THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH—PHI

The Three Callers.

MORN Morn calleth fondly to a fair boy, straying 'Mid golden meadows rich with clover-dew; She calls—but he still thinks of naught save

playing; And so she smiles and waves him an adieu; Whilst he, still merry with his flowery store, Dreams not that Morn, sweet Morn, returns no more!

Noon cometh-but the boy, to manhood growing,

Heeds not the time-he sees but one sweet form.

One young, fair face, from bower of jasmine

glowing. And all his loving heart with blisses warm; So Noon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore, And man forgets that Noon returns no more.

Night tappeth gently at a casement, gleaming With the thin firelight, flickering faint and

By which a gray-hair'd man is sadly dreaming O'er pleasures gone, as all life's pleasures

Night calls him to her, and he leaves his door Silent and dark-and he returns no more.

The Legend of William Tell.

From the fifteenth to the eighteenth century-that is to say, from its first invention until the introduction of criticism-the story of Tell, Tell's son, Gessler, and the celebrated apple trick, seems to have found general credence. Indeed, it was not safe to express dence. Indeed, it was not safe to express any doubt on the subject; so much so that Guilliamann, who, writing towards the end of the sixteenth century, first discovered the aneedotal character of the incidents, took care, in publishing his history of ancient Switzerland, to keep his discovery to himself. "As to what you ask me about Tell," he writes to a friend, "although in my book on the ancient history of Switzerland I have con-formed to the vulgar tradition on the subject. formed to the vulgar tradition on the subject. I must tell you that after mature reflection I look upon it all as a pure fable, the more so as I have not yet been able to find it mentioned in any writer or record more than a century old. The people of Uri are not agreed as to when Tell lived, and they can give no information as to his family or descendants, though many families still subsist who figured at the same period,"

When, in the last century, Freudenberger ventured to publish his famous pamphlet, "William Tell, a Legend of Denmark," the work was publicly burnt in the Altorf market-place by order of the magistrates of Uri. Of late years, however, the fabulous nature of the Swiss legend has been clearly demonstrated by the critics of Germany and Ger-man Switzerland; and in the cantons most interested in regarding William Tell as an historic personage his mythical character is now generally recognized. It was not until very lately that any question of the genuineness and authenticity of the Tell legends was raised in French Switzerland; but M. Rillett de Candolle published last year at Geneva a work on the "Origin of the Swiss Confederation," in which William Tell, as an actual personality, is quite put an end to. The legend of William Tell belongs to no fabu-lous age. The Swiss chroniclers of the fifteenth century were imprudent enough to fix the precise date of the incidents, which are alleged to have taken place in the year 1308. Yet no account of the incidents is to be met with until more than a century and a half afterwards. The battle of Morgarten, 1315, in which the men of Schwyz liberated themselves for ever from Austria, found three contemporary historians; but not one of them has a word to say about William Tell's insurrection, which should have taken place only seven years before, or of the feat of archery by which that insurrection is held to have been preceded. Nor in the absence of historians and chroniclers are there any contemporary poets in whose verses mention is made of William Tell or of the Three Swiss. On the contrary, the earliest known ballad on the subject is posterior to the earliest prose chronicle. The legendary stories out of which Schiller formed the plot of his William Tell appeared for the first time about the year 1470 in the manuscript known as the "White Book." Until that time no one had ever heard of William Tell or of the three Swiss patriots. But the anonymous author of the "White Book" knew exactly what had taken place one hundred and sixty-three years before—as, for instance, that a bailiff of Sarnen, named Landenberg, had been ordered to seize the oxen of a poor man belonging to Melchi (whence "Melchthal"), and, being attacked in the execution of his duty, had put the poor man's eyes out; that various acts of oppres-sion had been committed by an Austrian gov-ernor named Gessler; and that the victims of these acts belonging to Obwald, Nidwald, and Schwyz, had formed a league to resist and overthrow the Austrian domination. For the canton of Uri, the cradle of Helvetic liberty, another anecdote had to be provided; and the author of the "White Book" did not hesitate to adapt one from the Danish, He had read in the "Danish History" of Saxo-Grammaticus-an abridgment of which, in German, was published in 1430-the story of German, was published in 1430—the story of Tokko, one of King Harold's soldiers, who, boasting of his skill as an archer, was ordered to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. Substituting Tell for Tokko, Gessler for Harold, and throwing in plenty of local color, the author of the "White Book" turned the old Danish story into a capital story of the old Danish story into a capital story of Switzerland. The hat fixed on a pole, before which all who passed were to bow, is an effective detail added by the adapter himself, whose tale is certainly more complete and far more dramatic than the one told by Saxo-Grammatiens. What, it will be asked, was the moral origin of the anecdotes on Swiss affairs inserted in the "White Book?" M. Hungerbulfer and Professor Vaucher agree in attributing their invention to a political motive. About the middle of the fifteenth century the citizens of Zurich were well-disposed towards Austria, and professed great contempt for the people of Schwyz, with whom they were at war. Songs ridiculing the peasantry of Schwyz, were composed, and Canon Hemmerlin, in a treatise on the nobility, represented them as a vile race, who had dared to shake off their allegiance to their lawful master, the Prince of the House of Hapsburg. It was probably, then, in reply to the attacks of Hemmerlin that the author of the "White Book," meeting invention with invention, introduced into his work the tales of Austrian tyranny and Swiss courage which together make up the story of William Tell. The majority of legends may be described as poetical formations around a

