THE DAILY EVECTION THE CHARGE PRINTED AND PRINTED AT APRIL 22, 1670

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

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Collars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 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 treshness, 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 aper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE Don Quixote of the Ledger, with his Sancho Panza, who gets up the humorous column known as the money article, have commenced a tilt at the Northern Pacific Railroad. Don Quixote when he attacked the windmills speedily came to grief. The fate of his prototype of the Ledger is tolerably easy to foresee.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-

ROAD. In spite of the opposition of a few Senators who are either controlled by sectional jealousies or habitually swayed by contracted views, the United States Senate yesterday passed by the decisive vote of forty to eleven, or very nearly four to one, a joint resolution conferring upon the Northern Pacific Railroad the additional powers and privileges which have excited the ire of our jaundiced contemporary. If the House of Representatives also approves this resolution, as we presume it will, the American people will speedily have the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of another great highway across the continent, over a route that teems with the most valuable agricultural and mineral resources, and that is evidently destined to form one of the most productive portions of the Union. A vast empire will thus be opened up for occupation and settlement, leading to the enrichment of the hardy pioneers who first aid in its development, and the replenishment of the National Treasury from a thousand sources now lying dormant. This is no vain dream, no speculative calculation, for no man who has kept pace with the progress of the times, and watched the miraculous rapidity with which Wisconsin and Minnesota have been changed from rude wastes to the best of grain-growing States, the celerity with which Montana and Idaho have been made to contribute tens of millions of dollars to the annual product of bullion, and the steady growth of Oregon, can doubt, since so much has been already done without the aid of railway transportation, that the new line will make this immense district bloom and blossom as the rose. The day is near at hand when the States and Territories adjacent to our northern boundary which lie west of the Mississippi will be a fair counterpart of the fruitful and teeming Northern States located east of that great river, and the Northern Pacific Railroad will be the active agent in hastening this beneficent change. To promote an object which is so eminently worthy of national solicitude Congress has given a large grant of land to that company, and authority to mortgage it to procure the money necessary to construct the railway. To the Union Pacific not only land but large sums of money were bestowed. this instance, land only is donated, with the distinct understanding that the Government still reserves alternate sections, and thus immediate value is given to hundreds of millions of the public domain which would otherwise remain for a long period practically worthless. If Congress committed no greater sins and made no worse bargains than this, voters and tax-payers might well rejoice, for the operation in question virtually puts vast sums into the Treasury and can in no event take a single penny out of it. The railroads of this country have enhanced the price of real estate to an amount vastly exceeding their total cost, and every mile of the new railway will give to the adjacent Government land more than ten times as much intrinsic value as it now possesses. In equity and justice, a company

But this project has a local as well as a national interest that deeply concerns the citizens of Philadelphia. We do not speak now of the capitalists of the city and State, who have already advanced large sums to ensure its success, but of the workingmen and mechanics to whom it will furnish an immense amount of remunerative employment, The law which passed the Senate yesterday

which undertakes to span the continent has

a right to receive from the nation aid similar

to that bestowed in this instance, and every

sagacious private land-owner would gladly

embrace a similar opportunity, under like

conditions.

provides that "in the construction of the said railroad American iron or steel only shall be used, the same to be manufactured from American ore exclusively," and these rails, while they form a very important item of the material that will be furnished by the State or the city, are only one of the many articles that will be required. A thousand locomotives will be needed, tens of thousands of car wheels, a hundred turn-tables, immense number of cars, and as this city is the headquarters of this gigantic undertaking, the orders for a large portion if not all of the rolling stock, as well as the rails of the road, will be given to the manu. facturers and mechanics of this city and this State. If the hostility to the Northern Pacific Railway which is evinced by the Public Ledger could make a sensible impression upon Congress, or jeopardize the success of that enterprise, the mechanics and operatives who have so liberally supported that journal would be the greatest sufferers. Millions of dollars and years of remunerative employment will be furnished to them by the enterprise it is so anxious to defeat. Its course in antagonizing their interests is inexplicable on any other theory than that it has become so enamored of a Quixotic mission as to be utterly regardless of the general welfare. Since it seems to have resolved, however, to play the part of knight-errant, the people must bear as patiently as they can the rude thrusts of its lance into their windmills, and we trust that its insane vagaries

PERHAPS the reason why the Ledger does not wish the Northern Pacific Railroad to be built is that it is afraid that too great facilities will be afforded for the emigration of its subscribers to some region where the workingmen's organs are really devoted to workingmen's interests.

will be estimated at their true value.

BUTLER'S BUSINESS.

