Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW FACE OF AN OLD PARTY. From Harper's Weekly.

It is sometimes asked why, of all the religious sects in this country, the Roman Catholics excite the most hostility, and are oftenest most severely denounced. Have they not, it is asked, exactly the same rights as all other sects? Certainly they have; but the difficulty is that the Roman clergymen are not satisfied. They are determined to be a political party also. Indeed, not only have all the sects equal rights before the law, but the uniform tone of the press-except, of course, the religious press, which naturally advocates its various theological views—is one of equal respect for all communions, Neither the Methodists, nor the Baptists, nor the Presbyterians, nor the Unitarians, nor the Episcopalians, nor the Congregationalists, nor the Roman Catholics, nor the Quakers, can justly complain that, as sects, they are not treated with the utmost impartiality and respect in all newspaper discussions. What is called the attack upon the Roman Catholics is properly the attack of the Roman Catholic clergymen upon an integral part of our political system. The Government absolutely severs Church from State; and everybody in dealing with the State leaves his sectarian views behind him, except the Roman priest. The rest of us are not Presbyterians and Baptists and Methodists when we take part in politics; we are American citizens only. But the Roman priest insists that he and his sect shall be regarded by the State as Romanists. It is the instinctive opposition to that claim which is called the attack upon the Roman Catholics. The Roman Church, which for so long a

time controlled the chief governments in the world, has never relinquished the theory that the ecclesiastical, or what it preferred to call the religious, authority was, necessarily, superior to the temporal. Hence the Pope claimed the right to dethrone kings and release subjects from their allegiance. This was the doctrine and the practice of Gregory VII. Clement VII absolved the subjects of Henry VIII from their duty, as Innocent III had absolved these of King John. Thus the Roman Catholic leaders have always chosen to be a political party, while they have claimed the immunity of a religious sect. It was this fatal folly that led to the execution of Campian and the Seminary priests in England under Elizabeth. The country was full of the emissaries of Philip and the Pope, stirring up conspiracy against the Government. It was simply a struggle for life and death. Campian would not say that he believed the Pope could absolve the political allegiance of the subject. That was the notorious doctrine of the Church; and therefore, when some one exclaimed, "In your Catholicism all treason is contained!" he expressed a very general feeling. Campian declared that he was executed for being a Roman Catholic. The truth is that he was punished for inculcating, at that most critical moment, the doctrine that a Roman bishop was the political superior of the English Queen, a doctrine which, at the time and under the circumstances, was intolerable.

When the English Roman Catholics sought release from their political disabilities a century ago they repudiated this doctrine, and "seminaries" upon the Continent also expressly denied it. But the Pope now re-asserts it, and unquestionably with great logical force. The clergy of his Church in this country support his position by demanding that one of the fundamental conditions of this Government-namely, the total separation of Church and State-shall be abolished. They deny, indeed, that they demand it. Rev. Mr. Preston says, in urging a division of the school fund: -"The State has nothing to do with religion; it only recognizes the fact that there are so many children who belong to a particular communion, and gives to them their proportion of the fund." But surely Mr. Preston sees that when the State does this it recognizes sects. while non-recognition of sects is the very essential point. When the State does what he suggests, it educates the children not as citizens but as Methodists, Baptists, and Romanists. And precisely because experience has taught the people the deplorable consequences of doing this very thing did they prohibit the State from knowing who belonged to one "particular communion" and who to The people have imperatively declared that neither pope, cardinal, archbishop, bishop, priest, nor deacon of any sect, nor any person whatever in a sectarian capacity, shall meddle with politics.

Do we therefore deny the right of Roman Catholic priests, as American citizens, to do what they can to persuade the people to change the law, and to permit the State to become sectarian? Not at all. They may and they do argue for it, precisely as we argue against it. But while they are doing this they must not talk about persecution and religious liberty and the rights of conscience. The State says that secular education shall be freely provided for all children. The Roman Catholic priests say that they think secular education is irreligious, and claim to have a certain share of the money raised, or to be released from taxation. The State replies that it is impossible to do that without falling into immeasurable difficulties; but, of course, it does not oppose any kind of religious instruction under private direction; it simply declines to give it. It cannot abandon its system of free and unsectarian schools because of a plea that mere secular instruction is irreligious, any more than it can abandon its laws against bigamy, and the taxation that enforces them, because of a plea that there is a sect which holds polygamy to be a part of its religion. The State will interfere with no man's religion, but it will punish bigamy. One class of citizens may raise a point of conscience against the teach ing of this branch of knowledge, another against that. But the common sense of all shows that as all must be educated, and can be best educated at the common expense, the only practicable and just and equal method is to provide an elementary secular education for all, and to leave religious instruction to the direction of parents. This is what the Roman priests as politicians oppose, and insist that not to yield to them is to coerce their conscience! So the old slavery party used to urge that to forbid slavery in the Territories was to deny equal rights and to withstand Christianity. They were mistaken; and the new party will discover that it is mistaken also.

