

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 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, Age and German Democrat, 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 DEATH OF MR. SOULE. THE announcement of the death of Pierre Soul at New Orleans on Saturday last recalls vividly to mind the old ante bellum days when he and men of the same political affiliation ruled with a high hand at home, and too often misrepresented the United States abroad, bringing discredit upon the American people by their unscrupulous and arrogant bearing on occasions when no provocation existed for them to assert the prerogatives of American citizenship with undue vigor. Mr. Soul was a political adventurer by profession and a revolutionist by instinct. Like many other European refugees, he proved himself, when the hour of trial came, not to be a friend of liberty and equality, but a mere lover of the excitement of revolution and discord for its own sake. With such men opposition to the constituted authorities appears to be an instinct, and it is to this peculiarity of European republicans that can easily be attributed their failure to make any decided progress in overthrowing the old despotisms that still exist in spite of the advanced civilization of the nineteenth century. Practical men who wish to see liberty established upon a sure and certain foundation are afraid to trust them, and prefer rather to hear the ill they have than to fly to others that they know not of under the leadership of agitators to whom liberty means little else than license. Pierre Soul was exiled from France on account of his republican sentiments and his machinations to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty. On becoming a citizen of the United States he allied himself to the party that made human slavery the chief principle of its creed, and among the turbulent and hot-headed men who, by fair means and foul, contrived to control the Government of the United States until their own folly put an end to their rule and their pet institution at the same time, Mr. Soul found congenial spirits with whom he cordially united in the furtherance of all their projects.

His appointment as Minister to Spain by President Pierce was a fair specimen of how things were managed in those days. Mr. Soul was one of the most prominent among the advocates for the acquisition of Cuba at all hazards, and under the circumstances his appointment to this mission was scarcely less than an insult to the Spanish Government. He had scarcely been received at the Court of Madrid when he contrived to disgust all right-thinking persons on both sides of the Atlantic by engaging in a duel with and wounding M. Turgot, the French Ambassador, upon a most trivial pretext. This affair grew out of a remark made *sotto voce* by the son of M. Turgot, who with a group of young men was discussing the toilets of the ladies at a ball. The gorgeous dress of Mrs. Soul attracted his attention, and he whispered to a companion, "Marguerite de Burgundy." Unfortunately young Soul heard him and made it the occasion of a quarrel, which the elder Soul contrived to fasten upon the French Ambassador, with the result above mentioned. This affair made Mr. Soul extremely unpopular in Madrid, and the feeling against him was further increased by the part he took in the famous Ostend Conference, in which it was confidently believed that he was the ruling spirit. It was therefore a relief to all well-disposed persons in Spain and the United States when he was recalled.

When the secession of the Southern States was first talked of Mr. Soul was sagacious enough to see that the movement was a blunder, but his instincts were more powerful than his judgment, and when Louisiana seceded he unhesitatingly proclaimed himself a Rebel and joined his fortunes to those of the Confederacy. During the Rebellion Mr. Soul was principally employed as an agent in Europe to advocate the Southern cause, and since the close of the war he has not figured at all in politics. Mr. Soul is said by those who know him well to have been an agreeable companion and a fascinating conversationalist. His abilities were more showy and brilliant than profound, and on no occasion did he advance to the front rank as a statesman or even as a politician. So little impression did he make during his public career that he was almost forgotten, and the announcement of his death at this

time will probably surprise many who, if they thought of him at all, imagined that he had died long ago.

RAILWAY INFLUENCE.

