THE DAILY EVENING TELECULARY PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 22

Evening Telegraph

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870.

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.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BILL. THE British Parliament is busily engaged in discussing an Educational bill. But in attempting to establish a general free school system, it is involved in a maze of difficulties by the sectarian controversies which have hitherto kept the masses of Great Britain enslaved in ignorance. The wisdom of the American policy of making a broad distinction between religious and sectarian instruction is fully vindicated by the dilemma of the Eaglish statesmen, and their experience should incite us to guard more carefully than ever from innovation our present system. Practically, no child is taught his alphabet at a public school in England until arrangements can be made to simultaneously instil into his mind the doctrines of this or that catechism; and the delays and quarrels of Churchmen, Dissenters, and Catholics lead in many instances to a total neglect of secular instruction. Here, we insure the latter by public appropriations, and leave the various sects to perform their duty in the churches and the Sunday Schools. In England the attempts to combine both forms of instruction result in numberless cases in deplorable religious as well as secular ignorance. The proposed new system may greatly improve the educational facilities of English children; but it seems to be still radically defective in the provisions which Mr. Bright unsuccessfully attempted to amend, inasmuch as the character of the instruction in the repective schools is to be subject to the regulations of vestries or other religious bodies. The new measure appears well calculated to accomplish at least one good end-to greatly increase the amount of aid given by the government to popular education, Help has hitherto been doled out with a niggardly hand, and for the advance made in that direction the people may be thankful. There seems to be no provision, however, for the normal schools which are a necessary adjunct of every effective system, and an adjournment rather than an adjustment of the sectarian squabbles which have made the reasses of England the most ignorant civilized people on the face of the globe.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. THE abuse of the franking privilege has become an old story, and, both in and out of Congress, all right-minded men admit that the time has come when neither the interests of the country nor the self-respect of decent men in either the House or Senate will permit the longer continuance of the scandal. There are still Senators and Representatives, however, who contend for the franking privilege, who have the impudence to abuse the Postmaster-General for his efforts to have it abolished, and who assert, in spite of the petitions that have poured in from all parts of the country, that the people are not opposed to members of Congress using the Government mails for expressing goods of all kinds for themselves, their families, their friends and acquaintances, and all others whom it may be expedient to conciliate by a favor that costs nothing to the giver. It would have been thought, however, after all the noise that had been made about the matter, that members of Congress would use an ordinary amount of discretion in the disposal of their franks, and in view of the little difficulty with regard to the sale of a cadetship that rendered it quite probable a few days ago that Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, would be expelled from the House in disgrace, that he at least would have taken some care to avoid further odium in a matter of this kind. It is a pleasantillustration of the beauties of the franking privilege, and the impunity with which members of Congress abuse it, when we find in a New York paper the following document, which was addressed to the editor under the frank of the Hon. Mr. Butler, of Tennessee:-

"Washington, March 18.—Editor New York Tribune—Dear Sir:—I wish you would please insert in your paper for one week the following:—
"Correspondence.—A young lady of talent and ability desires the love and correspondence of a nice young earthcase. ability desires the love and young gentleman. Address "NELLIE MONTROSE, "P. O., Washington, D. C."

The question here is, whether Mr. Butler is, in addition to his Congressional duties, engaged also in a matrimonial brokerage business, or presuming that Nellie Montrose is really desirous of obtaining the love and correspondence of a nice young gentleman, what inducements did she hold out to the Representa- the paper, and we presume that the editor

tive from Tennessee for him to frank her advertisements over the country? It seems to us that this is a case clearly calling for Congressional investigation, but we fear that too many members are in the same boat with Butler, and that, as in the matter of selling cadetships, a fellow feeling would make them wondrous kind, and exceedingly unwilling to punish severely offenses of which they themselves are not altogether innocent.

"DEAR OLD SUSAN."

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY has not yet finished the celebration of her semi-centennial birthday. But then a semi-centennial birthday is an event which as a general thing happens but once in the career of man or woman, and is doubtless, on account of its rarity, deserving of a prolonged celebration. Susan's most bitter enemy would scarcely wish that she might live to celebrate her second semi-centennial, and we are not disposed to find fault with her for rounding off her first half century of single-mindedness and single-blessedness with as much of a flourish as possible. The latest event in connection with the semi-centennial was the receipt of a "testimonial" from Anna E. Dickinson. This ingenuous young lady, while wandering over certain "Western spaces," pauses long enough to invest in a bundle of silk and a draft for two hundred dollars, which, together with a characteristic note, she has despatched to "dear old Susan." Yes, this pert and impertment young spinster has the audacity to address the champion woman's rights champion as "my dear old Susan," and seeks to salve over the wound thus made by presenting her with a silk dress, a paltry two hundred dollar draft, and a string of commonplace palaver about "the faithful, unselfish, earnest, singleminded, courageous"-the reader will not fail to observe how cautiously Anna approaches her climax of adjectives-"years which my dear old Susan has given to the service of humanity."