the second se

at once struck root and grew, and now, whatat once struck root and grew, and poetical pur-ever criticism may say, is for poetical pur-poses indestructible. After the "White Book" came the "Tellenlied" (1474), in which the hero, who in the prose chronicle is called "The Tall" (*Tall* signifying "daft"), bears the name, which is never afterwards to desert him, "Wilhelm Tell." The "Tellenlied" celebrates the formation of the Swiss Confederation, of which Uri is the nucleus, while of this nucleus Tell is the heart and soul. The chronicle of Stumpff (1548) and that of Tschudi (1572) give fuller and fuller accounts of the history of the imaginary William Tell; and Tschudi, with the naive mendacity of an inventive child, names the very day on which each sup-posed incident took place. It was on the 25th July, 1307, being St. James' Day, that Gess-ler's hat was first hoisted on the pole, and it was on the Sunday after the festival of St. Othmar, the 18th of November in the same year, that William Tell passed to and fro before it without uncovering himself. The insurrectionary movement began on the 1st of January, 1308, and the oath of the three cantons was sworn on the 7th of January. Tschudi could, if he pleased, name the hour and the minute. As it is, he tells us the exact terms of the alliance, which was formed for ten years. He was personally acquainted with Furst, of Uri, and reveals for the first time the fact, since accepted by Muller, and at a later period by Sciller and by Rossini, that his Christian name was Walter. Muller comes forward with details unsuspected even by Tschudi. William Tell, he has ascertained, was born at Burglen. He married Furst's (Walter Furst's) daughter, and he had two sons, William, named after himself, and Walter, named after the father-in-law. Gessler's Christian name was Hermann, and Marguet, the wife of Stauffacher, was a Herlobig by birth. These par-ticulars, obviously of Muller's own fabrication, impart, nevertheless, a wonderful air of truthfulness to the narrative. The historian knew as well as a modern novelist the artistic value of details, and to give additional reality to his tale did not hesitate to name and characterize every personage that he introduced. So when he brought out the second edition of his "Peau de Chagrin," Balzac, in the scene of the banquet, and designated by proper names incidental characters whom, in the first edition, he had vaguely mentioned as "a barrister," "a vaudevilliste," "a journalist," "a physician," the French novelist had dis-covered what the Swiss hittorian knew full well-that if you introduce a personage to a reader, and wish him to be believed in, you must at least take the trouble to give him a name. Muller, all the same, was conscientious after