USEFUL DISCONTENT.

From the N. Y. Tribune Before the war, when the nation had much less than now to boast of, we were all rather boastful. We used to brag rather loudly of our free schools, for instance, and of the career open to all young people whom they | generally bring with them more or less of | tears of anguish from their eyes in the jury

trained. Since the war, an epoch of croaking | stock and househeld "plunder." They come | box while deliberating on the guilt or innohas set in. Perhaps it will disappear with | prepared to make settlement at once and open | cenee of a murderer of the sterner sex. has set in. Perhaps it will disappear with the income tax; but meanwhile it is the fashion to say that our whole system, schools and all, leads to a great deal of heart-burning and social discontent. We have seen this more or less plainly hinted in half-a-dozen speeches and essays of late, mostly from persons fresh from foreign travel; for your travelled American is apt to boast of his native land until he returns to its shores, or rather he is like Horace Walpole, who said that he should love his country very much, if it were not for his countrymen. And as your American, under such circumstances, is apt to be suffering under a double discontent that which took him abroad, and that which attacks him on returning-his eye for that emotion must naturally be pretty sharp.

So we are discontented, are we? The better for us! It is the maxim of Oriental governments that a man should be "content with his caste." It is the result of modern governments that he should be discontented with it. It applies not merely to America, but to all countries so far as they are Americanized.

Modern history is the history of discontent, and since the French Revolution the old social order has satisfied nobody. Mrs. Trench, in her delightful letters, found great fixedness of caste in Germany in 1799, and contrasted it with "the mixture of ranks" which was already visible in London. "Here, every one remains contentedly in their own class-there, all are struggling to associate with those above them, whence proceeds a vast share of expense and dissipation," Yet now Germany is where England was then, and the England of to-day seems a "fierce democracie" compared with the England of

George IV. Is all this a good thing? Certainly it is The first step towards improvement is discontent. Dissatisfaction with manual labor, for instance, makes men work with their brains; and this is what keeps the Patent Office busy. "Set men working by the piece," said the head of a great manufactory, "and each man begins to contrive some way to save labor, and soon they accomplish more. They double right up." In this way, the great mechanical improvements come. Take away the wholesome discontent as regards poverty and hard work, and the man invents no more machines, but becomes one himself.

Wordsworth, the poet, thought it well that the poor should learn to read, and perhaps to write. "But this," he added, "is far from equally certain." The poorest immigrant on our shores is, so far, wiser than the philosophic poet, that he finds it quite certain that his child will need the whole of the three R's. He knows it will make him discontented, and sends him to school for that purpose. Once fortified with "learning," the boy is expected to make some use of it to become a saint, or an alderman, or something. The London costermonger told Mr. Mayhew that every man wished his son to have a better start in the world than he himself had; and what is there a vision may here be a reality. If our free schools excite all with the wish to be gentlemen and ladies, so much the better. The universal struggle will, in time, elevate the meaning of those words. Indeed, it has already done so. "Gentleman" and lady" once implied a social distinction, but they now imply a personal distinction—they refer to manners and education, not to property or pursuit. It is a great step. People advertise for "salesladies" in shops, assuming the new but true opinion that every shopwoman should be as ladylike as her customers. Even in Englandpartly through the reflex influence of America -the same improvement goes on; and you may "hear a tinman in a municipal council rebuke a grocer for not behaving like a gentleman, or a candidate address the mob at the

hustings as 'gentlemen and electors.' " This social ambition brings follies with it, no doubt. But the first thing is to have the ambition—the power to direct it wisely comes afterwards. Social discontent leads foolish people to folly, but it leads the wise to selfimprovement, to virtue, culture, and the graces. The energy that marks American men, the "capable" qualities that mark the American woman, grow directly from our social condition, and, above all, from our free schools. Where all are educated, the days of privilege are ended. Bringing each year a new generation into the pursuits of life, our schools gradually infuse through the whole community a desire for something better than their fathers had. With a few this desire will take the form of "shoddy" display. With others it will take the form of more rational and agreeable living. It will lead some to despise labor, but others will learn by it to elevate labor into something more eonobling and more attractive. The dream of Napoleon that in France all trades should be elevated into arts is likely to be first reached in America. Until then, it is the duty of all to be dissatisfied. The biographer of young General Lowell, who fell so nobly in the late war, says that, after leaving college, "he viewed the actual order of things with a generous discontent, of which Mr. Emerson said:-'I hope he will never get rid of it." And the attitude of that young hero is the proper attitude for all.