THE most enthusiastic admirer of General Butler will not fail to condemn his departure from Washington to-day, to be absent until the 5th of May, a period two weeks distant. Butler is chairman of the Reconstruction Committee of the House, and during his absence from the capital the Georgia bill, as amended by the Senate, must slumber in the committee. The Senate trifled over this business for six weeks, and when it at last came to a vote sent the Georgia bill back to the House in such a shape that a disagreement between the two houses appears inevitable. Under these circumstances the conduct of General Butler in forsaking his post is deserving of unqualified condemnation. The country is tired and sick of this Georgia matter, and thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which Congress has trifled with the commercial and financial questions that are pressing for settlement. If General Butler's private business is of such enormous proportions that he must needs leave for two weeks at the very time that his presence is most necessary, he had better give up his seat in Congress and devote his time exclusively to his private affairs.

WE are sorry for the capitalists who have invested in Northern Pacific Railroad stock. but as the Ledger has advised Congress to forbid the construction of the road, of course nothing more can be done in the matter. Congress always follows the advice of the Ledger-always.

Under the management of its founder the Ledger was a workingman's paper, but for several years past it has been trading on its old reputation, and sailing under false colors. Its opposition to the Northern Pacific Railread, which will give employment to thousands of Philadelphia mechanics, is an example of the change that has come over it.

GENERAL SPINNER, the "watch-dog" of the Treasury, is rapidly establishing a claim to be considered the champion letter-writer of the country. Every few days we are favored with an epistle from his industrious pen upon the financial issues of the day. He writes vigorously and earnestly, and, although it is not every one that will agree with him, he seldom takes up his pen without writing something that is well worth reading. And in the meantime he keeps an eye on the money vaults of the nation, and does not neglect his legitimate business.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad will require a thousand locomotives at least, a large majority, and perhaps all, of which will be built in Philadelphia. The course of the Ledger in opposing the construction of the road will, therefore, be highly appreciated by the workingmen who have hitherto imagined that it was conducted in their interest.

THE Ledger has commenced an onslaught on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and hopes that Congress will veto the scheme. Of course the road will never be built now, and those who are interested will make haste to put their money in some other enterprise.

SHAFFER ON THE WAR PATH. UTAH has a "real" Governor at last-the first, as we are informed, that she has ever had. The ceremonies attending the installation of Governor Shaffer, as published by us yesterday, show that the Gentiles in Brigham Young's domain have received their new ruler with open arms. But, unfortunately, the reception took place in the petty town of Corinne, and not at the grand centre of Mormon iniquity, Salt Lake City, where such an enthusiastic reception would have been of much more significance. However, the new Governor unreservedly declares war upon Brigham Young's establishment, asserting that he is in Utah for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, and that, when he finds he cannot do this, he will return to his home. Unless Governor Shaffer is made of sterner stuff than usually enters into the composition of territorial governors, his late neighbors will soon find him in their midst again. But if Governor Shaffer should not soon start on his homeward journey, we may look for lively times in Utah. That the

their iniquitous institutions there is no doubt, and a determined effort on the part of the new Governor to enforce the laws as they now stand, without taking into consideration the prospective legislation of Congress, will certainly precipitate a conflict between the Gentiles and the Saints.

THE rails of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be made of Pennsylvania iron, and the locomotives and cars will be constructed by Pennsylvania mechanics. The Ledger, however, would prefer that our iron workers and locomotive and car builders should be idle.

THE projectors of the Northern Pacific Railroad are Philadelphians, and if the road is built it will give employment to thousands of Philadelphia mechanics. The Ledger prefers, however, that our mechanics shall remain without work, and therefore it has decreed that the road shall never be built.

THE Ledger professes to be the workingman's organ, but what will the workingmen of Philadelphia think of its opposition to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will give employment to thousands of workingmen?

REFORM IN THE BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY.

WE commend to the Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and to all others who are interested in art education, the following reference to reforms in contemplation or in progress in the British Royal Academy, The London Athenceum

The Royal Academy is about to supply one of the deficiencies in its mode of teaching, of affording partial opportunities to persons who study art. Systematic instruction the Academy either did not pretend to furnish, or did not know how to give it. Among artists, as among people in other professions, there are many whose minds slowly follow but never originate changes. A youth begins an artistic career by practising drawing, and should proceed from the sculptured model to the living one, and parenthetically, so to say, master the science of perspective. Mo derate facility in draughtmanship attained, he should learn how to paint, i. c., to manage the brush and pigments. Now, the Academy maintains two schools, that of Drawing, which comprises the Antique and Life academies and the class of Perspective; and the School of Painting, These are distinct, except that one could not enter the latter without passing through the former. It has often happened that those whose minds are torpid and whose love for Art is nominal, stick to studies only while they are inclosed by the walls of the Academy, know nothing beyond what they learn there, and when they go home shake off their profession as they take off their overcoats. These pass idly through the Drawing School, and entering that of Painting, have never taken brush in hand, and are ignorant of the ordering of a palette. It is a fact that some draw their whole lives long and die bad draughtsmen. Of course an active youth readily obtains extraacademical instruction in painting, and presents himself for the painting school fully prepared. It has recently occurred to the R. A.'s that to give systematic instruction in the use of the brush would save a vast amount of labor that is now misdirected and wasted, and spare us the disgrace of such displays of incompetence as occasionally occur not only in the schools but in the exhibitions. The characteristics of a school of art are more likely to be imparted by training of this sort than by most other means. The academicians have, therefore, offered £200 a year for a competent teacher—a salary which we think insufficient, as the person appointed will, we presume, be obliged to devote all his time

