, directly or indirectly, for public services, any other compensation than their mileage and salary; that they will not vote for or against any bill on account of promises or

THE FICKEN SHOOTING CASE. RICHARD FICKEN, whose atrocious attempt on the life of the boy Arthur D, Curran we referred to yesterday, was arrested and held to bail yesterday morning in the sum of \$2500 for a further hearing, to take place on Saturday. In the meantime, the victim of this outrage is in such a precarious condition that the surgeon is unable to search for the ball, which yet remains in his leg, and there is a very strong probability that an amputation may be necessary in order to save his life. Under these circumstances the amount of the bail upon which the perpetrator of the fiendish act is permitted to go at large is clearly out of all proportion to the magnitude of his crime, and justice demands that he shall be treated in the same manner as other criminals, and not be favored because he is a man of wealth and influence. The facts of this case have all been set before the public, and the perpetration of the crime is fastened upon Ficken in such a manner that there can be no doubt in the matter, and the proper course for the officers of justice is perfectly clear. This man deliberately fired a pistol at the boy because he was annoyed at having valentines thrust under his door. That a murder was not committed was not the fault of Ficken, for he fired with murderous intent, and it is a good fortune he does not deserve that he has kept his neck out of the halter. This whole affair was an outrage that calls for the most emphatic condemnation, and the wealth of the criminal should not be allowed to turn aside the arm of justice or to prevent his prompt and severe punishment to the full

gifts of land, bonds, stocks, or greenbacks:

office on account of present or prospective

are religiously respected, the nation can afford

to double their legal pay, and still save mil-

of territorial reconstruction is now well-nigh

finished, and if the honest men in Congress

will perfect a plan of moral reconstruction

Washington, they will do more real good

than will be accomplished by the fifteenth

policy of the Republican party.

example, and teach savage men that they cannot shoot down with impunity those who may happen to incur their displeasure. The courts have shown a commendable desire lately to check the growth of crime by the severity of their sentences, and this man Ficken will not receive his deserts, nor will the community be satisfied that justice is administered in an impartial manner, unless he is locked up in the Penitentiary for the full term that the law he has outraged will per-

GEN. SHERMAN ON STAFF RANK. VICE-ADMIRAL PORTER is the Marplot of the Navy Department, and ever since he has occupied his present position of prompter to the Secretary he has done little but to create trouble and dissatisfaction in the service. In the exertions of the staff officers to obtain a proper recognition of their services, Porter has continually interfered in an underhand way to prevent them from obtaining the rank they ask for, although efforts have been made to represent him as favoring the claims of the staff. In the letter accompanying the bill for the reorganization of the staff corps, which was ostensibly prepared by the Secretary, stress is laid upon the fact that it is not so liberal in some respects as the suggestions of Porter, by which Secretary Robeson apparently endeavors to shield his right hand man from censure and to represent is no doubt, however, that this objectionable bill was Porter's own concoction; and now that the Naval Committee seems likely to recommend positive rank for the staff, the Vice-Admiral comes out flatfooted against it. A few days ago he wrote a very silly letter to the Naval Committee of the House, protesting against the granting of positive rank to the staff, and now he tries to bring in General Sherman to support his position. The General's letter we publish on our third page, and it will be seen that it is very noncommittal, although ostensibly favoring the views of Porter. General Sherman, however, confutes all the arguments of the Admiral, and furnishes the strongest argument in favor of the staff that could be desired, by stating what the status of the army staff is, and expressing himself as satisfied with it. Now the naval staff officers demand nothing more nor less than that they shall be placed upon an exact and equal footing with their brethren of the army, exactly as the position of the army staff is stated by General Sherman. It is certainly time that this matter was settled definitely, and a disgraceful quarrel that is demoralizing the navy brought to an end. This cannot be better done than by taking General Sherman's statement of the status of the staff officers of the army as a guide, and by giving positive rank to the surgeons, paymasters, and engineers of the navy accordingly. In this case it appears likely that Porter will be hoist by his own