his own manner, only he held strange views as to the duty of an historian, thinking apparently that his one great aim should be to render his work interesting to the reader. Do not let us blame him too severely, for Muller's descriptions furnished Schiller with the groundwork of some of his finest passages, and supplied material which was one day to inspire Rossini. The ranz des vaches, the storm on the lake, the fishermen, the shep-herds, and all the picturesque details which give such naturalness and beauty to the drama, were of Muller's own invention. Muller had a contempt for mere truth; perhaps he did not believe in it. But he professed an artist's regard for truthfulness, probability, appropriateness; and he takes care in a foot-note to justify his description of Stauff-acher's house, observing that "the antiquity of this mode of building is proved by Priscus, of this mode of building is proved by Priscus, Lagatio ad Attilam." You may think what | Saint three times repeated the question, but you please of his right to invent characters and incidents, but do not for one moment suspect him of sinning against verisimilitude. either of time or place. From period to period the story of William Tell becomes not only more complete and more dramatic, but also more and more Swiss, until in Schiller's play there is such a superabundance of Swiss details that by that and that alone (as a Swiss critic has ingeniously pointed out) it can be seen that the poet is not a native of Switzerland. He knows the country by hearsay and by his own vivid imagination. Everything in the drama is thoroughly Swiss, only there is too much of it. There are too many remarks on cows and chamois, two many precipices and chasms, too many winding paths; the shepherds of the Alps are like German tourists-astonished at seeing in Switzerland what they never could have seen at Weimar. Finally, in the hands of Rossini the drama becomes more intensely Swiss than even Schiller had made it. In the opera we not only see the Swiss sights, we hear the Swiss sounds, though the crtic just cited would probably say that Swiss fishermen do not sing barcaroles, that the corno di bassetto is not used in the Swiss mountains, and that the ranz des vaches, according to Rossini, is not so much a recollection as a beautiful dream of Switzerland. THE BRETON BLUE-BEARD. In the ancient Abbey of St. Gildas de Rhuys, in Brittany, may be seen a rude colored print relative to the legend of Co-morre, or Comor, the Breton "Blue-beard," in which St. Gildas plays a conspicuous part. The story, as told by Emile Souvestre, is this:—Guerech, Count of Vannes, the coun-try of white corn, had a daughter, Triphyna, whom he tenderly loved. One day ambassadors arrived from Comorre, a prince of Cor-nouaille, the country of the black corn, demanding her in marriage. Now this caused great distress; for Comorre was a giant, and one of the wickedest of men, held in awe by every one for his cruelty. As a boy, when he went out, his mother used to ring a bell to warn people of his approach. He shot a child in order to prove his gun; and, when unsuccessful in the chase, would set his dogs on the peasants to tear them to pieces. But most horrible of all, he had had four wives, who all died, one after the other, under suspicion of having been killed by either the knife, fire, water, or poison. The Count of Vannes, therefore, dismissed the embassa-dors, and advanced to meet Comorre, who was approaching with a powerful army; but St. Gildas went into her oratory, and begged Triphyna would save bloodshad, and consent to the marriage. He gave her a silver ring, which would warn her of any intended evil by turning, at the ap-proach of danger, as black as the crow's wing. The marriage took place with great rejoicings. The first day six thousand guests were invited; on the next as many poor were fed, the bride and the bridegroom serving at table, a napkin under their arms. For some time all went on well. Comorre's nature seemed changed, his prisons were empty, his gibbets untenanted; but Triphyna felt no be described as poetical formations around a simple fact; but in the case of the William Tell legend the simple fact seems to have been wanting. Instead, moreover, of getting pulled to pieces liked other legends in which, as time goes on, the false gets gradually sepa-rated from the true, the legend of William Tell went on prospering and increasing from eentury to century and from generation to generation. The Swiss soil must certainly seemed changed, his prisons were empty, his gibbets untenanted; but Triphyna felt no confidence, and every day went to pray at the tombs of his four wives. At this time there was an assembly at Rennes of the Breton princes, which Comore was obliged to attend. Before his departure he gave Triphyna the keys, desiring her to amuse herself in his absence. After five months he unexpectedly returned, and found her occupied in trimming an infant's cap with gold-lace. On seeing the with flow ering plants.

