

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

THE POLICE BILL CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

The investigation of the alleged use of corrupt means to pass the Metropolitan Police bill, on the one hand, and to defeat it on the other, drags heavily. The committee has displayed an infinitesimal amount of zeal and energy. Some time elapsed before it even held the first meeting, at which the extraordinary discovery was made that nothing could be done on account of the failure to provide in advance for a clerk. Then this difficulty had to be discussed in the legislature, but despite the refusal to make definite provision for a clerk, the committee managed, by extraordinary effort, to secure one, and a meeting was held in this city on Monday last, at which the Mayor and the Mayor's Clerk and Chief Kelly appeared as witnesses. No very important disclosures were made at this session, and the chief items of information elicited were a statement from the Mayor that he "did not know of any assessment being made upon the members of the present police force," and an acknowledgment by the Mayor's Clerk and Chief Kelly that an assessment had been made on the last November warrants, for the improper but comparatively innocent purpose of paying the expenses of the contested election. When the committee had progressed thus far, they adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman, and we believe it is considered probable (but by no means certain) that they will hold another meeting on next Saturday. At this rate of progress the session will expire long before the marrow of this case is penetrated, and the investigation promises to prove either utterly barren in results, or a whitewashing affair designed to leave on the public mind the impression that no corrupt means were employed on either side. It is high time that the committee should show some vim in prosecuting its task. It should probe corruption by the most searching investigations, and pry into the secret history of all the suspicious transactions alleged to be connected with the Police bill. If the committee does not speedily commence its task in real earnest, the public will be forced to the conclusion that the rival parties are mutually afraid of each other, and prefer smothering the whole affair to the danger of disclosing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The public interests require that not only the Republican but the Democratic version of the dispute should be heard. If levies have been made on the police to defeat the bill by corrupt means, the committee should certainly be able to discover and disclose the fact. And if, on the other hand, the supporters of the bill cannot show a clear record, their misdeeds should be fearlessly exposed. The immaculate Josephs declared in the House that if the committee wished to know how the bill passed, he knew of persons who were at Harrisburg at the time with money which might be used for that purpose. He should be summoned to give this information, and while he is on the witness stand, and under oath, perhaps he could give a more complete history of the Democratic plan of operations than that which he volunteered in debate. A correspondent also suggests to us that if Messrs. Connell, Henszey, Hong, and Elliott (members of the Senate or House), and Messrs. Rittenhouse, Weidner, and Taylor, were summoned to appear as witnesses, they could render important service in explaining the causes of the final defeat of the Police bill as well as the means used to secure its passage. He thinks Mr. Henszey might tell the committee why he would rather have the bill vetoed than allow the Governor to appoint the commissioners; that Mr. Connell might explain the peculiar reasons for the selection of Mr. Weidner as one of the commissioners; that Mr. Hong might explain Rittenhouse's promise to "divide" proceeds; that Mr. Taylor might give the reasons why he thought him an available candidate for Chief of Police, as well as the method in which money was to be raised from the new appointees to redeem promises made to secure the passage of the bill, and to leave a large margin of profit for his champions. Various candidates for official positions might also be called upon to explain the nature of their arrangements with the would-be commissioners who were kept out of office by the veto, and the character of a long row of magnificent air-castles which were founded on the bill, as well as the extent to which the ring was discomfited by the action of the Governor. Why don't the committee hurry up and enlighten the people on all these interesting subjects?

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA. The official correspondence with regard to Cuba that has just been published places the administration before the country in the most favorable light, and the manner in which Mr. Fish has watched over the interests of the United States, and of human liberty as represented by the struggle in Cuba, will meet with the approval of all but a few fount-mouthed demagogues like Mungen, of Ohio, whose abuse, however, will be more complimentary than their praise. It is evident that the interest in the Cuban insurrection has abated very decidedly in this country, and Mr. Fish states the case clearly and plainly when he attributes this in

a great measure to the flagrant violation of the law by the agents of the insurgents, and he shows what the sentiments of the President and his counselors are by declaring that had the Cuban Junta expended their money and energies in sending to the insurgents arms and munitions of war, as they might have done consistently with our statutes and the law of nations, instead of devoting themselves to deliberate violations of the laws of the United States, and had they, in lieu of illegally employing persons within the dominions of the United States to go in armed bands to Cuba, proceeded thither unarmed themselves, to take personal part in the struggle for independence, it is possible the result would have been different in Cuba, and it is certain that there would have been a more ardent feeling in the United States in favor of their cause, and more respect for their sincerity and personal courage.