THE GREAT EXODUS From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican,

No previous year in the history of Western immigration equals the present. Everybody is "going West," and more would come if they could sell out. This feat cannot always be easily accomplished. Money is scarce, and sales of farms are not readily made at the East. But pretty much all who can dispose of their effects are doing so, and coming to the broad prairies and cheap lands of the West. They seek free homes in this rich and broad domain, and are ambitious to aid in raising up the splendid civilization we are

here building. The opportunity for investments was never more favorable in Kansas. Our railroad system is pretty well developed, and parties can | litical status is concerned in this country, to now make their selections with a certainty as to the future advantages of railroads. Our lands are rapidly advancing in price, but are not yet beyond the reach of the man of moderate means. Even the poor man can get a home upon the public lands for the taking. Kansas has settled down into one of the solid and substantial States. Farmers no longer entertain fears of the drouth, grasshoppers, and Indian raids. Nearly all the advantages, such as schools, churches, railroads, and the like, we now possess. With nine hundred miles of railroad in operation in our State, one can, in a very short time, traverse nearly the whole surface of the State, and obtain a knowledge of the various localities, their ad-

vantages and inducements for settlement. Immigration is pouring in at the rate of about one thousand per day by the different lines of railroad centring within our eastern border. To this number is to be added the hundreds and even thousands coming by private conveyances, bringing their families and "household gods" with them. This number is not as large as before the era of railroads. Still, it is very large, as the numerous covered wagons, in the streets of our larger towns, daily bear witness. These parties

This universal immigration to Kansas is no spasm; it is based upon no hallucination or wild fancy. The people are lured here not by dreams of sudden wealth through mining speculations, for of the precious metals Kansas has none. Gold and silver she has none. But such as she has she gives as a gratuitylands for the taking, a genial climate, short seasons, and many long and productive months favorable to the growth of all kinds of grains and cereals. She assures the settler that he is locating in the greatest stock and fruit region in all the Western States. Here labor will meet with a sure reward, and capital receive remunerative returns for investment. Lands bought at \$5 this year will be worth \$10 next year. We have so often seen in this State this wonderful multiplication of wealth, that we are justified in making these statements. The real and substantial advantages of Kansas as a field for immigration are being appreciated, and hence this great exodus, this pouring in of this unparalleled stream of immigration to enrich, fertilize, and adorn the State.

SENATORIAL QUALIFICATIONS - THE CASE OF GENERAL AMES. From the N. Y. Times.

The debate in the United States Senate on the credentials of General Ames, the Senatorelect for the State of Mississippi, is full of instruction as to the meaning and intent of the Constitution in regard to the qualifications of the Senatorial office and the right of any citizen of the United States, of nine years' standing, to represent any State in the Union in the Senate or House of Representatives, without qualification as to the term of inhabitancy in the State. The Judiciary Committee reported that General Ames could not take his seat because he was not an inhabitant of the State when elected within the meaning of the Coustitution. It was not pretended that the question had any material personal or party significance. On the contrary, it was conceded that General Ames is now an inhabitant, and if sent back would assuredly be re-elected; but the majority of the committee claimed that at the time of the original election he was not an inhabitant in the legal sense. In support of this view it was alleged that if he had failed of an election, he might not have remained in Missis-

sippi.

The Republican majority in the Senate differed from this conclusion and the technical argument upon which it was founded General Ames had been a resident of Mississippi in his military capacity for about eighteen months. When his duties as Military Governor were about to cease, he was solicited to become a candidate for the Senate, and being of the proper age, and a citizen of the United States of more than nine years' residence, and living in Mississippi "at the time," it was held that the facts of his election and acceptance constituted sufficient proofs of the other constitutional qualification of inhabitancy.

