Evening Telegraph

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1876.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, and Age of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS DESPATCHES THE discussions arising from the false report of the arrival of the steamship City of Boston at Queenstown have awakened an unusual degree of public interest in the whole subject of the supply of telegraphic news to the daily journals. We have, therefore, deemed this a fitting occasion to explain the position of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in this matter, more especially as its relative advantages in obtaining and promptly publishing the very latest intelligence from all portions of this and other countries have recently been greatly improved, and it is right that readers and advertisers should be apprised of the character of the arrangements upon which our unquestionable vantage-ground over all afternoon contemporaries is based. We have not the space here to give an elaborate description of the practical workings of the Associated Press. It is sufficient to say that every influential journal in the country depends upon this source, exclusively, for its regular supply of telegraphic news. In New York, the Herald, Tribune, Times, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express look to this quarter for all their despatches (except those called specials). In Philadelphia precisely the same intelligence is supplied to the North American, Ledger, Inquirer, Press, Age, and THE TELEGRAPH. and to no other daily journals in this city. The superiority of this news to that furnished by any other association is well understood by all intelligent readers, and it constitutes, in fact, the main cause of the superiority of the journals we have named, as newspapers, to their contemporaries. Long experience, abundant capital, the control of many thousands of miles of telegraphic wire, and the employment of hundreds of agents, have given to this association so strong a position that all attempts at serious rivalry have proved abortive, and the few successes of its antagonists have been limited to the temporary triumph of nefarious schemes to steal its news. Formerly the despatches of the Associated Press were furnished to the Evening Bulletin, of this city, as well as to THE TELEGRAPH. But, for reasens unnecessary to mention here, the Bulletin was recently cut off from this source of supply, and after this occurrence THE EVENING TELEGRAPH effected an arrangement with the managers of the Associated Press in this city by which this journal obtained the exclusive right of publishing Associated Press despatches in regular afternoon and evening editions. For this privilege we pay a good round sumnearly as much as THE TELEGRAPH and Bulletin, combined, paid, when they shared jointly the news and the expenses. But, as a practical result, we have the same vantage ground over the Bulletin, and all other afternoon or evening journals of Philadelphia, that the North American, Ledger, Inquirer, Press, and Age possess over their morning contemporaries; or that the Herald, Tribune, World, Times, and Sun possess over such journals as Brick Pomeroy's New York Democrat. Our facilities for obtaining prompt and reliable intelligence are therefore now on a firmer basis than at any former period, and the superiority of our news is palpable to every intelligent observer. Since the Bulletin has lost its former facilities it has been compelled to fall back upon the device of copying our despatches, and day after day intelligence which appears in the third or fourth edition of THE TELEGRAPH is vamped in later editions of the Bulletin. It is true that it obtains by this expedient much of the same news that we publish; but its second-hand supply is often received at too late an hour to be available to its regular subscribers, and not unfrequently

us at such an hour that, while we can print | opinion." His programme would be very and circulate it in our later editions, it cannot be used by the Bulletin or furnished to its readers, except on the following day. It is natural, perhaps, that the Bulletin, since it has been forced into this strait, should deary the value of Associated Press de patches. But it displays questionable taste in denouncing them on the one hand and systematically copying them on the other, and among those who understand this subject, the course it is now pursuing will not assist, in the slightest degree, its efforts to extricate itself from its present dilemma,