The views of Mr. Fish are such as will be concurred in by the people of the United States without cavil, for they are consistent with sound statesmanship and common sense. At the breaking out of the Cuban rebellion, the sympathies of this country were largely enlisted on the side of the insurgents, and the President and Secretary of State indicated very plainly that they coincided with the popular feeling, and that they were disposed to aid the Cubans in every way that they consistently could without improperly compromising the Government. Had the revolutionists shown themselves worthy of the support of the United States, they would certainly have had it, and the probabilities are that long ere this their independence would have been recognized. They found it much easier, however, to fight the Spaniards from New York and Philadelphia, rather than by shouldering their muskets and taking the field in Cuba.

They displayed their patriotic impulses by running away from danger with all the goods they could gather together, and by urging upon the people of the United States to undertake the task of liberating Cuba, while they snuffed the smoke of battle from afar. Under these circumstances it is not a matter for surprise that interest in the Cuban revolution should die out in this country, much as we are desirous of seeing the Spanish dominion on that island being brought to an end. This is only another exemplification of the saying that "Those who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

THE "CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE."

Among the "minor sins" of Congress is the practice of permitting members to print in the Congressional Globe speeches that have never been delivered upon the floor of either house. This evil gradually grew out of the apparently harmless custom of revising speeches before publication for the purpose of correcting those little grammatical inaccuracies and inelegancies of language that even the most polished orators cannot altogether avoid in extemporaneous speaking. No one would object to this custom if it could be kept within bounds; but, like the franking privilege and other matters that were well enough as originally intended, the revision of speeches for the Globe has grown to be an outrageous nuisance that calls for a reform. Members were not content merely to correct their speeches, but they began to put into them new matter that sometimes altered their purport entirely, and then the next step was to obtain the permission of the House or Senate to print speeches that had never been delivered. The pretext for this abuse was that by granting such permission the time of the Senate and House was not taken up by long and often irrelevant orations delivered for unbecome, and that the real business of Congress was thereby less impeded than it would be if every member who wished to "place himself on record" were required to address the House in person. The consequence of this arrangement is that the Globe in no respect represents the proceedings of Congress, and it loses all value as an historical record. A great expense is also entailed upon the taxpayers of the country for no other purpose than to gratify the vanity of members and to advertise them with their constituents. The abuse of the privileges of the Globe has at length grown to be such an evil as to elicit a very decided call for reform, but members of Congress are loth to part with any of their perquisites, and notwithstanding the unanimous opinion of the press of the country, the custom of printing unspoken "speeches" in the Globe will be likely to continue indefinitely unless some unusually outrageous occurrence renders it necessary for Congress to take some decided action for the sake of its own dignity and credit. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and the straw in this instance is Hon. William Mungen, Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, who has achieved a temporary notoriety by printing in the Globe an indecent and abusive tirade against the administration and Senator Sumner. The attention of the House was yesterday called to Mungen's speech by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and in the usual roundabout way of settling such matters by Congress, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire whether Mungen had not violated the privileges of the House, and whether the speech should be allowed to go into the permanent form of the Globe. This discreditable affair has impressed upon the average Congressional mind the necessity for preventing such occurrences in the future, and the probabilities are that both houses will adopt rules prohibiting the official publication of speeches that have never been delivered before them, in which case Mungen can die with the satisfaction of knowing that his life has not been spent entirely in vain, but that he has been the means of bringing about a reform of one of the many abuses that are permitted to exist by our national legislators in spite of the protests of the people they profess to represent.

THE HON. B. F. WHITTEMORE, the Representative in Congress from the First district of South Carolina, the question of whose expulsion, because of his peculiar method of making his appointments to the Military and Naval Academies, was before the House this afternoon, is, in the technical language of the un-reconstructed, a "carpet-bagger." He was born at Malden, Massachusetts, May 18, 1824; received an academic education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1850, when he entered upon the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church; entered the army during the rebellion as chaplain of the 53d Massachusetts Volunteers; served with this regiment its entire term, and then was commissioned as chaplain of the 20th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, with which regiment he remained till they were "mustered out," serving in the army four years; edited the first journal in South Carolina after the surrender, devoted to the reconstruction, restoration, and union of the States, called the Free Press; was one of the pioneers of the Republican party and chairman of the Republican Executive State Central Committee until the State of South Carolina was fully restored to the Union and civil government completely established; was a delegate in the State Constitutional Convention and chairman of committee on bill of rights; was chairman of the South Carolina delegation at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Grant and Colfax; was elected State Senator in 1863; resigned his seat in the General Assembly when elected to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,254 votes against 10,995 votes for Covington, Democrat. Mr. Whittemore is described as a short, portly looking man, about five feet six inches high, with a bold, clear face, very long black beard and hair, overreaching eyebrows, and a stentorian voice, cultivated by preaching in the wilderness. With the nature and extent of the serious charges against him our readers are already familiar.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Anson Burlingame. Despatches published in another column announce that Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the Western powers, died yesterday in St. Petersburg, where he was engaged in the negotiation of a treaty similar to those concluded with the United States and the European Governments for the admission of China into the great family of civilized nations.