Aside from its immediate interest, the de bate developed the technical meaning of the term "inhabitant;" and secondly, the real intent of the Constitution in the use of the term, without prescribing, so far as State lines are concerned, any particular time or term of years of inhabitancy. It transpired that this last point was made in the convention that framed the Consitution of 1789. Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, moved an amendment to the effect that three years local inhabitancy should be required. Mr. Read, of Delaware, suggested that as the convention had met to frame a constitution in the name of the whole people of the United States, irrespective of State lines, no such pullification ought to be imposed. It was sufficient, he contended, that a Congressman should be simply an inhabitant of the State when elected, of the requisite age, and a citizen for nine years of the United States. Only two States, South Carolina and Georgia, voted to prescribe a term of State inhabitancy, and

the amendment was lost. These facts sufficiently dispose of the vulgar taunt of "carpet-bagger," whether applied to General Ames or any other man now representing the Southern States in the Senate or House of Representatives, or to Mr. Cox, late of Ohio, representing the Sixth district of New York. His place of birth or place of previous residence has really nothing to do with their qualifications to represent a particular State, provided, if not born in the United States, he had been nine years a citizen in any part of the United States; for if the late war settled any one point more emphatically than another, it was that we are one people. The right of the freemen (and freedmen) of the reconstructed Southern States, without distinction of race or color, to select their own representatives, without respect to their previous inhabitancy, would therefore seem to be no longer doubtful.

In England, the right of constituencies to select their members of the Commons House of Parliament is unlimited. The question of residence or inhabitancy within the borough or county has nothing to do with this perfect freedom of selection. But our Constitution, without drawing the slightest distinction as to citizenship or residence within the United States, whether North or South, East or West, requires that the Senator or Representative elect to the Congress of the United States shall have a local inhabitancy at the time of his election. And it seems clear from the tenor of the recent debate that one or three days' inhabitancy is, for all constitutional as well as practical purposes, as good as one or three years.

THE COMING WOMAN.

From the N. Y. Herald. The passage of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States has had at least one beneficial effect so far as our powit, the clearing of the track for the sixteenth and as many other amendments as may be deemed necessary and becoming towards the attainment of a liberal and benignly comprehensive system of representation and participation both in the making and the administration of laws. The woman is inevitable, and she is "coming" on the chariot wheels of woman's sweet wilfulness and her irresistibly captivating appeal for a chance to experiment

among the rulers.

hood "Sorosis" has pined itself into melancholy over strong tea at Delmonico's because of the obstinacy or neglect of their autocratic husbands in not allowing them to organize among themselves coteries of female repeaters, ballot stuffers and primary strikers. And this waste and emaciation of womanly and womanly beauty yet achieved no result whatever beyond its cerollary of miseries. So, too, with the woman suffrage meetings in this city-they have dissolved and have been reorganized three or four times, and it remained for the sturdy women of the West to first carry their little tinted paper votes to the polls, and, with lace handkerchiefs, wipe

For some time past the sorrowful sister-

Now, however, there is a fitting opportunity for the women throughout the land to show their might, independent of any of these petty organizations, by voting for a candidate for the Presidential succession of 1872, and by inducing the men to vote, "just for once," in favor of a woman for President. Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, the lady broker of Broad street, independent of all suffrage tea parties and Grundy associations, proclaims herself as a candidate for the occupancy-in-chief of the White House, and asks it on the score solely that she has the means, courage, energy, and ability necessary test the issue to its close. Now there can certainly be no objection to such a competition as this. It possesses the merits of novelty, enterprise, courage, and determination, and but one thing is lacking to secure her triumphant election. That one thing is a sixteenth amendment, giving to women all over the land the elective franchise. One other thing will secure her success, and that is a spirit of chivalry on the part of the men, which, if they will not pass a sixteenth amendment, will prompt them to refrain from putting up a candidate of their own sex. Women always take the part of each other, and if the women can be allowed to vote, Mrs. Woodhull may rely on rolling up the heaviest majority ever polled in this or any other nation. Her platform is short, sharp, decisive, and has the true ring in it. Now, then, for another amendment and victory for Victoria in

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1870.

Comvades—The death of Major-General GEORGE H.

THOMAS has cast a gloom ever our land, and particularly in the hearts of his late comrades in arms is the sorrow profound. We who followed him as our Soldier "Father" in the terrible battles of the West, know full well the worth of the patriot soldier and the Christian gentleman, whose presence, so calm, yet determined, was ever the warrant of glorous victory.

You! Soldiers of the East, who watched his career from the first Western victory—Mill Springs—to his last effective blow against Rebellion at Nashville, must unite with the rest in this national grief.

It must be the desire of all to give expression to their feelings; therefore, the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic situated in Philadelphia county, and other soldiers who wish to join the ceremonies, will assemble at the Headquarters of POST 19, ARCH Street, above Sixth, at 7.P. M., sharp, on the evening of April 4 (MONDAY), and march thence by Posts, with colors draped, to the Academy of Music, where a sufficient space will be reserved for all comrades. Fatigue caps, white gloves, dark clothes, and mourning badges will be worn. A large attendance is desired, with promptness in assembling.