THE INCOME TAX. THE income tax is certainly the most onerous

and unpleasant that could possibly be imposed, and it has only been submitted to with any degree of patience from the supposition that it was a necessary war measure that would cease as soon as possible after the occasion that made it necessary. Admitting that it was and is a necessity, it is obviously the duty of the Government to render its collection as little burdensome and inconvenient to the citizens as possible. It is unfortunately the case, however, that many of the assessors and collectors behave towards those who are compelled to transact business with them as if they were the masters rather than the servants of the public. Some of these men are boorish and insolent in their demeanor almost beyond endurance, and even those who have in some degree the manners of gentlemen take very little pains to be accommodating. Many of the assessors only keep their offices open between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., just when most men cannot leave their business without great inconvenience and loss of time and money. Others are gracious enough to receive the returns between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening on one evening in the week, apparently thinking thereby that they are making a great concession, for which the miserable wretches who are unfortunate enough to have taxable incomes ought to be sufficiently grateful. The collectors, for their part, show a fastidiousness about the cleanliness of the United States legal-tenders that are offered them that is unheard of in the ordinary pursuits of business, and they refuse to accept notes that are in any way torn or that show marks of rough usage in the good cause of sustaining the Government credit, no matter how plainly their genuineness may be apparent. It is certainly high time that there was some remedy for this sort of thing, and the gentlemen who are employed to assess and collect this burdensome tax made to show some slight regard for the convenience and rights of these who are obliged to have business relations with them.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on Wednesday near Ridgefield, New Jersey, which was only less destructive to life and property than some other similar disasters because the opportunities were not so great. As it was, the disaster was of sufficient moment to increase the dread of this terrible compound, and to induce the query as to whether more stringent laws ought not to be made and enforced with rigor for the protection of those who are obliged in any way to come in contact with such an agent of slaughter. The explosion occurred through the carelessness of a workman who was carrying a bag of the nitro-glycerine upon his back from Schafer's factory to a sloop in the Hackensack river which was being loaded with it. The man lost his hold upon the bag and it fell to the ground and exploded. A second explosion followed, blowing the factory building to atoms, and killing four men. The explosion was heard for miles around, and its force was so great that it broke the windows of a house a mile distant. It is perhaps impossible to expect that such compounds as gunpowder or nitro-glycerine can be manufactured or handled in the ordinary business of transportation without an occasional disaster of this kind, even when the utmost precautions are taken; but in this, as in many other instances where destructive explosions have occurred, pure carelessness appears to have been the cause of the terrible results. It is certainly remarkable that s man should be permitted to carry a bag of nitro-glycerine on his shoulder, when any one of the numerous accidents that might readily oceur would produce the most fearful consequences. It fortunately happened in this instance that few persons were present, but such a thing might happen at any time, and if the manufacturers will not take proper precautions themselves with the handling of the material about their own factories, it can scarcely be expected that those who are brought in contact with it in the course of transportation will appreciate the importance of extraordinary care, and the law ought to make such regulations as will give the public a reasonable assurance of safety. Gunpowder is terrible enough, but it is far surpassed in its destructive properties by nitro-glycerine, and it is shocking to think of the conse quences if an explosion should occur in the midst of a crowded population. It is asserted that nitro-glycerine is far less liable to explosion than gunpowder if only a few simple precautions are taken in the management of it, and it ought not, therefore, to be a very difficult thing to establish plain and understandable regulations with regard to it. And such regulations once established, the penalty for the violation in the slightest particular should be severe, and its enforcement certain under every circumstance.

Garibaldi, the hero of Italy, has been ventilating his ideas of government in a novel which he has recently published. He believes in a republic ruled by a dictator, abhors parliaments and congresses, and, while he sees and deprecates the dilemma of the unhappy people who elect a Casar instead of a Cincinnatus, he can prescribe no better safeguard against the excesses of his elective intelligence of great importance reaches despot than "popular rights and public of forty years' standing.

simple and efficacions if mankind could always be certain that the right man was put in the right place; but as this fortunate circumstance rarely occurs, no sane people will voluntarily run the risk involved in an error on so vital a point. Every despotism is founded on the pretext that it is the system best designed to promote the welfare of the people governed, and Garibaldi differs from the builders of the most despotic thrones only in requiring that his dictatorship shall not be hereditary. As a revolutionist and popular leader he has earned deserved distinction. but as a republican he evidently needs more light, and before he issues another work on politics he had better come back to this country to be reconstructed.