have been well suited for its reception, for it cap Comorre turned pale; and when Triphyna cap Comorre turned pale; and when Triphyna joyfully announced to him that in two months he would be a father, he drew back in a rage and rushed out of the apartment. Triphyna, saw that her ring had turned black, which be-tokened danger, she knew not why. She de-scended into the chapel to pray. When she arose to depart it was midnight, and she saw the four tombs of Comparison wines onen arose to depart it was midnight, and she saw the four tombs of Comorre's wives open slowly, and they all issued forth in their winding-sheets. Half dead with fear, Triphyna tried to escape; but the spectres cried, "Take care, poor lost one! Comorre seeks to kill you." "I!" says the Countess; "what evil have I done?" "You have told him that you will more hear the spectres of the sector. him that you will soon become a mother; and, through the Spirit of Evil, he knows that his child will kill him; and that is why he has murdered us, when we told him what he has just learned from you." "What hope, then, of escape remains for me?" cried 'Triphyna. "Go back to your father," answered the phantoms. "But how escape, when Comorre's dog guards the court?" "Give him this poison which killed me," said the first wife. "But how can I descend this high wall?" "By means of this cord which strangled me," answered the second wife. "But who will guide me through the dark ?" "The fire which burned me," replied the third wife. "And how can I make so long a journey?" returned Triphyna. "Take this stick which broke my skull," returned the fourth spectre. Armed with these weapons Triphyna sets out, silences the dog, scales the wall, sees her way through the darkness, and proceeds on her road to Vannes. On awaking next morning Comorre finds his wife fled and pursues her on horseback. The poor fugitive, seeing her ring turn black, turned off the road and hid herself till night in the cabin of a shepherd, where was only an old magpie in a cage at the door. Comorre, who had given up the pursuit, was returning home that road, when he heard the magpie trying to imitate her complaints, and calling out "Poor Triphyna!" He therefore knew his wife had passed that way, and set his dog on the track. Meanwhile Triphyna felt she could proceed no further, and lay down on the ground, where she brought into the world a boy of marvellous beauty. As she clasped him to her arms, she saw over her head a falcon with a golden collar, which she recognized as her father's. The bird came to her call, and giving it the warning ring of St. Gildas, she told it to fly with it to her father. The bird obeyed, and flew with it like lightning to Vannes; but almost at the same instant Comorre arrived. Having parted with her warning ring, Triphyna, who had no notice of his approach, had only time to conceal her babe in the cavity of a tree, when Comorre threw himself upon his unhappy wife, and with one blow severed her head from her body. When the falcon arrived at Vannes, he found the King at dinner with St. Gildas. He let the ring fall into the silver cup of his master, who, recognizing it, ex-elaimed, "My daughter is in danger! Saddle the horses, and let St. Gildas accompany us." the horses, and let St. Gildas accompany us." Following the falcon, they soon reached the spot where Triphyna lay dead. After they had all knelt in prayer, St. Gildas said to the corpse, "Arise; take thy head and thy child, and follow us." The dead body obeyed; the bewildered troop followed. But, gallop as fast as they could, the headless body was always in front, carrying the babe in her left. In this manner they reached the castle of Cothis manner they reached the castle of Co-morre. "Count," said St. Gildas, "I bring