But the wanderer over the "Western spaces" is not content with this unwomanly slur upon "dear old Susan's" age. She first puts an affront upon Susan, and then in a cold-blooded, complacent way goes about an attempt at rubbing it in, by an affectation of the very extremity of gushing youthfulness on her own part. Here is a specimen of the charming infantile prattle with which the insinuations about Susan's extreme age and the gift of a silk gown and a \$200 draft are accompanied: -

"What do you mean by it? as little Jennie Wren says. Everybody who knows you and who don't know you were given opportunity to say their good say, to utter their good wishes and friendly regards, and poor me, wandering across these Western spaces, quite left out in the cold! Please ma'am, why didn't I know nothing of your reception till it

As a fair and unaffected specimen of childishness, the last sentence above quoted equals anything to be found in the celebrated epistle which Mark Twain concocted and then endeavored to palm off upon the public as the uninspired production of his nephew three months after he had been relieved of his swaddling

Susan has shown herself to be spunky heretofore. In fact, she has thrown her spunk around in such a reckless way that the world has come to regard her as one of the very spunkiest women extant. She has now an opportunity to exhibit a little of this amiable womanly weakness to some purpose. Let her get the \$200 draft cashed and deduct from the amount sufficient to pay all the expenses involved. The surplus, together with the silk gown and the infantile epistle, should then be bundled up and expressed to "Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Western Spaces, Illinois.' Such a display of spunk on the part of "dear old Susan" will secure for her such a round of applause that she will be in a measure compensated for the infirmities and inconveniences of her extreme old age.

PAUPERISM IN PHILADELPHIA. WE publish elsewhere a number of the statistics embraced in the annual report of the "Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia." It will be seen that the total net cost for Almshouse and out-door relief during last year was \$410,235.49. The average population of the Almshouse was 3288 (an increase over the previous and all former year), and out-door relief was administered to 45,573 persons. Pauperism has attained proportions which would have terribly alarmed our staid ancestors, and even in our age, when public debts and expenditures are popularly regarded with an amazing degree of indifference, the necessity of making some effort to utilize the labor of the dependent classes must soon be recognized. Under the present system the aggregate amount of relief extended is enormous, whether we consider the expenditure or the number of persons assisted, while the gross amount of revenue derived from the renumerative "employment" of the paupers is extremely small. The women have done some sewing and the men a little manufacturing, but the total fruits of their labors are not sufficient to effect a material reduction in the vast volume of expenditures. It is proper that the Almshouse should be managed on humane as well as economical principles, but the necessity of displaying a humane spirit to oppressed tax-payers should not be ignored, and in mercy to them vigorous efforts should soon be made to diminish the ever-increasing burdens of pauperism and crime. Every person capable of productive exertion who is sent to the Almshouse and the prison should be put at work of some kind, and the industrious citizens of Philadelphia should no longer be compelled to maintain thousands of able-bodied men and

THE WARDEN of the Ohio Penitentiary has not a very high opinion of the moral tone of some of the Chicago newspapers. He recently declined to admit one of them which was sent to the institution under his charge, for the benefit of a man confined for the murder of his wife, on the ground that he did not wish to have the prisoner's morals still further corrupted. This was a little rough on

women in idleness.

will now consider himself entitled to denounce the warden as a mean scalawag, who is utterly unfit for the position he holds. Chicago is a great place, certainly, and its newspapers are models of a certain kind of enterprise. They give longer, better, and more numerous criminal reports than any other sheets in the country. These very qualities, however, that make them so very popular with a large number of readers who are not, but perhaps ought to be, in the penitentiary, certainly give some excuse for the censorship of the warden, if he is desirous that his charges shall make any perceptible advance in the ways of righteousness while they are under penal discipline.