THE EVE OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. THERE is a degree of fragrance about the news from Baltimore. We are informed that the Franklin Bank of that place has commenced paying coin for its own notes, which although but a resumption of specie payments in a small way, yet it is pleasant to hear of. It is the forerunner of heavier and more important movements in the same direction, and tolls the death knell of the jobbers and speculators in gold. Business transactions all around us indicate that the people are ready, nay, anxious to return to a specie basis, and will welcome the jingle of coin for change. Now, let us have Mr. Sumner's bill passed and made a law without delay. Let the issue of paper currency below twentyfive cents be stopped immediately, and by the 1st of July we will be ready to clear the market of all notes of less than one dollar in value. With the silver already in the country, and that which is constantly arriving from one source or another, we have an abundant supply: it is too heavy for speculation to carry. Pass Mr. Sumner's bill and specie payments will follow.

MR. JAMES FISK, JR., Says a New York paper, made his first appearance in the character of a witness in the Supreme Court yesterday, during the trial of the Erle-Vanderbilt case. Mr. Fisk at once achieved a complete success. His ability as a comedian was warmly recognized, and while he was on the stand he kept the entire audience in a state of uproarious mirth. So successful a first appearance is rare in the annals of stage or court, and Mr. Fisk may congratulate himself upon the enviable reputation which his performance has assured to him. It is to be hoped that this will not be his last appearance in the same character, for it would be unkind to the amusement seekers of New York were he to rest sarisfied with his single though signal success. He will find no difficulty in securing any quantity of engagements as a comic witness, and though he will doubtless be tempted to undertake a "starring" tour throughout the country, performing in the Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago courts, it is certain that he will find no lack of appreciative audiences should he remain in New York. There is no lawyer who would not feel sure of his jury could be engage the services of Mr. Pisk as an eccentric witness; and we may expect to see a lively competition springing up among the members of the bar for the right to announce that "Mr. James Fisk, Jr., the celebrated comic witness, has been engaged at an immense expense, and will appear for one afternoon only, in the trial of Doe against Roe." Such an announce ment would crowd the court room, delight the judge, and fill the jury with gratitude towards the enterprising lawyer who had provided so admirably for their amusement.

THE METHOD OF VOTING at present in vogue in England will, in all probability, be changed before another election to that of the ballot as it is in this country. Most English politicians of the radical school attach absurd properties to this device for registering votes, and it is feared that they are destined ble of carrying on frauds. Intimidation, bribery, or anything else, in front of the ballot-box. But the privilege of secret voting has been very highly prized by the radicals, and it is impossible to deny it to them mu ch longer.

OBITUARY. Gullan C. Verplauck.

The death of Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, a wellknown author and politician, is announced as having taken place yesterday evening in New York city. Mr. Verplanck was born in that city in August, 1786, and was consequently in his eighty-fourth year at the time of his decease. He entered on his collegiate studies in Columbia College when he was but twelve years old, and graduated in 1801. He then studied law for the sake of study only, and was admitted to the bar, after which he travelled in Europe for several years. On his return he interested himself in political matters, and in 1814 was a candidate of the "malcontents" for the New York Legislature. In 1818 he delivered a course of lectures on the "Early European Friends of America" before the New York Historical Society, which excited considerable attention. They were published, and ran through several editions. In S19, during the political contest between the "Bucktails" and "Clintonians," he published various political satires, aimed at DeWitt Clinton, one of the candidates. In 1820 he was elected to the Legislature, where he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Education. He soon after accepted the Professorship of the Evidences of Christianity in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York city, and published a work containing the result of his researches in that branch of study in 1924. It was styled "Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion." He published his well-known work on Contracts" in 1825. In the same year he was elected to Congress, and served for eight years in that capacity. While a member of that body, he was instrumental, with others, in procuring the extension of the term of copyright from twenty-eight to forty-two years.