A famous engraver and ardent chiaroscurist once demanded of a R. A. now dead, why the Academy did not teach chiaroscuro? The R. A. took the idea as a novelty, and admitted the desirableness of instruction in that branch of art, yet added, with unintended satire, But who's to teach it! In the engraver's spirit one might also ask. Why is not somebody found to teach "it?" Why is not rudimentary knowledge of composition systematically given to Academy students? It is right to add, that the spirit of the new movement is just and intelligent, quite other than that of certain Academicians, who, looking at the Academy as a large and active "firm," of which the Exhibition is the shop, coolly proposed to disregard the obligations of the institution and give up teaching aitogether! There are some who sairk their duties of acting as Visitors in the Life Schools, and, although residing in London and still in the prime of life, avoid all parts of the Academy but the exhibition rooms.

The Royal Academicians have also determined to institute what may be called practical scholarship for the benefit of the abler students, to endow the for the benefit of the abler students, to endow the posts for a limited period and employ the horders, who will be required to compete for their honors in decorative works of the higher and pictorial order on the walls of public buildings. The authorities at South Kensington have invited the Royal Academiclans to use the walls of part of the new buildings of the auseum for this purpose, and the invitation has been, we understand, accepted. There are plenty of public buildings to occupy the students in question; and the walls of hospital wards especially night, if decorated, entertain patients weary in mind and worn in body.

THE INCOME RETURNS OF ENGLAND have just been submitted to Parliament for the year ending March 21, 1869. The revenue of the Government from incomes during the year ending March 31, 1868, amounted to £6,184,166, about \$31,000,000, or \$10,500,000 less than the revenue derived from the same source by the United States in 1868. Included in the income return of England were the assessments on "houses" in the fiscal year 1866-67, amounting to £1,384,000. The exempted incomes in 1846-67 reached £13,572,000, on which the tax, at fourpence on the pound, or 1% per cent, would have amounted to £226,199. Concerning frauds upon the revenue, the report says that out of two hundred cases inquired into, it was found that "in eighty cases the revenue had been defrauded 40 per cent. The aggregate of the taxable incomes returned by the parties themselves was £73,642, and the amount nitimately found to be correct was £171,370; being in excess of the returns by £97,728, or about 130 per cent." The report also says: "These deficiencies are not confined to any particular class, trade, or profession; we find it among legal practitioners, we find it in every variety of trade, and we find it in great public companies, and in firms whose business is almost a national concern, from its magnitude and world-wide reputation. We see no reason to distrust this estimate, that 40 per cent, of the persons assessed had understated their incomes, and that a true return would give an addition of 130 per cent. We beg leave to call attention to the following extract from a long list of defeative returns from public companies and large joint stock associa-

Asserments, No. Behren. £30,600 7. £1,600 88,000 8. ... 5,000 81,000 9 ...39,300 45,984 10 ...14,674 £12,000 9,000 55,000 12,699 11....140,495 186,689 6.....16,250 24,492 12... No return. 63,949 "The real significance of the subtraction of such

large sum " " " ' is best bought home to us when we remember that the exemption of one man means the extra taxation of another." - In a letter printed in the Springfield Repubcan General Rosecrans says he is not endeavoring to open Mexico to commerce for his own sciemes and speculations, and that it is not simply, nor chieffy, an "act of incorporation" -if the right to incorporate can be so called-which is sought from our Government, as all the "incorporation" contemplated in this memo-rial could be bad under the laws of the State of New York at a cost of \$10. Congress is applied to for it, "because business men and capitalists want—the interests of the country demand that our Government should declare a poncy Mormons will resort to everything to defend | reats, convictions, and the spirit of the age."