THE POLICE CORRUPTION FUND. -The House of Representatives at Harrisburg yesterday administered a deserved rebuke to the committee appointed to ascertain whether corrupt means were used to pass or defeat the Metropolitan Police bill. This committee came down to the city on Saturday last, but adjourned without attempting to do anything, on the shallow pretense that they could not proceed to business without the assistance of a clerk. If no member of the committee had felt disposed to take notes of the evidence submitted, they would have found a full and reliable report of it in The Evening Tele-GRAPH of the same afternoon, which would have answered all their purposes. The effort to secure authority to employ a clerk failed and that they will not favor any aspirant for yesterday, and a resolution discharging the committee was indefinitely postponed by an pecuniary considerations, and if these oaths unusually large vote, so that it is evident the House desires the inquiry to proceed, and will insist that the committee shall lions of money by the transaction. The work do its own clerking. There is great danger that the investigation will be smothered before anything of importance or interest to the public is elicited, and against this that will make the public welfare a paradanger the honest members of the House mont consideration in all the proceedings in should take every possible precaution. Mr. the Capitol and the Executive Departments in Josephs mounted a high horse yesterday, and denied point-blank every charge of corrupamendment or the triumph of the general tion that was made or insinuated; but it has become the current rumor on the street that there was a corruption fund raised to influence the fate of the bill, and the people have a right to know the truth in the matter. The committee should now enter upon the investigation of the case without delay, and give Mr. Josephs an opportunity not only to disprove the insinuations against the Democratic members, but to sustain his own insinuations

against the opposite side. THE BORDER COUNTY CLAIMS should be watched with care. The State has already been put to an expense of several thousand dollars under the pretense of collecting these claims, to an aggregate already of about \$2,000,000, and if the bill now pending in the Legislature, which provides for their payment, becomes a law, this amount will be indefinitely extended. Not one dollar of these pretended claims should be paid out of the pockets of the people. If the State once inaugurates such a policy, it will not stop short of bankruptcy. The claims of loyal men in the South for damages inflicted upon their property during the war are just as valid, and every one knows that to liquidate them would be an absolute impossibility. Human blood is of more value than the blood of cows and chickens, and the woman who lost a husband in the war has a better claim to compensation than the border county farmer whose pigs and fence rails were carried off by the Rebels.

LEGISLATIVE JUSTICE is sometimes not anomalous. The committee selected, not by the majority of the State Senate, but by dumb luck, to decide upon the merits of the contest between Messrs. Scull and Findlay over the seat from the Somerset, Fulton, and extent of the law. We hope sincerely that | Bedford county district, has agreed to report this case will be prosecuted with energy, and in favor of the claims of Mr. Findlay, the that an example will be made of Ficken Democratic contestant. In a letter from Mr. which will deter others from following his Soull, withdrawing from the contest, there exclusively on take superior ore.

was so much abuse of the committee that I they decided very properly to return it to the writer. The Republican party can well afford to lose this sent in the Senate, if it is to be gained only by unblushing fraud. The more the Democratic party is suffered to monopolize this business, the better for the Republicaps and the worse for the Democracy.

DESPITE the refusal of Councils to make an appropriation for the erection of the municipal buildings on Independence Square, and despite the efforts made in the Legislature to secure the passage of a law which would give to the people of Philadelphia an opportunity of expressing their wishes in regard to a site for these structures, it is rumored that a portion of the Building Commission are so strongly disposed to "push things" that they contemplate cutting down the trees on Independence Square at night, in the hope that after this mischief is once done all further agitation of this subject will cease. We trust that this outrageous proceeding will not be seriously attempted, but it behoves the friends of the Penn Square project to be on their guard, and ready to apply an injunction against the first hasty step of the commission, and the commission should bear Crockett's maxim in mind, and be quite sure it is right before it goes ahead.

WE publish in another portion of to-day's issue an elaborate opinion of Judge Sharswood, affirming the constitutionality of the law creating a Board of City Trusts, which is to have exclusive control of the bequests of Girard, Boudinot, Grover, Franklin, and others. The main ground of the decision is that the city, as a corporation, is a mere creature of the State, which, through the Legislature, possesses supreme control over its official action. If Councils have the power to carry the matter up to the Supreme Court of the United States, they will probably not lack the disposition to make such an appeal. If no further legal proceedings are resorted to, however, the control of the trusts will pass into the hands of the board appointed by the city and State judges in August last, and henceforth the Girard estate will be under the exclusive control of this body and its successors.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD, in deciding the City Trusts case to-day, and speaking for the five Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says the Legislature has a perfect right to appoint a Board of Police Commissioners for the government of the police of this city. "Who will care for Geary now?"