THE rapid increase in the number and length of the railways of the United States is commonly and justly regarded as one of the most conclusive evidences of national prosperity, and of the speedy development of the boundless resources of the nation. The imagination may well be dazzled by the magnitude and utility of their vast operations. Men can never cease wondering at the ease with which journeys that formerly consumed months are now performed in as many days; at the immense tonnage carried by some of the leading railways; at the celerity with which fast freight is conveyed between distant points; and at the crowning triumph by which a trip across the continent is made in less than a week. The thoughtful observer of the signs of the times, however, may well pause to inquire whether the many benefits conferred by the railways are not accompanied by a serious danger. For weal or for woe power is being concentrated in the hands of a few railway managers with a rapidity that is only paralleled by the rapid extension of the railway lines. They are not only gaining control of the questions which affect the interests of the gigantic corporations they represent, but, in insuring this end, they are acquiring absolute supremacy over every branch of the Government. Politics is becoming the mere plaything of these powerful monarchs, and they hold legislators, Congressmen, Governors, and Senators of both parties in the most abject vassalage. New Jersey has notoriously been enthralled for years by one powerful corporation, and her position is becoming the rule rather than the exception among her sister Commonwealths. One by one they succumb to the iron grip of railway managers, and the people are compelled to contemplate the melancholy spectacle of the last remnants of independence fading away from their State governments. Instead of laws being made in the public interest, the prime duty of the modern legislator is to dance attendance in railway offices, and to obtain in such quarters the directions and rewards which control his action. The National Government was formerly free from these influences, but since the completion of one railway across the continent and the commencement of several others, and the agitation in Congress of multifarious schemes in the old States, the railway kings have acquired a power in Washington scarcely less potent than that which they wield at the State capitals. As matters are now progressing, after a few years more have elapsed, there will be little or nothing for conventions and elections to decide except who shall be the subservient slaves of gigantic railway corporations, and these in turn will be so thoroughly interlocked and consolidated that their entire policy will be prescribed by less than a dozen of the leading railway men of the country. Of all the forms in which the old story of power being transferred from the hands of the many into the hands of the few could be repeated in the United States, the one which is now the most threatening would have seemed to our ancestors the least dangerous. But this danger is at this juncture a thousand-fold more imminent than any other species of assault upon the wonted ascendancy of the people. They have nothing to fear from military chieftains or kings of the European stamp, but when they see judges chosen to expound the laws, legislators who make them, and Governors elected to execute them, converted into lackeys of the lords of the locomotive, they may well pause to inquire how long a faint semblance of *bona fide* self-government can be maintained. The benefits that railways confer have contributed largely to produce the present and impending position. Whole communities become so eager to obtain a full share of their advantages that they do not stop to count the cost or to scrutinize the terms attached to the proffered boon. It remains to be seen how long this indifference will continue, but we shall not be astonished if the day is near at hand when every direct or indirect encroachment upon popular rights which may be attempted by railway managers will be sternly resisted. The people are slumbering now, but they will not slumber forever; and after they are fully aroused it will become as difficult for railway managers to acquire unchallenged ascendancy here as it is in other countries.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

ON Saturday evening a meeting was held in the Fifteenth ward, at which serious complaints of insufficient water supplies were made by a number of gentlemen present. It appears from their statements that for some time past none of the residents of the district in question who lived north of Spring Garden street had had water above the second story of their dwellings, and that even their kitchens have not been supplied on Saturdays, so that, while all their domestic arrangements depending upon a regular supply of hot and cold water have been seriously deranged, they have been compelled to carry water up from their cellars at the end of every week. At this season of the year, when the springs are high and the rivers full to overflowing, there should be an abundant supply for every one, especially in a region which suffered no special inconvenience during the drouth of last summer. What is the matter? Has the Chief Engineer been tinkering with the Spring Garden Water Works?

THE ABLE SPEECH delivered by Hon. William D. Kelley in the House of Representatives on Friday, in defense of a protective tariff, affords another illustration of his indomitable industry and his rare talent in marshaling figures and facts to sustain the interests of his constituents. Philadelphia, as the greatest manufacturing city on this continent, if not in the world, needs, in Congress,

above all other things, a powerful champion of her diversified industries. It would be difficult to find a Representative who would supply this great need so well as Judge Kelley. No man could render equal service, even if he possessed extraordinary talent and zeal, until he had gained years of experience, and gradually acquired the capacity to command the attention of his colleagues which the member from the Fourth district now possesses in a remarkable degree.

THE DELINQUENT TAX BILL.