Mr. Burlingame was born November 14, 1822, at New Berlin, State of New York. His ancestors early came to this country and originally settled in Rhode Island, and thence emigrated to the interior of New York. The Burlingames figured in the French wars on the American continent about the middle of the eighteenth century, and, subsequently, in the American Revolution of 1776. They were conspicuous for their patriotism and devotion to the cause of independence, participating in the service of the American navy and sharing in many of its gallant exploits. Mr. Burlingame's father was born in New Berlin, and his mother, now deceased, in Providence, R. I. His mother was a Miss Angel, a descendant of Colonel Israel Angel, the famous fighter of General Greene's Revolutionary army. When but an infant Mr. Burlingame was taken to the West by his parents, who emigrated to the Wyandotte Indian country, now known as Seneca county, in Northern Ohio. For several years the father was engaged in supplying the army and the people of the Territory of Michigan with cattle and horses. While the father was thus occupied young Burlingame assisted in driving the cattle, and necessarily led a life of adventure, being oftentimes exposed to the hostility of the Indians. The family next settled at Detroit. Young Burlingame here started out in life. As a boy he accompanied surveying parties as chain carrier and in other useful capacities. He sat as a boy in the Indian councils at Mackinac and elsewhere. He witnessed treaties with the Chippewa Indians. Thus, in the primitive fields of diplomacy, the present Poo-Tien of the nation having the oldest civilization in the world took his first lessons in diplomacy.

While in the academy at Detroit he was a hard student. On leaving the academy he attended the branch institution of the University of Michigan. Here he went through a regular course and took several prizes for proficiency in his studies. He closed his career at the University by graduating before he was twenty-one years of age.

Having selected the law as his profession in life, Mr. Burlingame immediately set to work in his study. His friends, however, recommended him to attend the law school of Harvard. In 1843 he entered that institution. Here Mr. Burlingame became an LL.D.

A short time after Mr. Burlingame took up his residence in Boston he commenced the practice of law, in which he was successful. He shortly after engaged in politics and distinguished himself so that in 1852 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1853 he was a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts. He was elected a Representative in 1854 to the Thirty-fourth Congress. In 1856 occurred the outrageous assault on Senator Sumner by Preston N. Brooks, of South Carolina, which created such an intense excitement in all parts of the country. Brooks threw out a general challenge to any "Yankee mudsill" who might be disposed to take up the quarrel. This challenge was accepted by Mr. Burlingame, who appointed the Canada side of Niagara Falls as the place of meeting. On this prompt offer to fight him Brooks subsided like a bully that he was, and declined the meeting, giving as his reason that it would necessitate a journey through a "hostile country." The conduct of Mr. Burlingame on this occasion made him more popular than ever at home, and he was elected by a large majority to represent Massachusetts in the Thirty-fifth Congress. During this term he served as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and devoted much of his time to obtaining a thorough knowledge of all the international relations of the United States. He was one of the most efficient members of the committee, and he was appointed to serve upon it again in the Thirty-sixth Congress, to which he was elected in 1858.

Upon the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, in 1861, Mr. Burlingame was named Minister to Austria. Having started for his post at Vienna, he received notification on the way that the Austrian Government would not receive him, for the reason that he had taken too prominent a part in raising Sardinia from a second to a first class mission. As the United States at the time was about entering upon the great duty of suppressing treason at home, this indignity was quietly passed over by appointing Mr. Burlingame as United States Minister near the Court of the Emperor of China. Towards the end of 1861 he arrived at Peking, and opened relations with the Chinese Government. After thoroughly studying the China question, and discovering the abuses which had found their way into the line of policy followed by outside nations towards the Government of China, Mr. Burlingame at once took

issue with his colleagues. In this bold step he found support in the late Sir Frederick Bruce, M. Berthemy, and the Russian Minister. This was laid the "co-operative policy" which is now generally recognized by the representatives of foreign governments in China. This was one of the steps which unquestionably induced the Chinese Government itself to make a move in response. Mr. Burlingame prepared the draft of the co-operative policy, and explained it, both of which documents were endorsed by his colleagues. He also prepared an exposition of the different treaties, analyzing and clearing up many doubtful points. He zealously opposed the concessions doctrine, because it proposed to take concessions of land at the different treaty ports.