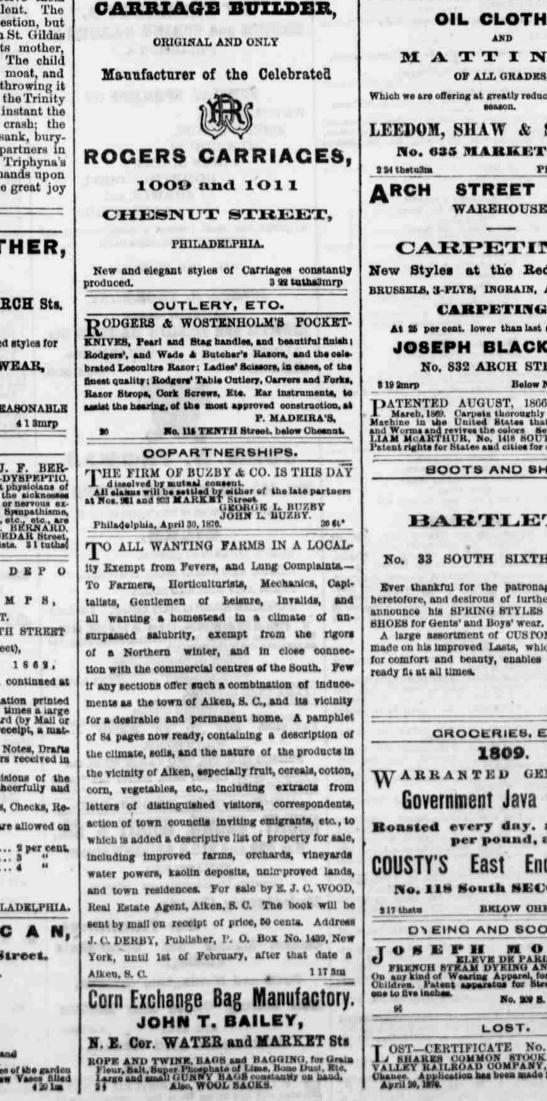
and the second sec	URY GOODS.	SEWING MACHINES.	
IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.	1870. LLAMA SACKS. 1870.	THE AMERICAN	
Firmsume, April 30, 1870. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Im- rovement Company will be held in the Branch Office of he Company, in the city of Pittsburg/corner of PENN ad TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 'elock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of birectors to serve for the current year, and until their necessors are duly elected and qualified. And also for he purpose of considering and acting upon the previ-	EVRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS, Open to-day an invoice of DOGIN & CIE MAKE CELEBRATED LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SAVIOR LACE JACKETS,	Combination Button-Hol	
ons of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, aproved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870. W. R. SHBLBY,	SAILOR JACKETS, LLAMA PALMERSTONS, LLAMA FADETTES,	SEWING MACHINE	
5214t Secretary. NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER- IANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM- ANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA XCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, t 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the	LLAMA PANIERS, LLAMA POINTS, LLAMA LACE SUITS. I2 18 stath3m N. B.—The following goods we are running this week :—Paisley Shawls, Iron Bareges, Tourists' Dress Goods, Fine Marseilles, White Corduroy, \$2 Black Silks, \$6 per yard for best 8-4 Grenadine de Fer.	Is now admitted to be far superior to all others a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, RASE a CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as it uniform excellence of its work, throughout the of the range of sewing, in Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eye-	
Jeneral Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ntitled "An act to anthorize the Philadelphis, German- own, and Nerristown Railroad Company to increase its lapital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board of Managers. 52t69 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.	GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT Street, Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, se- lected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as		
April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PAS- SENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars hrough from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one are. 415 Im	BLACK SILKS from \$1 50 to \$5 per yard. FANCY SILKS from \$1 to \$10.	Ict Hole Work, Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other	
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEO. PLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May sext, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing aid Bank and electing officers and directors. D. B. McGINLEY, OHARLES A. MILLER, R. D. BAROLAY, 42t M5 J. B. WALKER,	HERNANI in Black and Colors, INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS. INDIA PONGEE, DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many	similar invention. This is the only new family machine that embodie any Substantial Improvement upon the many of machines in the market.	
42t M5 GHARLES A. MILLER, R. D. BAROLAY, J. B. WALKER,	articles not to be found in any other store. GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m	It Certainly has no Equal.	
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, THENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be and in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on URSDAY, the 10th of May, 1570, at 13 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, 416 tMy9 Socretary C. & A. R. & T. Co.	M R S. R. D I L L O N. NOS. 333 AND 381 SOUTH STREET. Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Orape Veils, etc. 14	It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing puposes on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work. We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN	
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dontifrice ottant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitems the Teeth! Invigorates and Southes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!	LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Staple and Fancy. Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons. Pearl Buttons, a good assortment. Embroidered Slippers and Const. American Zephyr. Berlin Zenbyr.	a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Prio This machine does all that is done on the Combin tion except the Overseaming and Button-hole wor Office and Salesrooms.	
Prevents Accumulation of Tartari Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teethl Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.	49 stuth 2m 49 stuth 2m 49 st N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and OHERRY Streets. REMOVALMRS. E. HENRY, MANUFAC- RemovalMRS. E. HENRY, MANUFAC- Intelection, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for	No. 1318 CHESNUT ST	
82 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.	late location. No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at he Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 329 3m5	4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.	
JUNIPER TAR-For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Jough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting o Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and posi-	she now offers, in addition to her stock of Oloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Saconas.	PROPOSALS.	
ive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICH- RDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WIL- ON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stath35t WARDALE G. MCALLISTER.	OARPETINOS, ETO.	NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.	
Attorney and Counseller at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New Yerk.	CARPETINGS,	To Railroad Contractors.	
Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely to pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the ainless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT itreet. 1265	OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, Stair and Hall Carpetings	Scaled Proposals will be received at the office the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPAN	
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL OA PITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,	IN GREAT VARIETY. PRICES ALL REDUCED. R. L. KNICHT & SON,	No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, No York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day 'une, 1870, at 12 c'clock Noon, for t	
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.	No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,	Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasti	
OARRIAGES.	8 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.	of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles the St. Louis River to the Red River, the weste	
the second			

no voice returned an answer. Then St. Gildas took the new-born infant from its mother. and placed it on the ground. The child marched alone to the edge of the most, and picking up a handful of earth and throwing it against the castle, exclaimed, "Let the Trinity execute judgment !" At the same instant the towers shook and fell with a great crash; the walls yawned open and the castle sank, burying Comorre and all his fellow-partners in crime. St. Gildas then replaced Triphyna's head upon her shoulders, laid his hands upon her, and restored her to life, to the great joy of her father.