A BILL for the appointment of a Collector of Outstanding Taxes in the city of Philadelphia, having been passed by both branches of the Legislature and signed by the Governor, is now a law; and if its provisions are carried out it cannot fail to benefit the finances of the city. Under the present condition of affairs it has been found impossible to follow up delinquent tax-payers with proper diligence, and the consequence is that thousands of dollars have annually been lost to the City Treasury. The bill provides for the appointment by the Receiver of Taxes of a person to be designated the Collector of all Outstanding Taxes, who shall hold office for three years, and shall give security, in bonds to be approved by Councils, in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. It is made the duty of the Receiver to hand to the collector the registry of all delinquent taxes due the city on the first of February, 1871, and in each succeeding year the registry of the previous year. The collector is authorized to collect the taxes either out of the personal or real estate of the delinquent, and he is invested with full power to levy and sell either the personal or real estate. If a description of taxable real estate is not contained upon the Receiver's books, it is made the duty of the collector to procure a description and charge the cost of the same to the owner, the cost not to exceed in any case the sum of one dollar, and to file liens, take judgment, and sell the real estate upon which such taxes were levied within the succeeding six months; provided, however, in cases where the unpaid taxes shall not exceed in amount ten dollars, he shall not expose the said real estate for sale, but keep the judgment against it revived, and in all cases of sales for taxes the collector is authorized to bid for the property a sum sufficient to pay the city's liens on the same; and in case of purchase to hold the same for the use of the city subject to redemption under existing laws. Under this bill the penalties and costs now added to delinquents' bills are retained. The collector is required to make his returns under oath to the City Treasurer every two weeks, and monthly returns to Councils, and to the Board of Revision of Taxes a list of such bills as are uncollectible. Various penalties are provided for the punishment of the collector in case of the non-performance of his duty, and his compensation is fixed at five per cent. on the amount that he shall collect and pay over to the City Treasurer, out of which he is to pay all the expenses of advertising, office rent, clerk hire, and any other costs of collection. Burdened as the city of Philadelphia is with a load of debt, it is of the highest importance that every dollar of the taxes should be collected, and those who habitually shirk their responsibilities in this respect be brought to terms.

MARYLAND appears inclined at last to "accept the situation." She has hung back as long as the persecution and proscription of "niggers" promised to bring forth good results in the endeavor to keep up on this continent a white man's government. But now that the fifteenth amendment has received the sanction of the requisite number of States, and only awaits the final action of Congress in the case of Texas and Georgia before it is proclaimed as a part of the fundamental law of the land, the nigger-haters of Maryland begin to exhibit signs of weakness about the knee-joints. The committee of the Legislature on the subject of the registration of voters have reported a bill striking out the words "every white male citizen" from the laws affecting the franchise, and providing that every person shall be registered who possesses the qualifications under the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof. If the extremely Democratic Legislature of Maryland should pass affirmatively upon this proposed measure, it will display more wisdom than is usually exhibited by the Democratic Legislatures of the latter half of the nineteenth century. But if the Democratic Legislature of Maryland imagines that by such legislation it can wheedle the large colored vote of the State, or any considerable portion of it, into the Democratic ranks, we fear a bitter disappointment is in store. Maryland Democracy is not of that stripe which is likely to find favor in the eyes of the enfranchised freedman.

THE ACQUITTAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE by the High Court of Justice at Tours has created an immense sensation and much astonishment in France, but in other parts of the world astonishment would have been the result of the opposite termination of the trial. The High Court of Justice is an institution organized to acquit in such a case as this. The article upon which we published on Saturday will show how exceedingly difficult it would have been to secure a verdict of guilty, even with the material modification of "extenuating circumstances." It would undoubtedly have been much better for the imperial regime to have so manipulated the affair as to secure a slight recompense to the people for the useless killing of one of their number, by the infliction of a nominal punishment, at least upon the passionate seignior of royalty. The Rochefort faction will now be enabled to claim that a Bonaparte may slaughter whom he will without encountering the risk of punishment, and such a claim as this will be productive of not a little mischief.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY is receiving elaborate discussion in England. The *Post* and *Mail Gazette*, while condemning the brutal conduct of Captain Eyre, expresses, however, the hope that at some palliating circumstances may be announced which will tend to relieve the English captain of the odium cast upon him. But, as our readers are already aware, he has condemned himself out of his own mouth in the testimony taken at the official investigation; and, although he has at present escaped with a merely nominal punishment, the United States Government is not done with him. We trust that a determined effort will be made by the President to have full justice meted out to this prince of pirates; but, even if the effort should fail, or not be made, Captain Eyre is henceforth an outcast, and will wander about the world with the brand of Cain upon him.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of a French paper gives the following information as to the returns of the chief of the police of that city, General Trepois, for 1868. It appears from these returns that St. Petersburg is divided into thirteen districts, each of which is presided over by a superintendent of police with the rank of field officer. The fire brigade includes a chief, 15 matrons de pompes, 14 under men, 21 non-commissioned officers, 240 men, a farrier with two assistants, an engineer, and 378 horses. In addition to these there is the fire brigade attached to the Imperial Palace, comprising two officers, six non-commissioned officers, and 109 men—total, 1186 men and 378 horses. The Board of Health of the capital includes 1 "town physician," 1 head doctor to the police, 1 head veterinary surgeon, 1 chemist, 2 accoucheuses, 12 district doctors with 9 assistants, 15 surgeons, 14 midwives, in addition to the staff of the Committee of Medicine, and that of the "Medical Direction." The number of sick persons received in the ten large public hospitals was more than 45,000, of whom 6700 died. Besides these, 2760 persons were received in the prison hospitals, of whom 231 died; in private hospitals, 9994, with 392 deaths; in the Ministerial hospitals 15,230, of whom 2157 did not recover; and in the military hospitals 28,302 (deaths 2411). That is, in the five hospitals 108,940 were received of whom 11,883 died—just ten per cent.—a proportion rather excessive for a city which has less than 600,000 inhabitants.