Commander Department of Pennsylvania.

A. W. NORRIS, Acting A. D. C.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 South FIFTH Applications in writing from partice desirous of ronting
Belmont (Judge Peters) Mansion (as soon as the same
is put in repair), for a Restaurant will be received for
one week at this office daily, between the hours of PA. M.
and 3 P. M. The applications must state the name, residence, and occupation of the applicant, and the price
or rent offered for the remainder of the present year.
Particulars can be learned at this office. Each application must be addressed to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and marked on the outside "Application for
Restaurant."

BAVID FOLEY,
3215t
Secretary of Park Commission. PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1870.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION P.M. PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1870. The officers and members of this Division (in uniform re invited to meet in the FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIO, at 736 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 4th instant, to proceed in a body to the meeting held in honor of the late Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. CHARLES M. PREVOST.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harm-less, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any vitatic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Porfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown, Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 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 WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

Ste 17t.

Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia or SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M, for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH

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

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pla., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm heing composed of himself and R. Hellman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersylle, Pa., having potitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 18th day of April, a. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrup: may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNENDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 18 o'clock A. M., when and weere parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1870.

G. R. FOX, Clerk, Attest—H. MALTZERGER, Register. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED G. R. FOX, Clerk, er. 41 t27 Attest-H. MALTZBERGER, Register.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA
RILKN H. SMITH, by her next friend, sto. vs.
JAMES D. SMITH. December Term, 1899, No. 70. In

To James D. Smith, the Respondent: Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimon should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, April 16, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

4 4mtb4t\* Attorney for Libellant.

PERSONAL. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the

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HENRY OWEN, Attorney. 314 mwftm

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EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, 'No. S N. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 10 15/1051 DIXON'S, No. 21 S, EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

The PIONEER, advertised to sail for SAVANNAH on TUESDAY, 5th inst., will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 6 A. M. The new steamer ACHILLES, insuring at lowest rates, is now receiving freight for SAVANNAH at QUEEN STREET WHARF, to sail on THURSDAY. 7th inst., at S A. M. Shippers who hold bills of lading for SAVANNAH by PIONEER can have them changed by sending to QUEEN STREET WHARF. Insurance should be transferred from the Pioneer to the Achilles.

> WM. L. JAMES. GENERAL AGENT.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds,

4 4 St

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 ibs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL. PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as fol-Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 18, at 11 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 18, 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
And esch succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SALLING EVERY SATURDAY.

BY THE MAIL STRAMES SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYAble in Gold.
PAYAble in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.

\$100 | STEERAGE.

To London.

105 | To London.

40
To Paris.

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STRAMER, VIA HALIPAY.
FIRST CABIN. PARSAGE CABIN.
Payable in Gold.

PASSAGE BY THE TURSDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIPAX,
FIRST CABIN.
Payable in Gold.
Payable in Course.
Payable in Gold.
Payable in Course.
Payable in Course.
Payable in Course.
Payable in Course.
By Branch Steamer.

St. John's, N. F.,
St. John's, N.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH EREIGHT AIR LINE TO
ENGREASED FAGILTIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Rallroad, connecting at Portsmenth, and to Lenchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Rallroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONOE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

W. D. 128. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point,
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
ELTWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVE, GALLING A
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev

in gold (including wine). PRIOR OF PASSAGE

FOR CHARLESTON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS. PROMETHEUS, will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street

on THURSDAY, March 51, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALL PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.

285

Dock Street W::arf.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRES STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commonce loading on the 8th inst., leaving Dsily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York
North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

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FOR NEW

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
S WIFTS URE TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commens
leading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 182 South DELAWARE Avenue NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D.
C., via Chesapoake and Delaware Canal, with
connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for
Lyuchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton, and the

camers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from Freight received daily.

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HYDE & TYLEK, Agents, at Georgetown; M.

ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

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BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN
SHEDS.—The Soods we offer are exclosively tuose of
our own growth, and will be found far superior to those
generally sold by dealers. Markot gardeners and private
families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from
BUIST'S SEED WARKHOUSE,
Nos. 922 and 923 MARKET Street, above Nin'th, Call or
send for Ruist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Plonghs, Harrows, CultivaLawn Mowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers,
Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hav.
Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced crices. Call
and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
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THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER. THE PHILADELITIES and machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without ratigue. Price \$25, and every Mower warranted. Sold by ROBERT BUIST, JR., SEED WARKHOUSE, 317 Im Nos. \$22 and \$24 MARKET Street.

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ALEXANDER G CAPTELL!

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