He published various literary works about this time. In connection with W. C. Bryant and R. C. Sands he published for three years the "Talisman," a collection of prose and verse. He was the author of several valuable addresses delivered at college ommencements and on other public occasions. An edition of Shakespeare published in numbers, with revised text and with notes, was edited by him. This work was completed in the course of three years. Since being a member of Congress he has several times been elected to the State sonate. Mr. Verplanck, while in this capacity, took great interest in udicial questions which came to his notice, in connection with the judical powers of that body. The New York Senate, with the judges of the higher court, was at that time the court for the correction of errors, or the court of appeal in last resort from the Supreme Court and Chancery. His opinions on various important questions are preserved in the New York reports. Since the organization of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, in 1846, he has been its President, and for fifteen years prepared all the annual reports. He was also one of the governors of the New York Hospital. Of late years, after the more active labors of his life had ceased, he continued to act as President of the Century Club, of which he was one of the founders.

At the time of his death, he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of the State, and had held the office of Regent for forty-one years. In this he was the successor of Matthew Clarkson, an incumbent

COMMERCIAL.

The Navigation and Commerce of she United The monthly report number 5, current series, of the Bureau of Statistics, on the commerce and navigation of the United States, sets forth our imports from and exports and re-exports to foreign countries, during the month of November, 1889, and the eleven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868, as follows: -

Month ended No. Ports Miss Commotive vermber 30, 1860. vember 30, 1860, \$33,609,466 \$47,608,310 \$1,926,187 Month ended No-vember 30, 1868, \$3,010,849 37,704,411 1,083,897 Eleven months ended November

months 433,150,949 412,981,404 27,063,005

American vessels \$11,501,150 \$19,651,030 \$1,268,657 Foreign vessels 22,101,286 28,047,271 657,000 The proportion of the same for the eleven months ending November 30, 1869, were as follows:

American vessels, \$135,930,923 \$139,610,914 \$15,939,157 Foreign vessels. 207,220,026 273,260,490 11,828,848
Of the total imports for November, \$30,767,141
were dutiable, \$19,926,234 were entered for consumption, and \$18,676,182 entered warehouse. The
total value of foreign commodities remaining in
warehouse, at the close of the month of November, 969, WHS \$48, 980 619 against \$40,554,443 in 1868 The number and tomage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade, during the month of November, 1869, were as follows:—

Entered. Cleared.

American vessels..... 987 309,450 Foreign vessels.....1,898 587,988 1,637 472,781 Total 2,870 846,783 2,446 750,06 The entrances and clearances of the same for the 2,446 750,089 eleven months ending November 30, 1869, were as

American vessels 9,752 3,190,182 9,348 3,171,836 Foreign vessels 19,049 0,407,068 18,719 0,356,874 Total 28,801 8,597,200 28,067 8,528,260 Total, 11 months ending Nov., '68., 26,854 7,696,242 26,630 7,835,626

The following is a classified statement of the number, rig, and tonnage of all vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed in all the customs districts of the United states on the soth of June, 1869;— Salling vessels..... 16,745 2,074,811 09

Steam vessels. Unrigged vessels. 8,861 1,046,015-98 6,287 623,492-02

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. Rev. Dr. MEARS will each To-morrow at 10% A. M., and Rev. Dr. GEORGE Wis WELL at 7% P. M. Subject for evening—"The use Rule of Success in Life." All persons cordially in-

BEY CHILDREN'S CHURCH. - SEVENTH PRESBYERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square. To morrow at B o'clock P. M., Rev. HENRY McCOOK. Pastor, will conduct the service and preach the sermon. Singing by the Sunday School. The usual service at 10% A. M.

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRIOB, Pastor—19%, Rev. FRANK H. BECK. of Ohio; 7%, Pastor—"Faith in Desporation and the Grand Victory." Free pows. ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWEN

TIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service and sermon every Wednesday and Sunday evening and Choral service. Seats free. Service To-morrow evening at 7% o'clock.