In 1867 the rumor reached Prince Kung, the head of the Chinese Government, that Mr. Burlingame contemplated terminating his residence in China. As soon as he learned this fact, Prince Kung invited Mr. Burlingame to a farewell banquet at the Taung-je-yam, or Foreign Office. During the banquet, Wen-tsiang, an influential man in the empire, speaking to Mr. Burlingame, asked whether he would represent the Chinese Government officially at the courts of the treaty powers. The question was so unexpected that Mr. Burlingame took it to be a passing compliment, and replied that he would do so as a friend, never dreaming that more was designed. This was, however, accepted by the Imperial Government in a more serious spirit, and a few days after Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, who was then attaché of the English Legation at Peking and was subsequently appointed first secretary of the Burlingame Embassy, visited Mr. Burlingame, at the request of Prince Kung, and formally tendered the mission. After considerable deliberation and persuasion Mr. Burlingame agreed to accept, and the fact was so reported to the Imperial Government. November 21, 1867, an imperial decree promulgated to the empire the creation of the mission.

Chinese Government conferred upon Mr. Burlingame the title of Ambassador, with all the great powers connected with the office, which was to last for life. He, however, preferred the title of Envoy, and was accordingly commissioned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, or in Chinese, Poo-an-chew (Burlingame) Chin-chi-chong-jen-tachen (minister of heavy responsibilities).

Mr. Burlingame left Peking on the 25th of November, 1867, escorted by all the foreign residents, including the members of the diplomatic corps, who accompanied him to the gates. In the suite of Mr. Burlingame were two mandarins, Ching-Tajen and Sun-Tajen, and six others from the new college at Peking, together with about twenty others in different capacities. J. McLeavy Brown, late of the English legation, and Emile De Champs, late of the French legation, were attached to the embassy as secretaries. About forty-five miles from Peking the party were compelled to stop at a village and send back to the capital for an escort to protect them from a formidable band of robbers. They were not attacked, however, and arrived safely at Shanghai on the 10th of December, 1867, and sailed from thence for America on the 25th of the following February, where they arrived on the 31st of March, and were received with great honors. After a brief stay in San Francisco, the embassy proceeded to Washington, and at once entered into negotiations for a treaty, containing additional articles to the treaty of June 18, 1858. On the 4th of July the treaty was signed in Washington; on the 11th it was transmitted to the Senate, which ratified it on the 16th.

This is not the place to enter into the details of this document, which was, in substance, a recognition on the part of the United States of the rights of the Chinese Government and people to the same international amenities and privileges that are enjoyed by all civilized nations, and a repudiation on our part of the idea that the Chinese are barbarians who have no rights that ought to be respected. The treaty gave much satisfaction in the United States, but it was generally condemned in England, for the double reason that the Chief of the Embassy was an American citizen, and that it was thought it would interfere with some of the privileges claimed by the English traders.