THE INDIANS in Texas are celebrating the return of spring by commencing their depredations on the white settlers, and by slaughtering men, women, and children. If the whole matter were to be investigated, it would probably be found that the whites have done much to exasperate the redskins and to prevent any friendly feeling from growing up between the two races. It is certain, however, that the prosperity of the country and the development of Texas and other States infested by the savages depend upon their depredations being stopped at all hazards and at any cost of blood and treasure. The white settlers are of some use to themselves and their fellow-countrymen in bringing the wilderness under cultivation, while the Indians are blood thirsty savages by instinct and education. Their only business is slaughter, and if they cannot be compelled to keep the peace in any other way, they will have to be exterminated. No rightminded person can think of the employment of extreme measures even against a tribe of whisky-drinking, utterly worthless redskins without regret; and there ought certainly to be some earnest effort to collect them together and pen them up in close quarters, where they will be under the eyes of the military authorities, and where they will be compelled to work for their subsistence or else starve. That many of them could be so collected in the winter season we do not doubt, and such a policy as this has been sufficiently successful in some instances to warrant its trial on a more extensive scale. But if the Indians cannot be made to behave themselves in any other manner, they must be kept in check by fire and sword, and be made to understand that the Government has both the power and disposition to revenge in the most fearful manner the massacre of its citizens.

JUDGE JOSEPH P. BRADLEY. THE United States Senate yesterday, by a vote of 46 to 9, confirmed the nomination of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, to the bench of the Supreme Court as the Buccessor of the late Justice Wayne, of Georgia.

Judge Bradley is about 56 years of age, and for a number of years he has stood at the head of the legal profession in New Jersey. He was born near Albany, New York, and received his education at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1838 with high honors in the same class with ex-Senator Frelinghuysen and ex-Governors Newell and Parker. For some years after his graduation he was employed as a tutor at Rutgers, in the meantime studying law in the office of the late Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, whose daughter he subsequently married. After being admitted to the bar he devoted himself with zeal to the practice of his profession, and soon gained a lucrative practice. Judge Bradley allied himself with the Republican party at its incipiency, and although not an active politician, he has aided to the full extent of his abilities in promoting the success of the party in the State of New Jersey. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he gave an earnest and hearty support to the Government, and labored zealously to promote the saccess of the Union arms during the entire struggle. In 1862 he allowed himself to be nominated for Cangress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by General Wright, Since then he has occupied no prominent position in politics, but has devoted himself almost entirely to his professional duties,

On the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Attorney-General Hoar to the Supreme Bench, the President sent in the name of Judge Bradley. The same objection was made to him as to the preceding nominee, namely, that he was not a resident of the circuit over which he would preside. The opposition was particularly bitter on the part of the Southern Senators, who urged the appointment of a Judge from their own section. Judge Bradley, however, overcame the objections of the majority by signifying his intention to reside in the circuit if confirmed, and yesterday the Senate settled the matter by the vote given above. It is generally admitted that Judge Bradley is, both by his personal qualifications and his legal attainments, eminently fitted to adorn the Supreme Bench.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE in the Russian paper Nedelia, on the national or "Russification" party, is just now much talked about at St. Petersburg. The Nedelia declares that this party is "an extravarant absurdity concealed under empty forms," and that "its leaders themselves recognize the inanity and worthlessness of their principles in their treatment of questions of administration, agriculture, education, and so on. A national party has no more reason for existence in Russia than a French party would have in France, or an English party in England." Speaking of the influence exercised by the national party on Russian society, the article proceeds to show that "this influence is essentially pernicious. . . . The national party starts from the principle that every evil in Russia proceeds from the Germans and the Poles; if it were not for their intrigues, Russia would be the happlest nation in the world, and her spiritual and material prosperity would develop itself spontaneously. . . . principle, flattering as it is to our national vanity, naturally enlists the sympathies of the masses. It s pleasant that we are admirably fitted for everything that is good, and that we are only prevented from doing good by the Germans and the Poles. This is not only pleasant, but convenient, for it enables us to put off all reforms until the Germans and Poles shall have disappeared from Russian ground." "We see the consequence of this pernicious theory," con-cludes the Nedelia, "in the fruitless and causeless hatred of our public towards the German and Poles, and their utter in difference to the development of their own civilization and national life.

-The youthful and ambitious disseminator of news which styles itself the American Press Association, and which aspires to crowd its mammoth rival, the Associated Press, out of existence, should practise a little caution at the commencement of its career, or it will ruin the fine prospects of future greatness in which cer-tain journals ecstatically indulge day after day. It was surely bad enough that it should get bit, in common with the agents of the Associated Press, by the cruel hoax of the reported arrival of the City of Boston; but when it came to de-scribing with a Jenkinsonian minuteness, the causes which delayed that vessel, the breaking of her machinery, the constant head winds she met with, and her slow progress, all of which were published in the Philadelphia Bulletin, even to the date when the accident to her machinery occurred, it was certainly carrying enterprise in gathering news to an unwarrantable extent, which, considering the circumstances, was simply dastardly.—Albany Journal.