SPECIAL NOTICES. for additional Special Action see the Incide Places,

BOY ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. NO. 1025 OHESNUT STREET. THE FASHIONABLE RESORT. SHERIDAN'S RIDE STILL THE ATTRACTION. GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING, BY THE PORT-ARTIF,

T. BUCHANAN READ,"
RIGHTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. OVER 70,000 VISITORS.

THE POEM RECITED TWICE A DAY.
at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the eminent Tragedism and Elecutionist.
CHHOMOS of the above celebrated Painting, in size
3276 inches, price \$10.
Admission.
55 cents. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870. The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10% o'clock A. M: after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The pol's will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. W. CLARK, President. "PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—A
Lecture on the above subject, by Rev. H. M. GAL
LAHER, Fastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn,
N. Y., at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
CHESNUT Streat, west of Righteenth, on MONDAY
EVENING, April 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the mission work of the young people of the church. Tickets, 50
cents, at the Piano Rooms of J. E. Tjould, No. 923 Chesnut
street, and at No. 530 Arch street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY-VOTES ON the question of keeping the Library open as a Read-ing Room on Sunday will be received until 10 o'clock on SATU-XDAY NIGHT. If any of the members have not received the ballots sent to them they can procure them at the Library.

418 tuth2t

T. MORRIS PEROT, President. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH

April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PAS-SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare 415 lm UNITED STATES TREASURY. On and after the 25th instant, interest due May 1 prox. will be paid without rebate.

GEORGE EYSTER. Assistant Freasurer U.S. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PROPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 148, SINTH Street, on THURS 'AY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY, OHARLES A MILLER, R. D. BAROLAY, J. B. WALKER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN CAR COUPLING COMPANY will be held on SATURDAY, April 23, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. [4 15 f2t] R. OAMPION, Sec. CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILKOAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE TRENTON, N. J., Aoril II, 1870.

The Annual Mesting of the Stockholders of the Uamden and Amboy Railroad as d'Transportation Company's Office, on TUFSDAY, the lott of May, 1870, at 12 c'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the cusuing sear.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
416 tMy9
Scoretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April II, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Compony, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Companyon MONDAY, the 2d day of May acxt, at II o'clock A. M.

4 II 19t

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Com pany and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

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! Cleanees and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, \$2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILEERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THIS splendid Hair Dyeis the test in the world. Harmless, 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 Perfect Hair Dye—Black or
Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND
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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. 9II WALNUT
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GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

Selling Spring Suits from our Setting Spring States from o Stupendous Stock. Superior to all others in Style. Superior to all others in Besuty. Superior to all others in Material. Superior to all others in Design. Superior to all others in Durability. Superior to all others in Ourfability.

Clothing Crowds of Customers with Cholcost Clothes, Commended for Excellence of Fit. Commended for Cheapness of Price. Commended for Permanence of Color, Commended for Neatness of Adornment. Commended for Tastefulness of Pat-tern. nended for Variety of Fxecution, nended for General Desirability,

Ready Raiment Regulated to the Requirements of all Reasonable Readers. Ready to put on at once. Ready to give Entire Satisfaction. Ready to outwear any other. Ready at a miment's notice. Ready for any Emergency. Ready for the Ruch of Customers. Ready at Bedacod Rates!!!!!! R. & W.

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MENT on the ground floor.
Come and see our Incomparable CUSTOM DEPART.
MENT on the second floor.



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ABOVE RACE,

HAVE OPENED TO-DAY A HANDSOME LINE OF DRESS COODS.

Which we shall offer at a small advance on

Steel Col'd Wool Poplins, double width, 50 cents.

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Spiendid quality do., 62% cents.

Grey Peplins, 28 cents.

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Best quality Black and White Stripes for Sults, 23 cents.

Bargain.

One lot Dappled Mohair, 20 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY. Bargains at 22, 28, 31, 37%, 50, 62%, 75 cents.

Our 50 cent number especially attractive,

BLACK SILKS CLOSING OUT. GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN WHITE GOODS.

Striped Nainsooks, 20 cents.
Striped Nainsooks, 25, 28, 31, 37%, 44 cents.
Striped Nainsooks, 25, 28, 31, 37%, 44 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18%, 22, 25 to 62% cents.
Great Bargains in Plaid Muslin at 27% cents.
Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns.
Swiss Muslins, 15, 18%, 20, 25, 37%, 45 cents.
Pique, 17, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37%, 50 cents. Cheap.
Good wide Plain Percales, 33 cents. Reduced. Striped and Chene Ginghams for Suits. Bias Piaid Percales. Bargains in Towels, 12½, 25 cents.

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WHITE GOODS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

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INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS. INDIA PONGER. DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many

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Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.

Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
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American Zephyr.

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49 324 N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

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M R. S. R. D I L. L. O N.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and
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CLARETS, RHINE, AND CHAMPAGNE WINE. in great variety, on hand and for sale at reduced prices, by

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SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER. CHARLES BLASIUS. SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

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CHARLES DUFFY. PROPRIETOR.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, Newport, Rhode Island.

BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at \$3 50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the

WM. W. HAZARD. 4 11 mfsp PROPRIETOR. M'MAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May, N. J., now open for guests.

JOHN MCMARIN, Proprietor.

LOST. L OST-CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR S
VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary R.

AD COMPANY, or renowal April 30, 1970.