35 set* TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street, REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ.
Ill preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services com-ence at 10% and 7% o'clock. TRINITY UNION MISSION, HALL ELEVENTH Street, above Gi.ard avenue.—Preaching To-morrow by GEORGE W. SMILEY, D. D., at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Come.

CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.

Prenching Tomorrow at 10% o'clock A. M. and 7%
P. M. by Rev. Dr. SCHENDK. THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Rev. HERRIOK JOHNSON, D. D., Paster, will preach To-morrow at 7%

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LICUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUM-PHREY, Pastor.—Services at 1814 A. M. and 75

REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D. Pastor, will preach Tomorrow, in the THIRD REPORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Services at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SPRUCE STREET, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CON. KEY, Paster elect. 10% o'clock A. M. and 7% o'clock P. M. and 7% o'clock

REV. A. A. WILLIES, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, at 10% A. M., and at 7% P. M. The "Little Wanderers" will be present. ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

-Rov. James Nelli, To-morrow, at 10% A. M.
Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND SURER'S OFFICE, SURER'S OFFICE,

PIFTSBURG, March 15, 1878.

DIVIDEND No. 3, GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE FOURTHS FER CENT. free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent, per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. No. 37 FINE Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. The Transfer Books of this stock will be closed on the list inst. at 2 P. M., and recovered April 6, 1879. 3 19 15t F. M. HUTUHINSON Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEDSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.
Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the a hovenamed Company, under date of November 14, 1893, to
secure the payment of the mortgage bands therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about
1,100,000 acres of land.
We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under
said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty
thousand (\$59,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the saie of lands embraced in said mortgage;
that we will receive offers for the saie to us of said bonds
to the amount of \$30,000 until and including the 51st day
of March, 1870, at our ochoe. No. 36 William street, room
No. 5, city of New York.
February 12, 1870.

Tustees.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUER BOP UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-

BEF OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE GFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Riection for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4. 1850, at No. 12 PIN'S Street, Hoom No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and classe at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and he recopened April 5.

319 20t HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREA-SURER'S OFFICE.

Pritshure, March 16, 1870.

The Semi-Annual Interest on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Kasirosd Co. Third Mortgage Income Bonds will be paid on the Sthof April, at the effice of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 37 PINE Street, New York City. The Transfer Books of these Bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and responsed April 6.

3 19 20t F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREA-SURY DEPARTMENT.
COLUMNIA, S. C., March 2, 1870.
The Interest maturing April 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand on and after April 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMP. TON, No. 9 NASSAU Street, New York.
NILES G. PARKER,
B 19 20t Treasurer State of South Carolina.

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely
no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the
Collon Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the
painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALINIT
Street.

SPECIAL OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL EXHIBIT

On MONDAY, March 21,

A Full and Complete Stock of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.,

Purchased during the late depression, and will be SQLD AT LESS THAN COLD COST.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SPRING OVERCOATS

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, MONDAY MORNING, March 21.

AT

A very large and very beautiful assortment made NEW SPRING STYLES

GRANITES.

CARR'S FINISHED MELTONS, LONDON COATINGS. LIGHT WEIGHT DEVONSHIRE KERSEYS. CUBAN TWEEDS. TRICOT LONDES,

And many other new materials. Gentlemen are invited to look through our stock and post themselves in the spring styles of Overcoats.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DES" ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. NO. 1025 CHESNUT STRRET. SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

LIFE SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ. THIRD WERK OF THE EXHIBITION.

GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING. OVER 20,000 VISITORS. "With foam and with dust the black charger was grey; By the flash of his eye, and the rad nostrila" play, He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way."
From Winchester down to save the day!"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. ...25 cent

Including the entire collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. HUMOROUS LECTURE

BY JOHN G. SAXE, ON MONDAY EVENING, March 21. Subject-FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME. At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite McBRIDE" and "THE PRASS."