"PUNCHINELLO."

The Long-Ausenneed New Comic Paper A
Few Specimens from the First Number.
From No. 1 of Punchinello, just received, we
present our readers with the following extracts: The Ballad of Captala Eyre.

My name was Arthur Eyre, when I sailed,
When I sailed;
My name was Arthur Eyre, when I sailed;
My name was Arthur Eyre, a true British snob, I

swear, Who for Yankees didn't care, as I salled, I'd been taught at 'ome, per'aps, ere I sailed, Ere I sailed:
I'd been taught at 'ome, per'aps, ere I sailed;
I'd been taught at 'ome, per'aps, that John Bull his
flugers snaps
At the "cussed Yankee chaps," ere I sailed.

So I steered across the seas, as I sailed, As I sailed; I steered across the seas, as I sailed; I steered across the seas, and swilled my hale at hease; I was master, "if you please," as I sailed. Victoria's flag I flew, as I salled,

As I sailed;
Victoria's flag I flew, as I sailed;
Victoria's flag I flew, and wore her colors too,
Like a British sailor true, as I sailed. Off the shore of far Japan, as I sailed, As I salled;
Off the shore of far Japan, as I salled;
Off the shore of far Japan, I s Yankee ship did scan,
That with helm a-starboard ran, as I sailed.

A curse rose to my lip, as I sailed, As I sailed;
As I sailed;
A curse rose to my lip, as I sailed;
A curse rose to my lip as on the Yankee ship
Through the darkness I did slip, as I sailed. And I ran the Yankee down, as I sailed,

As I sailed; And I ran the Yankee down, as I sailed; Ay, I ran the Yankee down, and I left the dogs to While to Yokohama town on I sailed. They say they showed a light, as I sailed, As I sailed;

They say they showed a light, as I sailed; They say they showed a light, to tell their hopeless But "I served them bloody right," as I sailed! For my name is Captain Eyre, as I sail,

As I sail;
My name is Captain Eyre, as I sail;
My name is Captain Eyre, and it's d—d absurd,
I swear,
I swear,
I swear,

A New Conglomerate Pavement. It was well said by a sancy Frenchman "that England had fifty religions, but only one sauce." Paraphrasing this loosely, we may say of New York that she has a dozen different pavements and dence a good one. There was the "Russ," on which the horses used to be "let slide," but couldn't trot; the "Belgian," of dubious repute; the "Nicolson," which, from Its material, must have been invented by "Nick of the Woods; the "Mouse-trap," set to catch other things than mice; the "Fiske," a pavement pitched in altogether too high a key to be pleasant; the gether too high a key to be pleasant; the "Statford," the "Stow," and several others which it
would be painful to enumerate here. Why
doesn't the daily press look lively, and devise a
better pavement than any of these? There's
Stone, of the Journal of Commerce; Wood, of
the News; Marble, of the World; and Brick, of

Truly Noble. We have been requested to publish the following letter:-New YORK, March 1, 1871-To the Patriots having charge of the Monument to Victor Noir -Gentlemen:-I honor the brave! I am of America, American! I import from bleeding

the Democrat. Let them put their heads to-

gether and give us a good conglomerate.

France her brandy, her champagne, her claret, her olives, and her sardines. I dispose of them at No. 1108 Lispenard street, New York, where my peculiar facilities enable me to offer unusual inducements to the trade! I am with you and against tyrants! Vive la freedom! I inclose seven francs as a contribution to the monu-D. E. D. BEHTE.

In view of the recent long and luminous dis-course by a distinguished United States Senator upon the subject of the Funding bill, it is re-spectfully suggested that a part of the amount to be saved to the nation by this financial scheme shall be devoted to the erection of a "palace lifting to eternal Sumner!"

From Gertrude of Wyoming. Because a jury-mast is a makeshift for a lost spar, it does not follow that a jury-woman is a makeshift for any body. In fact, the women who sit upon juries are not the sort of women who personally supply the family linen.

Music and Morals in Chicago. The Marriage of Figure did not interest the Chicago people when it was produced in that peculiar city. Had it been called the "Divorce of Figaro," it would have aroused their warmest

-The New York Canal Board will appoint the superintendents, collectors, weigh-masters, etc., on Friday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OVERCOATS.