GLOTHING.

PRICE.

WESTON & BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA. TAILORS, produced. S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. OUTLERY, ETO. PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE 41 Smrp MEDIOAL. COPARTNERSHIPS. NEW DISCOVERY.-ELIXIR J. F. BER-NARD-TONISTHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoveristment of the blood or nervous ex-haustion, viz.:- Amenia, Chiorosis, Sympathisms, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albumineria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cared with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD, General Depot-A. BERNARD, No. 51 OEDAR Street, id foor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 31 tuthes THE PRINCIPAL DEPO FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street), ESTABLISHED 1869, The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies. The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished. Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Recelpts, etc. The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:-Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY. NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT Street. Aiken, S. C. JOHN T. BAILEY,



mile. OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS. OF ALL GRADES, Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART, No. 635 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. CARPETINGS. New Styles at the Reduced Rates BROADWAY, as above. BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices. New York, April 26, 1870. JOSEPH BLACKWOOD. No. 832 ARCH STREET, Below Ninth, South Bide. DATENTED AUGUST, 1866. IMPROVED A March, 1869. Carpets thoroughly cleaned by the only Machine in the United States that removes Moths and Worms and revives the colors. Send orders to WIL-LIAM MCARTHUR, No. 1418 SOUTH Street. N. B.-Patent rights for States and cities for sale. 5212t* BOOTS AND SHOES. BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Ever thankful for the patronage extended ginning. heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and A large assortment of CUS FOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a 4 28 10t 1 13 thstuD31 GROCERIES, ETC. 1809. WARRANTED GENUINE OLD **Government Java Coffee** Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at **COUSTY'S East End Grocery** No. 118 South SECOND St., BRIOW OHESNUT STREET. DI EING AND SCOURING. JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Fatent apparents for Birstohing Fauts from one to five inches. No. 209 S. NINTH Street, No. 209 S. NINTH Street, LOST. LOST-CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal. April 29, 1879. 4 20 124*

nd Company will also receive Proposals. the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office o the Company, as above, where plans of the struc tures, and maps and profiles of the road, with ful specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known. The Company reserve the right to reject any or al bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company, Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to th President of the Company, at the office, No. 19

J. GRECORY SMITH.

President Northern Pacific Railroad Co. 4 27 10t

		-	
LEO	AL N	OTIO	ES.

N THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

AND COUNTY OF FHILADELPHIA. MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Levari Facias, March Term, 1870, No. 160. The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribu-tion of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale, under the above entitled writ, of-

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on thewest side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphis, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7% inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7% inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southwardly along the same '2 feet, thence eastward at right angles thereto 45 feet 1% inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 45 feet 1% inches to be-

ginning. Subject to ground-rent of \$432. Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 355 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. O. MITOHELL, Anditor.

and some free	R	OOFI	NQ.		
at one-hal	A D Y Roofing is STERI If the expen- cofs without amaging of airs. (No gra VE YOUR EI	OR FLA	T ROO	FB readily p	ut on old
I am alw	EI	to Repai	r and Pa .E by the	int Roof	s at she or gallon
	Ro. 711	The second second			
FIRE	ANDBU	ROLA	RPR	OOF	SAFE
	J. W.	TSON m of WVA	and and the contract of		B
BI	RE AND	BURG	LAR-I	PBOO	F
8 A	F E		T	OI	E E
NO.	53 SOUT	H FOU	BTH	STRE	ET,
8 815	A 10	w doore a	bove Obs	matt si,	Philaf
	PAPE	R MAN	NOINC	28.	
cheapost i	! LOOK !! Linen Win p the city. GARDEN S RAL Street.	dow Sha at JOHN treet, belo	des Ma STON'S	Depot, nth. Bra	APERS red, the No. 1088 meh, No. 2 55
JET G	OODS, N	EWEST	STYL	ES. DI	XON'S