THE BYRON BUSINESS .- "Amicus Curice" writes as follows to the Pall Mall Gazette:-"There may be strong, if not insuperable, objections to the production of much valuable documentary evidence relating to the separation of Lord and Lady Byron. It is understood that Lord Brougham left a complete statement of the causes and circumstances, which has hitherto been kept dark, under a doubt whether the publication is authorized by his will. This statement would comprise the memorandum signed by him and Mrs. Wilmot Horion, by which Lady Byron's plenipotentiaries disclaimed one by one all the charges (including the specific one) which Lord Byron deemed injurious to his character. There seems no reason why this memorandum, at least, should not be published at once. Surely the Leigh family have a moral, if not a legal, right to demand its production. Then there is the Paper containing a brief memorandum of the whole, with the dates affixed,' which Mrs. Beecher Stowe took away with her and returned after a careful study. The writer in the Quarterly says he has read it; and he asserts positively that 'it contains not a syllable from which any sane person, without a "prejudicate opinion," could collect that Lady Byron ever made the charge in question, or any charge involving crime, at any time.' You reasonably object that Mrs. Beecher Stowe may have read it by the light of Lady Byron's communications; and the public must remain in embarrassed uncertainty on this point till the paper is produced. Why should it not be produced? It is clearly the 'manuscript in Lady Noel Byron's handwriting' mentioned by Lord Wentworth (in a letter addressed to and printed by you) as found among her papers, and not containing 'any accusation of so grave a nature as that which Mrs. Stowe asserts was told her.' I can understand complete silence, but not half-revelations. This document would tend to disculpate Lady Byron, if the writer in the Quar-

THE EXECUTION OF TRAUPPMANN has revived the discussion as to the retention of consciousness in the head of the victim after decapitation by the guillotine, and there are some who contend that the faculties of hearing and sight remain for nearly an hour afterwards. On this point the Pall Mail Gazette says:- "The public mind is being stirred up into a curiously disagreeable state of excitement touching the immediate effects of the process of guillotining. The old story about poor Charlotte Corday's blush is revived; and before long we may expect to have the Irish saint who took a walk with his head under his arm removed from the realms of pieus mythology to those of history. Nevertheless, as blushing depends upon the relaxation of the walls of the small vessels of the skin, and the consequent rush into them of the blood, which during life is subjected to considerable pressure by the working of the heart, the cheeks will no more blush when the jugular veins and carotid arteries are divided, with the instant effect of removing this pressure, than water will flow out of a tap at the top of a house when the pipe which leads to it in the basement is cut. As to the existence of sensibility in the head for hours, or even minutes, after it is out off, any one who has fainted can have no doubt upon that subject. The movement of the heart suddenly becomes weakened or arrested, and consciousness as suddenly falls, because the brain is insufficiently supplied with blood. And if any stubborn person still doubts whether cutting off the supply of blood to the brain does not instantly and absolutely arrest consciousness, let him ask a skilful and judicious medical friend to compress his carotid arteries; he will then know what decapitation means much better than M.

terly is right. At all events, much good and no harm

could be done by publishing it immediately."

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.-The product of thirteen iron mines in the Lake Superior region for 1869 was 633,238 gross tons, 709,387 net tons, and the value was \$4,168,190. The total product of the same mines during the time they have been worked is 3,944,677 tons net. The eleven furnaces made 39,504 tons in 1869, valued at \$1,802,245. The mines have been developed into an inexhaustible source of wealth, the neighborhood of the mines improved and built upon. railroad tracks constructed, extensive docks with trestle works, "shoots," "pockets," and other improved conveniences for loading vessels erected, and Marquette itself has expanded from a few lonely houses into a large and flourishing village, with an extensive business, to which tourists come in crowds as a delightful summer resort. The total shipments of ore from the two ports of Murquette and Escanaba have increased from 1500 tons in 1855 to considerably over 500,000 tons in 1869, and the product will probably reach 800,000 the present year. Last year it was impossible to supply the demand, and this year the increased number and facilities of the mines will be taxed in valu to meet all the requirements of the hundreds of furnaces that run almost

cussed with much eagerness in England, the advecates for the sport contending that the amusement afforded to the human animals is of much greater moment than the triffing inconvenience it occasions to the fox. Some, indeed, contend that the fox rather likes to be run to death, and all the huntsmen unite in claiming for the practice of fox-hunting a honr antiquity, and in contending that the stability of the British constitution would be endangered by its discontinuance. On this point the Pall Mall Ga-