When Mr. Burlingame arrived in England, he, however, soon brought about a better understanding, and succeeded in negotiating a treaty similar to that entered into with the United States. He afterwards negotiated treaties with France and other of the European powers, and had but recently presented himself at the Court of Russia, where he was received with extreme cordiality, and with every disposition on the part of the Czar to promote the objects of his mission. His sudden death will cause universal regret, for he was engaged in a great and noble work that will cause his name to be remembered with equal gratitude in China and in America and Europe. The embassy of which Mr. Burlingame was the head has been from his inactivity an object of jealousy to a ring of traders who feared that a check would be put upon their gains if the old barbarous policy of dealing with the Chinese was abandoned, and they have not hesitated to oppose it in every way. These men succeeded in enlisting on their side J. Ross Browne, the successor of Mr. Burlingame at the Court of Peking, and they on several occasions attempted to discredit the transactions of the embassy by spreading reports that the treaties had been rejected by the Chinese Government. The falsity of these reports has been fully proved, and there is every reason to believe that the Chinese appreciate the services of Mr. Burlingame fully. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Burlingame did not live to finish his work, but he has at least succeeded in inaugurating a new policy with regard to China that cannot fail to be of benefit to that country, and much more to the credit of the Western powers than that which has been practiced for so many years in defiance of every principle of right and justice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24. Subject—"Our National Policy—The Civil Service." PROF. HENRY MORTON. On MONDAY EVENING, February 22. Subject—"Hazard Taylor, March 3. Subject—"Reform and Art." JOHN G. SAGE, March 21. Subject—"Fifty Years." PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts." ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Subject—"Down Drake." Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 62 CHESTNUT STREET, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 27 1/2
- SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS. FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS. FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS. FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS. JOHN WANAMAKER'S, 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand. Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.
- PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO. OFFICE, No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870. 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 1st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
- THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the "Vessel Owners and Charterers Association" will be held at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1870, at the office of the Association, No. 125 WALNUT STREET. JOHN W. EVERMAN, President. CHAS. H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 23 2nd St.
- THE SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Philadelphia Dental College will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870. Music by Carl Senz's Orchestra. Valued by Rev. J. L. WITHROW, D. D. Address: Academy of Music by J. L. WITHROW. Doors open at 10 o'clock generally invited. U. S. M. DEAN, Dean. 2 22 1/2
- CHESTNUT HILL M. E. CHURCH. The "PLURIMUM" will be exhibited for the benefit of the Chestnut Hill M. E. Church, at CHESTNUT HILL, THURSDAY EVENING, February 24th, at 8 o'clock. 2 22 1/2
- HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 25
- WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE STREETS.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Room. Prayer meeting at 7 1/2 o'clock, preaching at 8 o'clock. Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. WITHROW, Tuesday, Rev. Dr. WISWICK, Wednesday, Dr. A. C. REED, Thursday, Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHANSON; and Friday, Rev. M. PATTERSON. The public cordially invited. 2 21 1/2
- HELMOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 25
- OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 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 cease. S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer. 1 31 1/2
- HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, if no treatment is applied, it leads to consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits, &c. 1 15
- BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or other disease. The wanted and delicate preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years' successful reputation to uphold its integrity at the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 109 Broadway, New York. 47 1/2
- ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give strength and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 25
- OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 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 THIRD STREET. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No shares or shares transferred within three days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary. 2 1st Mrs
- THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 25
- JAMES M. SCOVELL, CAMDEN, N. J. FOR COLLECTORS.—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 24 50
- DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Cotton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely painless, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT ST. 1 25
- HELMOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15
- AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices. EVANS' BUILDING, No. 108 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, next to the Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 25
- MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR BUCHU regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 25
- THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically recommended to be the best, most durable, and most extensively looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined. 1 25 No. 704 CHESTNUT STREET.
- TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISORDERS. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 25
- QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. RABINE, ALLEN & DILLIS, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.
- THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINQUISHED the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM E. WISTAR, lately superintendent of the department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends. Nov. 19, 1869. ROHRB, TASKER & CO.
- WISTAR & BOULTON. No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. HEATING BY STEAM OR HOT WATER. PLANS OF PIPE OUT TO ORDER. LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 28 3/4
- \$10 REWARD.—FUR CAPE LOST ON Seventh or Spring Garden streets. The finder will get the reward on leaving the Cape at No. 454 North SEVENTH STREET. 2 21 1/2
- MY COMBINATION BURNING-FLUID cannot be exploded in any Lamp. It is the best and Safest Fluid known. SILAS FILLER, No. 904 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
- JET GOODS. NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S No. 11 S. NINTH STREET. 2 10 1/2

CLOTHING.

THE COLD SNAP. Cold snap! The little chap Buttons his coat Up to his throat, So cold are his ears, That he almost fears That he'll presently freeze As cold as cheese. Just hark at him sneeze! Then say to him, please, He'll find comfort and ease In wearing stout clothes Such as those. Which every youngster knows to wear, The clothes that Rockhill & Wilson sell, At prices so low that it's fun to tell: Big boys, small boys, and little boys all, Run and try at the Great Brown Hall. Who have bought once, come buy again. Winter clothes of every grade Made to order or ready-made. Clothes! Clothes! cheap and nice For the wintry remnant of frost and ice. Stern winter is again upon us, And we will put upon us The Winter Clothes rapidly going off FROM THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

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

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SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOOK-STITCH Family Sewing Machine. OVER \$25.00 NOW IN USE. EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.

Sold on Lease Plan \$10 Per Month. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, 15 Mrs PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1870. HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!

NEWBOLD'S JERSEY HAMS. STOKES' JERSEY HAMS. MARYLAND HAMS. S. DAVIS' CINCINNATI HAMS. IOWA HAMS.

Families desiring Newbold's and Stokes' Jersey Hams can leave their orders, as they will be in a few days. W. G. FAMILY FLOUR Always on hand, made from the finest quality of white wheat.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT. Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description. 2 23 1/2 Mrs

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY seat, one mile from Family Station, N. P. R. R., six or eight miles from the city. 3/4 acre, handsomely laid out in lawn and vegetable garden, with trees and shrubbery well grown; the roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, with wide piazzas and modern conveniences. Also, stable, carriage house, and ice house. Immediate possession given. For terms and further particulars apply to HENRY E. BURSH, No. 216 S. FOURTH STREET. 2 19 1/2 Mrs

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