Professor Max Muller's four lectures on the "Science of Religion" will be published in four consecutive numbers of one of the English magazines. The first lecture will appear in the April number.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 1025 CHESTNUT STREET, THE FASHIONABLE RESORT. SHERIDAN'S RIDE STILL ON EXHIBITION. FIFTH WEEK OF THIS GREATST OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

THE POST-ARTIST, T. MCHANNAN READ, BY THE GALLERIES, THROUGHT WITH BEAUTY, WEALTH, AND CULTURE. THE INCIDENT. "With foam and with dust the black charger was grey; By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play, He seemed the wild creature that men call a bay."

SEVENTH WEEK—PILGRIM BENEFITS—Monday evening, Ashbury M. E. Church; Tuesday evening, Summerfield M. E. Church; Wednesday, 27th St. Church; Thursday, South Westmoreland Church; Friday, 21st St. Church; Saturday, 12th St. Church and Church of God; Saturday is Silver Day; fractional change both at 2:30 and 8 evening. \$2 25

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 220 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 300 WALNUT STREET, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. \$3 12

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is free from all injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth, Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children. Sold by all druggists and dentists. \$2 10m Cor. NINTH AND ELBERT STS., Philadelphia.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. It cures itching, restores, does not contain lead, nor any white poison, to produce patches or dandruff. Avoid the cheap and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years' unobscured reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 111 W. 7th Street, New York.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with South-Norfolk-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. E. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Central Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT STREET. 1 20

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SADDLE, ALLEGAN, Agents, 5th and Walnut Streets.

CLOTHING. No Argument is Needed To convince all reasonable men that it is To their Interest To come and buy some of the Fine Clothes now offered at such shockingly low prices by ROCKHILL & WILSON