"The advocates of fox-hunting are apt to claim for their sport the prestige of antiquity, and to say that, it has no other merit, it should be dear to us as a ood old English pastime,' Now it is, in truth, othing of the sort, and in its present form posesses only the most modern history. Even a century ago it had little popularity except in a few favored localities, and, in spite of royal patronage, the Household has never had a Master of Foxhounds to take rank with the Grand Falconer and the Master of the Buckhounds. Gervase Markham, writing in the seventeenth century, speaks of the port in almost contemptuous terms. 'Stag-huntng,' he says, 'is the most princely and royall chase of all chases; hare-hunting is every honest man's and good man's chase, and is indeed the freest. readlest, and most enduring | pastime; but fox and badger hunting (for he couples the two together) are chases of a great deal lesse use and cuaninge than any of the former, because they are of a much hotter scent, and as being intituled stinking scents and not sweet scents;' and he further adds, 'I will not stand much upon them, because they are not so such desired as the rest.' If antiquity be a merit, few national sports can compete with cock-lighting, for the humanity of which there has not lately been found an apologist,"

AN IMPERIAL UKASE, dated the 29th of November December 11), 1869, has just been published, orderng the formation of a Russian military rallway orps, "for the purpose of placing the railways at the disposal of the military authorities in time of war." The ukase directs that officers, taken either from the regiments or the unattached list, shall be attached to all the lines of railway in the empire, When the length of the line does not exceed 200 versts, one officer only is to be employed upon it; if it is longer, two. All these officers will be regarded as on active service, and will be paid and promoted like their comrades in the regiments. At the same time they are to be allowed to receive salaries from the railway companies to whose lines they are attached. After two years of this apprenticeship they may remain in the service of the companies, but in that case they will cease to draw military pay. In time of war all these officers will be placed at the disposal of the Minister of War, who will employ them as station-masters, etc.

IMMIGRANTS FOR COLORADO.—A German emigrant party of eighty-two families, about two hundred individuals, arrived at St. Louis last week from Chicago, en route for the Wet Mountain Valley, Colorado. The St. Louis Democrat says:-"The party comprises a co-operative association, formed principally of men who have been living, some of them for years, in and about Chicago. Each of them has contriputed two hundred and fifty dollars at the start to the common stock. Their lands and live stock in Colorado are purchased, and they take with them provisions to last them till they can raise a crop. They are a band of intelligent and enterprising as well as physically able men, and have among them a physician, a clergyman, several printers, a number of carpenters, besides machinists, blacksmiths, and other craftsmen. They have also with them two carloads of blooded stock, a sawmill, a planing mill, a grist mill, and a full assortment of other agricultural implements. It thus appears that their opiect is to form an agricultural colony."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS .- London now wants to have a yearly international exhibition of articles in the departments of the fine arts and the industrial arts-paintings, sculptures, tissues, fictile forms books of education, rare plants and flowers, and a variety of other decorative and useful things. The contributions will only be admitted after selection by judges, and the spaces allotted will be free for each season of five months. Such a regular and diversified museum of beautiful things would greatly brighten the aspect of old London, and the example ld not be lost on other capitals.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Dotices see the Inside Pages

READY-MADE FURNISHING

JOHN WANAMAKER,

CLOTHING.

NOS. 818 AND 820

CHESNUT

YOUTHS

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT

AND BOYS'

TAILORING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24. t ubject-"Our National Folly-The Civil Service." PROF. HENRY MORTON. On MONDAY EVENING, February 28.

Subject—"Solar Relipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art." JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Eubject—"French Folks at Home." PROF. ROBERT E. ROSERS, March 24, Eubject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Subject—"Down Brakes." Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 25 CHESNUT Street, from 0 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE
DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
At the Annual Election held on the 7th of February,
1670, pursuant to charter, the following named gentlemen
were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

TEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. F. MCGULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Hoe. WM. A. PORTER,
And at a meeting of the Board, held February 14, the
following gentlemen were elected officers for the same
period:

FRESIDENT,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST

LEWIS R. ASHHURST. J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER. ROBERT P. MCCULLAGE RICHARD L. ASHBURST. 2 15 30

HOME OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

THE PILGRIM.