A VERY LARGE

AND VERY BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

NEW STYLES POR

SPRING.

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FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

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SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Toeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Purfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanaes and Purfus Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Oblideen!
Seld by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WH.SON, Druggist, Proprietor,
2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

GOVERNOR GEARY, FRIDAY EVEN-ing. Admission, 25c. J. G. GARRIGURS & CO. No. 603 ARCH Saveet. WARDALE G. MCALLISTER,

Attorney and Counseller 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 Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 211 WALNUT 126.

Ber pilgrim THE Early GO or stAnd YOU must. # 21 3t 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 SOLD AT LESS THAN COLD COST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE. BY PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS. (Of the University of Pennsylvania).

ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24. Subject-CHEMICAL FORCES.

Illustrated by brilliant, beautiful, and instructive experiments, including the new process of making ICE by chemical power. The Professor will make a cake of ICE in full view of the audience.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 OHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Doors open at 7½; Lecture at 8.

HON. HENRY WILSON, FRIDAY EVEN ing. Admission, 25c. J. C. GARRIGUES & CO No. 608 AROH Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET. SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

THE GREATEST BATTLE PAINTING OF THE AGE, BY T. BUCHANAN READ, (Author of the Poem.)

FOURTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. THE FURORE INCREASING.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING. OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the

The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the subject is where "With foam and with dust the black charger was grey; By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrile 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!"

OHKOMOS, in size 20135 tuches, now ready. Price, \$10. Admission, 25 cents; including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

No. 312 South Fifth street,

PHILADELPHIA, February 25, 1870.

The Act of Assem' by approved April 30, 1855, requires
that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, 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 strictly enforced.

JOHN F. BALLIER.

JOHN F. BALLIER, ALEXANDER MCCUEN, THOMAS M. LOCKE, City Commissioners, 2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 MAJ.-GEN. O. O. HOWARD, FRIDAY

CO., No. 508 ARCH Street. DES OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD S. COAL COMPANY, No. 200 Corner of Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WEST.

MORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,

Scoretary.

MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held
TURSDAY, April 5 at 12 o'clock noon, as No. 960 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.
321 12t MICHARL NISBET, Secretary.

OLOTHING.

At the Head of the Heap!

The quality and style of the Clothing kept by ROCKBILL & WILSON not only entitle them to

"SUPERIOR,"

But so much more excellent are they than the Clothes made by any other house for the Philadel-phia market, that all Philadelphians, and all the people who deal at Philadelphia, acknowledge them to be

FAR BETTER THAN ANYBODY ELSE'S BEST.
ROCKHILL & WILSON, THE PUBLIC CLOTHERS, Are also the
PUBLIC BENEFACTORS,
For they contribute to the GOOD LOOKS, the SOUND HEALTH, and the SOCIAL ENJOYMENT of the PUBLIC.

Rare attraction for SPRING. lig inducement for SPRING.
Low price for SPRING.
Immense stock for SPRING.
Monstrous preparations for SPRING.

Come and see the variety! Ready-made! or made to order!

GREAT BROWN HALL. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

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No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear. A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready the at all times. 1 18 thstuD61

CHAS. EICHEL, Fashionable Boot and Shoe MANUFACTURER.

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BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OB-A tailed in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address.

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BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.

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The same make of goods is not kept by any other

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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new

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 neat 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, Tubulas Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. Every Piano Forte is corranted for five years.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PLANO FORTES.

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ROCERS CARRIAGES.

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New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly 3 22 tuths3mrp produced.

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THE FINE ARTS. "THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

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No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

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F. HASELTINE WILL SELL AT HIS
GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
ABOUT 540
MAGNIFICENT
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
On the Evenings of
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 34 and 25,
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
To be sold by B. SCOTT, Jr. 11 is

N E W C H R O M O S.

No. 816 C H E S N U T S T R E R T.

Are in constant receipt of large numbers of

NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,

A few of which are as follows:

Little Evs. why Don't He Come? (compa Why Don't He Come? (companic Christmas Memories.

The First Lesson in Music.
Fast Asleep.
Wide Awake.
The Queen of the Woods.
Little Bo Peep.
Family Reene in Pompesi.
Dotty Dimpls.
The Monastery in Winter.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.
Sunset on the Coast.
The Launch of the Life boat.
Yo Semite Valley.
The Birth-place of Whittier.
The largest cellection in the coprices.