Just for the sake of finishing up the work of the rapidly departing cold weather. Now is your chance for Best Bargains. Now is your chance to escape the cheap overcoats. Now is your chance for Cheap Business Suits. Now is your chance for Reduced Rates on all Rainwear. SPRING OVERCOATS are now in season. FIVE, FIVE, FIVE DOLLARS. FIVE, FIVE, FIVE DOLLARS. FIFTEEN, FIFTEEN, FIFTEEN DOLLARS. GOLD DOWN! CLOTHES DOWN! No end to the immense variety from which YOU have now a golden OPPORTUNITY. TO MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS. ROCKHILL & WILSON. Invite the public to Continue calling at GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS. ELDER, WALTON & CO., 215 North NINTH Street, 215 ABOVE RACE. GOODS MARKED AT GOLD RATES. Bargains in Black Alpaca at 25 cents. Black Alpaca, 25, 31, 37 1/2, 45, 50c to \$1 50. Special Drive in our 37 1/2 and 50 cent numbers. Cash Black and White Skirting, 25 and 31 cents. Great bargain, selling elsewhere at 37 1/2 cents. 4 lbs superior quality London Cord (Pique, 25c. Flat Nainsook, 15, 22, 28, 31, 37 1/2, 45c. Striped Nainsook, 25, 35, 38, 31, 37 1/2, 44, 50c. One lot Brocade Satin Plaid Muslin, 37c. Yard wide, worth 50 cents. Extraordinary sacrifice. Victoria Laces, 25, 31, 37 1/2, 45c. Swiss Mulls, 15, 18 1/2, 22, 27 1/2, 35c. Pique Depot. Pique in figures, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37 1/2, 50c. Pique in stripes, 25, 31, 37 1/2, 44, 50c. Pique, French style, 50c. One lot 7 1/2 Loom Table Linens, 37 1/2c. Waterproofs reduced. Black Silks reduced to close out. Spring Delaines, 15c. 6 1/2 Colored Alpaca, 25c. Spring Mohairs, 45c. We buy our goods from the auctions and importers direct, and sell accordingly. ELDER, WALTON & CO.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET, AND No. 1128 CHESTNUT STREET. Spring Importations. IMMENSE STOCK OF LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. PRICES DOWN TO PRESENT GOLD RATE. THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN, No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET. Have opened their Spring Stock of EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS, PICTURES IN EVERY VARIETY. PLAIN, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LACE, GAMBRIE AND JACQUET LACE, AND SWISS PLEATED MUSLINS, FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES, REAL AND Imitation LACES. LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS. NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 222 and 224 SOUTH STREET, has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY, Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Alpaca, Organs, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Shaw Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Opera Veils, etc. BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Family Sewing Machine. OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE. EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan \$10 Per Month. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' 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 style of instrument termed the SCHOOL PIANO, Freely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest quality 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 prices. Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & 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 warranted for five years. CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOUNDED PIANO FORTES. WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA PA. ALBRECHT, RIEKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and terms of sale. WAREHOUSE, No. 610 ARCH STREET. PERSONAL. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, For the sale of their Pens, This is to state that such claim is FALSE; the man is an impostor; no travelling Agents are employed. Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE, No. 91 JOHN St., New York. JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS. 114 mt/m HENRY OWEN, Attorney. PURE CANDIES, ETC. FOR PURE CANDIES AND PURE CHOCOLATE, FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S, No. 318 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. THE FINE ARTS. C. F. HASELTINE WILL SELL AT HIS GALLERY, No. 1128 CHESTNUT STREET, AT FIVE O'CLOCK, ABOUT 50 MAGNIFICENT COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS. On the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 24 and 25, NOW ON EXHIBITION. To be sold by B. SCOTT, Jr. 11 10p

GARY, LINCOLN & CO. WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870. Spring Bonnets and Round Hats. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CIGARS. B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Imported and Domestic Cigars, AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE, 433 Chestnut St., opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA. Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS. We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 5m

GARBER'S TABLE-A-USE-FUL INVENTION. Every family should have one—no say all the newspapers in our city. Every householder who has Table complete his Coal Merchant to give full tons. Have every Coal Dealer to know that your coal bins are measured by Garber's Table, and the weight must come. A Copyright has been secured by its author, S. J. GARBER, who has expended money, time, and labor in producing it. This Table meets a great want in the community, and it speaks for itself to thousands of people. Copies of the Table may be had of A. GARBER & SON, Anthracite Hill Coal Yard, Nos. 267 and 269 S. BROAD STREET, and of A. GARBER & SON, 10th and 11th Streets, and WILLOW STREET. They are standard, and through the Post Office to any address in the United States on the receipt of 35 cents, the price of the Table. 3 25c

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE New York Medical University. Reliable Remedies of a high scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases. PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. The University Medicines are prepared in accordance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is coming when educated Physicians should arise and make a decided effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quack medicine, and substitute in its place a system of SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIES, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country. These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered chemical process of Professor Scott, termed SPECIFIC FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner. They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University in their private practice, for more than twenty years. Although not recently brought before the public in their present form as FERRIS'S REMEDIES, they are really superior to all old-fashioned Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs. They are taken in small doses. They are pleasant to the taste. Their effects are almost instantaneous. We have no one GURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of malady. A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH: Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. ADVICE FREE. 5 25 IMPR JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

NEW COLONADE HOTEL, Nos. 1502, 1504, and 1506 Chestnut St. Now open for guests to select rooms for permanent board. Apply at Hotel from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. \$2 50. BOOTS AND SHOES. F. CHAS. EICHEL, Fashionable Boot and Shoe MANUFACTURER, No. 504 North EIGHTH Street, 219 IMPR First Store above Buttonwood St., Philad.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 525 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS, Black's Extra Canned CORN, " " " BEANS, Maryland Canned TOMATOES, Extra Canned ASPARAGUS.