With all its grand Combinations, will be exhibited ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

AUS o'clock, for the Renefit of the Home.

AT CONORT HALL.

Tickets at No. 1918 Arch street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HORACE GREELEY

AT THE ADADEMY OF MUSIC. TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. Subject. THE WOMAN OURSTION." Tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 OHESNUT Street.

Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. # 11 13 14 17 18 19 21 22 ZENANA MISSION. THE NINTH

ABNANA MISSIAN branch of the "Woman's Union Missionary Society" will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th, at 75 o'clock, in Rev. H. A. Beardman's Church, corner of TWEFTTH and WALNUT Streets. BEST PROFESSOR EZRA CARR, THE CELE.

brated Chemist, recommends MURDOCH'S BRONCHIAL COMPITS as a safe and effectual tonic for the organs of the voice. For sale by all deug-gists. DIVIDEND NOTICE

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE.
CAMDEN, February 15, 1879.
The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, clear of National tax, payable to the stockholders of tais date, at the office of the company in the city of Camden, ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, February 19.

hereof until the 19th instant. GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer, West Jersey Railroad Company. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date

COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIED Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLRY, OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTIOE.—In consequence of the confusien 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, ou MONDAY next, February 31.

2156t

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

LAWYER,

CAMDEN, N. J.

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

245#

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

OLOTHING.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING.

READY-MADE

AND MADE TO ORDER

ROCKHILL & WILSON 603 and 605

CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

NEW STYLES. CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

BARGAINS CLOTHING.

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

EVANS & LEACH. No. 628 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETO.

COFFEE

A CHOICE LOT OF

MOCHA COFFEE.

JUST IN STORE, AT LOW PRICES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE. Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD Government Java Coffee.

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St., BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

EARLES' CALLERIES,

LOOKING GLASSES, ETO.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Looking Glasses.

A very cheice and elegant assertment of styles, all ontirely now, and at very low prices.

Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beauti

fully lighted, and easy of access. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

HATS AND CAPS. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI- DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,

VAN HARLINGEN

& ARRISON

ARE OFFERING Extraordinary Bargains

Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linens, Towels, Towelings, Etc.

French, Belgian, Barnsley, Scotch and Irish Sheeting, and Pillow-Case Linens.

4-4 FRENCH AND RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, in fine, medium, and heavy makes of all grades for general family and ladies' use.

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, AND COUNTERPANES

VERY RICH, NEW AND ELEGANT LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, RTC. ETC.

ALSO.

NEW WELTS, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, AND STAPLE EMBROIDERIES OF NEW AND BEAU-TIFUL STYLES, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT WE HAVE EVER OFFERED; PRINTED PER-CALES, New and Elegant Patterns, Fast Cotors.

ALL THE BEST MAKES OF DOMESTIC MUS-LINS AND SHEETINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW MAKE OF HEAVY MUSLIN, WHICH FOR MANY PURPOSES IN THE FAMILY WILL BE POUND VERY VALUABLE. MANUFACTURED EX-PRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 1870.

SPECIALTIES

"THORNLEY'S," EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

> PHILADELPHIA. WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS. Good Black Silks for \$1-50,

Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at \$1 62. Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at \$1.76. Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at \$2. Magnificent Quality for \$2.25, \$2.50, and \$3. The very best for \$3.25, \$3.50, and \$4. Bluce, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greya

Paisley and Broche Shawls. REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

23 thatus PHILADELPHIA

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE Belance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bar-

gains may be expected. STORE NOW OPEN.

Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Ho-tels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. [3 little

CTEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POP-

LINS. PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.

MODE COLORED POPLINS. NEW GREEN POPLINS. NEW BLUE POPLINS.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS. NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES. NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS

> NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

PHIEADELPHIA. MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH M. Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Missee, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Saah Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

TEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Li Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1034 LOMBARD Street.

MOURNING DRY GOODS. MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,

South NINTH Street.

HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF

BARECE HERNANIES.

2 17 thstu3m41

THE FINE ARTS.

F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND

LANDSCAPES

UMBREL LAS-CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

HAVE ARRIVED.