PROF. ROBERT P. ROGERS ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24. Subject-OHEMICAL FORCES IN NATURE. lilustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive expe

ANNA E. DIOKINSON, April 7. Admission to each Lecture 50 cents.

Reserved Seats. 35 cents extra.

Tickets for ANT of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Fianc Warercoms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9.4 M to 5 P. M. daily. 317 4t

BED" ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MARCH 25, HONOHUVLER COLFAX, Vice President U. S.,
HOR. HENRY WHISON, of Massachusetts,
General O. HOWARD, of U. S. Army, and
General JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Fransylvania,
will speak at FRIENDSHIP'S Anniversary NEXT TUES
DAY EVENING, Tickets, 25 cents, at the Bookstore of
J. O. Garrigues & Co., No. 608 ARCH Street.

new CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. No. 212 S. FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1819. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1870.

The act of Assembly, approved April 25, 1853, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restauran's and others selling Liquor by less measure than one quart shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be atricitly enforced.

The Licenses will be issued as follows:—

Fine 15th and 15th of March—1st, 24, 3d, 4th, and 15th wards.

The 17th, 18th, and 19th of March-5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, th, and 10th wards. The 21st and 22d of March-11th, 12th, 18th, and 14th wards. The 23d and 24th of March-15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th The 25th and 26th of March-19th, 20th, 21st, and 23d The 28th and 29th of March-23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and

JOHN F BALLIER, ALEXANDER MCCUEN, THOMAS M. LOCKE,

COAL COMPANY, No. 233 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WEST-MORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNENDAY, April 6, 1870, at El o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

3 16 17t Secretary.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NOR RISTOWN RAILHOAD COMPANY have this day de clared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capita Stock, payable, clear of tax, on and after the first of April next. The transfer books of the company will be closed un the 18th instant, and remain closed until the lirst of a pril.

A DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

MARCH 16, 1870.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LUNDON AND LIVERPOOL CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, chespest and best dentifries extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Ecother the Gnms! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanass and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Seld by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Preprietor.

3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILERET Sts., Philadelphia.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBAY, March 10, 1870.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the Fifteenth (15th) day of April next, at the Office of DUNGAN, SHERMAN & CO., New York.

They have also declared a like Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT on the Consolidation Certificates of the Company, free of Government tex, payable on the same day, at the UNION TRUST COMPANY, New York.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the Nineteenth (19th) day of March intern, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the Nineteenth (19th) day of April next.

P 19 604

OLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON. FINE CLOTHING.

GREAT FALL IN PRICES GREAT FALL IN PRICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING

BOYS' CLOTHING.

LESS THAN GOLD RATES. LESS THAN GOLD RATES.

The balance of our heavy stock will be disposed of at such low prices that purchasers would find it to their advantage to supply themselves with Fine Ciothing for next Fall and Winter.

Spring Overcoats, \$5 00. Spring Overcosts, \$10.00. Spring Overcoats, \$14.00. Spring Overcoats, \$16-00. Spring Overcoats from \$5.00 to \$30.00. Coachmen's Coats

For Spring and Summer. Coachmen's Coats Of all descriptions.

> NEW PATTERNS. NEW PATTERNS

ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Offer For Sale \$2,000,000

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RR. CO. GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92 and Accrued Interest

FROM JANUARY 1.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceed-

Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to \$35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing lens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. neir equipment, real estate, etc. etc. The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was \$17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year. Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent, per annum after paying interest on its bonds and pass-ing annually a large amount to the credit of con-

therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities. For further particulars apply to Jay Cooke & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Drexel & Co., C. & H. Porie,

W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

PIANOS, ETO.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos. General Reduction in Prices in accord-

ance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold. STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an enitrely new tyle of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO.

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly meat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low

Special attention is also called to STRINWAY & SONS

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. Every Piano Forte is scarranted for five years. Pianos to rent, and also sold on montaly instalments. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

CHARLES BLASIUS. SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STRINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.

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